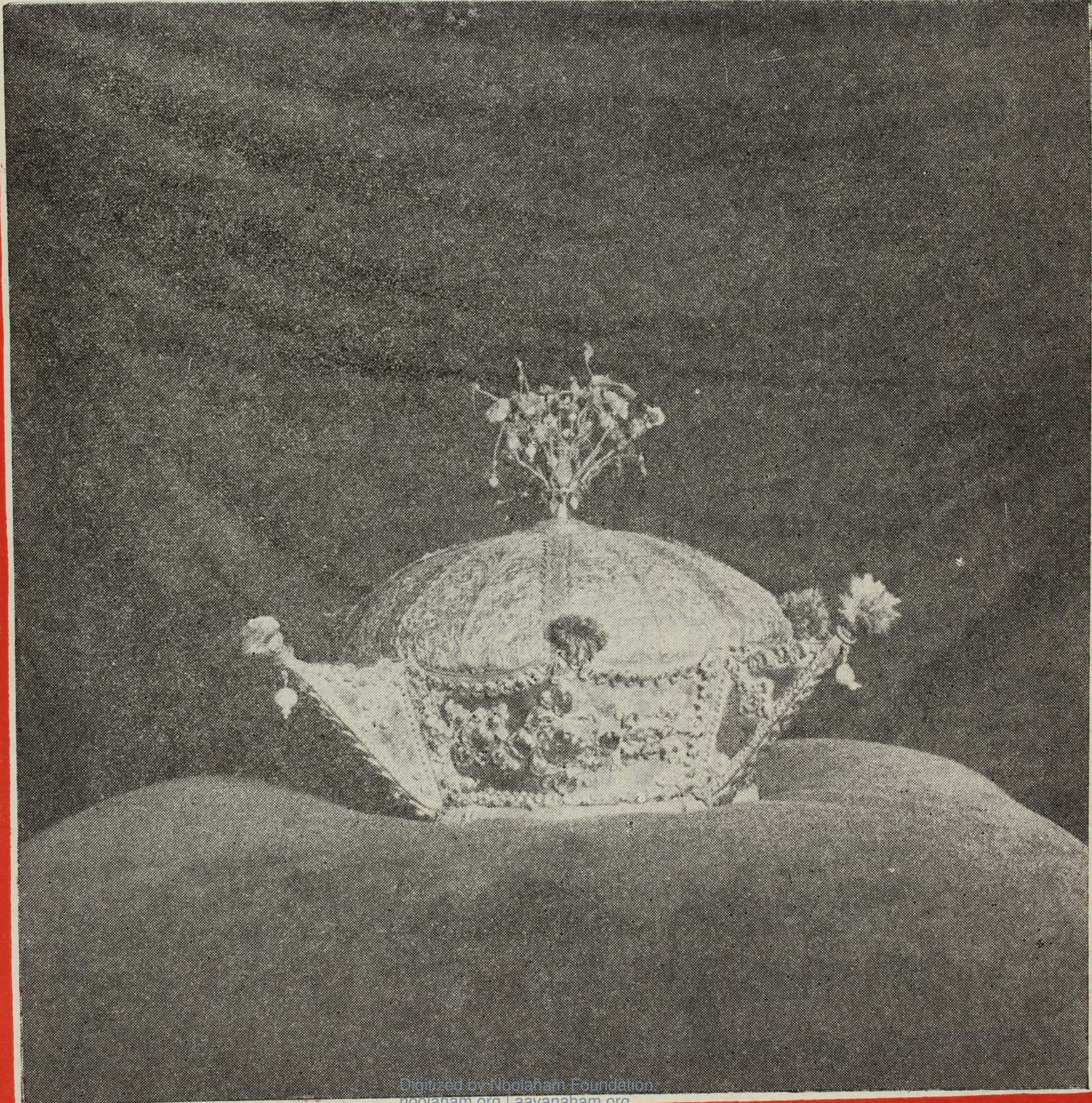


# TRIBUNE



26TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION





**SPECIAL**  
**FAMILY WEEKEND**

**Offer of Three Days (Two Nights)**

**Full Board And Lodging**

**FOR TWO**

**ONLY Rs. 495/-**

**(50% DISCOUNT FOR CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 - 10 yrs.)**

At

**LIHINIYA SURF HOTEL**

**(BENTOTA)**

**Till End October 1981**

**FRIDAY**  
**SATURDAY**

--- Dinner --- Western

--- Breakfast

Set menu Lunch

Barbeque Dinner

**SUNDAY**

--- Sri Lankan Breakfast

Buffet Lunch

- SEA BATHING
- SWIMMING POOL
- TABLE TENNIS
- BAR

Inquiries:

**Travel Bureau**

Ceylon Hotel Corporation,  
48, Janadipathi mawatha,  
Colombo 1  
Phone: 23501 & 23504

**Lihiniya Surf Hotel**

Bentota.  
phone: 048-5126-9  
5486-7  
5111

## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN--it is ambition that makes the world tick--for ever seek to grab the seats of power. The Crown, a relic of monarchical times, is still a symbol. Nobody wears a Crown in a Republic, but Presidents, Prime Ministers and Heads of Governments today exercise more power than many Crowned heads ever did. The picture on the Cover is the Crown used by the last king of Kandy. Captured by the British it was taken away and was returned to independent Sri Lanka. In the old days, the Crown was won or lost in the battlefield or in palace intrigues. Chieftains made and unmade kings. In Sri Lanka today the fight for the Crown is through the ballot. Parliamentary power, exercised by a majority party or a coalition, is decided at a General Election, the next scheduled for 1983. The Presidential Election (due in 1984) will decide on the next head of government for seven years. At the moment, however, there is an unseemly tussle for what can metaphorically be described as the SLFP Crown. Mrs. Bandaranaike, by virtue of the fact that her husband had founded the Party and the charisma she undoubtedly exercises over a considerable section of the population, feels that in spite of her being deprived of her civic rights for seven years, she should continue to be de facto and de jure leader. She argues that the only legal restraint imposed on her by the loss of civic rights is that she cannot offer herself as a candidate for election or participate in any election meeting. That was all. But her colleagues in the SLFP led by Maithripala Senanayake (and now her son Anura also) insist that the Party's chances at the elections would be jeopardised if she continued to treat the SLFP as her private fiefdom. Until civic rights are restored to her the thirteen members of the Politburo and many others say that whilst the paramount position she enjoys in the SLFP should and will be safeguarded, she should relinquish all her powers in the actual day to day functioning of the Party. This, they argue, will ensure greater unity and enable the party to put forward a coherent programme and evolve a flexible strategy. Mrs. Bandaranaike, however, feels that without her at the helm in total control, the SLFP will falter and flounder into defeat and disgrace. She goes further and says that this attempt to reduce her to be a nominal figurehead is a continuing conspiracy to denigrate her position in the Party she had built up after her husband's death. Maithripala Senanayake, on the other hand, says that for a long time Mrs. Bandaranaike has wanted him out of the Party in order to exercise unrestrained dictatorial power on a family basis. Anura, it is said, crossed over because he feared "democracy" in the SLFP would disappear with his mother wanting to infuse a matrilineal tilt into the Bandaranaike dynasty and thereby induct in-laws alien to family (and SLFP) traditions into her junta. This tussle inside the SLFP has been going on for a long time, but when the UNP shrewdly deprived her of civic rights for seven years, the in-fighting boiled over. And now, all daily papers—government owned, independent and party, in all three languages—are having a field day publishing statements, and counter-statements by the two factions. Even the government radio now gives time for snatches of this polemical war. Skeletons from SLFP cupboards have been strung up in newspaper headlines and dirty linen fill the columns. In the meantime, the UNP, beset with inflation and the high cost of living, galloping corruption and smuggling, embryonic Tamil terrorism (that refuses to be nipped in the bud) and Sinhala anger that is mounting (and an excuse for looters), cash liquidity problems, falling export prices and a massive adverse balance of trade, no doubt has reason to be happy that the political opposition has been further weakened by the factional infighting in the SLFP and the total disarray among the Left Parties.

# TRIBUNE

Ceylon News Review  
Founded in 1954

Editor: S. P. Amarasingam

Every Saturday

Vol. 25 -- No. 51

August 22, 1981  
43, Dawson Street,  
Colombo 2.  
Tel; 33172

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>Page</b>
	<b>Nos.</b>
FROM THE EDITOR	
--SLFP	1
EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK	
--Sri Lanka's Economy	2
PRESIDENT ACTS	
--To End Lawlessness	4
CHRONICLE	
--Aug 1-7	5
DDC ELECTION-7	
--CPSL Reaction	9
SHORT STORY	
--Growing Vegetables	11
MALAY HOUSE--5	
--Pitfalls To Avoid	12
FILM FOCUS	
--Eddie Jayamanne	14
FOREIGN AID	
--Bank Loan	17
PRESIDENT REAGAN	
On Immigration Policy	18
ARMS CONTROL	
--US View	19
AFGHANISTAN	
--The Front	20
CONFIDENTIALLY	
--Fact Or Fiction	24

## Sri Lanka's Economy - I

**Colombo, August 15 :** The Cabinet decided a fortnight ago to approve a Euro-dollar loan negotiated by the Ministry of Finance and Planning for 75 million US dollars from the Chemical Bank of America which is to be syndicated jointly with the Bank of Tokyo and the Indo-Suez Bank of Asia. According to the official bulletin : "This loan will be used to support the balance of payments and the Government budget in 1981. The loan will have a maturity period of eight years, a grace period of five years an interest rate of 5/8 per cent over the London Interbank offered rate for the first six years and 3/4 per cent over for the balance two years. The loan has a commitment fee of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum on undrawn balances and a management fee of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total loan and an agency fee of 600 US dollars per annum. There are conditions for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the banks in the negotiation and execution of the loan up to a maximum of 35,000 US dollars. Offers were received from four banks but terms offered by the Chemical Bank were the best and were more advantageous than terms previously obtained in Sri Lanka in private capital markets".

THIS LOAN is only another reminder of the serious economic crisis facing this country. The **Sun** in an editorial on July 10 entitled INFLATION IN PRINT pointed out: "Three thousand million rupees worth of Treasury Bills will be borrowed by the government once again. In doing so the Deputy Minister of Finance had to face the brunt as usual from the Opposition. He argued not quite convincingly though, that it is a procedure adopted by many countries to fill the budget gaps. But in Lanka recourse to the Treasury Bills alternative has turned out to be more than an exception to the rule. The issue of these bills would hardly solve the incidence of galloping inflation. On the contrary it would only add fuel to the fire. But the Finance Ministry does not seem to have any other way out of a liquidity dilemma. Perhaps that is one way it has found in swimming against the tide. Inflationary financing would only aggravate the already overheated economy. The direct victims of this would be the common man whose cost of living will turn out to be more chaotic. The Government is quite mindful about the no-way-out situation that its financial systems are facing. While the coffers are in the red, the prices of imports and other services keep rising. The returns from exports at the same time keep dwindling. The result is obviously disastrous. Meanwhile rapidly expanding development spending has only aggravated the crisis. **At the recently concluded Aid Group meeting in Tokyo,** the IMF and the World Bank which are admittedly provi-

ding certain guidelines to the country, did not hesitate to warn that Lanka's medium term development plans could be jeopardised by a cash shortage. The World Bank reportedly made specific reference to a "resource gap" that will undermine Lanka's ability to finance projected development programmes. Now if the new Treasury Bills exercise was an effort to raise domestic capital it is a futile one. A more meaningful way to overcome the resource gap would be to raise local private capital, generate additional revenue from the public sector and reduce current account deficit. These were recommended by the Washington twins themselves. Lanka's option to issue Treasury Bills in the wake of a widening budget deficit last year too resulted in a ballooning money supply in the country that consequently led to an unprecedented inflation of nearly forty per cent. The issue of these Bills would not help stabilize the economy in the long run. Tough fiscal measures possibly, politically unpopular ones, will be the only way out of the dilemma. Like prying down public expenditures on so-called prestige projects. The government obviously needs all the sympathy of an understanding public in fighting the common enemy-inflation. A Temporary way out of a dilemma by increasing the money supply in the country will only prolong the catastrophe that keeps building up. It is better to face austere times today and avert disaster tomorrow.

WHILST the **Sun** approached the problem in a sympathetic and constructive way suggesting solutions within the orbit of capitalist theory and strategy, the Communist fortnightly **Forward** (August 1, 1981) took a harsher and more critical line no doubt stemming from its Marxist approach. The **Forward** first patted itself on its back in regard to publishing the contents of the allegedly "secret" World Bank Report (1980) on Sri Lanka. Other daily newspapers have published tidbits from this Report or hints about its contents, but the **Forward** published selected but revealing extracts—mainly to prove its point that the UNP's economic policies had run into trouble. There is no doubt that the country now faces a major economic crisis and the points the **Forward** has highlighted have relevance. **Let us first see** how the **Forward** presents its case. "Last year **Forward** was the first newspaper in Sri Lanka to publish the main extracts from the confidential report on the Government's economic performance for 1979, which the World Bank had prepared for the 'Aid Sri Lanka Club'. Now we again publish the main conclusions of the World Bank's Report for 1980, which as prepared for the Tokyo meeting of the 'Aid Sri Lanka Club' in June 1981. Although the economic picture painted in the report is far from bright or complimentary to the Government, the World Bank recommends that aid to the UNP Government, which was suspended in 1980, should be resumed for **political reasons**. Sri Lanka's major need', the report says, 'is for a sharp increase in food and commodity aid, with fresh commitments amounting to 225 million dollars

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

in 1981 and 300 million dollars in 1982. On its part, the government will have to undertake additional resource mobilisation efforts and scale back public investments to levels consistent with greater macro-economic stability. Donors need to share some of the burden of this adjustment by maintaining concessional aid flows at levels that are adequate to ensure that the public investment program, which the indications of support had originally helped mould, does not have to be cut back to the point that it becomes unviable or that the bold economic experiment on which Sri Lanka has embarked is allowed to fail. The report also points out that the UNP Government had tried its best to carry out all cuts and changes that the World Bank had demanded in 1980. Among the **quid pro quo** measures for additional aid, the report indicates its desire for a new devaluation of the rupee, the abolition of the kerosene subsidy, even more stringent cutbacks on housing and other social overhead expenditure, no more new projects, and a shift to export-oriented, quick-return investment. On this basis, the Aid Club has, it is learnt, agreed to provide an additional 948 million dollars during the period 1981 to 1983."

Referring to the "summing up of the performance of Sri Lanka's economy in 1980, "the world Bank, according to the **Forward** tactfully comments that it was 'decidedly mixed'..... "But it also says that 1980 marked a severe setback for the Government's development plans. It is satisfied with the performance of paddy and other subsidiary foodstuffs (which picked up with the reintroduction of a partial subsidy for fertiliser and the 'near doubling of the price of imported flour'), as well as tourism and some other service trades. Wholesale and retail trade also expanded (due to the fact that bank credit to these trades increased by 67 per cent in 1980). The World Bank also considers it a gain that the share of state agencies in paddy purchase declined sharply. On the negative side of this 'mixed' picture, the World Bank points out that: (1) The terms of trade deteriorated by a further 15 per cent; (2) The balance of payments deficit was 19 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as against 11 per cent in 1979. Net international reserves at the end of 1980 were only 38 million US dollars, while gross reserves (377 million dollars) 'were equivalent to less than nine weeks of imports; (3) The money supply increased by 32 per cent; (4) The rate of inflation was double that of 1979; (5) 'Real wage of government employees declined by 11.6 per cent in 1980, while real wages of private sector employees also decreased; (6) There has been a steady decrease in the rate of employment creations in the organised sector, particularly in 1980; Subsidies were 'reduced substantially; an effort was also made to cut back on public investment; (8) manufacturing output showed little growth in 1980, while private sector growth was 'entirely in garments'; (9) Mining, quarrying and construction sectors however

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

'decelerated growth in 1980'. Construction fell from 21 per cent of growth value in 1979 to 11 per cent in 1980; (10) Tea, rubber and coconut production 'remained the Achilles heel in Sri Lanka's development; tea production dropped 7 per cent and rubber and coconut 15 per cent; (11) Government borrowings from banks to finance deficits rose from 26% of GDP in 1979 to 'a record and unprecedented 36% in 1980,...

IN A FRONT-PAGE COMMENT entitled **WORLD BANK GIVES GOVT. A LAST CHANCE**, the **Forward** said: "In his statement to Parliament on the Tokyo meeting of the Aid Sri Lanka Club and in recent public speeches, Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel has made it clear that the World Bank has given the UNP government a last chance to put its economic affairs in order. While announcing the Club's decision to give the government 723,44 million SDR's (around Rs. 16 billion), the Minister told MPs that 'most of the aid pledged in any year is disbursed only over the following years, sometimes going up to 5 years'. Aid pledges made in last the three years, he said, would not be forthcoming until '1982, 1983 and the future, ..... It is natural, to expect a rather sharp decline in aid pledges in and after 1982.... in aid after 1982 we can expect aid pledges only for non-Mahaveli projects... and for balance of payments support. Emphasising that the Aid Club had agreed to come to the rescue only because the government had accepted and enforced the drastic pruning of the budget, as well as of development and social expenditure, recommended by the World Bank, the Minister warned that the Aid Club expected further meaningful action by the government to bridge the financial gap caused by the fact that its annual expenditure (Rs. 30,000 million) was 'more than twice' the annual revenue (Rs. 14,000 million). In recent public speeches, the Minister of Finance has hit out against merely prestigious expenditure by his Ministerial colleagues on high-rise housing, tourism, and industrial white elephants. This provoked angry responses from both the Prime Minister (and Minister of Housing) and the Minister of Industries. Backing up the Minister of Finance in its secret report, the World Bank had also deplored 'the absence of fiscal discipline' where 'investment priorities were being determined by individual Ministries, rather than through a national allocation mechanism, with the more dynamic Ministries competing with each other to grab a share of the resource cake and bidding up the costs of scarce skilled manpower and materials. Warning again against such 'greed', the Minister also warned the private sector against its desire 'to make a quick fast buck all the time'. Unless they were prepared to contribute something from the terrific profits they have made and are still making', the alternative is too dismal to contemplate. Private sector sources however remained unmoved by the Minister's 'Pay now or lose all talk. They point to the fact that even when the Minister tried to increase the BTT on the

tourist trade, he was forced to withdraw it on a Presidential fiat...."

Next week and in subsequent articles we will examine the statement made by the Finance Minister in Parliament on July 23 on the outcome of the Aid Group talks to Tokyo in the context of what the World Bank has had to say about this island's economy in 1980.

To be continued . . . . .



TO END LAWLESSNESS

## The President Acts

People of all communities at all levels heaved a sigh of relief on the evening of August 12 when the radio announced that the President had decided to put down the lawlessness, which had reared its ugly head, in some parts of the country with a firm hand. Under the Public Security Ordinance, the Government has called out all the members of the Armed Services of the Sri Lanka Army, Sri Lanka Navy and the Sri Lanka Air Force for the maintenance of public order throughout the country with immediate effect. This order gives the Army, Navy and the Air Force all the powers of the Police such as powers of arrest, search and use of force including fire-arms as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of law and order throughout the country.

According to press reports the President Mr. J. R. Jayewardene told the Cabinet yesterday that he would ensure that there would be no discrimination in the maintenance of law and order in the country. Anybody who broke the law either in the North or South, East or west of the island would be dealt with equally. Mr. Jayewardene said this in the course of a discussion he initiated on the prevailing unrest as well as a number of incidents that had taken place of an inter-communal nature. The President emphasised the need for the adherence to law and order. He added that any nation that gave up its adherence to law and order was headed for disaster. He stressed that whatever steps were taken to diffuse the present tension must be legal and constitutional. If the existing laws were not adequate to deal with any matter, the State could assume new powers to deal with terrorism and rioting. But such powers the President pointed out must be obtained constitutionally through Parliament.

**Mr. Jayewardene said that all Ministers, Government MPs and those who were keen to have good government must not allow their judgement to be warped by these incidents. "We must not allow any pressures to bend our**

**principles", the President declared. The President warned that there were people other than the terrorists and the TULF who might want to disturb the peaceful development programmes that are ongoing and are achieving results. Mr. Jayewardene added: "There are elements in the country who would like to blame terrorism to incite people to break the law, disturb the peace and bring about a state of unrest so that some of the development schemes be retarded. Referring to terrorism the President said that Sri Lanka was not the only country with problems of violence and killing. He reminded Ministers of recent events in Ireland and the United Kingdom.**

The President concluded that active consideration will be given to the numerous suggestions made by Ministers and other leaders in the country but that it was essential that no one should help to escalate inter-communal tension. He added that the newly formed DDCs should be given a chance to work. There must obviously be people who would want to see that these councils do not work. The President said that it was important to keep this in mind in dealing with incidents as they rose. It is understood that the suggestions under active consideration include banning demands for secession on the lines of the Indian Constitution and prohibition of the possession of arms in certain areas.

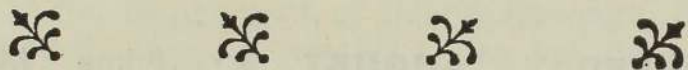
With this statement to the Cabinet which received full publicity, the President has put his foot down firmly on a possible resurgence of Tamil-baiting and other disturbances and as in 1958, 1977 and also at certain other times. He has also drawn attention to the fact there were other forces besides the terrorists who were intent on disturbing the peace.

By this action, the President has earned the gratitude of all men and women of goodwill in this country. In his statement to the Cabinet he referred to an editorial in a "morning paper", viz the **Sun** of August 12. It was entitled STOP THIS HAVOC. For the record we cite it in extenso: "We make no apology for referring once again to the urgent necessity to effectively curtail the havoc that is presently afoot in various areas of the country. The latest reports show that goondas also have started to run amok and that there is widespread looting and pillage. This is no time for applying the niceties of the democratic process. The armed forces must be ordered and given all the powers to quell these disturbances forthwith. A just society can thrive only in a peaceful atmosphere. And, it is no use kidding ourselves that the present mayhem is only a passing phase and that eventually these tigers and goondas will see the error of their ways. It is no use calling on the TULF leaders to condemn these senseless killings. Obviously they have lost all control of their militant youth and are unable to halt the havoc they have themselves unleashed

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

by their grand designs for a New Road for the Tamils. These leaders by their vilification of the government and the people of Sri Lanka during their peregrinations to Europe hoped to blacken this country in the eyes of the world—more specially of West Germany. It is now clear that their purpose was to create the pre-condition for Tamil youths to obtain asylum in affluent Germany. They have indeed succeeded in doing so with a vengeance and have betrayed their country for a mess of pottage. Since August 1977 we have witnessed many wanton racial murders. Except to declare a state of Emergency here and an emergency there, what has the government done to round up the mischief makers, nay murderers, and to wipe out this menace from the face of Lanka? The first duty of any government is to ensure the safety of its citizens. Judged by that yardstick we regret to have to record that the present administration stands naked. We ask the Government to act fast and use all means at its command to stifle racial dissension and impeach all those responsible for inflaming racial hatred in our midst. Mother Lanka is in travail and demands it."

The sentiments expressed in this editorial will be universally endorsed by all people who have the best interests of this country at heart.



SRI LANKA CHRONICLE

August 1-7

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

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

**SATURDAY, AUGUST 1:** India's President Sanjiva Reddy will visit Sri Lanka this December. President Jayewardene said in London on Thursday; the two Presidents sat next to each other in St. Paul's Cathedral at the Royal wedding. The recent influx of Sri Lankan Tamils seeking 'political refuge' in West Berlin had been a subject of discussion between Prime Minister R. Premadasa and East German Prime Minister Willy Stoph. Mr. Premadasa said in Colombo yesterday—**CDN**. Mr. Maithripala

Senanayake MP for Medawachchiya, deputy leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, has challenged the legality of a meeting of party organisations for August 2, to announce the party's final decision in regard to Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike—**CDM**. The permanent Police strength in the Jaffna District is to be increased as part of a series of measures being taken by government to curb terrorism. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the country's premier opposition political group, appeared on the verge of a major split yesterday as its leader, Mrs. Sirmavo Bandaranaike and her deputy Maithripala Senanayake, were locked in a heated controversy. Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa who returned home yesterday from Europe, said East German Prime Minister Willy Stoph had assured him his country would not condone or support the influx of Tamil youth to West Berlin—**SU**.

**SUNDAY, AUGUST 2:** A drastic drop in the number of new applications to operate private buses with an anticipated 12 per cent increase in passenger traffic next year is causing serious concern to the transport authorities; a special cabinet sub-committee comprising the Ministers of Transport, Finance and industries met last week to map out a strategy to promote the private bus industry to meet the anticipated increased volume of traffic as a result of more children attending schools and bigger numbers being employed. The Hotel Ceylon Intercontinental recorded a net profit of Rs. 32.5 million last year, states the Chairman of the owning company Hotel Services (Ceylon) Ltd., Mr. Nimalasiri Silva in his annual report—**SO**. In the Aide Memoire signed between the UNESCO and the Sri Lanka Government, Culture has been given an important place; UNESCO has agreed in this document to give assistance in the form of technical advice, training facilities, equipment and chemicals to a number of projects coming under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Was there a foreign connection with last week's terrorist attack on the Annaciottai Police Station; CID investigators who are now studying information received in the course of their inquiries hoped to question several persons who could offer some assistance. The Government has invited chiefs of international news services to visit Sri Lanka and assess for themselves the status of the Tamil community; this is part of a concerted programme by the Government to counter the false propaganda spread by Eelam lobbyists in many foreign countries—**ST**. The government has ordered a full probe into the conduct of an illegal Tea Auction in the City which has been depriving the State of millions of rupees, a team of CID detectives are conducting detailed investigation into this racket believed to have been going on for at least over two years—**WK**. Government sources are seriously considering the inclusion of a clause objecting to propaganda against communal unity in the law to be introduced in Parliament shortly preventing demands for separation of the country—**WK**. All three forces will be permanently deployed in the North to totally wipe out terrorism but

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

hey have been instructed not to harass law-abiding and peace-loving people in the Area—**AM**.

**MONDAY, AUGUST 3:** The Finance Ministry is actively considering an increase in salary or allowances for government employees, Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel told a meeting in Trincomalee yesterday; 'in the present circumstances a salary increase is eminently justified, it is, in fact a crying need', Mr. de Mel said; but he added that the problem was financing such an increase; the big question was how much can government afford to give in the light of its own difficulties in financing its development programmes—**CDN**. Disciplinary action, is to be taken against the Deputy Leader of the SLFP Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, three SLFP members of Parliament including Anura Bandaranaike and nine others of the SLFP politburo; a proposal to this effect was approved at an emergency meeting of the SLFP held yesterday at the old Sri Sangabodhi Vidyalaya, Nittambuwa, chaired by the leader of the SLFP, Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike and attended by nearly 4,000 party members. "The SLFP is not the property of our family but the common property of the masses of this country; today Mrs. Bandaranaike is surrounded by a group of 'black-coated' men and it is my duty to warn the people of such trends so said Mr. Anura Bandaranayake 2nd MP for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya and Deputy President, SLFP youth leagues when he addressed a SLFP rally at the Wariyapola Town on Saturday—**CDM**. Law enforcement agencies in the Indian sub continent are co-ordinating their activities to crack down on highly organised groups of smugglers who are ferrying contraband across land and maritime borders in ever-increasing quantities. The attack on the Anaicottai Police Station, intelligence reports now indicate, was carried out by a well-trained group of English-speaking youth, several of whom are believed to have been trained abroad and residing in areas outside Jaffna; the police believe that these guerillas who style themselves as "Terros" are a splinter group of the proscribed Tigers; some of them have also been members of another extremist organisation called "Eagles"—**SU**. The four SLFP parliamentarians, banned by yesterday's Nittambuwa resolution from participating in party activities, will continue their parliamentary work, the leader of the SLFP Parliamentary Group, Mr. Maithripala Sennayake said today—**CO**.

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 4:** Eleven top officers of the Sri Lanka Army, including the Commander Major General Dennis Perera, are due for retirement by the end of this year, high ranking army sources said; these senior officers, the Major General and ten brigadiers are all under 51 years of age, but have to send in their papers because of military retirement regulations, which are different from those applicable to the public service where an officer may continue till the age

of 55 and seek further extensions until he or she is 60 years old. Government would take stern measures to wipe out terrorism in Jaffna forever; Trade and Shipping Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said on Sunday night at Kamburupitiya; he was participating in the 33rd Mahapola at Thihagoda Maha Vidyalaya—**CDN**. SLFP leader Sirimavo Bandaranaike was yesterday urged by her Deputy Maithripala Senanayake and 12 other party stalwarts to summon a meeting of the Politbureau to discuss what they called the "unconstitutional chit conference" she held at Nittambuwa on Sunday; a requisition to this effect has already been handed over Mr. Senanayake told a news conference at his Galle Face Court flat yesterday. The army in Jaffna was strengthened yesterday with the deployment of several units of the Vijahabahu Regiment and a unit of the First Recce Regiment in the area—**SU**. A terrorist operation of massive proportions has been uncovered by detectives investigating the northern terrorist movement following last week's looting of the Anaicottai police station; police said yesterday that the northern gunmen use the sophisticated "cell and slot" system favoured by international terrorist organisations—**CO**. All functions in the Colombo District Development Council will be carried out in Sinhala, Tamil and English; the Colombo District Minister Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimarachchi confirmed this yesterday—**DP**.

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5:** Prime Minister R. Premadasa yesterday expressed a strong conviction that propaganda abroad about a minority problem here was a device to promote a lucrative business; Mr. Premadasa told the government parliamentary group that his recent visit abroad had strengthened his conviction that this was so and certain contractors in the developed nations were doing brisk business bringing in human cargoes to their countries with promises of refugee status. Over five thousand government nurses resumed a sick note campaign yesterday throwing hospital services countrywide out of gear, and inconveniencing several thousand sick people; at the General Hospital Colombo all surgery was cancelled yesterday; a hospital spokesman said that over 700 nurses had not reported for their morning shift, sending sick notes instead. Several "sick note" union nurses were working in the Colombo group of Hospitals despite the trade union protest—**CDN**. China will buy 10,000 tons of rubber over and above the quantity contracted for under the rubber-rice pact this year; the 1981 pact covers purchase of 20,000 tons of rubber by China while Sri Lanka has to buy 80,000 tons of rice; it is understood that China will not insist Sri Lanka should buy more rice in proportion to the additional purchase of rubber; this gesture on the part of China is the sequel to the recent visit to Sri Lanka by Huang Hua, the Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister—**CDN**. The working of Sri Lanka's diplomatic missions in London and Bonn came in for heavy criticism at yesterday's meeting of the Government Parliamentary group; several

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

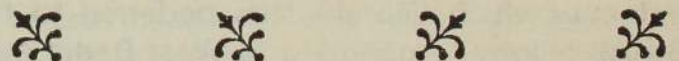


MPs accused these missions of not playing what they called a positive role in countering anti-national and separatist propaganda. Dr. Gamini Corea, Secretary General of the United Nations Conference in Trade and Development said yesterday that developing countries were too passive and that this would not get them anywhere unless joint action was taken. The Speaker, Mr. M. A. Bakeer Markar yesterday announced that a ruling on the points of order raised by the Government and the Opposition on the TULF and SLFP motion of no-confidence on the Government will be given today—**SU**. The Government Parliamentary Group discussed in detail yesterday ways and means to prevent Tamil Eelam propaganda in foreign countries—**DP**.

**THURSDAY, AUGUST 6 :** The cabinet yesterday accepted in principle an urgent and essential forestry development program estimated to cost Rs. 66.3 million between 1982-86. On a recommendation by the Minister of Trade and Shipping Lalith Athulathmudali Cabinet accepted a draft of a proposed shipping agreement with the GDR. There are very clear indications that government is considering the use of the business turnover tax (BTT) as a potent revenue raising instrument for the next financial year; authoritative official sources confirmed yesterday that the possibilities are now under serious consideration at the Department of Inland Revenue. Finance Ministry thinking is that Sri Lanka has gone as far as it can on direct taxation and that the revenue the Treasury so desperately needs must be raised by indirect taxation. Mr. Gamini Jayasuriya, Minister of Health last night told the Public Service United Nurses Union to give up its nonsensical attitude and continue once again to serve the sick. On a recommendation by the Minister of Finance Ronnie de Mel, Cabinet approved a loan of 13.5 US dollars from the Asian Development Bank for the second fisheries development project in the west coast of the island—**CDN**. The Speaker Mr. M. A. Bakeer Markar, yesterday ruled out of order the Opposition motion of no confidence against the Government and disallowed the debate on the motion—**CDM**. The Defence Ministry has drawn up plans to fortify security in Police stations throughout the country to prevent any organised attacks on them; handpicked police personnel are now being drawn in to study specialised military counter insurgency techniques; the first batch of 100 officers and men will begin their para military training in Amparaishortly. Prime Minister R. Premadasa who presided at yesterday's Cabinet meeting asked all ministers to obtain details of jobs secured through the Job Bank for their ministries—**SU**. As the road death toll during the last month reached 25 yesterday with the tragic death of a father and son ploughed down by a private bus at Maradana, Traffic Police this morning again urged the Ministry of Private Omnibus Transport to crack a whip over the heads of errant private bus drivers who are responsible for the bulk of these accidents—**CO**.

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

**FRIDAY, AUGUST 7 :** A massive procession and demonstration through the streets of West Berlin by some 2,000 Tamil youths from Sri Lanka backed by some yet unidentified leftist organisations will be held on Saturday to protest against the treatment of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. A well known European climatologist has discounted fears that the big Dry Zone settlement schemes under the Mahaweli program will significantly alter Sri Lanka's weather pattern; Prof. Manfred Demroes of the Minz University in the Federal Republic of Germany, who has been studying Sri Lanka's climatic pattern since 1967 told a gathering at the Marga Institute; 'I would not expect any significant climatic change'—**CDM**. When the Queen visits Sri Lanka in October she will ceremonially declare open the 26-mile long Jaya Mawata which runs through the Kalawewa farmer settlements in the H area of the Mahaveli programme. The SLFP leader Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike rejected a call to summon an emergency meeting of the Party's General Committee immediately—**CDM**. Government has directed the Police to come down hard on rabble rousers and miscreants attempting to create civil disorder; the order from Police chief Ana Seneviratne was sent out as Police Headquarters received reports from some parts of the country of attempts to create disturbances. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party leader Sirimavo Bandaranaike yesterday accused her deputy Maithripala Senanayake of wanting her to remain as a "puppet leader" willing to be manipulated for his purposes which, she claimed bluntly, were to achieve peaceful co-existence with the United National Party—**SU**. A large haul of bus spare parts allegedly stolen from the Werahera depot of the Sri Lanka central Transport Board was recovered by Slave Island police yesterday following a raid on a shop at Panchikawatte, the kingdom of the spare part trade; the spare parts worth Rs. 150,000 had included 40 tyre rims and 38 spring blades—**CO**. Security arrangements have been tightened in the Ampara and Batticaloa districts; Police chief Ana Seneviratne and the Army Commander Dennis Perera visited the areas yesterday and made further arrangements in regard to security—**VK**.



WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

## August 1-7

**Central and South America :** General Torrijos (52), the strongman of Panama was killed in a plane crash. He was responsible for winning back Panamanian sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone from the United States by means of a treaty. The leaders of the "developed" north and "impoverished" south will discuss about the reactivation of the world economy, the world food problem, basic commodities, trade and industrialisation, energy and,

financial policies when they meet in Mexico in October this year.

**West Asia :** Bani-Sadr was advised to shift his residence from Paris as it was too much of a security risk. As Bani-Sadr's activities will be controlled by the French Government he may shift his abode to Italy. Meanwhile, Austria too has offered to give him asylum. In Teheran, a big bomb blast near the office of the President, Ali Rajai, killed more than twenty people. Iranian students with leftist inclinations stormed and occupied the Iranian embassy in Bonn. They were chased away by the police. They were opposed to the rule of Khomeini. In Jerusalem, the Israeli Government of Begin has decided on the annexation of occupied Jordan, Gaza Strip and Syrian Golan heights. This appears to have won him confidence in the Knesset in which 61 voted for Begin and 58 against. Saudi Arabia is reluctant to cut its output of 10.25 millions barrels oil to prevent a glut in the market and fall in prices. Saudi Arabia insists that OPEC should reduce its price in keeping up with her price of 32 dollars per barrel. In the United Arab Emirates, an Indian, Abdul Aziz Mohammed was publicly executed (on July 30) for raping and killing two girls. Egyptian president Sadat urged President Regan to recognize the role of Palestinian Liberation Organisation as it would enable all parties to arrive at a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement. But Reagan told Sadat that it was fundamental to American Middle East policy to uphold US pledge not to have any dialogue with the PLO till it recognizes Israel's right to exist. In Iran violent attacks against the Islamic government continued in which many people including deputies of the Majlis were either killed or wounded. The speaker of the Majlis warned that police had become less concerned of the safety of deputies than they were under the Shah.

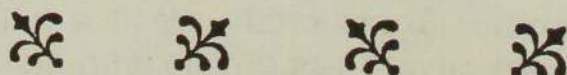
**Western Europe :** Pope John Paul the Second underwent a second operation. In Gibraltar the grand welcome afforded to the British Royal couple, Prince and Princess of Wales was regarded as a second referendum in which Gibraltarians preferred to remain as a British colony. According to West Berlin authorities, of the total 2,775 Lankans who arrived as prospective immigrants this year, 2,401 came in July. Amnesty International claimed that deportations of Lankans were illegal as some of the deported carried asylum applications in their pockets. In Geneva delegates of 150 member countries resumed on August 3, the task of drafting a comprehensive Law of the Sea. But the US has served a notice that many clauses, especially the ones relating to sea bed exploitation and the envisaged authority to control such exploitation were not acceptable. Red Brigades of Italy killed the last of the four men whom they kidnapped early this year. Every hunger death now brings fresh outburst of violence in Northern Ireland. This week the eighth death was that of Kieran Doberty who was

elected to Irish Parliament in last June. Violence spread to Irish Republic.

**South Asia :** Fearing that the demand for a separate state by the Sri Lankan Tamils would spread in India, former Indian Premier, Morarji Desai said that he would oppose the move "tooth and nail". The Indian Satellite Rohini I re-entered the earth's atmosphere and burnt down after orbiting for nearly a year. Hindus of India, especially leaders of four opposition political parties, were worried over conversion of hundreds of Harijan Hindus to Islam in Tamil Nadu. According to Dr. D. K. Salunkhe, Vice Chancellor of the Mahatma Phule Agriculture University, Poona, cabbage juice can cure cancer and ulcers. Dr. Pramud Karan Sethi, an Indian surgeon will receive this year's Magasaysay award for community leadership for his "Jaipur foot", an artificial limb for amputees. In New Delhi Jagjivan Ram, a former Indian Deputy Prime Minister broke away from the opposition Congress (U) Party. He said he would cooperate with Mrs. Gandhi in solving national problems.

**East and South-east Asia :** According to the **Singapore Times** Thailand has threatened to repatriate nearly 35,000 Vietnamese refugees who fled during the initial stages of the Indo-Chinese war nearly 30 years ago. China has launched a fresh diplomatic offensive in South East Asia. Premier Zhao Ziyang has commenced a visit to ASEAN group countries.

**North America :** US is worried over the defence cut imposed by West Germany. This retaliation of Germany for US high rates of interest may spread to other NATO states. Reagan has decided to sell the controversial AWACs aircrafts to Saudi Arabia. Alexander Haig US Secretary of State and William H. Durham, Under-secretary for Security Assistance in their evidence before the Senate Armed Services Committee and Foreign Relations Committee respectively stressed the need to strengthen the hands of the developing states militarily where the interests of the US and west are at stake. Arms sale policy is inextricably linked to US foreign, economic and defence policies. Four Asian diplomats from Singapore, Bangladesh, Iraq and Syria are vying for the prestigious UN President's post for the coming UN Sessions. The US is planning to station nuclear missiles in South Korea and Japan. US Air Controller who walked out of the places of work last Monday were prepared to defy Reagan's ultimatum "work or be fired". Dismissal notices have been served to about 4,500 strikers. International Federation of Air Controllers have pledged support to them. The **Washington Star**, the 128-year-old evening daily published its "Final Edition" on August 7.



## CPSL Reaction (I)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SRI LANKA (CPSL) issued several statements shortly after the election results for the District Development Councils were released. The first was a resolution adopted on June 9, 1981--that is before the results of the Jaffna elections were counted on June 16. "THE OUTCOME of the elections to the Development Councils is a major slap in the face of the UNP Government. From President Jayawardene downwards, the UNP leaders denounced those who called for a protest boycott of these elections as traitors and enemies of democracy. The government-controlled mass media blacked out news and views about the boycott campaign. The Police, on government instructions, denied advocates of boycott the right to hold public meetings. But despite all this, the majority of the registered voters answered the boycott call. Less than half of the 4.47 million registered voters went to the polls on 4th June 1981 as compared with the nearly 90 per cent that did so in 1977. This demonstrated vividly that the mass of the voters had not been fooled by the UNP government or its mass media into believing that they and the country had benefitted from the government's spurious talk about development or the World Bank-dictated neo-colonialist set up that has been paraded as an "open economy". The boycott was particularly marked in the districts outside the North and East. Here those who stayed away from the polls ranged from between 55 to 70 per cent. The polls results in these districts also showed a significant decline in the votes received by the UNP as compared with 1977. Despite the UNP's exhortations for a massive turnout and the fact that it was virtually unchallenged, the drop in its vote in these districts ranged from 12 to 20 per cent. In the North and East, where the UNP sought a direct confrontation with the TULF it failed to win despite its discreditable tactics and the many blatant illegalities and malpractices committed. These ranged from the mass intimidation of the voters through the use of handpicked sections of the security services to attack persons and burn property to the arbitrary and provocative arrest of the Leader of the Opposition and other TULF MPs on the morning of the polls. The farcical nature of the so-called "election" in Jaffna, which was the first ever held under conditions of a state of emergency and a curfew and where minimum legal requirements were flagrantly flouted is seen in the inability of the election authorities to count the votes or declare the result for several days. Like at the Kalawana by-election to Parliament the outcome of the DC polls shows that the UNP government has entered a period of increasing unpopularity and irreversible crisis and decline.

"These results also show how correct was the call for a boycott of three fraudulent polls. The Communist

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

Party of Sri Lanka which was the first to call for a boycott and which campaigned actively for it, is glad that so many other anti-UNP parties took a similar position. It expresses its deep regret that the LSSP although staying out of the DC election, nevertheless preferred, for apparently subjective and opportunist considerations to attack those conducting the boycott campaign, including parties which are members of its so-called 'five-party alliance'. The Communist Party thanks the voters who responded to the boycott call and the other political parties that endorsed this call. If these parties had also accepted the Communist Party's proposal for a joint campaign, the boycott result would have been even bigger and more impressive. The conduct of the JVP merits special condemnation. On this occasion, as in the general strike of 1980, the JVP came to the UNP's rescue. It tried to give respectability and a democratic facade to the UNP's Development Council fraud. This has earned the JVP a public pat on the head from the UNP leaders but the contempt and opposition of all progressive forces. The UNP government hoped to use the rigged DC elections to impress its foreign capitalist backers, who had begun to have doubts about its political and economic stability and its ability to deliver the goods. But this entire exercise has misfired. Not only has the boycott campaign succeeded and the UNP's vote declined, but the government was unable to complete these elections without declaring a state of emergency throughout the whole country. The discomfiture and defeat of the UNP at the DC polls cannot be hidden by juggling with statistics, which many UNP leaders and their mass media are trying to do. The outcome of the DC polls had again shown how widespread is the disillusion with the UNP government and its policies (especially its continuous attacks on living standards and democratic rights) among the people, including those who voted for the UNP in 1977. It has also shown that the people are ready to take the path of active opposition to the government and its neo-colonialist and anti-people policies. What is needed now is united actions by the Left and democratic forces, especially the working class, that can mobilise this growing opposition into active struggle for the defeat of both UNP government and the whole neo-colonialist line of policy of the dominant sections of Sri Lanka's capitalist class."

ON THE SAME DAY, June 9, another statement on the situation in Jaffna was also adopted by the Party's Politburo. "The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka considered with deep indignation the reports on the situation in Jaffna from its District Committee and from Comrade Pieter Keuneman who it sent to Jaffna on 5th June 1981 to make an on-the-spot inquiry. It condemns the widespread arson and the attacks on persons and property in the Jaffna District committed on May 31 and June 1 on the eve of the DC elections in Jaffna—by

a section of the additional Police force that the government sent to Jaffna to augment the security forces already there. What is especially reprehensible is that these outrages should have been committed by security personnel which the government had sent to Jaffna in the name of guaranteeing law and order and that they should have taken place when several UNP Ministers and their security chiefs were personally in Jaffna, directing affairs. "The wanton burning and destruction to public and private property on these days is far worse than what was experienced in 1977. Among the premises gutted by fire or otherwise destroyed are Jaffna's Public Library with its 26,000 books many irreplaceable; the TULF headquarters and the residence of its Jaffna MP; the office and printing press of the Eelanadu daily newspaper; the Chunnakam and Jaffna market; over 100 shops and boutiques and many vehicles and bicycles. Some killings by members of the security forces have also been reported. The Communist Party condemns those who seek to justify or excuse those outrages as a necessary collective punishment of the people of Jaffna for the killing of a UNP candidate and a Police sergeant by a person or persons unknown. While rejecting such acts of individual terrorism, the Communist Party is firmly of opinion that collective terrorism by the state or its security agencies is no answer to individual terrorism. The Communist Party draws the attention of all democratic forces and public organisations to the need to be vigilant concerning, and to oppose, the growing trend towards state-sponsored and state-patronised terrorism. This trend, which began with the killing of the trade union martyr Somapala during the 1980 picketing campaign, has now been repeated on an even bigger scale in Jaffna. Unable or unwilling to curb a section of its security services that had got out of hand, the government instead imposed a state of emergency--first in Jaffna and later throughout Sri Lanka. As a result, normal life and essential supplies have been seriously disrupted in Jaffna for many days. The Communist Party is convinced that it is impossible to restore conditions of normality in Jaffna as long as this part of our country is treated by the government like the occupied territory of an enemy state. It is also impossible to restore normality as long as the state of emergency exists and while those responsible for these outrages remain members of the security services in charge of maintaining law and order in Jaffna. It therefore calls for the complete withdrawal of the additional Police forces that the government sent to Jaffna, and for the lifting of the state of emergency, both in Jaffna and throughout the country.

"The Communist Party further demands that (1) a public inquiry is held into the composition political character and method of selection of the so-called "volunteers" included in the augmented Police force sent to Jaffna; (2) those responsible for encouraging and committing these outrages and breaches of the

law are apprehended and punished (3) the victims of these outrages are fully compensated for the loss they have sustained and (4) the government gives a full and public account of the activities of the Ministers and supporters that it sent to Jaffna to conduct the UNP's DC election campaign, including the persons responsible for ordering the arrest of the Leader of the opposition and other TULF MPs on the morning of these elections. The Communist Party also draws attention to the fact that the Government has still not taken any action to give effect to the recommendation of its own Sansoni Commission in regard to the punishment of those responsible for the violence of 1977 and compensation for the victims of such violence.

The Communist Party reiterates that only a political settlement can prevent repeated outbreaks of such outrages as were witnessed in 1977 and now. The attempt to do so through the fraudulent DCs has conspicuously failed. Yet the government continues to turn its back on its 1977 promise to convene an All-Parties Conference on this matter. "The reports of illegalities, official malpractices, and the use of armed security personnel and imported UNP thugs to interfere forcibly with election staff and ballot boxes and to intimidate voters at the Jaffna District DC polls are truly alarming. It is ironic that this should have taken place under a government that wants the country to celebrate the 50th anniversary of adult franchise. These abuses mark a new stage in the UNP government's escalating attacks on democratic and civic rights. Unless they are exposed and checked immediately what happened in Jaffna on 4th June 1981 can well be a dress rehearsal for what is in store for the whole country in 1983. The Communist Party of Sri Lanka therefore demands that a Commission, whose members should be jointly approved by both the government and the Opposition parties should be appointed to inquire into and report upon all charges of illegalities, malpractices and abuse of the democratic process in respect of the Development Council election in the Jaffna district on 4th June 1981".

These two statements were published in full in the **Ceylon Daily News** of June 16. The CPSL fortnightly **Forward** of June 15 carried other comments and statistical tables which brought out very clearly the current attitudes of the CPSL to the DDC election, to the UNP and the other parties. They will be referred to next week.

To be continued . . . . .



# Growing Vegetables

By Sita Selvadurai

EDWIN TILLED THE GROUND harder than he had ever done before. He rose early that day and made two beds, one for the tomatoes, and one for the brinjals and was now working on a third bed for the gourds. Beads of sweat glistened on his lean sunburnt body and streams of perspiration poured down his face and neck. He left his mammy and retired into the shade offered by the leaves of the plantain tree a few yards away. A new enthusiasm burnt within him while he worked that day. He took out the three packets of seeds from the pouch tucked in his sarong at the waist, and looked at them fondly. Then seating himself on the ground he took a handful of soil in his hand and began to talk to the hitherto dead earth. "You good for nothing soil, just dust, that's what you are. Imagine giving me such poor rewards for all my toil. Why man! Mine have been the smallest vegetables in the whole settlement. I can't even sell them. Oh God! have pity on me this time and let these seeds yield bigger fruits. Please! Please!" So he went on prattling pleading and praying, cajoling and coaxing his small plot of land to yield him better crops. It was indeed true that his were the smallest, meanest vegetables in the whole neighbourhood. His brinjals refused to grow longer than his thumb, his lady's fingers were only the size of his little finger, and his tomatoes were no bigger than grapes. He had become the laughing stock of those around. Only the other day when his neighbour's tree produced an unusually small bunch of bananas Edwin overheard his neighbour's wife say, "Why they are like Edwin's vegetables, only fit for the rubbish heap", and then when the Marketing van went around purchasing vegetables, they made it a point to halt outside Edwin's plot and shout, "May be next time Edwin Eh! when you produce bigger ones eh", ever so mockingly, that Edwin blinked back the tears that welled up in his eyes. **He never thought** that fate would be so unkind to him when two years ago, he had applied and got this acre in a much coveted land in the colonisation scheme. His mother then aged and ailing had urged him to accept it, but as fate would have it she had succumbed to her ailment two months after they had moved over. "May the land yield to you bountifully son!" had been her dying words, and Edwin wondered if only the reverse were coming are to pass. "Maybe your plot is a cursed one?" a neighbour had suggested, but Edwin had brushed aside the idea. On the contrary, he worked harder than all the rest, hope springing eternally in his breast. He transplanted, tried two waterings in the dry season, fetching bucketfuls all the way from the common well five blocks away. He even collected cowdung from miles around and manured the young plants, but the

results remained always the same. The vegetables wouldn't grow big. His fate would not change.

THEN LAST SUNDAY, it suddenly seemed as if fate took a turn for the better. At least so Edwin felt. He had barely spread out his meagre produce on a gunny bag at the fair and was awaiting his luck for some one to come along and make an offer, when he spied his old friend Kannan with a blooming stock of vegetables. Brinjals as big as your forearm, bitter gourds easily weighing about a pound each, and tomatoes that were bigger than oranges and red and juicy. "How come" said Edwin going up and patting Kannan on the back. "Glad to see you so flourishing and prosperous." It was then that Kannan had offered him the three packets of seeds. "They are from my best stock and will yield as good or better vegetables," he had assured Edwin. "May be the soil in the north is more fertile and they will not grow to the same proportions on my land." Edwin had protested. But Kannan was adamant. "These seeds have done well in the sandy tracks of the northern peninsula. Its all in the stock, my friend," he had quipped and there was no mistaking the sincerity in Kannan's voice. Not a trace of the malice that Edwin was so used to hearing. He paid Kannan the thirty rupees for the three packets of seeds. Though Edwin could ill afford this sum, he reluctantly agreed to part with the money for Kannan refused to sell the seeds for less. In fact, they would fetch as much as fifteen per packet perhaps, but being an old friend he was giving Edwin a special concession. Kannan even wrote down the name of a fertilizer, and instructing Edwin to use it on the plants in their growing stage the friends had parted. The very next day Edwin began to dig and plant them. By evening all the beds were neatly made and the seeds buried safely in the ground. That night Edwin went to bed a happy man for he had no doubt now that his luck had turned. He had not long to wait either for only a fortnight later while doing his morning watering he noticed that little green shoots had pierced the earth. He doubled his watch, and weeded and watered, and cared for the young plants with the loving care of a mother. He beamed as the flowers appeared one by one, and smiled to himself as the flowers slowly turned into brinjals, gourds and tomatoes. Gradually the fruits grew bigger and bigger, and the stalks bent lower and lower. "Oh! God! let my vegetables grow big." prayed Edwin as he tended them daily. He could hardly suppress a smile when the passersby began to stop and look at his vegetables. Even Mr. Goone the Marketing Collector stopped his truck and came in one day. "Eh! Edwin your vegetables doing better this time Eh!" he had commented. "How did you get such big sizes?" and Edwin was thrilled. "Its a secret, Mr. Goone. The seeds come from giant stock. I will save some seeds for you when the fruits ripen." so Mr. Goone had chatted for a while and even joined in a cup of tea with Edwin.

AS THE WEEKS PASSED BY the vegetables continued to prosper and soon became the envy of the

whole neighbourhood. They should fetch a good price in the open market, No he would not sell these fine specimens to the Marketing van. They were not for wholesale buyers these vegetables. They were choice products fit to be eaten by kings. The vegetables would not be ready for plucking for another fortnight. He wanted the tomatoes to turn a bright red, and the brinjals to get their skins shiny. Besides the vegetables were such a pleasure to look at that he liked them to remain on the trees for as long as possible. One night as Edwin lay in his camp cot, after a meal of rice, boiled jak and coconut sambol, he thought of Kannan. Good old Kannan. It was nice of him to have given him all those tips. True he had paid for them, but then he had to be thankful for the goodwill. He would go and visit Kannan, for sure Kannan would be pleased to hear of his success. So the next day Edwin packed some oilcakes which he had baked himself, shut the door of his hut behind him, and set off. The bus ride was a pleasant one, and when Edwin arrived he found Kannan busily tending his vegetable garden. The two chatted, exchanged ideas, and had lunch together and in the evening as the sun was setting Edwin returned home. There had been a slight shower of rain, so there was no need to do the regular watering that day. Yes! his vegetables were his only joy and pride, and Edwin's thoughts were about them alone, even as he fell asleep. **When he awoke the next day** the sun was high up in the sky. Perhaps, he had overslept due to the fatigue of travelling the previous day. Edwin put a pot of rice to boil on the hearth, and stepped out into the garden. LO! what a sorry sight met his eyes, for behold there was not a single vegetable on the trees. Edwin rubbed his eyes and looked again, for he could not believe what he saw. But sure enough they were all gone. He suddenly felt exhausted, and sat on a stone and began to cry. A big tear rolled down his cheek and fell to the ground. "Who could have done this to me? Surely I have no enemies?" After a while he dragged himself to his hut and lay there in his cot, gazing blankly at the thatched roof above. Nothing mattered anymore, now that his prized vegetables were gone. Why? he had planned to take them to the Sunday Fair, and exhibit them two Sundays hence. Kannan said that he would be there too. Then Edwin must have fallen asleep, for later in the evening he was awakened by the tooting of a horn. "Eh! Edwin are you there?" someone called, and there was no mistaking Mr. Goone's voice. Edwin stepped out and saw Mr. Goone standing at the hedge waving a piece of paper. "Where were you last morning man?" he asked, "We came vegetable collecting, and since you were not to be seen we took all yours. They were good ones this time. Saves you the trouble of having to hawk them around Eh! Here" and he tossed a cheque into Edwin's hands and got back into his truck. Edwin watched dumbfounded, as the truck started up and disappeared down the road throwing up swirls of dust. Then he glanced

at the piece of paper in his hands. "For thirty pounds of vegetables received" it said "Rupees Thirty."

Sita Selvadurai



MALAY HOUSE--5

## Pitfalls To Avoid

By Lim Jee Yuan

This working paper was prepared within the framework and as part of the Project on Sharing of Traditional Technology (STT) of the United Nations University's Human and Social Development Programme, and is intended to serve the internal needs of the University. The views expressed in the paper are those of the author and not necessarily those of the United Nations University. This is the concluding part of the series.

FROM THE ABOVE COMPARISONS it can be clearly seen that the traditional Malay house is far more adequate and advanced in many areas, yet there is little knowledge or acknowledgement of the qualities of our local architecture. The ideal solution to climatic needs in housing already exists, yet we go for the modern technology of air-conditioning and other energy-consuming methods of the West. The same may be true for many of our traditional technologies which are yet to be rediscovered and adapted to the modern context—such as our traditional fishing methods, agricultural methods etc. We have a whole heritage of traditional technologies to be rediscovered, technologies which are basic and within the reach of more peoples. The human quest for greater material needs often leads us to forge our basic need. Artificial needs instead are created. This is the case with the modern houses which are designed to appeal and impress rather than to be lived in. Originally, novelty, and expression of visual form often take high priority in the users' and designers' list of design criteria today. Design is a complex process with many constraints and many variables to be met. Higher priority should be given to the fulfilment of basic socio-cultural and physiological needs. The question of needs and priorities should be reoriented to meet the actual and basic needs and priorities of the people instead of the needs perceived by decision-makers, planners and designers. Many people have questioned the relevance of traditional housing as the solution to the housing problem since the housing crisis in most developing countries is urban and traditional housing is mostly found in the rural areas. What role can the traditional Malay house play here? The role of traditional Malay house forms in urban situations so far has been only a matter of

traditional house forms being used as cultural symbols or for decorative purposes, mainly in modern institutional, commercial, and even recreational buildings. This "solution" to the creation of a Malaysian architecture is not only naive but outright vulgar. The traditional house form has been brought down to the most simplistic and vulgar form--as just decoration--denying its deeper meanings and putting it completely out of context.

TRADITIONAL MALAY HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT definitely have a role to play in the solution of housing problems in the urban situation. Urban kampongs already exist in many major South-East Asian cities as in Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, and Penang. Although they may not be exactly the same as the rural kampongs, they share many similar characteristics. They are communities; the people know each other well and share many things in common. The housing process is largely user-controlled. The houses are similar yet different reflecting the different needs of their users. Roads are narrow and few, but footpaths are many. The houses are comfortable to live in but in many cases much sanitary improvement is to be desired. The positive aspects of the kampong type of settlement can definitely be incorporated in urban and suburban contexts. The durability of the houses themselves can be improved by using more durable materials like local lightweight tiles for the roofs (as is done in Kelantan and Malacca states) and treated timber. The traditional Malay house can, in fact be prefabricated and industrialized for mass production for low-cost Housing but the implications of such an approach must be carefully studied as discussed below before implementation. The traditional Malay house is a systems buildings i.e. the house components are made assembled of the site, and the house can be taken apart, shifted and constructed on another site. Shifting of the whole traditional Malay house was a common practice in the past and is still practised today. For prefabrication standard structural components and panels can be factory produced and later assembled on the site. This same process is actually used in Malaysia for low-cost houses, but using **western imported prototypes**. If this is already being done, I do not see why the traditional Malay house cannot be industrialized after careful design considerations to lower costs further without deteriorating the inherent positive aspects of the house form. **The negative implications of industrializing the traditional Malay house are plenty. For one thing, it may lose all the qualities of autonomous and self-help housing because of the centralization of the industrialized system. The community help and ceremonies attached to building the house may be lost, thereby reducing the community spirit of the settlement. The order of the infrastructures and centralized housing-system layout imposed on the settle-**

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

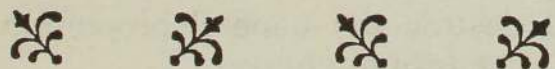
**ment may make it lose the qualities of its random layout--with plenty of informal play space for children, the absence of obstructive territorial markings like fences and hedges, the ambiguous interconnected public and private open spaces which intergrate the community, and the low priority given to cars in the settlement layout-**

ANOTHER USE of the indigenous traditional Malay house could be in the site-and services approach for low cost housing. Here the government can provide the site together with the basic infrastructures of roads, electricity, water supply, waste disposal, and core toilets which a few households can share. The housing can still be quite autonomous, allowing the owners to build their own house, or the government could design and even build prototype houses based on the traditional Malay house, learning also from the traditional settlement patterns especially from the qualities of the kampong as a community. The possibilities for alternatives and refinements to suit user-needs, the site, and different socio-cultural and economic conditions that can be generated from the traditional Malay house are tremendous. The main problem is that many of our decision-makers, professionals, academics, intellectuals etc. have been trained in the West or, even if they are locally trained, they are trained in the western tradition. They become so absorbed in their western technocratic prowess and western solution models that they tend to forget about traditional solutions or are inclined to think that traditional solutions are backward, without giving them any consideration at all. Modern technology and values are some of the main reasons for the threat of changing the traditional house form to a less appropriate one. Modern building materials such as zinc cement, and bricks and even modern furniture are fast transforming the traditional Malay house. Various reasons can be attributed for the use of modern materials which are inappropriate climatically and culturally--the modernity and status attached to the modern materials, their more durable nature and their easier maintenance are some of the attractions of modern building materials. But on the other hand, they create adverse indoor climates and new house forms which disrupt the system of adding new parts to the original house to cater for the growing needs of the family of the traditional Malay house and destroy the general proportion and relationship of spaces in the house.

MODERN FURNITURE is also creeping into the traditional Malay house. This causes the house to be cluttered, less spacious and less multi-functional. Malay house traditionally is spacious, open, and airy with minimal furniture. Most activities are done in the sitting on the floor. The government is indifferent and even ignorant of the qualities of the traditional Malay house. Many existing by-laws threaten the existence of the Malay house. One is the requirement for approval of building plans, even in rural areas

where most traditional Malay houses are situated. Traditional Malay houses are not built from plans but by traditional carpenters from experience and sound techniques. To draw up a plan just for approval is simply too difficult for the villagers. They do not know who to approach to draw the plans; they do not have the money to employ an architect to draw the plans; they do not know the bureaucratic processes of applications. This seriously threatens to lead not only to the extinction of the house in the future but also to the extinction of traditional housing trade. Even extensions and additions, which are inherent in the nature of the traditional Malay house, are also being threatened by the need for approvals for the extensions and additions. The government, foreseeing some of the problems of approvals for rural people, drew up a list of prototype house plans which were offered for sale to the villagers. These plans were drawn up by the technicians of the local councils. **These prototype plans lack an understanding of the socio-economic and cultural factors of the users. New house forms are imposed on the people, and the people will have to fit into these houses forms only if they have the money to put up these prototype houses.** The prototype houses are rigidly fixed in sizes and materials, irrespective of the needs of the individual users. They are out of reach for many villagers because of this rigidity. They utilize processed and imported materials which have to be bought, unlike the local materials of the traditional Malay house. No smaller and cheaper versions of the houses can be built and the house cannot be built slowly and gradually as the builder-user has the time and money. It has to be built completely finished and approved before occupation of the house is allowed. **The traditional Malay house is changing to meet the new "needs" of today's users. Ceiling heights are increased to cater for modern furniture; roofs are made of zinc for status; bricks and other inappropriate modern materials are used; and partitions are erected for privacy. In other words, the Malay house is going modern, but at the expense of comfort, changing the user's life-style, and causing the loss of their cultural heritage.**

Concluded.



## FILM FOCUS

# ● Eddie Jayamanne

## ● Sagarayak Meda

This column dips its pen in sorrow at the passing away of great actor of the Sinhala Screen, in the slapstick laden and versatile Eddie Jayamanne.

He was one of the most gifted natural actors of our time. The entertainment seeking masses broke out into spontaneous gales of laughter at his very appearance in any sequence, which became etched completely with his exclusive brand of humour. Ever since tragedy overtook his actress wife Rukmani Devi a couple of years ago, it was evident that Eddie's grief-stricken heart was ticking away on borrowed time. He bravely kept up an artificial front in some films and on the stage thereafter ("Never Mind Silva" and "Bye Bye Raju" being popular hits), but one could sense the pall of sorrow behind the scenes, all along, till his heart failed him a few days ago. The late Eddie and Rukmani were prominent members of a stage and drama troupe that styled themselves as the Minerva Players, in the late thirties, founded by B. A. W. Jayamanne, an elder brother of Eddie. B. A. W. also wrote a series of plays with titles in alphabetical order like "Apparition," "Broken Promise" etc—the last named proving the most popular on the stage and was transferred to the screen as a first Sinhala venture. A modern version of this, with Eddie, is now ready for release. While Eddie had mesmerised audiences with his ribtickling stitches of hilarity, the attractive Rukmani Devi emerged as the singing Nightingale to hold the crowds to her melodious spell. "Grisly Guardian" was the second stage play of this troupe to be filmed, which also proved a success with Eddie and Rukmani. Eddie excelled with effervescence in the role of Mannapuwa, the man servant who found the curvaceous Ayah of the house Jossie (Gemini Kantha) irresistible and their kitchen duets, when the mistress of the house was away, proved a roar on the screen, being hummed on the highways by day and night. Rukmani Devi continued to take on the role of the heroine in these films and also sang her way to fame and fortune. There was at this time happy interlude in the early march of Sinhala cinema, when Eddie and Rukmani fell in love, the fruition of which had to be ironed out in Court, before they took into each other in marriage. As time crept on them over the years, they took on either individually or together, character portrayals which they adorned with the histrionic maturity they had acquired over the years.

**SAGARAYAK MEDA** (In the middle of the Ocean) Sinhalese: Actor Gamini Fonseka has graduated from the James Bond type of films and entered fresh and greener pastures, moving more upstream than with the tide to focus without any reservations the social and political ills that beset our land. While his "Sarungale" took a hard swipe at the race and caste cankers that corrode our society, the film "Uthumaneni" brought into focus the plight of rape victims who found it less painful to end their lives than stand up to a cruel and blunt cross examination in a court of law. This film, however, is his latest venture which has emerged via the severe, crucible tests that questioned its legality in the courts of law. It endeavours boldly to portray the tide and times of a regime



that spawned a dictatorial personality (Gamini Fonseka) who lived and acted very true to Lord Acton's dictum "that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely". Storywise the exercise revolved round the life of a suburban medical officer of the State (Gamini again) who in striving to take his routine rounds by the Hippocratic Oath amidst rampant political corruption and chicanery is swept innocently into its calculated and repressive coils that encircle him revengfully. Shunning political patronage to the letter and striving hard to keep his family life on an even keel in spite of his only son being indoctrinated to the brim, by a system that shatters the togetherness and peace of his home, the doctor is indicted on a trumped up bribery charge and sentenced to the cooler. His family is left destitute and disgraced while he sheds his lily white cloak of innocence to prison garb—a situation that breeds more hatred for him, from his son who sinks more deeper into the mire of insurgency on the march, and is gunned down fatally. This episode is portrayed as a challenge to the aspirations of youth of that period, with clandestine lessons being given in the corridors of higher learning and the jungle hideouts, all taken, in a tension packed colour. From this point onwards, the story converges on the ivory fortress of the bootlicking dictator who glories in the citadels of power that surrounds him and wielding it with a vengeance that eventually deals the ultimate coup de grace to the administration he dominates and overrides ruthlessly. Every effort is made to identify the regime in question—a familiar and diabolically curved pipe that smokes power incessantly, a few wall hangings that portray a Prime Minister whose authority is being by passed, a bearded personality who gospels Tolstoy shibboleths on platforms even today, a Permanent Secretary who keeps wandering whether "to be or not to be," names with an unmistakable rhyme and a Bribery Commissioner (Ian Wickremanayake) who was the vicious instrument of a pernicious system but now appearing in sackcloth and ashes to earn reprieve perhaps for his much talked about pranks that "fixed" many innocents in graft charges at that time. It did seem ironical that Ian had taken on this role wearing a Halo bigger than himself. Now let us desert the reprehensible standards of that time and setting aside politics which this column is normally averse to get on to the finer points of a film that has become the talking point of the day. Gamini Fonseka was outstanding in the dual roles as the hunter and the hunted in the inebriated political jungle. Veena Jayakody was not far behind as his tormented wife while Iranganie Serasinghe stole those brief moments when she paced about with a Kandyan "kink" to free the Walawa verandahs of the whiffs of "Dahadiya Ghandu" (Odour of human sweat) of constituents seeking her powerful son. **Tribune** readers are advised to keep an alert eye as the opening titles of the film emerge plastered across a poster bearing the election symbols—the Hand on top with the Elephant below, while at curtains, the positions are reversed with a

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

bold strip which carries the punchline AND SO IT CONTINUES. His Excellency President J. R. Jayewardene has exhorted many at meetings to see this film to profit by its message and proceeded earlier in a statesmanlike gesture to extend the powers of a Commission to punish those up to the same reprehensible games and gains in his Dharmista Administration. To those politicians who click their corrupt boots atop their ivory towers blind to the froth of the seething anger at the base, this film would open their eyes to the dust they would have to bite when citizen Perera casts his vote with wounded vengeance on the day of reckoning. Let all political and administrative hands be clear and clean is the message that the film puts across with a punch and a warning, to those in whom the common people repose their trust.

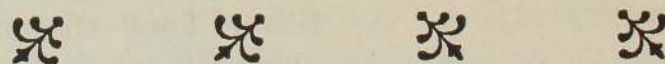
### BEYOND THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE

(ENGLISH): An Irwin Allen production and a Warner Brothers release which is a sequel to the sinking of the passenger liner "The Poseidon", this film takes off from a point when the overturned ship, held up by a huge air-bubble is set upon by human vultures for treasures by two teams led by Michael Caine and Telly Salavas respectively. In the precious moments left before the ship hits bottom, the intruders get trapped in their conflicting greed, to surface in the nick of time for a showdown. There was very little action which such a story should hold out and even that was drowned in a barrage of words that flooded out traces of adventure on the high seas. A tame film that clearly disappoints.

### THE VILLAGE IN THE JUNGLE:

Film Correspondent B. C. Perera of the **Sunday Times** has reported this edifying news item—ever to you **Tribune** readers. "For the first time Sri Lankan film directed by Lester James Peiris, based on the celebrated novel by Leonard Woolf, has been selected for screening at the prestigious San Francisco Film Festival, USA. The film won high praise as one of the world's 21 most outstanding films selected by the Directors Fortnight of the Cannes Film Festival. These 21 films were selected out of 420 films from various countries". The Directors Fortnight is a group that remains devoid of any pressures. This film titled "Beddegama" in Sinhala has also been selected for Film Festivals in Canada, Spain, England, Australia and New York. Congratulations Lester.

James N. Benedict



Govt.



Notices

**The Land Acquisition Act ( Chapter 460) as amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act No: 28 of 1964**

((Notice Under Section 7)

It is intended to acquire, the land described in the schedule below for a public purpose. For further particulars please see the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No 155 (Part III) of 21-08-1981 or apply to me.

**SCHEDULE**

**District :** Batticaloa  
**Name of Village :** Chenaikudiyiruppu  
**Name of Land :** Chenaikudiyiruppukarni  
**Lot No & Plan No** Lot No. 1--Plan No. P.P. Mada 699

**K. Selvaratnam,**  
Additional Government Agent  
Batticaloa District.

The Kachcheri.  
Batticaloa,  
Date: 1981.07.17.

**Notice Under Section 7 of The Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 460) as amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, No. 28 of 1964.**

Reference No. ATH 2/639

It is intended to acquire the Land described in the Schedule below. For further particulars please see the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, No. 155 (Part III) of 21.08.1981.

**SCHEDULE**

**D-R-O's Division :** Piliyandala  
**Situation :** Pallepattu  
**Village :** Demaladuwa  
**Name of Land :** Gorakagahawatte and Walaw-wawatte alias Kopyiwatte.  
**Lot No. :** 01--05  
**Plane No. P-P-Co. :** 5457

**H. C, Gunawardane,**  
District Land Officer and  
Acquiring Officer of Colombo  
District.

The Kachcheri.  
Colombo.  
Date: 28th July 1981.

**Notice Under Section 7 (1) of The Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 460) as amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, No. 28 of 1964**

Reference No. LDF/560

It is intended to acquire the land described in the Schedule below for a public purpose. For further particulars please see Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No. 154 (Part III) of 14.08.1981.

**K. B. Wijekoon**  
Assistant Govt. Agent  
Kandy District

The Kachcheri  
Kandy.

**SCHEDULE**

**Situation** Amunupura and Ratmeewala Village, Kandupalata Korale (Yatinuwara) Jatinuwara D.R.O's Division, Kandy District.  
**Name of Land :** Portland Watta alias Kotuwe Watta alias Tapalpolawatta.  
**Plan & Lot Nos.** F. V. P. 28 (supplement) 13 Lots 151, 152, p. P. Maha 1810 Lots 1&2

**Notice Under Section 7 of The Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 460) as amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, No. 28 of 1964.**

Reference No. ATH 2/649

It is intended to acquire the Land described in the Schedule below. For further particulars please see the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, No. 155 (Part III) of 21.08.1981.

**SCHEDULE**

**D-R-O's Division :** Kesbewa (Piliyandala)  
**Situation :** Pallepattu  
**Village :** Borelesgamuwa  
**Name of Land :** Hikagahawatte  
**Lot No. :** 1  
**Plane No. P-P-Co. :** 5512

**H. C, Gunawardane,**  
District Land Officer and  
Acquiring Officer of Colombo  
District.

The Kachcheri  
Colombo.  
Date: 28th July 1981.

## Foreign Aid, Bank Loans

**Geneva, August 3 :** International creditors, particularly private banks, must soon lend to Third World countries on softer terms or face a world monetary crisis, according to a recently released study by the Overseas Development Council (ODC). The council, a non-profit organisation that aims to promote US understanding of Third World problems, says in its report that the debt of developing countries more than quadrupled over the past decade, reaching an estimated 400 billion dollars as at the end of 1980. One half of this is due for repayment in the next three to five years, according to the report's author Chandra Hardy. He analysed the debt situation of 10 developing countries over a five-year period prior to the rescheduling of their foreign debt. A large portion of Third World debt is owed to western banks by a handful of countries. "The possibility that several of these large borrowers could experience debt servicing difficulties at the same time can no longer be discounted, and such a bunching could cause serious problems for banks", says Hardy. The ODC study indicates that these countries, external debt has now surpassed the value of their exports. The debt-service ratio—the amount of annual servicing on loans as a proportion of exports—has sharply increased as a result. This means that poor countries must divert larger portions of their export revenue away from social programmes and internal investment toward repaying loans. While short term balance of payment deficits may be eased by borrowing foreign capital, long term development strategies are jeopardised as these countries become strapped with mounting debt obligations.

THE REPORT lays much of the blame for developing countries financial worries on private banks. The composition of the world lending has shifted dramatically away from government and multilateral creditors to commercial lenders. Today, more than half of the 400 billion dollars in outstanding debt is owed to private lenders, according to this study. It says that banks lend to Third World countries on harsh terms—high interest rates and short maturities—which they can ill afford to repay. Later the banks discover they are overextended. Hardy charges that the banks will often wait until a borrower is at the brink of default before agreeing to re-finance its debt. Then they demand stiffer refinancing terms than those for the original loan. These terms later worsen the borrower's debt servicing problems. Developing countries argue that short repayment schedules attached to commercial loans also prevent them from carrying out long term development projects which offer returns later on. Meanwhile, these countries must scramble for revenue immediately to remain financ-

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

ially afloat. The study also criticises banks for using credit for political purposes. Often, the report points out banks will intentionally with-hold credit to precipitate the downfall of governments because they disagree with their political programmes. Hardy says that most of the 46 cases of debt re-negotiation she studied between 1956 and 1980 took place 6-10 months after a change in government. Once "friendly rulers 'are in power, debt relief terms are often more favourable. When General Suharto ousted the left leaning Sukarno government in Indonesia in 1966, the banks immediately rescheduled its debt for 30 years with no interest. Private loans to Jamaica were suspended in 1976, as the banks disapproved of Prime Minister Michael Manley's political programme and friendly relations with Cuba Jamaica could not reschedule its debt nor could it borrow new loans.

**Implicitly, the study calls on commercial lenders to base future loan decisions strictly on economic criteria. To help change western attitudes towards Third World debtors, Hardy proposes that the World Bank and the IMF convene a meeting of all creditors, including private banks, to discuss strategies to avert future debt crises. But some observers argue that the banks have shown no willingness to soften their loan conditions and continue to hold out for higher interest rates. When developing countries object, the banks often tell them to go to the IMF. But the IMF's loan conditions --wage freezes, currency devaluation, and reduced government spending--fall hardest on the working class poor and are politically unpopular---**IPS Lankapuvath



PRESIDENT REAGAN

## New Immigration Policy

**Washington, July 30 :** President Reagan says his administration will pursue a "new and realistic" immigration policy that "will be fair to our own citizens while it opens the door of opportunity for those who seek a new life in America." In a statement issued July 30 by the White House, the President outlined the principles of the administration's new legislative package on immigration which, he said, "are designed to preserve our tradition of accepting foreigners to our shores, but to accept them in a controlled and orderly fashion." **Following** is the text of the President's statement: "Our Nation is a nation of immigrants. More than any other country, our strength comes from our own immigrant heritage and our capacity to welcome those from other lands. No free and prosperous nation can by itself accommodate all those who seek a better life or flee persecution. We must

share this responsibility with other countries. The bipartisan select commission which reported this spring concluded that the Cuban influx to Florida made the United States sharply aware of the need for more effective immigration policies, and the need for legislation to support those policies. For these reasons, I asked the Attorney General last March to chair a task force on immigration and refuge policy. We discussed the matter when President Lopez Portillo visited me last month, and we have carefully considered the views of our Mexican friends. In addition, the Attorney General has consulted with those concerned in Congress, and in affected states and localities, and with interested members of the public. The Attorney General is undertaking administrative actions, and submitting to Congress, on behalf of the administration, a legislative package, based on eight principles. The principles are designed to preserve our tradition of accepting foreigners to our shores, but to accept them in a controlled and orderly fashion.

WE SHALL CONTINUE America's tradition as a land that welcomes peoples from other countries. We shall also, with other countries, continue to share in the responsibility of welcoming and resettling those who flee oppression. At the same time, we must ensure adequate legal authority to establish control over immigration: to enable us, when sudden influxes of foreigners occur, to decide to whom we grant the status of refugee or asylee; to improve our border control; to expedite (consistent with fair procedures and our constitution) return of those coming here illegally; to strengthen enforcement of our fair labour standards and laws; and to penalize those who would knowingly encourage violation of our laws. The steps we take to further these objectives, however, must also be consistent with our values of individual privacy and freedom. We have a special relationship with our closest neighbours, Canada and Mexico, our immigration policy should reflect this relationship. We must also recognize that both the United States and Mexico have historically benefitted from Mexicans obtaining employment in the United States, a number of our states have special labour needs, and we should take these into account. Illegal immigrants in considerable numbers have become productive members of our society and are a basic part of our forces. Those who have established equities in the United States should be recognized and accorded legal status. At the same time, in doing so, we must not encourage illegal immigration. We shall strive to, distribute fairly, among the various localities of this country, the impacts of our national immigration and refugee policy; and we shall improve the capability of those agencies of the Federal Government which deal with these matters. We shall seek new ways to integrate refugees into our society without nurturing their dependence on welfare. Finally, we recognize that immigration and refugee problems require international solutions, we will seek greater international cooperation in the

resettlement of refugees, and in the Caribbean basin, international cooperation to assist accelerated economic development to reduce motivations for illegal immigration. Immigration and refuge policy is an important part of our past and fundamental to our national interest. With the help of the Congress and the American people, we will work towards a new and realistic immigration policy, a policy that will be fair to our own citizens while it opens the door of opportunity for those who seek a new life in America."

USICA



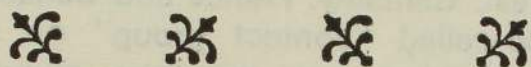
US VIEW

## Arms Control

**Washington, July 16** : The Reagan Administration, on taking office six months ago, embarked on an intensive review of US arms control policy. Now Secretary of State Haig has announced two conclusions drawn from that review, as well as a set of principles for going forward with US-Soviet nuclear arms talks. The first conclusion is a recommitment—a finding that the search for sound arms control agreements is an essential element of the US program for achieving and maintaining peace. The second is that pious hopes and simplistic solutions should not be allowed to dominate the negotiations seeking such agreements. These conclusions reflect a quest for greater realism in the arms talks—the result of a universal disappointment, shaped by President Reagan, that the arms control process has so far delivered less than it promised. How can such realism be achieved? Haig's list of principles provides the administration's answers. First of all, the focus should be on the paramount aim—reducing the risk of war. This means making arms control an instrument of greater security, not a substitute for an adequate defence policy. Fair bargains can be struck with Moscow, Mr. Haig argues, only if the US demonstrates that it intends to maintain nuclear parity.

A second principle is to reduce the level of nuclear weapons in a way that will make the use of the remaining nuclear arms less likely. This means selective use of advanced technology—reconnaissance satellites and submarines, for example—because they help to verify agreements or discourage surprise attacks. A third principle involves linkage—a recognition that Soviet aggressive behaviour can escalate to nuclear war. Here, arms control is only one part of American policy which aims at deterring aggression, reducing sources of conflict and achieving a stable military balance. A link between Soviet international behaviour and arms talks is simply a fact of life. To think otherwise is to end up with reverse linkage—that is, tolerating Soviet aggression in order to preserve

the arms control process, a consequence the Reagan administration considers appalling. Other principles call for balanced arms agreements—a genuine parity of weapons on both sides. They require effective means for verification and for insuring compliance. And they also call for consideration of the totality of various arms control processes and weapons systems, so that imbalances in any one area do not increase the risk of insecurity and war somewhere else. Mr. Haig has noted that US and Soviet negotiators will begin working on the problem of Europe-based nuclear missiles by the end of this year and sometime later on strategic, intercontinental weapons. As he noted, the task of arms control is enormously complex. And the United States remains committed to that task and is now employing an approach, in the Secretary's words, that is "prudent".—VOA/USICA.



AFGHANISTAN

## The Front And Fighting

**Kabul, July 28 :** The last despatch under this column noted that the formation of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan (NFF) in mid June marked only the beginning towards national unity behind the present Government in form or organisation—and that unity in action will demand its own requirements. Some of these have already found tragic illustrations. Before the Front could start acting at all, before its National Committee could hold its second session to frame regulations for the functioning of its branches, two of its leading members have been assassinated right in the capital city. The more prominent of them was retired General Fateh Mohammad, a member of the NFF executive committee, with an acknowledged part in the "constitutionalist movement" in King Zahir Shah's time. The other was a religious leader and a member of the Islamic Affairs Department of the Government. The murders show that the very first condition for the Front's effectiveness has yet to be ensured--that it is allowed to exist and function--and that the absence of any terrorist attempt to sabotage the NFF funding Congress did not warrant undue optimism. There are reports about similar incidents in the provinces, and at least one of them, about the killing of religious leader Hadi Abdulqodos of Kandahar, has been officially confirmed. The Kabul instances also show that the support of prominent personalities for the Front does not necessarily entail that of the groups they were supposed to represent. Both the victims in this case were known as leaders of the Hazara community--and both are said to have been assassinated by anti-Government rebels of the same community. (Rumour adds the colourful detail that the killers of the ex-general had told him in a letter of the place

and time of his date with death, and kept their word, and that the assassin of the "mulla" kissed his hand before the fatal assault).

That brings one to the third condition, which is the most difficult to achieve. Peaceful co-existence of different communities, ethnic and tribal, in a common Front is less likely than personalities influencing communities in the Front's favour or political groups burying the hatchet. This is a country where, as in many neighbouring ones, political differences are often another name for communal rivalries. It is less likely thus, that the Parchami and Khalqi factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan should patch up at the top than that the Duri and Pushto-speaking communities they are identified with respectively would be reconciled to each other. Less likely than someone like Fateh Mohammad converting the Hazara rebels is the prospect of common people accepting Sultan Ali Kestmand, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, say, as a national leader rather than as a representative of the Hazara minority in the Government. The Babrak Karmal regime has certainly taken some important steps towards a solution of the national question: it has, for example, introduced Dari, Pushto, Uzbeki and Turkmeni as mediums of instruction in schools as against only the first two before, and it has redivided the administrative territory into eight zones to ensure greater equality among linguistic and other communities. But, there is a long way to go before all such measures yield the desired political result. The tribal rivalries are even more traditional and deeper. The logic of the situation in this respect has led the embattled Government to try and take advantage of the rivalries--a tribe has only to turn anti-Government for the traditionally rival group to become pro-Government. This is a factor that has helped considerably in the Government winning over some of the major tribes, such as the large parts of the Sufis and Momands.

Then, of course, remains the final requirement--completion of Front's nationwide structure and prescription of its precise tasks and programmes. Understandably, the NFF leadership is treading the ground warily in this regard. It is generally acknowledged that the Front's priorities will be propaganda, oral and effective, among the people, and help in the "armed struggle against the counter-revolutionaries". The two tasks have been entrusted in the recent months to party cadres including a good proportion of young women organized in groups of "soldiers of revolution", who have been acting together with people's militias called "revolution defence groups". The NFF units from the provincial level downwards are expected to provide rearguard support to these groups and the security forces. Official circles make no secret of the fact that, in the immediate context, the armed struggle takes precedence over the propaganda task. The Front units are expected to help particularly in

TRIBUNE, August 22, 1981

19

ensuring that the arms supplied to volunteer groups do not fall into enemy hands. Till the time of NFF's formation, some 20,000 guns are learnt to have been so lost.

Fighting meanwhile, continues at this height of Afghan summer, with no snow in the mountain passes to stop the "mujahiddins" and their supplies from across the eastern border. It was, by all accounts, heavy in Paghman district, dangerously close to the Ital, lasting full ten days from July 13, and has ended in a victory for the Government. Dingdong battles are on, right now, in the Kunar and Laghman provinces, close to the Pakistan border. A very welcome development for the Government in this region, according to official sources, has been the growth of a movement in "Azad Pashtoon" against what the tribal population suspects to be preparations for installation of a military base there by China and Pakistan, Kabul seeks to back the movement fully. More, perhaps, will be heard of this in the coming days. **Kanishka, Tribune Correspondent**



OTTAWA

## Stick And No Carrot

**Moscow, August 5 :** "The meeting in Ottawa of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist nations has convincingly shown that the US does not intend to give up the tactics of pressure on the West Europeans," the newspaper **Izvestia** of August 4 writes. "Using its allies' dependence on the "well-being" of the American dollar, the US has held on to its high bank interest rates, thereby enhancing its other anti-European actions, too." "The great-power malevolence of the US which has come down with the whole of its weight upon the already unsteady pillars of Atlantic solidarity, the paper notes, means a growing deficit for the West Europeans in their trade with the US. While in 1978 it amounted to only 3 billion dollars and in 1979—to 12.8 billion, last year the trade imbalance of the Ten stood at 25 billion dollars. As for the Americans, however, this still does not make up for the loss of their dominating positions on the world markets. Between 1960 and 1970 the share of the US in world trade dropped by 16 per cent, while in the next decade—by another 23 per cent. No longer relying on the methods of economic competition alone, the US is trying to put on a still tighter jacket of political dependence on its partners. This task is being accomplished through the imposition upon Europe of a programme of "complete armament" and through the deployment of "Eurostrategic

missiles" on its territory. The NATO countries' commitment to raise their defence budgets by three per cent annually has become a sort of sacrificial payment in the name of Atlantic solidarity.—**APN**.



NAMIBIA

## Paris Talks

**Moscow, August 5 :** The Paris round of the talks of representatives of five Western states—the USA, Britain West, Germany, France and Canada—members of the so-called "contact group" on settling the Namibian problem, has once more shown that the NATO countries have resorted to the tactics of procrastination in an attempt to achieve a neo-colonialist solution of the Namibian problem, suitable for South Africa and its Western partners, through a secret collusion with the occupants, the creation of a puppet regime, the neutralisation of the patriotic forces and their defeat in the course of punitive military actions. Commenting on the results of these talks, Valeri Volkov writes in **Pravda** (August 5) that they took place under the accompaniment of shell explosions of South African artillery and the bombing of peaceful settlement in the south of Angola. Supported by armoured personnel carriers, members of the punitive units are invading the territory of the independent state. Resolutely denouncing dangerous militarist provocations of South Africa against Angola and other frontline states the African public points out that responsibility for their criminal nature rests not only with Pretoria but also with the NATO countries, says the commentary. Covering itself with a "fig leaf" of the talks, imperialism still hopes that it will be able to intimidate the African patriots and force them to give up their struggle against racism and neo-colonialism. These are vain hopes, however, The patriots of Namibia will win.—**APN**.



Retain Your  
Original Documents  
And Submit

**EXTRA COPIES  
OF**

LETTERS  
CERTIFICATES  
DEEDS  
INVOICES  
PLANS  
SURVEY DRAWINGS  
BOOKS

**Rapid Service  
with  
Latest Photocopying Equipment**

**STUDIO TIMES**

TIMES BUILDING  
COLOMBO-1.  
TEL: 21331

".... It is to the credit of the people of Ceylon that during two thousand years and more they obeyed this decree and continued to pay their homage to one who was a brave man and a just and humane ruler".

-- G. P. Malalasekera in The Pali Literature of Ceylon, Colombo 1928 p. 25.

# THE TOMB OF ELARA

at

## Anuradhapura

With Appendices and Notes

by

**Dr. James T. Rutnam**

**Price:** Local - Rs. 25 a copy (including postage)  
Foreign - US\$ 5.00 a copy (including air freight)

**Available from :**

Jaffna Archaeological Society,  
Evelyn Rutnam Institute Building,  
University Lane,  
Jaffna.

and Tribune Publications  
43, Dawson Street, Colombo 2.  
Tel: 33172





**EVERY  
SUNDAY BUFFET LUNCH**

**FOR ONLY Rs. 55/-**

**at**

**LIHINIYA SURF HOTEL  
(BENTOTA)**

**SUMPTUOUS ORIENTAL &  
WESTERN BUFFET**

**DAY ROOMS FOR GROUPS AVAILABLE**

**FOR BOOKINGS PHONE**

**TRAVEL BUREAU**

Ceylon Hotels Corporation  
48, Janadipathi Mawatha,  
Colombo I.  
Phone — 23501  
23504

**LIHINIYA SURF HOTEL**

Bentota  
Phone: 048 — 5126  
5127, 5128  
5129, 5111  
5486—7

CONFIDENTIALLY

## Fact Or Fiction ?

IS IT NOT TRUE that a story going the rounds in the hill country needs top governmental investigation— if an investigation has not already been initiated? That it concerns the spiriting away of sizable quantities of building materials from the site of a major project funded by foreign loans in the hills? That the materials have been used to put up a private hotel or some other commercial hostelry? That as a smokescreen to cover this operation a Welfare Society was set up allegedly to build houses for a group of public officers in one particular place? That the story down the grapevine mentioned three "personal cheques" made out for Rs. 40,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 15,000 in this connection? That whatever those cheques may represent the story revolves around the removing (we will not call it "theft" until more information is available) of the undermentioned items: (i) on or around February 4/5, 1981—20 cubes metal; 100 aluminium brackets; 500 conduit pipes and 50 gutters; (ii) on or around March 23, 1981—15 Trimline light fittings; 40 pairs Louvres; 25 conduit pipes; 30 PVC pipes; 15 down pipes; and 20 rolls wire—the duty-free cost of these items has been valued at (SL) Rs. 62,000/-; (iii) on or about May 12, 1981 the following items were removed: 110 PVC gutters; 50 running heads; 100 45° Elbow bends; 35 PVC down pipes; 46 Conduit pipes; 5,000 Wall tiles; 500 ft. Bending; 140 sq. ft. Marble tiles; 5,000 Rubber floor tiles; 40 PVC wire rolls; 10 rolls binding wire; 50 prs. Singapore Louvres; 50 prs. 3' x 6' Louvres; 15 prs. 2' x 6' Louvres; 19 door locks; 120 butt hinges; 38 10" tee hinges; 18 14" tee hinges; 10 butt hinges; 50 hasps and staples; 50 tower bolts; 50 brass butt hinges; 25 Ceramic wash basins; 20 clay bends; 50 aluminium brackets; 4 kitchen sinks; 1 steel kitchen sink; 9, squatting pans;—that the duty-free price of these items is said to amount to (SL) Rs. 124,000/-? That it is further alleged that all the three loads were moved under the very nose of the law (but the eyes may have been turned the other way)? That the numbers of the lorries that moved these precious items were also furnished to us, but we are not using them because the lorries in question may have carried false number plates during these operations? That there are also whispers that there are Sri Lankans in responsible positions in the Project who can vouch for the "information" sent to us? That **Tribune** was asked to investigate this matter, but pre-occupied as we are with many others we could not undertake this Sherlockholmian job? That we are prepared, however, to publish all printable information readers can send us? That we will like to know whether this whole story is fact or fiction or whether someone has made a mountain out of a mole-hill? That **Tribune** has used this story because when we made cursory

inquiries on the telephone from an old reader of the paper in the hills he told us that the information we had was not false but that he did not know details? That he also said that it was not a mere storm in a tea cup? That it was really the tip of an ice-berg?

IS IT NOT ALSO TRUE that the **Ceylon Daily Mirror** on July 31 had a frontpage headline SURVEY REVEALS 700 TEACHERS WITH BOGUS CERTIFICATES? That the story read: "About 700 teachers recruited recently have submitted bogus certificates. This was revealed after a survey conducted by the Educational Services Committee. According to the findings of the committee many others are not suitable for the teaching profession. Most of them a spokesman for the Education Ministry told the **Daily Mirror** cannot even write a Sinhala sentence correctly or fill in a transfer application. The Educational Services Committee has now decided to re-examine the qualifications of all GCE-qualified teachers recruited in the past. It will not select GCE (Ordinary Levels) qualified persons for the teaching profession in future and make the GCE Advanced Level examination the minimum qualification for a teacher. The committee has stated that by recruiting GCE (A.L.) qualified persons and giving them a university level training would bring better results. It is learnt that the Educational Services Committee is now having discussions to decide the steps to be taken regarding the teachers who do not possess the required qualifications. All of them who have only the (OL) were recruited to solve the acute shortage of teachers in schools". That little or no fuss is being made about the teachers who got their appointments on bogus certificates, but the heavens themselves have been made to fall apart with uproarious and indignant cries about forged passports and passports obtained on bogus birth certificates? That with a forged or false passport a person can only leave the country and it may be good riddance of bad rubbish—at least for a time? That persons who have become teachers on bogus certificates are a menace undermining the future generations to come? That it would be interesting to know how many of these 700 were given jobs on MPs chits or recommendations? That the certificates may not have been checked because of the MPs chit or because those who had the duty to check had been well oiled? That it is an open secret that for some decades now there has grown up a new and flourishing industry in this country viz the forging of documents for clients who need them? That these forgeries could have easily been detected if there was even superficial checking but this was not done? That it was not the "done thing" to check anyone who had an MP's chit or a card from the Job Bank (one can be registered in the JB with the MP's blessings)?

Read Soviet periodicals regularly to keep abreast with economic, political, scientific, and cultural development of the Soviet Union, the Country that is first in the world in many fields and is leading the way for entire humanity.

	Rs.	Cts.
SOVIET UNION - Monthly	2.	00
SOVIET WOMAN - Monthly	2.	00
SOVIET FILM - Monthly	2.	00
SOVIET LITERATURE - Monthly	3.	00
CULTURE AND LIFE - Monthly	2.	00
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS - Monthly	3.	00
SPUTNIK - Monthly	6.	00
SPORT IN THE USSR - Monthly	2.	00
SOCIALISM THEORY AND PRACTICE - Monthly	1.	50
SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW - Monthly	2.	00
ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY - Bi-Monthly	3.	00
FOREIGN TRADE - Monthly	10.	00
20th CENTURY AND PEACE - Monthly	1.	50
SOCIAL SCIENCES - Quarterly	10.	00
NEW TIMES - Weekly	0.	50
MOSCOW NEWS - Weekly	0.	50
MOSCOW INFORMATION - Twice-Weekly	0.	50
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS - Quarterly	7.	00
TRAVEL TO THE USSR - Bi-Monthly	4.	50
SCIENCE IN THE USSR - Monthly	10.	00

## PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE LTD.,

124, KUMARAN RATNAM ROAD, COLOMBO 2.

76, GALLE ROAD, COLOMBO 4

Phone : 36111

# CEYLON TOURIST BOARD

## REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS — 1981/82

The Ceylon Tourist Board requires to register contractors for the following work :—

- (a) Civil construction works
- (b) Maintenance of buildings
- (c) Electrical works
- (d) Water & drainage schemes
- (e) Roads

Contractors must possess experience in the relevant field and proof of such, be shown regarding work undertaken by them for public/private sectors.

Contractors would be registered for the following values :--

- (a) Up to Rs. 25,000.00
- (b) Up to Rs. 50,000.00
- (c) Up to Rs. 100,000.00
- (d) From Rs. 100,000.00 up to Rs. 2 million.

Contractors requiring reigistration with the Board, should apply to Director/Resorts Management, Ceylon Tourist Board, No. 228, Havelock Road, Colombo 5, on or before 26th Aug. 1981.

**CHAIRMAN**

**CEYLON TOURIST BOARD,**

228, Havelock Road,  
Colombo - 5.