

# Saturday Review

SRI LANKA

Vol. 5 No. 29

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## WORLD AT YOUR FINGER TIPS

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## Cool It, Everyone

Make no mistake. The SATURDAY REVIEW's editorials of 25th June and thereafter do not amount to a wholesale endorsement of President Jayewardene's proposals to end the ethnic problem. What has been said, thoughtful readers would have discerned, is that the proposals form a solid foundation for further negotiations for a lasting settlement.

We have received a considerable volume of letters and articles commenting on the proposals. But we are inclined to believe that many of the writers had not carefully studied the proposals which were published in the SATURDAY REVIEW of 5th and 26th July.

We repeat yet again: the proposals are as far as any Sinhalese leader could go in the context of the prevailing circumstances in Sri Lanka.

Some people are asking for the MOON. The MOON is far away. We have to live on EARTH. The little bit of it consists of some 33,000 square miles.

Do we want more violence? No person in his senses would support such a destructive course. But violence there will be, on all sides, unless a settlement is reached soon.

Make no mistake also: the SATURDAY REVIEW is not holding a brief for President Jayewardene. We have been very critical of the Government on many occasions, particularly over the handling of the ethnic crisis.

The Editor, who has been a close observer of the unfortunate events since 1956, has taken a personal interest in attempting to help

defuse a situation which could lead to total national annihilation.

The Editor, in his 35 years as a journalist, has not asked a single personal favour from any politician. But he has asked a favour from President Jayewardene on behalf of the Tamil community: JUSTICE.

The latest occasion he met the President was on 1st August. He pleaded with him to restrain his Security Forces (including the so-called Home Guards), to withdraw the ban on fishing in the Northern waters (which has rendered nearly 100,000 people destitute, vide SATURDAY REVIEW 12th July, to release all the youths in custody under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (especially at Welikade and Boosa, where their lives are wasting away) and to have direct talks with the militant leaders (whose co-operation and consent are essential for any settlement to be workable).

## Uniformed Tom Peeps At Birth?

The Mothers' Front has condemned the act of a uniformed Peeping Tom who was curious about seeing how 'Tiger' cubs were born.

A statement issued by Ms. P. Selvanayakam, the President of the Nallur branch of the Mothers' Front states:

"According to the Eelanadu of 4.8.86 we understand that a high ranking Army Officer was present at a time when a lady gave birth to a baby. He had earlier expressed a wish to be present when a 'Tiger Cub' made its appearance from the mother's

womb! So he was given the exact time and date of the event and he was able to satisfy his so-called ambition. We, the Mothers of Jaffna, condemn this very vehemently. The Doctor in charge should not have permitted the high ranking officer to witness the event at any cost. Let there be no repetition of such an unpardonable offence in future. We are shocked and scandalised".

The Tamil United Liberation Front alone cannot be the sole negotiators on behalf of all the Tamil people.

We would advise The Boys, in all sincerity, to revise their strategy in the light of the present-day realities in Sri Lanka.

We appeal: do not miss this final chance to arrive at a negotiated settlement to the ethnic problem.

## Undergrads Protest

Students of the University of Jaffna are boycotting lectures these last two days following the reported abduction by the LTTE of three fellow students. The LTTE in a statement published in the local press has claimed that these students had indulged in ragging newcomers on 6th July. This claim is strongly disputed by students who allege that even normal social interaction with newcomers can be construed by interested parties as ragging. They point out that the newly formed representative body of science students had decided on their own against ragging.

In the meantime tempers are running high as the administration is trying to secure the release of those abducted. In exchanges with angry students phrases such as 'lack of protection from arbitrary bodily harm' and 'military behaviour' frequently cropped up. Amongst demands put forward by students are the release of those abducted and an end to interference in the University by outsiders, including identity checks on those coming in.

## THE BELL TOLLS

262 Tamil civilians have been killed while another 96 are reported missing in the Northern and Eastern Provinces last month. According to figures supplied by the Co-ordinating Council of Tamil Citizens' Committees the break-down for Black July-86 is as follows:

	Dead	Missing
Trincomalee	101	43
Mannar	52	12
Batticaloa	32	14
Vavuniya	29	03
Jaffna	20	05
Mullaitivu	13	05
Amparai	08	04
Kilinochchi	07	06
	<b>262</b>	<b>92</b>



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GAMINI NAVARATNE

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# Russia Speaks In Two Tongues?

## The Media Scene

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at Vladivostok on July 28th touched on a wide range of issues including the South Asian region and the non-aligned movement. The foreign affairs specialists of the "Sunday Island" and "Sunday Observer" based their pieces on this speech last week (3.8.86).

In addition the provincial edition of the Sunday Island of 3.8.86 had a front page story on it. The Island made specific mention of the "Tamil problem" in its story.

The news letter issued by the Information Department of the U.S.S.R Embassy in Colombo also highlighted the speech-News letter No. 142 issued on 30th July, 1986 also referred to the activities of Imperialism in the Asia-Pacific region.

What is puzzling is the anomaly between "The Island" story and the Embassy news letters. While "The Island" mentions the 'Tamil problem' the Embassy omits it. Is it that "The Island" has

better news resources than the Soviet Embassy or has the U.S.S.R Information Department slipped up? Is there more to it than what meets the eye.

Adding to the U.S.A. - U.S.S.R confusion is an extract published in the "Christian Worker" from a book "Caesars, Carnivores, Reagans, Rambors" last year. Incidentally L.T.T.E leader Prabakaran also refers to the Soviet bloc in a recent interview in the "India Today", magazine.

We publish here the relevant extracts from "The Island", "News and Views from the Soviet Union," "Christian Worker" and "India Today".

### — "THE ISLAND" (3rd August)

"Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev who spoke on wide ranging issues at Vladivostok last Monday also mentioned the "Tamil problem" and said that attempts were made "to turn this one against India too".

The "Tamil problem" was one of the examples cited by General Secretary Gorbachev to see how the contemporary mechanism of imperialist intervention and diktat operates.

Mr. Gorbachev said 'Wherever independence becomes a tangible international value and there emerge a threat to the exploiter interests of imperialism, it resorts to its favourite methods: economic blackmail, intrigues and plots against the leadership of the country in question, interference in internal problems, it maintains separatists, finances and even directly arms counter-revolution and terrorists. Punjab, the Tamil problem, with attempts being made to turn this one against India too, the undeclared wars on Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the annexation of Micronesia, interference in the Philippines, and pressure on New Zealand offer examples to see how the contemporary mechanism of imperialist intervention and diktat operates'.

### — "NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE SOVIET UNION" (30th July)

The Soviet leader pointed out the significant contribution of Asian countries to the Non-Aligned Movement. He expressed especially high appreciation of the contribution made by India to the firm establishment of the standards of equitable co-operation. "Friendly relation between the USSR and India became a stabilizing factor on a world - wide scale," he said.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the opposition of imperialism to the progress of nations of the Asian-Pacific region, about the economic blackmail, intrigues, conspiracies and other forms of interference of imperialist forces in

the internal affairs of countries of the Asian-Pacific region.

Mikhail Gorbachev said "Our interest is not to claim privileges and special position, not egoistic attempts to strengthen our security at someone else's expense, not a search for benefit to the detriment of others. Our interest is in the pooling of efforts and in co-operation, given full respect for each people's right to live as they choose and resolve their problems on their own in conditions of peace."

The Soviet leader pointed out that "Militarization, the escalation of threat of war in this part of the world are picking up dangerous speed. The Pacific Ocean is turning into an arena of military, political confrontation. This is what gives rise to growing concern among the peoples living here. This is alarming also for us from all viewpoints, including considerations of security in the Asian part of our country."

He said that the Soviet Union was prepared to expand ties with Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Sri Lanka and other States.

### — "CHRISTIAN WORKER" (3rd Qr, 1985)

The Western imperialists, Great Britain, France, West Germany and U.S.A. wish India, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Malaysia under their effective control. They have understood how far the 'Tamil Factor' is going to be vital in these countries. They, therefore, are using this 'Tamil Factor' as a basic strategy in their attempt to control these countries.

Meanwhile, in 1984, a 'World Tamil Conference' was held in New York under the benign guidance of Dr. Panchatcharam...

The seed for TESO was planted in New York at the Tamil Conference. That it took so long to sprout is in itself a tribute to the fact that the Tamil Nadu politicians can outmaster even the imperialists. They understood that to oppose Mrs. Indira Gandhi openly would be suicidal. So they worked out a time schedule which compromised the opposing principles. It kept Mrs. Indira Gandhi satisfied and also their imperialist masters. The Tamil Nadu politician has a rare virtue—to abide and await his bird—of infinite patience!

These 'champions' - who proclaimed to the high heavens that they would not rest till Eelam was de facto, and de jure did they do anything to strengthen the military limbs of the Eelam liberation groups? Not a thing! When

(Over to page 7)

## PAUL NALLANAYAGAM

# Genuine In His Duties

Kalmunai Citizen's Committee Chairman and Canadian Citizen, Paul Nallanayagam, was indicted on seven counts at the High Court of Colombo.

While the State did not press charges on two counts, he was acquitted on all seven counts.

We publish here excerpts from the judgement delivered by Colombo High Court Judge, K. Viknarajah on 17.7.86.

The charges relate to certain incidents in the village of Karaitivu, Olivil and Natpattimunai which fall within the police division of A. S. P. Kalmunai. The gravamen of the charges 2 to 7 is that the accused had implicated the Special Task Force officers by alleging that they did certain acts.

I shall deal with the Karaitivu incident first. In point of time, this incident was prior to the incidents in Olivil and Natpattimunai. The charges 2 and 5 relate to the Karaitivu incident. It would appear from the evidence led on behalf of the accused that what the accused has put down in writing, is not something that he has drawn from his imagination or some current talk, but facts that emerged from diligent questioning of the victims of the attack. The victims related the incidents to the accused because the accused was the President of the Citizens' Committee and they expected him to take up the matter with the authorities because on the 12th, 13th and 14th April, 1985, they did not get any protection from the law enforcement agencies.

(Continued on page 7)



## SKELETONS IN THE CUPBOARD

Last week S. R. published excerpts of a question and answer session at Kelaniya where President Jayewardene referred to his Indian origin and also of Opposition Leader Anura Bandaranaike's Tamil ancestry.

We reproduce here excerpts from two articles by the historian and scholar Dr. James T. Rutnam tracing the genealogies of both.

"The House of NILAPERUMAL" was published in the *Tribune* of 19th July 1957; "TAMBI MUDALIYAR'S LEGACY" was published in the *Tribune* of 30th August 1957.

### House Of Nilaperumal

Our Prime Minister's (S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike) direct male ancestor, of whose connection some members of his family used to take pride in (see e.g. *Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon* edited by Arnold Wright, (1907) p.525) was Nilaperumal, a Tamil from South India who arrived in Ceylon in the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. He was described as a "High Priest" of a temple in Ceylon. He was the first Kapurala in his family of the Nawagomuwe Dewale, with the fortunes of which the Bandaranayakes were long associated. Kalukapuge was a name which the family used to affect in the past. It is the Sinhalese version of Nilaperumalge, the name of the Bandaranayakes.

Don Francisco (Franciscus?) Dias Wijetunga Bandaranayake, Mudaliyar of the Hewagam Korale, who was born about 1720, was a direct descendant in the male line of Nilaperumal. He was one of those who supplanted the "original Mudaliyars" when the latter "fled to Kandy" in 1760 to join the Sinhalese in the struggle between the Dutch and the Kandyan King. The reward for this defection was the office of Mudaliyar of the Four Pattus.

Francisco first married Dona Maria Perera. They had six sons and four daughters. Their fourth son was Coenrad Pieter Dias Bandaranayake (Snr.), a Maha Mudaliyar, who was the grandfather of another Maha Mudaliyar of the same name (except for Pieter being spelled Peter), who served under the British. Francisco's

fifth son was Daniel Bandaranayake, Mohandiram of Siyane Korale. He was baptised on the 16th February 1748 and married on the 13th January 1773. He was the father of Don Solomon Dias Bandaranayake, Mudaliyar of Siyane Korale.

Don Solomon married a granddaughter of Susanna Scharff, who died on the 15th June 1781 and was buried in the Dutch (formerly Portuguese) Church in the Fort at the site of the present Gordon Gardens, but whose tombstone now lies in the Wolvendhal Dutch Reformed Church, Colombo. The Coat of Arms of the Scharff family is engraved on this tombstone, the distinguishing mark of which is a "right arm holding a sabre". This is part of the heraldic arms of the Bandaranayakes. Susanna Scharff was a daughter of a Lieutenant Jan Christoffel Scharff, who served under the Dutch East India Company.

It is interesting to note that Philipsz's colleague, A. Coomarasamy, a Tamil interpreter under the British who became the first Tamil member of the same Legislative Council, was a son of Arumugampillai, an immigrant from South India who came to Garudavil in the Jaffna Peninsula. A. Coomarasamy was the father of Sir Murtu Coomarasamy and of Sellatchi, the mother of the Ponnambalam brothers, Coomarasamy, Rama athan and Arunachalam.

Although these medal-collecting Mudaliyars went without shoes and bowed times without number before their Governors, the Mudaliyars too in their own turn exacted, without any compunction or human consideration whatsoever, a cringing servility from the inarticulate masses of the people, between whom and the rulers they placed themselves as permanent barriers. Indeed they would seem to have donned jackboots when they went out and trampled on the rights of the dumb masses.

The Reverend Henricus Philipsz and Susanna Scharff were the parents of some eight children, the eldest of whom was also Christian Minister by the name of Rev. Gerardus Philipsz.

Another daughter of Susanna Scharff, her third child, being the name of Cornelia Honrica (Henrietta) married firstly at Colombo on the 27th July 1789, Adolf Martin Heyman, an Ensign in

the Dutch Service, a native of Leuwestein.

This lady lost her husband sometime afterward and married secondly Christoffel de Saram, Fourth Maha Mudaliyar, the holder of a new office then created by the British to exalt their interpreter who worked in the office of the Commissioner of Revenue. A son of this union was Johannes Henricus de Saram who at the age of fourteen was taken by Governor Maitland to England in 1811 to study for the Christian Ministry.

Before he left England the young Christian minister, the Rev. Johannes Henricus de Saram, married an European lady by the name of Frances Treherne. The marriage was solemnised in London in the Church of the parish of St. Martin in-the-Fields on the 9th June 1820. It was this young man's sister Cornelia, a granddaughter of Susanna Scharff, who married Don Solomon Dias Bandaranayake, Mudaliyar of Siyane Korale.

Don Solomon's branch of the family of Bandaranayake from now onwards appear to spell its name as Bandaranaike. Don Solomon lived to a ripe old age. It should be recorded here that he was a great servant of the British Crown. It was this Solomon Dias Bandaranaike who received a government grant of one hundred and eighty acres of land. He was also the recipient of a medal from Governor Brownrigg with the citation "as a reward for eminent service during the Kandyan Rebellion A.D. 1818. "Don Solomon's photograph appeared in Volume Two of Tennent's "Ceylon". He died on 15th September 1859.

Don Solomon's son, Don Christoffel Henricus Dias Bandaranaike, who was born in 1826, succeeded his father. He married a kinswoman, Anna Florentina Philipsz, daughter of Philipsz Gysbertus Panditaratne and grand-daughter of Johannes Gottfried Philipsz, whose family had by then adopted for general use the cognomen Panditaratne. To this couple was begotten an only son, who later became famous in the service of successive British Governors. He has recorded an account of his intimate associations with kings, princes, dukes and governors and men and women distinguished in various Orders of Chivalry, in his autobiography "Remembered Yesterdays". But unfortunately his book does not make us any the

wiser to his own family story. With remarkable extravagance of language he styled himself Sir Don Solomon Dias Abeywickrema Jayatilleke Senewiratna Rajakumaruna Kadukeralu Bandaranaike, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

To this Christian Knight of St. George, a scion of the House of Nilaperumal and a cadet of the families of Phillipsz and Scharff, was born Solomon West Ridgeway Dias Bandaranaike, our present Prime Minister, who has determined for himself a new course in Ceylon history, having divested himself of the habits and habits and religion of his own immediate forbears. Well may it be said that he has the blood of all the major communities of this Island. Well may we hope for a new Sri Lanka which would breed a race of true Ceylonese of which he would be our unchallenged leader. Well had the sage Rabindranath Tagore declared in his profound wisdom, "Unity lies in the current of blood and not in the torrent of words".

★ ★ ★

### Tambi Mudaliyar's Legacy

This ancestor was Tambi Mudaliyar, whose son Don Abraham Jayewardena, Mudaliyar at Chilaw, was the father of James Alfred Jayewardena, a Proctor at Sedawatta, whose son was the pious Christian gentleman, if ever there was one, Eugene Wilfred Jayewardena, the father of Junius Richard. The story of Tambi Mudaliyar has often been told. Some of the biographies written about him were issued by members of the family. But some material particulars appear to have been unfortunately omitted by the approved family biographers, two of whom were Messrs D. Jayewardena and G. T. Staples. I shall endeavour to make good these omissions in this article.

The earliest biography of Tambi Mudaliyar appears in an abridged form in the Supplement to the Ceylon Gazette of the 15th May 1830. It was entitled "Memoir of a Native Headman", and evidently it was written by somebody who was very proud of the services rendered by Tambi Mudaliyar to the British.

At the time biography of Tambi Mudaliyar was published in the Gazette, it was common knowledge that Tambi Mudaliyar's father was a Tamil, who married a Sinhalese at Welgama, near Hanwella, and took over the name Jayewardene from his wife's family.

(Continued on page 6)



# May '86 Incidents

1.5.'86 - Trincomalee, A gas cylinder being carried in a bus conveying Navy personnel explodes. Eight Navy men seriously injured.

Other Navy personnel run amok, forcibly entering a house and finding the man to be from Jaffna from his Identity Card he is immediately shot dead and his body is set alight.

A Sinhalese jeep driver is shot dead, and the Assistant Government Agent of Seruwila riding in the jeep is seriously wounded in the firing. Navy personnel loot 3 shops and set them ablaze.

2.5.'86 - Vasavilan, Kurumbasiddy Kadduwan - Adjoining areas near Tellippalai strafed by a helicopter.

2.5.'86 - Karaitivu - A Tamil husband and wife are forcibly removed by some men in civilian dress. When they return home they find their house fully burnt.

2.5.'86 - Dehiwatte - Government communique - 1 terrorist shot dead by the Security Forces in a confrontation.

3.5.'86 - Katunayake - An Air Lanka Tristar jet, City of Colombo, is blown up - 17 persons are killed.

3.5.'86 - Eravur - A person arrested by the Security Forces is later found dead near the railway track. His body is removed to the hospital by passers-by but the Security Forces took it back. Next-of kin of dead man complain to the Batticaloa Citizen's Committee. 2 others of the same area are also shot dead by the Security Forces same day.

3.5.'86 - Karadipokku - Government communique states 2 terrorists shot dead by Security Forces when they attempt to throw hand-grenades. 2 others are arrested.

3.5.'86 - Eravur - Government communique, Yogarajah a terrorist suspect who attempts to escape is shot dead.

4.5.'86 - Kayts - Shells fired from the Karainagar Naval base cause damage to the St. Mary's Church and the Vicarage.

5.5.'86 - Akkaraipattu - Security Forces in search operations for 6th time in last few days arrest about 80 persons irrespective of age. All are removed to the Army Camp and detained till mid-night except for 68 who are detained for further questioning.

5.5.'86 - Alankerny - 2 youths arrested by Home-Guards are reported to have committed suicide. Militants attack village killing 5 and injuring several.

5.5.'86 - Alaveddy, Ampanai - Helicopter strafes said areas. 4 are injured; several roof tops and 2 passenger vans also suffer damages.

5.5.'86 - Sooranthivu, Mavilankerny (Murunkan) - Security Forces arrest 25 persons. They are removed to the Thallady Army Camp.

5.5.'86 - Eruvil (Paddiruppu) - Special Task Force personnel checking village, not finding any youths, arrest 14 elderly persons and a young girl.

May '86 - Vellaveli - 30 youths employed in a farm are severely assaulted, blind-folded and removed by Security Forces. Parents and next-of kin complain to the Assistant Government Agent.

We detail here the incidents in the North and East in May '86.

The total number of persons killed was 122. The total number of persons arrested was 1866. The number of persons released was 1067.

6.5.'86 - Ampanai - Helicopter strafes area for 3rd day.

6.5.'86 - Thanganagar, Mullipothanai - Security Forces during search operations shoot killing 2 married men. Another married man is arrested.

6.5.'86 - Navatkuli - Nageswaran, a mason is arrested by Security Forces. The whereabouts of Vigneswaran who had gone past the Army Camp are not known.

7.5.'86 - Colombo - A bomb explodes in the Central Telegraph Office building; 14 civilians are killed.

Tamil employees who report for work on 12.5.86 are assaulted by co-workers. One of them, Perinparajah succumbs to his injuries.

7.5.'86 - Jaffna - Security Forces who attempt to move out of the Jaffna Fort are forced to retreat by Militants. Security Forces resort to artillery and shell-fire from the Fort for nearly 3 hours. Security Forces fire on a lorry transporting sand killing 3 civilians. Several civilians are injured. 6 militants are also killed.

7.5.'86 - Anuradhapura - Police arrest 2 Tamil youths travelling in a lorry.

8.5.'86 - Kinniya - Government communique: Security Forces raid a terrorist hide out. 2 terrorists shot dead.

9.5.'86 - Kitulwewa - Security Forces during search operations arrest 12. Of these 3 who identify themselves as Muslims are released. Of the balance detained 3 are brothers.

9.5.'86 - Mullamunai (Batticaloa) - Farmers working in paddy fields are arrested by Security Forces. Their tractor is confiscated.

May '86 - Oddusuddan - Security Forces smash up 19 shops near the Army Camp; the owners not being allowed to even remove their belongings.

9.5.'86 - Trincomalee - Security Forces during a sudden search operation arrest 100 Tamil persons.

May '86 - Kannagipuram (Akkaraipattu) - Security Forces arrest 2 students.

May '86 - Welgamwehera - Government communique, Security Forces seek out and kill 4 terrorists in hide-out.

9.5.'86 - Borella - A Tamil woman who took her infant son to the Government Children's Hospital is threatened by the Doctor and Nurse that her child would be killed by injecting poison. The mother is compelled to seek medical aid at a private Institution.

10.5.'86 - Ramanur, Puliyankulam - Security Forces on foot-patrol detect and defuse land-mine and shoot at random killing a 65 year old man; several are injured.

11.5.'86 - Welioya, Padaviya - 5 officials of the Land Registry are killed when their jeep hits a land-mine.

11.5.'86 - Myliddy - A 38 year old proceeding home on his bicycle is shot dead by Security Forces.

12.5.'86 - Kalmunai - Special Task Force personnel of Kaluwanchikudi arrest 17 youths. Of these, 3 are taken off the Army truck near a cemetery, blind-folded, stripped, ordered to run and shot dead. Parents of those arrested in agony being unaware whether their children are still alive.

May '86 - Vavuniya - A 16 Year old boy in hospital re-admitted

for treatment of a gun-shot injury sustained due to firing by Army personnel a few months prior is arrested by Security Forces. The father is also arrested.

12.5.'86 - Kalmunai - Government communique: 2 terrorists who attempt to attack Special Task Forces are shot dead.

14.5.'86 - Navatkuli - S. Mohanraj a mason who had to pass the Army Camp for work has not returned home. His whereabouts are not known.

14.5.'86 - Anuradhapura - Tharmakulasingham (30) father of 2 on holiday from Canada is arrested by Security Forces at Anuradhapura when proceeding in a bus from Jaffna to Colombo to return to Canada. His arrest is now denied. The wife appeals to the Government Agent, Jaffna and other Organisations for assistance to trace her husband.

15.5.'86 - Batticaloa - 21 youths are arrested by Security Forces.

15.5.'86 - Anpuvalipuram (Trincomalee) - Police in search operations lasting several hours arrest 30 persons.

15.5.'86 - Vettalaikerny, Point Pedro - Helicopter strafes fishing boat. One person seriously injured is hospitalised.

15.5.'86 - Uppuveli - The only remaining 5 Tamil houses are also set alight by unknown persons.

16.5.'86 - Sastrikolankulam, Morakkarampalli (Vavuniya) - Security Forces around villages in the early hours arrest 6 persons.

17.5.'86 - Elephant Pass, Palali, Karainagar, Jaffna Fort - Security Forces at above camps jointly move to extend their areas of activity and in route-clearance operation face opposition from militants.

(a) The convoy with air cover from Elephant Pass is forced to retreat at Iyakachchi. This operation leaves 5 civilians dead; an old man and an old woman and a youth are found dead with gun-shot injuries. 2 charred bodies are found near the Sub-Post Office.

A Government communique confirms the death of a Serviceman in the confrontation.

(b) Security Forces moving out of the Palali Army Camp face heavy resistance from militants but



succeed in establishing a Camp in the buildings of the Vasavilan Central College which is near their permanent Palaly Camp. During the operation a 70 year old man is killed and his wife is seriously wounded by a strafing helicopter. 4 girls, 6 boys, students of the College with a Matron, cook and watcher were in occupation of the school hostel at the time of the Army take-over. Frantic efforts to ascertain their whereabouts proved futile with the outright denial by Army authorities of any knowledge of these persons.

#### (c) Kayts:

Over 100 Navy personnel arrive by boats from the Karainagar Naval base and occupy the St. Anthony's College. A steady attack is maintained by the militants. Navy personnel move out of the College and return to Karainagar on 19.5.86. During the Army action and strafing by helicopters and bombings, 5 persons are killed; over 12 are injured. A Church and several houses suffer damage. 2 militants are reported killed and one Air-Forceman injured.

#### (d) Jaffna Fort:

Security Forces moving out of Camp are forced to retreat by militants. Security Forces fire shells at random. A helicopter also strafes the town area, 2 persons are injured.

The Government claims that 25 terrorists were shot dead in the Jaffna Peninsula on 17.5.86.

17.5.86 - Pettah, Wellawatte, Kotahena (Colombo) - Searched by Police and about 100 Tamils arrested and detained at respective Police Stations.

17.5.86 - Ambalanthurai (Batticaloa) - 6 civilians are killed; 31 houses are set alight and a Hindu Temple is damaged with bombs by Security Forces. 25 are arrested. The Citizen's Committee complains that all those killed are civilians.

A Government communique states - 6 terrorists killed and their hide-outs destroyed.

17.5.86 - Vasavilan - Christie Mariyanayagam, 20, is missing from the date of the sudden Army occupation of the Vasavilan Central College. The mother who goes to the school is informed that her son is not held by the Security Forces. The mother appeals to the Government Agent, Jaffna, for assistance to trace her missing son.

17.5.86 - Vasavilan - M. Christoraj, 21, who had proceeded from his home at Ilvalai to see his parents at Vasavilan is missing.

The Security Forces had on this day suddenly gone into occupation of the Vasavilan Central College and set up camp there.

(Note: Several decomposed bodies were later found near this Army Camp.)

18.5.86 - Jaffna - Security forces fire shells from the Jaffna Fort. 1 person is killed and 3 are injured.

18.5.86 - Trincomalee - Police in search operations in Sivan Kovil Street area arrest about 150 persons who are removed in 2 lorries to the Police Station.

18.5.86 - Batticaloa - 2 undergraduates of the Batticaloa University at a cinema are arrested and removed blind-folded.

18.5.86 - Muthalikulam - 9 persons are abducted by unknown persons. Later 6 bodies are found with gun-shot injuries. The fate of the other 3 is not known.

19.5.86 - Kalkudah - 7 Policemen are injured seriously and 7 escape with minor injuries when their vehicle hits a land-mine.

19.5.86 - Jaffna - 2 bomber planes and 2 helicopters attack Town area for about 1 hour from 4 p.m. 24 bombs are dropped. Strafing from helicopters and shelling and artillery fire from the Fort Army Camp are also reported to. 2 are killed and 54 are injured. A Textile shop is fully destroyed with 2 adjoining shops suffering heavy damages. Certain sections of the Jaffna General Hospital suffer damage. A Senior Physician has a miraculous escape, while an inmate of the hospital is injured.

Note: The Minister of National Security denies the bomb attack.

19.5.86 - Elephant Pass - 25 youths, all passengers proceeding to Jaffna from Colombo in buses are arrested by Security Forces at check-post.

19.5.86 - Mandaitivu, Allaipiddy - Helicopter strafes killing 4 of whom one is a 62 year old woman.

19.5.86 - Valvettiturai - Security Forces who attempt to move out of Camp are forced to retreat by militants. 1 militant is injured. Casualties among Servicemen in retaliation, shells are fired from the Army Camp. Helicopter strafes: 5 are injured. Gun boats fire from sea; some houses are damaged. In the evening, bombers attack; 12 bombs are dropped destroying 2 houses at Polikandy.

19.5.86 - Vasavilan - 6 bombs are dropped by bomber planes. Helicopter strafes and drops shells. This

attack takes place in the night. 5 are injured.

19.5.86 - Alankerny - Security Forces during search operations shoot killing a 40 year old man; 2 are injured. 12 houses are set alight.

19.5.86 Batticaloa - Security Forces surround and check Kallady Street and nearby areas. 58 persons are arrested and detained at the Kallady Army Camp till evening. A youth is seriously injured by firing during the search.

19.5.86 - Pandateruppu - Alex Justin 21, who had left for Atchuvelli on his bicycle has not returned home. He had to pass Vasavilan where Security Forces are stationed from 17.5.86. Parents appeal to the Government Agent for assistance to trace their missing son.

(Note: Several decomposed bodies were found later near Vasavilan Army Camp)

20.5.86 - Jaffna - 2 bomber planes and 2 helicopters in action from about 10 a.m. 3 bombs are dropped. One bomb falls at a junction and the other 2 in a pond. Damage is slight.

20.5.86 - Jaffna - Security Forces in hiding at abandoned buildings of Police Quarters fire killing 3, a Muslim vendor and fishermen.

20.5.86 - Valvettiturai - Shells are fired from the Army Camp. Gunboats fire on residential areas. Helicopters strafe. 8 are injured and several houses damaged.

20.5.86 - Slave Island Colombo - A clash between Servicemen and civilians claims the lives of 2 Servicemen and 8 civilians (7 Muslims and 1 Tamil). Several business houses set ablaze by the Security Forces.

20.5.86 - Periyapullumalai - The Army Camp is attacked by militants. 3 Servicemen are killed and 4 injured. In retaliation, Security Forces with Home-Guards loot and set alight 25 large houses, 115 small houses and 16 business establishments of Tamils. Residents flee as refugees to Batticaloa. A statue of the Holy Mother in the Church of the Holy Rosary is desecrated.

20.5.86 - Alankerny - Security Forces in search operations with Home-Guards fire at a person fleeing in fear, killing him. 55 houses of Tamils are set alight by Home-Guards.

On 21.5.86 - Palali - Army authorities release the 10 students and the matron. The watcher and cook are still held in custody. The whereabouts of 6 persons who had passed Vasavilan on and after

17.5.86 are not known. Some of these persons are feared killed. The education of over 1,200 students is affected by the Army take-over of the said College.

21.5.86 - Valvettiturai - 3 bomber planes and 5 helicopters and 3 gun-boats in joint attack on residential and coastal areas for one-and-a-half hours from 6.30 a.m. 16 bombs are dropped. As residents had fled due to earlier attacks - none are killed. 2 are injured. A Commercial Bank, a Reading Room, and 8 other buildings suffer major damage. A Hindu Temple and 40 other buildings suffer minor damage. Sivaguru School is hit and a student is injured. Schools are closed for next few days.

The President of the Valvettiturai Citizen's Committee in a communication to the President of Sri Lanka protests the aerial bombing. The Government totally denies this aerial attack.

21.5.86 - China Bay - Mitsui Cement Factory a joint Japanese Sri Lanka venture is blasted by militants, the workers having been moved out.

May '86 - Rattota 9 persons are arrested by Security Forces on suspicion that they had come with the intention of attacking the Broadcasting Corporation installation.

May '86 - Akkaraipattu - The arrest of 2 persons along with 620 others on 22.12.85 is now denied by Security Forces. Those arrested and since released state that Perinparasa and Arulanandam the two referred to above were arrested along with them.

21.5.86 - Iyakachchi - Security Forces in convoy move out of Elephant Pass Camp and proceed towards Pallai. Later reports say Security Forces proceeding towards Point Pedro.

21.5.86 - Trincomalee - 5 young girls, of whom 3 are students, and 3 youths are arrested by Security Forces.

22.6.86 - Chempianpattu - Troops from Elephant Pass having arrived at Pallai proceeding towards Point Pedro meet with resistance from militants. 2 bomber planes and 4 helicopters providing air cover to the Servicemen bomb and strafe surrounding areas. A passenger van is strafed by helicopter killing 3 - 2 women and the cleaner. 5 others including 3 children aged 1 year, 2 years and 9 years are also killed when shells are dropped on houses. 3 charred bodies are also found raising the death toll to 11. Security Forces are forced by militants to retreat to the Elephant Pass Camp on 23.5.86.

(Continued in next issue)



(Continued from page 3)

He became a new man with a new name, nationality, religion and costume. The Gazette biography has it, in black and white, that, "at an early period of the Dutch possession his (Tambi Mudaliyar's) ancestors emigrated from the Coromandel Coast and settled in Colombo" (pp. 348-349). The Gazette and D'Ovly have stated that Tambi Mudaliyar belonged to the Chitty class of Tamil traders from the Coromandel Coast. But there is some doubt on this point. It is alleged that he belonged to the Acharya community. Whether he was an Acharya or a Chitty, he was nevertheless a member of the great Tamil community, composed of saints and sinners, as in any other community.

The Jayewardena's, since the first of this line came over to Ceylon less than two hundred years ago, have had two surnames, one of course being Jayewardena. The other name is a hidden mystery. Even the Ceylon Gazette of the 15th May 1830 is silent on this point. The reference in the Gazette is as follows: "The father of the Modeliar having assumed the Sinhalese costume, etc., laid aside their original family name and adopted that of Jayewardena". What indeed was the original family name that was laid aside? It was certainly a Tamil name. It could have been Sinna-tambi or Peria-tambi, Siman Pulle, Samikanny Achary, or even the name of that pet aversion of neo-Sinhale pseudo-Aryans, Thondaman. I feel sure that somebody is hiding a succulent secret in his bosom.

The great-great grandfather, in the direct male ascent, of Junius Richard Jayewardene was popularly known as Tambi Mudaliyar. The prevailing misconception about Tambi Mudaliyar is that he was a Muslim. Having studied the life and character of this man, he never embraced Islam, nor did he ever go through the process of conversion to the faith.

Tambi Mudaliyar was born in the village. Welgama, near Hanwella in the Siyane Korale. Let the biography published in the Ceylon Gazette tell the tale of his beginnings in its own words. "At the age of 3 years", runs this story, "he lost his father". This refers to the individual whose original name still remains a secret to posterity, but who holds the record in Ceylon History for having so completely changed name, nationality, religion and costume at one stroke.

The Gazette biography states: "This bereavement (referring to the death of Tambi Mudaliyar's

father) with other calamities which befell the family about the same time brought the survivors into great distress; so that in his early years Jayewardene was the subject of many privations and had to suffer many domestic hardships. Had he merely been a native of the ordinary stamp he would by these unpropitious events have sunk into that state of apathy so peculiar to the native character. But from the beginning he evinced an energy of character seldom possessed by natives, and although he felt his misfortunes, and had but faint prospects of ever being able to rise above them, yet he had courage enough to struggle with his circumstances, and his subsequent history shows how successfully the spirit of enterprise raised him above all the unpromising occurrences which assailed him in early life."

The above is a delineation of the extraordinary qualities that went, according to his biographer, to form the character of Tambi Mudaliyar. Naturally, belonging as he did to a family of recent Tamil immigrants, Tambi Mudaliyar could not have been expected to be identical in type, mentality and outlook to the outlook of that of the indigenous people of the country. But the writer of the biography has taken advantage of these differences to blacken the character of the "natives" of the country, and to that same extent, praise Tambi Mudaliyar by drawing invidious comparisons.

The word "natives" has been used and belaboured unduly, and on every occasion the writer had sought to insult the "natives", he exalted his protegee Tambi Mudaliyar, as one who did not possess the undesirable "natives" shortcomings. Finally the "subsequent history" of Tambi Mudaliyar is presented to us as a success story. We shall in due course examine this "subsequent history" of Tambi Mudaliyar.

"About the age of fourteen or fifteen", the Gazette biography continues, "he (Tambi Mudaliyar) came under the notice of the late Colonel Driberg. The Colonel was then commandant of the Fort of Colombo, at that time in the possession of the Dutch, and discovering that young Jayewardene possessed natural powers of a very promising kind, advanced him from the state of a domestic servant to the office of aratchy in the armed Lascoryn Corps".

From the position of an aratchy in the armed Lascoryn Corps of the Dutch, the future Tambi Mu-

daliyar became a paid spy of the Dutch. "When the Island was invaded by the British Army under the Command of Major-General Stuart" the biography states, "and was advancing towards Colombo, the Dutch Governor Von Angelbeck selected aratchy Jayewardena as a fit person to send as a disguised emissary to the English Army to ascertain the strength etc., and to give regular information of their movements".

At this time the British were using the services of a former Mudaliyar under the Dutch, who was banished from the country. This Mudaliyar was the cause of Tambi's undoing as a Dutch spy, at Mabile, on the other side of the Kelani Ganga. The Tamil-Sinhale spy of the Dutch was discovered, arrested and brought before Major-General Stuart. Tambi had played for high stakes, as all spies have done. He had played and lost.

General Stuart had no alternative but to order the execution of Tambi Mudaliyar. Here, some would say, Fate had intervened. As I see it, it was the characteristic resourcefulness of the adventurer, of which quality Tambi possessed a large measure, that

rescued this spy from the hangman's noose.

It is reported in the Gazette biography that the British wanted him to spy, in turn, for them to give "exact information of the strength of the Dutch Garrison, the nature and extent of the preparations made for 'defending the Fort, and the general condition of the troops'".

However, we find he ultimately blossomed out as a British spy, his life being spared.

The subsequent history of Tambi Mudaliyar, who proudly styled himself Mudaliyar Don Adrian Wijayasinghe Jayawardena, is not something that a Ceylonese could be proud of. Indeed, in a certain sense, Tambi Mudaliyar's "subsequent history" does not belong to Ceylon history. It belongs to British history.

I would here quote the concluding words in an article by Vincent de Silva in the Times of Ceylon dated 15th May 1950. De Silva wrote, "Never had the British a more loyal Sinhalese under their command, nor the Sinhalese a worse traitor. Veteran traitors like Pilma Talawa and Ehelapola tried, in a misguided way, to re-establish the Sinhalese dynasty, but the Guide Mudaliyar Adrian Jayawardena did so for a living".

## D. S. WANTED FEDERATION WITH INDIA

Excerpt from an article by Dorem — Political Correspondent of Times of India (May 6, 1952):

At this distance of time and in the present context, it is interesting to recall a conversation which I had with the late D. S. Senanayake, in the year 1942, as the war-clouds lowered over the island.

"He was then, too, the leader of the United National Party and 'Leader of the House' which was the equivalent of Chief Minister under the Constitution then in force. We happened to discuss India's political future. Mr. Senanayake said to me: 'It would be in the interest of Ceylon voluntarily to join a great and strong Federation of India and derive full benefit, therefrom, economically, politically and militarily. But India must give us firm constitutional guarantees of complete autonomy and protection against Indian economic infiltration and immigration into the island.'

"I recollect having then replied: 'No thank you, Sir. With 22 pro-

vinces and over 400 princely states on hand, we have more than we can chew to take on yet another'. But my interest was roused by his thesis and I begged of him to elucidate his statement that it was in the interest of Ceylon to join an Indian federation.

"Mr Senanayake replied": 'India's vital security needs can never tolerate the Island of Ceylon being in unfriendly hands. Therefore, in any war, Ceylon's place is willy-nilly, beside India. Besides, economically, the island is completely dependent on India, whether in peace or war. Therefore, self-interest and expediency alike should prompt Ceylon to join an Indian Federation and partake of the military and economic strength and protection accruing from it — provided Ceylon is safe-guarded against being swamped by Indians, economically and numerically.

"But that was purely an academic conversation, with a much chastened, war-deflated Ceylon of 1942, hopelessly dependent on India for food, clothing, labour and military protection."



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ARE HIGH.

# Paul Nallanayagam...

(Continued from page 2)

Rumour or false statement which the accused is said to have made or communicated is that the Muslims with the help of the Special Task Force officers committed various crimes and caused various damages to Tamil inhabitants of the village of Karaitivu and caused damages to lives and properties. The alleged false statement or alleged rumour is the accused's allegation that this attack by the Muslims were launched with the help of the Special Task Force officers.

On the evidence in this case, I hold that the allegation of the accused that the Special Task Force officers assisted the Muslims in the attack of Karaitivu is not a rumour. In the absence of any explanation from the Special Task Force officers, on the evidence in the case I hold that the allegation that some members of the Special Task Force officers were more involved in the incidents in Karaitivu is more probable than not.

In view of these findings, it is not necessary to go into the question whether such a statement could cause public alarm or public disorder. I therefore hold that Counts 2 and 5 fail.

The next incident is in regard to the village of Oluvil. The charges in respect of this incident are counts 3 and 6.

Co-ordinating Officer Piyasena in his evidence said that on 11.5.85, the accused telephoned him and said that he had information to the effect that some Special Task Force commandoes and a large number of Muslims had gone into the village of Oluvil looting and burning Tamil houses and requesting him to check on the information.

The evidence indicates that the accused on receiving the infor-

mation had telephoned the C. O. Piyasena to check on the information. He had not communicated this to anybody. Learned Additional Solicitor General in his submissions stated that he was not pressing the charges in respect of the Oluvil incident.

The next incident is in respect of the incident at Natpattimunai. The charges in respect of this incident are counts 4 and 7.

The charge against the accused is that he communicated or spread rumour or false information viz., that the Special Task Force officers had arrested about 21 Tamil youths in the village of Natpattimunai and caused their deaths. This information was given by the parents in two stages to the accused. The first stage was that the parents came and told the accused that their sons had been arrested and taken by the Special Task Force officers. This is first-hand information given to the accused. There was no reason for the accused to doubt the veracity of the information given by the parents regarding the arrest.

The accused having had the experience and knowledge of events that had taken place prior to 17th May, 1985, had reason to believe the complaints made by the 23 parents that their sons have been arrested by the Special Task Force that morning. This information is not a rumour. The second stage of the information is the information given by the parents that these youths who had been arrested had been killed and buried. The parents who gave the information did not know the source of the information. It was general talk in the village.

The burden of proving beyond reasonable doubt that no arrest

took place at Natpattimunai and therefore the allegation that they were killed and buried by the Special Task Force officers is not a true allegation, is on the prosecution. The prosecution case is that there was no incident in Natpattimunai on 17.5.85. The evidence of Gunaratnam and Thambimuttu cast a serious doubt on the prosecution case that no arrest took place at Natpattimunai by Special Task Force officers on the 17th May, 1985. The prosecution has failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that this is a false allegation.

The accused has given evidence that he had reason to believe that the arrested youths have been killed and buried because he had gone to the camp and found that the arrested youths were not there. Thus on the 19th he was not relying on the information that was given to him by the parents on the 17th evening, but was relying on the inquiries he made at the Kallady camp on the 18th and 19th, which inquiry revealed that the youths who were arrested were not in the camp. Thus on the 19th this information which the accused had gathered that the arrested youths were not in the camp and therefore killed was not just a rumour but information which he had reason to believe and which information has to be investigated to ascertain the truth.

The accused gave information to the foreign correspondents only on the 21st and 22nd when the accused stated that he did not go seeking the foreign correspondents, but as this was a common talk in the village, the correspondents contacted him and he gave the information. It was suggested to the accused in cross-examination that he got down the foreign correspondents and disseminated this information which suggestion the accused has denied.

(To be continued)

## Two Tongues?

(Continued from page 2)

these liberation groups began to speak out against imperialists these champions lost their 'fire'! any Liberation group showing left leaning became persona non grata-outcasts!.....

—“INDIA TODAY”

Q. What is your reply to Jayewardene's allegation that you are getting arms from Communist countries?

A. If I am getting arms from Communist countries, I would

have given you an interview in Tamil Eelam.

Q. Would you have Parliamentary democracy?

A. No, it would be a people's democracy, a model similar to that of Yugoslavia where people elect a single party.

Q. What kind of foreign policy would you like to follow?

A. We will definitely like to be closer to the socialist bloc because these are the ones who are helping us now.

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# Saturday Review

SRI LANKA

## POLITICAL CARVE-UP?

(by D.B.S. JEYARAJ)

The Eastern Province (E. P.) is likely to be carved up!

That is the price the people of the E. P. may have to pay to ensure a political settlement that would be acceptable to all sections of moderate opinion in the country

SATURDAY REVIEW learns from diplomatic sources that New Delhi is currently considering carefully a proposal outlining a re-demarcation of the present EP boundaries.

According to this proposal, Trincomalee part and its environs would be under the direct control of the Central Government.

Areas inhabited by Tamils in the Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts extending southwards to Kalmunai would be amalgamated with the Northern Province. Contiguity of territory would be ensured by providing for a narrow corridor of land on the Eastern Seaboard. These areas would then comprise the Single Tamil linguistic region.

Perdominantly Sinhala areas like Seruwila and Kantalai would be incorporated with the Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa districts and would become part of the North Central Province. Likewise significant Sinhala-speaking portions of the Amparai electorate would join the Moneragala district of the Uva Province.

The other areas of the present Amparai district would then form Eastern Province proper. This would be predominantly Muslim.

This would still leave 'area-pockets' inhabited by one community engulfed in greater dominated by other communities (Tamil villages in Muslim areas and vice versa). These areas will form separate A.G.A. divisions even if not contiguous in territory (e.g. Sinhala A. G. A. division of Vavuniya). These divisions will have a great degree of autonomy and would enjoy functional linkage with other provinces in proximity.

"SATURDAY REVIEW understands from informed sources that New Delhi is now veering around to the view that no settlement would be possible without a Tamil linguistic region being set up: although New Delhi indicated that it was not in favour of a North-East merger earlier, subsequent developments have reportedly caused a change of mind.

(The Tamil Militant groups especially the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have clearly stated that the Unit of Devolution is of paramount importance. They have refused to consider the present Provincial Council proposal as a basis for negotiations. The Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) also has continued to stress on a Tamil region. The Ceylon Workers Congress (CWC) too has emphasised that the EP boundaries should be redemarcated and the Tamil areas be added on to the Northern Province.

Political observers are of the view that the latest round of discussions the TULF had in Delhi and Mr. S. Thondaman's recent Indian visit had great impact on Delhi's line of thought.

The new proposal envisages a solution that may satisfy everybody concerned. To the Tamils a Single territorially contiguous region is assured. To the Muslims a province under their control is guaranteed. Thus there would be a Muslim Chief Minister. To the Sinhalese, large chunks of 'Traditional Tamil land' would be incorporated with Sinhala Provinces. The Government will not lose face as there would be no North - East merger.

Will the contending parties agree? Above all, will the Eastern Province people Sinhala, Tamil or Muslim go along with the deal?

### COLVIN'S BOMB

A bomb was reported to have been thrown at the house of Dr. Colvin R de Silva on the morning of 6th August. Fortunately the bomb did not explode.

## Red Tape Snarls Up Refugees

The refugee or displaced persons crisis in the North and East is becoming acute. New Bureaucratic regulations introduced by the Rehabilitation Ministry is adding to it.

Persons who leave one district and move into other districts are required to produce certification from the Military Co-ordinating authority of their former district of residence. These authorities should certify that those are 'bona fide' refugees. If these are not available these persons are not considered refugees and are not entitled to dry rations and other forms of relief. Also all refugees should be in camps. Those who stay with friends or relations are not considered as refugees.

This sorry state of affairs has improved slightly as now the Government Agents of each district have the discretion of providing one week's rations to all refugees before obtaining Co-ordinating Authority sanction. Since most persons are fleeing their former homes because of escalating security operations it does not seem practical to expect 'refugees' to get letters from Security authorities.

So now the much-harassed G.A.'s have to obtain fortnightly approval from the Security authorities regarding refugee status. They also have to get monthly approval from the Rehabilitation Ministry

in Colombo. Many refugees are now a financial burden on their friends and relatives. Also various voluntary and non-governmental organisations are now providing relief to these refugees.

The break-down of refugees who are living in camps or outside is approximately 73,000 now. The breakdown in thousands is: Trinco-31; Vavuniya 6; Mannar 4; Mullaitivu 10; Kilinochchi 2 and Jaffna 20. In Kilinochchi however the situation is extremely difficult to assess as over 7,000 families have been displaced recently because of continuous clashes between Militants and Security forces.

At a recent meeting convened by the Jaffna branch of the MIRJE 14 N. G. O. representatives met to devise plans of coping with the refugees streaming into the Peninsula from Trinco, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi. An on-going committee has been formed.

SATURDAY REVIEW learns that while several Khaki-clad authorities are willing to treat the issue in a humane manner 'civilians' in Colombo are plugging a hard line. The new Rehabilitation Ministry Secretary, Mr. Austin Fernando, has told the press in Colombo that he will stress on rehabilitation, reconstruction and reconciliation. But what the refugees need now is immediate relief and liberation from inhuman red tape!

### NO GO, SAYS LALITH

On the occasion of a ceremony in the Convent at Kollupitiya, National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali is reported to have stated that the Government has failed in finding a solution to the ethnic problem. He had further stated that military action will create further problems and that the solution to such ethnic problems have been satisfactorily solved by other countries and such methods are being adopted here also.

### TRINCO PORT ATTACK

Unknown youths were reported to have 'attacked' the Trincomalee harbour with explosives in the early hours of 6th August. The loss sustained was stated to be in the region of Rs. 68 lakhs.

### SUNIL GUILTY

Sunil Ranjan Jayakody, M.P. for Polgahawela was found guilty on 4th August by the Chief Magistrate of Colombo, Collin A. Amerasinghe, of criminally intimidating and abusing a Police Inspector. It may be recalled that it was Mr. Jayakody who brought the resolution in Parliament for the repeal of Thesavalamai Law from the Statute Book.

### FORT SHELLS

The comparative lull in Jaffna was broken on the night of 5th August when shells were fired from the Fort for over two hours. Rasenthiram (27) of Kandarmadam was reported to have been injured in the firing and was admitted to the Jaffna Hospital. Many shops in the business complex of Grand Bazaar were considerably damaged in the firing. This area was previously 'heli-bombed'.