

Saturday Review

SRI LANKA

Vol. 5 No. 41 1st November 1986

THE MISSING 15

The fate of 15 people who left Gurunagar for Delft on the 15th of this month on a mechanised boat is still unknown.

The names of those who were in the boat belonging to Retnam of Delft, are not known but according to information available, the following are reported to have been identified by their families:-

Ambalavanar Vanniasingam (27) of Manipay, Kandiah Yogathas, of Delft, Velupillai Rasaretnam of Irupalai, Udayakumar of Delft.

The ill-fated boat was said to be carrying rice, dhal and arrack to Delft.

Later, according to reports the blood-stained boat was found near the naval base at Kairainagar. The naval personnel were reported to be in possession of the boat.

HOSTAGE DRAMA CONTINUES

An insensitive Government sits in Colombo, insensitive to the sufferings of vast sections of the people both in the South and the North.

Symbolic of this insensitiveness is the failure to respond to the request of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) to exchange two soldiers captured by them for two Tamil militants held in captivity in Colombo.

The two soldiers — Second Lieutenant Ajit Chandrasiri of Moratuwa and Private M. H. Bandara of Yatiyantota — were captured when the army attacked a LTTE camp at Adampan in Mannar district on 12th October.

Since then, the two soldiers have been languishing not in a prison, where they deserve to be, but in a

posh house in Jaffna with all the amenities provided.

They cannot be held captive for ever. They should be shot — or released.

The LTTE is willing to release them immediately if the Government responds to its request.

Why is the Government taking such a long time to make up its mind?

Is it because it has no mind of its own?

The Security Forces suffered a severe reverse at Adampan, contrary to the claims made by the Government Media Centre in Colombo.

One of the few direct confrontations between the Security Forces and the militants, something so desired by at least one Minister (seated comfortably in Colombo).

Is the Government planning an Israel-style rescue to get the two soldiers out?

We hope not, for the consequences could be disastrous for the Government.

Far better for the Government to release two militants (to be named by the LTTE) in exchange for the two soldiers.

There will be no loss of face on the Government side, for it has already lost its face.

On Thursday, the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW visited the LTTE camp in Jaffna in which two members of the Security Forces are being held captive.

He spoke to the two soldiers who said they were being well looked after, not hanging upside down as has been the experience of some of the "suspected Tamil terrorists" taken into custody by the Security Forces.

The Editor took some — mixed fried rice and chicken curry — for the two boys for whom the Government does not seem to care a damn.

Oh Lalith, where are you?

APPEAL TO GOVT.

The brother of 2nd Lieutenant Chandrasiri, held captive by the LTTE along with a colleague, in appeal through the media in Colombo has asked Government to endeavour to obtain their release through a humanitarian approach to the problem.

It is learnt that over 50,000 people in the South have signed an appeal requesting the Government to intervene and obtain the release of the two soldiers. It is also learnt that Mr. Vijaya Kumaranathunge, the Secretary-General of the Sri Lanka Mahajana Party is planning to bring the relatives of the two soldiers to Jaffna as part of his efforts to secure their release.

PLOT THROWS IN TOWEL

The People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam has decided to suspend its activities in the North temporarily.

A press release by its Working Committee states that this decision was taken having regard to the present situation of the Tamil Liberation struggle, in consultation with the LTTE, to avoid unnecessary "bloodshed" among the militant groups.

Sinhalese Soldiers Please Go Home

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in a moving appeal to the members of the Security Forces in the North written in perfect Sinhala, has virtually asked them whether they know where they are coming or going or what they are doing.

The gist of the four-page letter is thus:

You are being used as cannon fodder by an insensitive Government backed by imperialism.

We have no fight with the Sinhalese people as such but we want our rights — to live as equals in our land of birth.

For this — the national liberation of the Tamil people — we will fight.

We are not "terrorists", as proclaimed by the Government and its media in Colombo; We are freedom fighters.

We understand your situation. For a job, you have come to North and are killing our people. You must understand our situation also. We cannot keep quiet.

Let's have a fight. We are always ready for it.

What do you want? War or Peace?

SCHOOL BOY KILLED

Another life has been in the prime of youth.

A youth who had nothing to do with any 'terrorist' group.

He heard three explosions outside his school (Central College, Jaffna) on Thursday morning.

A dutiful Prefect, he asked his fellow students to lie down as he went to the window of his classroom in the upper floor of the College to see what was happening.

What was happening was that the People's Liberation Organisation of

Tamil Eelam (PLOT) was detonating some landmines it had placed on the exit roads from the Army Camp in the Fort, in pursuance of its announced decision to move off the stage for some time.

The soldiers in the Fort thought they were under attack and opened fire.

A bullet went through the abdomen of 17-year Ponnampalam Vipulanathan injuring his liver as well.

(Continued on page 12)

50 - CENT FUND

Last week, we sent a another cheque for Rs. 100/- to the Minister of National Security, Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali as further part payment of the legal costs awarded to him by the Press Council on a complaint made against the SATURDAY REVIEW."

With it, the amount paid so far comes to Rs. 285/- as against the Rs. 1,575/- award.

As ours is a non-profit making institution, we appeal to Readers to send more 50-cent contributions so that we could pay of the total amount as early possible.

Release All The Political Prisoners In Sri Lanka Jails

Saturday Review SRI LANKA

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SR Delayed

The SATURDAY REVIEW could not be despatched in time last week because of a walkout of the postal employees.

All employees of the Jaffna Central Post Office staged a walkout last Friday morning to register their protest and express their solidarity against the kidnapping of the Acting Chief Post Master Mr. Christy Selvarajah on Thursday afternoon by some militants.

The main Post Office remained closed to the Public on three consecutive days Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On the release of the Acting Chief Post Master Mr. Christy Selvarajah on Sunday night at 8.00 p.m., the employees of the Jaffna Central Post Office reported back for work.

MEMORIAL MEETING

A meeting in memory of the late Bishop Lakshman Wickremasinghe will be held on 1st November at St. John's College, Jaffna at 10 a.m. Rev. Fr. Paul Casperz and Rev. Yogan Devananda will be the guest speakers.

AI SAYS:

SRI LANKAN COURTS CAN'T GIVE EFFECTIVE RELIEF TO RELATIVES SEARCHING FOR DISAPPEARED

More than 30 Sri Lankans have been reported "missing" since Amnesty International called on the Government of Sri Lanka last month to set up an inquiry into alleged abductions by the country's security forces.

In a letter to Sri Lanka's Minister of National Security, the human rights organization said it was gravely concerned that the Government appeared to have taken no action to clarify the fate of 272 cases already submitted to it by Amnesty International.

The six-page letter, sent to The Hon. Lalith Athulathmudali on 14th October 1986, said the Government should now consider inviting the United Nations Working Group on "Disappearances" to visit Sri Lanka to examine such cases in the country.

Amnesty International said it was reacting to an earlier public Government invitation for it to file legal action on such cases before the Sri Lankan courts, so that witnesses to the arrests of "disappeared" people could be examined.

Although the Government, in a statement issued by its Media Centre

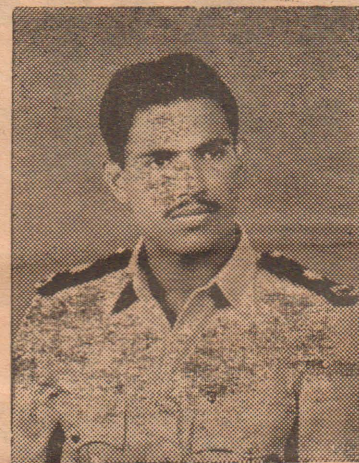
on 29th September, had offered to guarantee the safety of witnesses filing petitions in the Sri Lankan Courts, Amnesty International said nearly all relatives or other witnesses who had contacted it in such cases had expressed fears of reprisals if their identities were disclosed.

In a report issued on 10th September, Amnesty International said that existing legal measures available in the Sri Lankan courts could not give "effective relief" to relatives searching for the "disappeared." It said independent, impartial machinery was needed to investigate the cases, with powers to protect witness. Amnesty International said the Government had an internationally recognised obligation to take effective measures to clarify "disappearances".

This month's letter to the Minister of National Security said that by inviting the United Nations Working Group on Disappearances to visit Sri Lanka, the Government could "substantially alleviate the sorrow and anguish of the families who, till now, have searched in vain for their relatives who have 'disappeared'."

The Government's earlier statement criticized Amnesty International for not referring in its report to information on "disappearances" that the Sri Lankan authorities had already submitted to the United Nations. But Amnesty International said it had never been sent the information by the government and its three most recent urgent requests for this information had received no government reply.

In Loving Memory Of



V. T. MAHALINGAM (S. I. Police)

BORN:- 23 - 05 - 1943

DIED:- 03 - 11 - 1966

"MILLIONS OF ROSES
WATERED BY OUR TEARS

BLOOM IN YOUR
MEMORY FOR EVER".

1962: Public Schools High Jump & Long Jump Champion, Public Schools Coloursman in High Jump & Long Jump.

1964: National High Jump & Long Jump Champion.

1965: Govt. Services High Jump & Long Jump Champion.

1966: Govt. Services High Jump & Long Jump Champion.

Fondly remembered and sadly missed by your loved ones.

"THE LINGAMS",
158/3, NAVALAR ROAD,
JAFFNA.

SR REFUGEE FUND

Our request in the SR of 11th October that readers bear in mind the need for an ambulance for Jaffna be also kept in mind when making donations to the SR Editor's Refugee Relief Fund has made at least one of them to respond immediately.

We believe many more would also chip in with their contributions for what is an essential need.

Editor
SATURDAY REVIEW

I enclose a cheque for Rs. 250 being my humble contribution towards your gift of an ambulance to the people of Jaffna. I trust that the public will contribute generously towards the Fund and make it a reality before the end of the year. This is the least that we could do in appreciation of the dedicated service of the Doctors and the other staff of the Jaffna General Hospital. You are not only thinking big but asking big I congratulate you for all that.

A humble suggestion I wish to make is that the rickety old vehicle gifted by this Government professing Dharmistic policies should be

exhibited to the public and the money collected thereby could be utilised to provide hospital Doctors with an Auto-Rickshaw. In a time of Emergency three of them viz: (Doctor, Surgeon and Anaesthetist) could be transported to and from their home to the hospital. A vehicle is also in my view a very urgent need for the hospital.

I trust that the public will respond and give generously to fulfil the aspirations of the S. R. Editor and Staff.

T. Pibbydyrau

Jaffna

Note by Editor

Among the latest donations received for the fund is £100 from Mr. Sivanandan of the Institute of Race Relations London.

Posts of Journalists

Applications are invited for posts of trainee Journalists in the SATURDAY REVIEW and the proposed English daily, from young people with a high degree of proficiency in English.

Please apply to the Editor-in-Chief with full bio-data.

VIJAYA TALKS TO KITTU

Vijaya: The release of the two soldiers in your custody would be a great humanitarian gesture at this juncture and establish your stature to the world at large. Moreover, it will also prove to the world that your real fight is for fundamental rights and not against any other. What is your position in regard to their release?

Kittu: First, we want a list, the full names of our comrades who were arrested by the Government.

Vijaya: We have come here not as emissaries of the Government but as representatives of the people in the South. You are fighting for the rights of people in the North, while we are fighting for the rights of the people in the South.

Kittu: Two years ago two sub-inspectors of police were arrested by the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO). One of them was Nanayakkara. The group had put forward some conditions for their release but they were found not acceptable to the Government. They were later killed. We invited you here with open arms to act as a mediator. Please not think for a moment that we contemplate to kill the arrested two. You could induce the Government to act in an acceptable way through your appeal to the masses and the Public media.

Vijaya: If the worst should happen to these two soldiers, the racist elements among the Sinhalese could exploit this situation for their own ends. This goes for Sirimavo and other Buddhists who could easily capitalise on this situation and force the Sinhala masses in the wrong direction to their own political ends.

Kittu: The handing over of the nine bodies of soldiers killed at Adampan on 12th October was a humanitarian gesture on our part. We have also lost 350 of our comrades in the last several years. We are fully alive to the anxiety of the relatives of those killed and they have also to perform the last rites. Our gesture in handing over the bodies of the soldiers was in pursuance of this practice.

As far as the position of those arrested in the field of battle, it is different. We consider them warriors on the battle field. It is an acceptable international code to exchange "prisoners-of-war". We will, therefore, very much appreciate if you could induce the State to furnish a list of those of our prisoners in their custody. We will then contact

our Leader Prabhakaran and put forward conditions for the release of the two soldiers.

Vijaya: The release of two of your comrades will not solve the problem. Moreover, there are several of your comrades in the prisons. People over there in the South will only think in the lines that two

We record excerpts of a heart-to-heart talk between Mr. Vijaya Kumaranathunge, the Secretary of the Sri Lanka Mahajana Per-

amuna and Mr. Kittu, the local leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) during his two days visit to Jaffna.

is equal to two. You will not be able to reach your goal by this option. On the other hand, if you release the two without any pre-conditions, you have a good chance of placing the real facts before the people in the South. It is on this account we can place your views before the people. We will not hand over the soldiers to the Army or the Government but to their parents in public. Basically, we are fighting for a socialist system to give full regional autonomy to the people in the North and the East. We are labelled as "Tigers" in the South and wrong motives are attributed to us. If you do release the two to us, we have a chance to nail this propaganda against us. So do release the two to us to pave the way for a political solution. This will also give us added strength to voice your views in the South.

Kittu: We have actually sponsored your passage to the North and this should prove an added strength in the political field in the South. Your coming here should give you a stature in the South. We are aware that people in the South want to find a solution to the ethnic problem but the Government does not seem to desire it. Your image in the South has already been built by your gesture in coming here on our initiative. So the release of the two without any pre-conditions will not in any way diminish your political stature in the South.

Vijaya: That is right. It would appear that you would want something more by their release either to the Army Commandar or Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, Minister of National Security. In such an event your release will mean just handing over the men who have surrendered to you.

Kittu: That is not the case. Exchange of prisoners is an accepted international practice. For example, du-

ring the attack on Jaffna and Man-nar Police Stations, we arrested three policemen. We release them unharmed and without any pre-conditions. Because they came as officers to implement civil administration. The situation is different in the matter of these two soldiers. They met us in direct confrontation in the field. They had actually 400

rounds of ammunition each when they left to the field but they were arrested with only two rounds on them. That means they have used 798 rounds against us. In spite of this we were very patient with them. We have given due medical attention and given them the desired nourishment. We want to establish the facts to the people in the South about the respect the Government has for its soldiers. It does not appear that the Government is doing its duty by their soldiers.

Kittu: We do not respect the Government or its Armed Forces. We raise our hats to Captain Kotelawala. His guns are pointed at us and our guns are directed at his troops but we respect him as a sincere fighter, honest man that he is. We handed over the nine bodies of the Army personnel after he had contacted us on the telephone. How did the Government react to this situation? They actually trotted out false propaganda to the people in the South.

Vijaya: Suppose the Government does not accept your conditions and come to an agreement, what is your position then?

Kittu: We need such a categorical and public statement from the Government. The world will then know the kind of importance it attached to its warriors. It is then that every soldier in Sri Lanka will know the stark fact about the Government. We are fully aware of the fact that every soldier, if given the opportunity, will desert the Army. We released the soldiers who surrendered at the Elephant Pass Army camp unharmed because they were not in-



I also wish to mention about 15 of our comrades who are languishing in prison. The Government has for some reasons known only to it has not released them. They are being tortured in the prisons and counting their days to death. We must think of them and this opportunity afforded us would in a way help us to obtain their release.

Vijaya: Your argument sounds reasonable and we appreciate your position.

volved in any direct confrontation with us. The position of the two soldiers who surrendered at Adampan is very much different. Even if the Government does not accept our condition, we assure you that their lives will be saved. You must, however, induce the Government to come to an agreement and place this matter on the public forum. That is the reason we enlisted your help.

Vijaya: Yes, we shall certainly do that. We will place the truth before the people in the South.

(Continued on page 10)

FIRST WORLD EATS UP FORESTS

PENANG, MALASIYA: Each time a Japanese throws away a pair of disposable chopsticks, an American chomps through his favourite hamburger, or an Englishman sets up a mahogany toilet seat to enhance bathroom comfort, more trees go down in the world's vanishing rainforests.

Third World countries in the equatorial belt, from the Amazon through Africa to Borneo, are home to these 150-million-year-old tropical forests. But their destruction, which many scientists say is the world's worst ecological disaster, has its roots in the consumerist lifestyles of rich countries.

These industrial nations have their own timber industries which produce 80 per cent of the world's industrial wood. But even this is insufficient for their consumption, so they import much of the Third World's timber harvest as well.

Japan alone takes in more than half the volume of all tropical wood exports, most of it from Southeast Asia. Europe imports more than a quarter, mainly from West Africa, whilst North America's supply comes from Latin America. Most of the wood is used in the rich countries for housing, furniture, and high-class joinery. Tropical timber is now high-status, even exotic, and thus in high demand.

That helps to spell the rainforests' death. Since 1945 nearly half of all rainforests have been wiped out, and estimates of current destruction range from 14 to 50 million acres a year.

At present rates, almost a fifth of the remaining tropical forests will be completely destroyed or seriously degraded by the end of the century, according to a 1980 report of the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

When tropical forest depletion is discussed, the blame is usually put on the Third World. Its rural people are said to clear trees for fuel or shifting cultivation and its governments inept in protecting the forest.

But a recent international conference of environmental groups on the forest resources crisis held in Penang pinpointed commercial logging as the factor most responsible for tropical forest destruction. A major concern of the conference, organised by Friends of the Earth Malaysia, was the wasteful wood consumption in the rich countries which, participants said, prompted the logging in the first place.

In Japan, almost all restaurants and canteens are now serving food

with *waribashi* or wooden disposable chopsticks. Until recently, chopsticks were washed after meals, and used for years.

But the *waribashi* has changed all that. The disposable chopsticks are simply thrown away after a single use.

"This is a terrible waste, which contributes to the chopping of tropical trees," says Yasuko Higuchi, member of the Japanese Committee on Asian Tropical Forests, which has launched an anti-*waribashi* campaign among Japanese consumers.

Every year, up to 50 million acres of tropical rainforest are chopped down to satisfy the wasteful life-styles of the rich countries. Unless urgent action is taken to save it, the world's rainforest may soon be wiped

According to group's research, 20 billion pairs of *waribashi* were used in 1983. That makes it 170 sets of chopsticks thrown away a year for each Japanese. Ms Yasuko estimates that half of the wood used to make the *waribashi* comes from abroad, and most of that from Southeast Asia.

"The *waribashi* is symbolic of the Japanese lifestyle based on mass consumption and waste," says Ms Yasuko. "Ordinary Japanese, especially housewives, can link this wastefulness in Japan with tropical forest logging through our anti-*waribashi* campaign."

The *waribashi* uses up 200,000 cubic meters of timber a year, a sizeable amount, but only 0.2 per cent of Japan's total wood usage.

Japan, the most voracious user of world tropical timber, imported 12.8 million cubic meters of logs from Southeast Asia in 1985, or 64 per cent of the region's total exports. Almost all that wood is imported as raw logs, processed into plywood and sawn timber, then converted into building materials, household furniture, cabinets and wooden packing cases.

Halfway round the globe, in Central America, the forests are chopped at an annual rate of 4,000 sq kilometers for a different reason—hamburgers.

Since 1960, more than a quarter of all Central American forests have been destroyed for conversion to pastureland, according to testimony before a US Congressional Subcommittee in 1980. At current trends, the re-

maining forests will be gone by 1990.

The grass-fed cattle are mainly exported as beef, almost all of it to the United States. There, it is bought up by fast food chains which process it to meet the enormous American appetite for hamburgers.

Among the fast-food companies acknowledging their use of some imported meat in their hamburgers are Burger King, Jack-in-the Box, Roy Rogers, Bob's Big Boy and Hot Shoppes restaurants, according

out, concluded a recent international conference of environmental groups.

Mr. Khor Kok Peng is Research Director of the Consumers' Association of Penang, one of the leading citizens groups in the Third World.

to Randy Hayes, director of the U.S. Rainforest Action Network.

Hundreds of U.S. and other foreign companies in Central America are involved in cattle-related activities with interests ranging from financing and ranching to processing and marketing, Hayes told the conference. "They form the network of the hamburger connection that's destroying the Central American forests."

The rainforest group has launched pickets outside some fast-food restaurants in various U.S. cities to make hamburger eaters aware of what they're doing to the forests south of their country. This, says Hayes, has been quite effective in

by

Khor Kok Peng

dramatising the issue, but fast-food chains still need to be convinced to stop using Latin American meat.

Western Europe, the second largest importer of tropical wood after Japan, received 12 million cubic meters of tropical round wood equivalents in 1984. The main users are France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. They import raw logs mostly from Africa (especially the Ivory Coast) and sawn wood and plywood from Southeast Asia (mainly from Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines).

In the United Kingdom, almost half the tropical hardwood is used in construction, concentrated in those parts of the building which require durable and strong wood, according to a report by the United Kingdom Friends of the Earths.

The wood is also valued for expensive office and household furniture, for highclass fittings such as doors, floors and window frames,

and for transport and packaging material.

But in its campaign to educate the British public, the U.K. Friends of the Earth uses the fashionable mahogany toilet seat as the most striking example of how 'every year 11 million acres of rainforest are destroyed for the sake of convenience'.

The FOE has called on the British public not to buy products made from tropical hardwood which does not come from sustainable forest sources. Charles Secrett, the group's campaign director, told the conference that 'British consumers buying furniture or pleasurecraft and other tropical hardwood products are an important part in the chain of destruction linking an item bought on the High Street with rainforest clearance thousands of miles away.'

People in Britain who want to avoid being part of that destructive chain will soon have nationwide lists of names addresses of shops selling tropical wood products, compiled by the FOE's 250 local groups throughout the U.K. 'These lists will enable consumers to easily identify what items to avoid, and what alternatives are available,' says Secrett.

He is fairly optimistic that such a campaign can work since in the 1970s the FOE successfully ran similar campaigns to ban the sale of whale products and to stop the trade in endangered species goods in the U.K.

The conference participants, most of whom came from Third World countries, agreed that if what's left of the rainforests is to be saved, an international campaign has to be launched to reduce consumption of tropical wood products in the industrialised countries, and to cut back on logging in the developing countries.

'All along, poor people have been wrongly blamed for taking wood and

destroying the rainforest,' said Vandana Shiva of the Science, Technology and Resource Research Foundation of India.

'Now we know that's not true. The forest resources of the poor were taken from them by logging operations, so they were pushed further back into the hills and forced to collect wood from remnants of the forest.'

The roots of the problem are the wasteful lifestyles of rich countries and the timber industry in the Third World.

The conference ended with the formation of a World Rainforest Network with representative groups from the various regions.

The Network's tasks include educating policy-makers, the timber industry and consumers about the need to conserve rainforest resources and to reduce wasteful consumption of forest products.—Third World Network Features.

SARVODAYA CLARIFIES

Editor
SATURDAY REVIEW

In your issue of 4th October titled "Kadiramalai killed" you have given publicity to allegations levelled against the late Mr. K. Kadiramalai by the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation. In fairness to the late Mr. Kadiramalai and to Sarvodaya, I trust that you will give equal publicity to the following statement.

"Sarvodaya severed whatever connections it had with the Gandhiam Society as far back as June 1980. A search in the newspapers published during that period would re-

veal that articles by Gandhiam personnel were appearing in the press attacking Sarvodaya workers. The assertion that Mr. Kadiramalai, the Sarvodaya District Coordinator appointed to Vavuniya in 1982, established close links with the Gandhiam Society is totally false and could not have taken place in the context referred to. Since the premise is false, the implication based on it, namely that our District Coordinator was instrumental in the activities of the Security Forces referred to, must necessarily be false. In any case, Sarvodaya denies any such implied support to the security forces. Hence the main charge against Mr. Kadiramalai cannot be sustained.

"Anyone visiting the village of Kappachi will see that the 105 families settled there are all Tamils and that no preparations have been

made to put up a Buddhist vihara. Hence the other main charge levelled against Mr. Kadiramalai, of settling Sinhala families in Kappachi and trying to put up a Buddhist vihara in collaboration with an organisation called Sath Sarana is an untruth.

LETTERS

"I thank you to give as much publicity to the above statement as the original news item referred to, if only for the sake of doing justice to a man who was truly human."

D. A. Perera

General Secretary, Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya.

One - Sided!

Editor
SATURDAY REVIEW

Having read a couple of your issues, I feel that the paper needs some improvements. Your paper has a very important role to play.

By being one-sided and not commenting on the activities of the "terrorists" and being cynical about certain things, you are reducing the status of your newspaper to 'Aththa' where lies are published or 'Siya-rata' which is a United National Party propaganda machine. You have all the opportunities to safeguard your credibility by stating facts on both sides.

Your paper should not aggravate the present crisis by publishing the negatives but the positives to help the country to solve the present problem.

Your paper should be reasonable and rational and put into the background your emotions.

You must encourage the solutions within the framework of Unity state, Multi-religious, multi-ethnic and work for a political settlement rather than terrorist/military means. These are realities acceptable to the international standards.

Your propaganda work that does not take into account these international aspirations goes against the very soul of peace-loving Sri Lankan Tamils. We do not want communism in this country. We do not want "terrorists" in this country. We only want to live as peaceful citizens in this country.

Laksman Jeewaratnam

Dehiwala

Note by Editor :- Thanks for the advice. Please come to the North one of these days and see the reality if you are a true Tamil.

Ecclesiastical & Filing Cabinet

Editor
SATURDAY REVIEW

It was not for nothing that, in my article headlined "The Cross Questions" in the SATURDAY REVIEW of 27th September I stated that "pronouncements made on issues by the ecclesiastical coterie may fill a filing cabinet". Whenever challenged as to what action they have taken (i.e. their Witness), the high priests of the Established Church are quick to dig out their dusty files.

So now, in SR of 4th October, we have the Secretary to the Bishop of Jaffna quite unashamedly flaunting a letter from the Bishop to President Jayewardene as proof that his Lordship has actively defended the oppressed Tamil minority. If a mere letter is the best the "Church" hierarchy has to show, then this is proof of my contention in my article that the Bishop of Jaffna has "done little previously to prevent such death." In my humble opinion, if a letter addressed to the President is the best that the Bishop of Jaffna can show, then that is very little action indeed to prevent the killing of innocent citizens.

By 1981, when the Bishop was writing his letter, the militant youth of the Tamil working masses (mostly non-Christian) were already bearing the Cross of heroic armed resistance to the oppression of ethnic minorities. Rather than writing belated letters in 1981, if, inter alia,

the Established Church in Jaffna had used its vast social apparatus to mobilize non-military mass struggles and stimulated national public opinion in the 1950s, 60s, and 70s, this carnage and the sacrifice of Sri Lanka youth may have been prevented. In reality, however, this vast mundane apparatus (which claims to be the "Church") is not geared for such manner of proclamation of the Good news. In reality, the Established Church is a powerful ideological machine geared to stultifying the masses of people through mystification, superstition, icon-worship etc., thereby complementing the hegemony of the rich and powerful who "ravage the vineyard and... grind the faces of the poor" (Isaiah 3:14-15 New English Bible).

In this repressive ideological manipulation the 'Church' is no different from all other religions. The Creator - God criticised this ideological manipulation long ago: "priest? By day and night you blunder on my people are ruined for lack of knowledge. Your own countrymen are brought to ruin. You have rejected knowledge, and I will reject you from serving me as priest". (Hosea 4: 5-6).

No wonder that the Rt. Revd. Bishop is still writing letters.

Please be good enough to publish this clarification in your journal.

(Laksman Gunasekara

General Secretary, Student

Christian Movement of Sri Lanka)

APPRECIATION

Mr. V. Thuraisingham

The news of the sudden demise of Mr. V. Thuraisingham a former Director of Education at the age of 75 came to many of us — Colleagues and Friends — as a rude shock. Even at the time of his death, he was as Director (Administration) Common Amenities Board of the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Construction. It is my proud privilege as a grateful disciple, and as one who has been closely associated with him to pen these words of appreciation.

'Thurai' as he was affectionately called began his career as is characteristic of the Jaffna Man with intelligence and industry of a high order as his main assets. From the grassroots level of a Trained Teacher of English, he graduated in Arts from the London University, and slowly and steadily mounted up the ladder of the Public Service to almost the highest position in the Ministry of Education.

In the Sixties Thurai strode like a Colossus along the corridors of the Ministry of Education at Malay Street. Then I was a Circuit Inspector of Schools in Negombo. He invited me to join him. It was with great pleasure coupled with humility I accepted the invitation. As Chairman of the Teachers Transfer Board (TRB) he was entrusted with the Task of appointments transfers, and disciplinary control of a lakh of teachers in nearly 9,500 schools. He brought to bear on his assignment, thoroughness and precision. He would not be satisfied with anything less. He knew the name of every Head of School. Whenever the Minister of Education called for statistical data re teachers strength, student population etc. of any school he would furnish forthwith the relevant statistics impromptu. This earned for him encomiums of all successive Ministers of Education. Towit Dr. W. Dahanayake, P. B. G. Kalugalle, I. M. R. A. Irriyagolle, Dr. Badiudin Mahmud. What struck me most was his prodigious memory and encyclopaedic grasp of problems. He was equally fluent in all three languages and this provided him with a key to greater success in his professional career. He was always calm, cool, calculated and judicious in what-ever decisions he took to settle disciplinary matters. Thus he proved himself to be a dynamic personality. No doubt Thurai belongs to an illustrious galaxy of Education Administrators of the calibre of H. S. Perera and K. S. Arulnandy, who distinguished themselves by their Scholarship, stern discipline, moral rectitude, devotion to duty, sense of humanism and above all versatility. He moulded his life on the noble precepts of Christianity.

—T. MANICKAVASAGAR

MICROBES IN OUR LIFE

Life on this planet is exhibited by different forms of organisms. A group of pioneer organisms which escape the naked eye are known as micro organisms. They can only be visualised with the use of various forms of visual aids known as microscopes. This group of organisms include bacteria, virus, and fungi including yeast. Though the micro organisms were first identified in the 17th century by Anton Van Leeuwenhoek, they have been in use as early as 6000 B.C by the Sumerians and Babylonians in the production of fermented fruit juice as wine. This was followed by distillation by the Chinese during the 14th century. Further a critical analysis of the microbial world by Louis Pasteur gave new dimension to industrial and medical applications. Today, wide variety of micro organisms used in various industries to serve various applications such as clearing of oil spills in the sea to the production of interferon which is used in cancer therapy.

Since these organisms are the pioneer of all living forms, they are simple in their structure, normally uni-cellular or exist in loose association. Out of 250 species of bacteria, only about 10 are found to be harmful. Like all other organisms they have to obtain substances from its environment to supply its energy and its structural component. Unlike the highly specialised organisms like animals, these micro organisms could utilise wide variety of substances such as petroleum product, different form of carbohydrates such as glucose, fructose, cellulose in plant wastes etc. Secondly, since they are the simplest organisms, they do not have systems for the efficient utilisation of substances which have been taken in for the production of energy, the nutrient which have been taken in are only partially used up, and excreted as waste. For eg. yeast, grows in sugar solution only partially utilising and converting them into alcohol, which has potential energy. Thirdly, the controlling unit, or what is known as the genetic apparatus is so simple and independent of the rest of the cell, that it could be changed at will. This endeavor later developed into the most fascinating scientific discoveries of the 20th century-genetic engineering. Fourthly, when the surface volume ratio is large, there

is no limitation for the supply of nutrients, that the metabolic rate takes place at its maximum. The metabolic rate is so high that this organism could multiply in less than 20 minutes. Utilisation of these organisms could be categorised into four main groups. (A) Utilisation of particular substance as its nutrients. (B) The utilisation of microbes as whole for the supply of proteins. (C) Isolation of appropriate biocatalyst-enzymes which could be used for the conversion of substance in a cell free extract or for the medical diagnosis. (D) Primary and secondary metabolic products.

USING INTACT MICROBES

Since micro organisms have comparable protein content with that of animal protein, they are being used as the source of protein particularly in the animal feed. However, the purified approach of such an endeavour could lead to an arti-

production of steroids and the semisynthetic penicillin. The most versatile large molecules produced by micro organisms are the enzymes. Production of such enzymes from microbes have many advantages over that of extractions from the plants and animals. Recent application of microbially produced enzymes include the use of amylases in brewing, baking and manufacture of textiles, proteases such as chymopain, in meat tendering and in the manufacture of detergents and leather, and of renin in cheese making. Recently, three microbially produced enzyme, namely amylase, glucamylase, and glucose isomerase to obtain a substitute safe sweetener, the high fructose syrup from corn starch.

METABOLITES

Another group of large molecules that are produced by micro organisms are polysaccharides. Conventionally, they are being extracted from sea weeds. Eg. Sea weeds, agar,

As mentioned earlier, the application of genetic engineering has added a new dimension in utilising the microbes. This technique, has made provision for the introduction of new genes into the conventional microbes thereby making a microbe for an efficient and wide application. This has been further improved by cloning such a genetic traits onto extra chromosomal genetic elements-plasmids where the gene could be amplified. Such techniques has made provision also to make proteins which they never made in nature. The best known are insulin and interferon. Before interferon was made in bacteria, 50mgs of very impure material cost 2 million US dollars. But in future by the application of genetic engineering, this could be possible to obtain interferon at low costs. Such technology has also led to the major development in the field of immunology where skin cancer cells of a mouse with an antibody producing white cells to make a hybridoma cell that grow in a test tube and manufacture a pure specific antibody. Application of genetic engineering has already been extended to a field of agriculture, where the gene complex of nitrogen fixing microbes such as blue green algae are in the process of being cloned to rice plants, where they could be independent of artificial fertilisers.

Another recent application of microbial activity is the detoxification and degradation of sewage and industrial wastes. Such as polychlorinated biphenyls, the pollution by agrochemical residues, such as pesticides and artificial fertilisers could be broken down to harmless compounds by the use of these microbes.

Certain microbes are the basis of the metallurgical process. The bacterial leaching of low grade ores to extract corresponding metals are being employed. Eg. Copper and Uranium are commercially leached by bacteria mainly by member of genus *thiobacillus*.

In reviewing the history and the current state of industrial microbiology, one could be certain that humanity stands to gain from the proper use of these microbes. Developed countries through out the world have set up institution and opened up new scientific fields such as biotechnology where human endeavor could be directed for maximum benefit.

by

Dr. T. Vinayagamoorthy

University of Jaffna

ficial synthesis of protein rich food which could supplement or substitute the costly animal or plant protein. Further, this could be also used in culture medium used for the growth of cultivation of microbes medically and industrially important microbes. Recently, techniques have been invented to immobilise the microbial cells as to inert materials such as glass beads and inert polymer material. With this technique, large amounts of raw materials such as sugar syrups could be processed to its products in a short time with the minimal amount of microbial cells. Studies in this two aspects are being carried out in our laboratory where corn starch or manioc starch are being used for the synthesis of single cell proteins using yeast.

By virtue of the high metabolic rate the microbes are used in biological conversions also known as microbial transformations. This process has many advantages over the chemical process in that they are specific, take place at low temperature with water as solvent and the products need less purification. These include transformation of isopropanol to acetone, glucose into gluconic acid, sorbitol into sorbose,

gelatine of the many different polysaccharides that can be produced by microbes is xanthan, a colloidal substance which is added to many foods as stabiliser and thickener and in petroleum industry as an ingredient in drilling muds. Among the other important large molecules that could be obtained by micro organisms are insecticides and vaccines.

Among the primary metabolites in the fermentation industry, amino acids, purine nucleotides, vitamins and organic acids are in the forefront. These compounds could be synthesised in microbes by limiting the supplies and minerals, such as iron and manganese, eg. the 20,000 fold over production of riboflavin (Vitamin B2) by the mould *Ashbya gossypii* and the 50,000 fold over production of Vitamin B12.

Out of the secondary metabolites, antibiotics are synthesised mainly from a class of microbes known as actinomycetes. 5,000 antibiotics have been already discovered and the new one are being discovered at the rate of 300 per year. Roughly 75% of all antibiotics are obtained from the filamentous microbes and 75% of those are in turn produced by a single genus *streptomyces*.

REFLECTIONS ON NON - VIOLENCE

At a recent seminar on the problems of youth held at St. John's College and organised by the christian study Centre of Chunnakam, the issue of non-violence came up for scrutiny. Two speakers who came strongly on the side of non-violence were Prof. Nesiiah, a Gandhian of 65 years standing and Fr. Jayaceelan, a relatively young theologian and MIRJE activist who opted for non-violence after agonising over the issue for several years.

For the past few years we in this country have been flooded with reports of violence, civilians killed by the thousands and unparalleled acts of barbarity. It seems absurd to question why one should not hit back at the enemy and give him some of his own medicine. It will at present be true to say that there are not many takers for non-violence. It was said in the seminar that majority are neither for violence nor for non-violence.

Society as many see it has become increasingly, hypocritical, brutal and unjust. Such young people would generally see a remedy not in terms of abandoning violence, but in making the decision makers and overlords more accountable. They would respect non-violence but would deem it impracticable.

Fr. Jayaceelan's message came with the force and passion of a man who had grasped the truth after a long period of prayer and agony. "If you opt violence you cannot turn away from the consequences of violence, nor can you complain about them. These consequences are bereaved and displaced families, refugees, loss of dear ones, cripples, disturbed children, mental illness and the brutalisation of friend and foe alike. You cannot have a little violence and a little non-violence. If you do not like all this you must opt for non-violence. Sections of our youth have shewn us that they can be single-minded about violence. For those of us who stand for non-violence this challenges us to be more single-minded and sincere in our non-violence. If people are rendered poor and needy by violence, we too must be prepared to live as poor and suffer with them."

Prof. Nesiiah took issue with those members of the intelligentsia who opted all too easily for violence. He said that if they stood for violence today, they had never rea-

lly stood for anything worthwhile at all in the past, thus making their positions more or less synonymous with intellectual and moral lassitude. "Where were they", he asked, "when our democratic life was systematically dismantled after independence? where were they when the government took over the co-operative movement and two million co-operators were disenfranchised? There were then 3000 school co-operatives making up an important exercise in education. Where were they when the schools and Universities were taken over? Do not many of you function by the chit system which was introduced by governments to farm out jobs to supporters of the party in po-

by

wer?" Addressing the University teachers present he said, "No self-respecting person should receive his appointment letter as vice-chancellor from a Minister of Education. He should be elected by the court of the University. As an example of democratic protest, when in west Germany the government tried to impose a vice-chancellor on a University all the professors resigned. How many of you are prepared for principled action of that kind?"

Many feel that non-violence is a fine sentiment that is irrelevant in the hard reality of day to day life. The poser was addressed provocatively to those who "pontificate on non-violence" by Bishop Ambalavanar of the JDCSI. He pointed out that violence is regula-

ly used against unruly Bulls and Dogs. Why he asked did not the apostles of non-violence object to the maintenance of Police, standing armies and prisons by modern states. Does not the need for these underscore the unsatisfactory foundations of non-violence? This important question was not answered. Perhaps the time allocated for discussion did not permit the chairman to press for a discussion of this point.

It is after all the role of priests and teachers to have their consciences permanently troubled by the world around us and there are glaring injustices everywhere in the world. A good part of their work too may be to cater to the needs of a sensitive minority.

Rajan Hoole

It will again be very inappropriate for a priest to tell a condemned criminal, "that is the system my boy, and you asked for it. Spend ten years in the cooler and make the best of it." The love of christ constrains him to think that there are areas of good in this man and there is some better way of redeeming him.

It is because people were so troubled that We have had even piecemeal reform we have moved far from chopping off hands of thieves to prisons and towards reform centres. With the exception of a few places like Sri Lanka we have moved from times, when villages and towns were razed to the ground because they previously belonged to the enemy king.

What then is the role of those who profess non-violence? The answer was given by Fr. Jayaceelan. It is to challenge the predominant notion of the necessity of violence. It means to systematically opt out of anything that breeds violence and refusal to have anything to do with it. It means to suffer privations, take risks, to seek and obtain active means to solve our problems by means other than violence. It means a dedication to truth and a rooting out of all sources of violence. This I am sure will involve a complete re-examination of our abominable treatment of animals.

A disciple of non-violence is conscious that violence is very much part of his life and that all goodness is piecemeal and incomplete. He finds his reward in leaving this world less violent than he found it.

Fr. Jayaceelan told me later, "For me the inescapable call to non-violence comes from the mystery of the cross. For a world armed with frightening destructive power there is no safer bet." This is a faith that even in the most hopeless of human situations, God can and does intervene directly, perhaps in ways too unsensational for those who have no eye for it, and yet a joyous and forceful experience for the faithful. To the disciple of non-violence human imperfectibility is a challenge and not a blight imposed by fate. The search for goodness is an eternal quest pursued with God's grace. This is inherent in the teachings of Christ who gave no systems of morals or customs. But shewed by his life and teaching that our best is not enough and finally the supreme act of non-violence. God's death on the cross for human folly.

Jesuit Priest Nearly Shot In Batticaloa

May I reiterate my sincere thanks to you for kindly affording me an opportunity of reporting the incident titled above which occurred on the 13th October 1986 at 7.30 p. m. You were very understanding and I sincerely appreciate your effort to see that such an incident is not repeated.

I must, however, place on record the contents of my conversation with you on the morning of 14th October 1986, so that this may be preserved in your files and in those of the other responsible authorities of Batticaloa who, like you, are sincerely concerned about the security of innocent, law-abiding Citizens of the locality.

A group of S. I. U. men who were involved in this unpleasant incident on the night of 13th October 1986, were patrolling the road between the Catholic Cathedral and St. Michael's College at 7.30 p. m. From a distance they observed me walking along the corridor of the Jesuit Fathers' Residence. The big mistake they made then was to accost from that distance a non-

descript person (who happened to be myself). In this situation their vague imperious order to "halt and come down to the ground" could also have had reference to any other suspicious person who could have

This is the copy of letter sent to Mr. M. S. Perera, S. P. Batticaloa by Rev. Fr. (Dr.) L. H. Cramer, Ph. D. about a shooting incident at the Jesuit Residence, 20 Central Road, Batticaloa.

been in the belfry tower of the Cathedral. Being entirely ignorant of who was being accosted I quietly continued walking along our floor. The repeated unspecified orders by the S. I. U. men, therefore, neces-

sarily made no impact on me. Being a Rev. Father in his own religious house, I had not the least inkling that any suspicion could have been focussed on me. The warning shot made by one of these men finally arrested my attention to their suspicions; and noticing that this was followed by one of the S. I. U. men levelling his rifle at me and following my movements with his weapon, I had to take over behind a wall, for obvious reasons. In the course of this precaution by me I also had to throw myself flat on the ground and crawl away from the area of danger. The S. I. U. men seeing that their suspicious quarry had disappeared from the scene then came over to the iron gate of the Jesuit Fathers' Residence. It was then, once I felt the situation safe,

(Continued on page 8)

I, Karthigesu Jeyagowri aged 18 years of Periyathambanai, (Vavuniya district) now temporarily residing with Mr. Amirthalingam of Kondavil West, Kondavil being a Non Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm as follows :-

(1) I am the affirmant above-named, (2) Our house is situated on Main Road, Periyathambanai where there is daily routine Army patrolling. (3) Through fear, we used to spend the nights in the house of Mrs. Maruthalingam, which is situated on a bye road. (4) On 14-10-86 at about 9-00 p. m. when we were in Mrs Maruthalingam's house listening to the News Broadcast over the radio, gun shots were heard. (5) The people in the neighbourhood came running into Mrs. Maruthalingam's house where we stayed and informed that the Army personnel were lying in ambush in the jungle. (6) About 25 of us through fear slept in that house that night. (7) The following morning (15-10-86) round about 8-00 a. m. we heard the sound of helicopter circling overhead. (8) A while later, we heard gun shots being fired from helicopter. (9) Within a few seconds, we heard the sound of a helicopter, descending about 150 yards from Mrs. Maruthalingam's house. (10) I peeped out and saw Army personnel getting out of the helicopter and going into the neighbours house. (11)

A few seconds later I heard gun shots in that direction and then saw Army personnel coming towards the house in which we were staying. (12) They climbed on the coconut trees in the compound and started firing at the house for a few minutes. (13) Some of the bullets pierced the roof and struck my mother Allagamuttu and she died on the spot. (14) One of my nephews Punniyamoorthy Manjuthan aged 5 years who got injured on the right

the person who was commanding the Army personnel had ordered these 3 soldiers to shoot us. 19. Meanwhile of my nephews who had followed the soldier almost up to the gate returned saying the army personnel were coming back. 20. Then my brother Punniyamoorthy who was hiding behind the front door rushed into our room and hid behind us with his son who had followed the soldiers. 21. While one soldier stood outside two sol-

out and stood in the compound. 23. After that fire bombs fell on our roof. As a result my mother Alagammah who had earlier sustained injuries was burnt to death. 24. A few minutes later Army personnel tapped our window and wanted us to open it. 25. When we opened the window they asked us how many people had died. 26. A little while later Army personnel went away. 27. When we returned to our house we saw that it had been looted. 28. We then went to Pandivirichchan and spent the night there. 29. The following morning we went to Vidatativu and got first aid treatment at Government Dispensary of Vidatativu and stayed there. 30. Next we came in a van to Poonakari from where we travelled in a ferry to Karativu and got admitted at General Hospital Jaffna on arrival. 31. I am still hospitalised and under treatment.

YOUNG GIRL'S PATHETIC STORY

side of the head is admitted to the Government Hospital Jaffna. (15) Bullets which pierced the roof of the house also killed two children Sasirani aged 2 years and Kirubarani aged 11 years who had taken refuge with us. (16) At this time 3 Army personnel walked towards the front entrance of our house opened fire at the door and broke it open. My elder brother Punniyamoorthy who was in the front room hid himself in that room. 17. The soldiers who walked in saw us in the next room and walked back saying that there were only ladies and children. 18. My brother Punniyamoorthy later told me that

diers came inside the front room and sprayed the bullets at the wall of the room where were hiding. 22. Then the Army personnel went

Drugs Transferred Promptly

Drugs were promptly transferred from the Vavuniya stores to Jaffna within two or three days, following representations made by Dr. J. P. C. Phillips and Dr. S. Sabaratnam.

This followed a meeting these two had with the Regional Director of Health Services.

The visiting hours of the Jaffna Hospital have been changed from 4.30 p.m., to 5.30 p.m. in view of transport difficulties.

The Chairman of the Jaffna Hospital Committee Mr. C. V. K. Sivagnanam said that an army shell had fallen on Ward 24 (Children's Ward) and caused damage to the building.

Jesuit...

(Continued from page 7)

that I went down with one of our Fathers to meet your S. I. U. men.

The S. I. U. men in their defence will surely state that they took this action because, in spite of their orders, there was no response from me. May I kindly request you to tell them emphatically that if they are properly trained they should know to specify in their orders the person to whom the orders were given. As I mentioned earlier, this unspecified order could well have been applied to any other suspicious person other than an innocent Jesuit Father.

On the other hand, if suspicions were focussed on me within the precincts of my own house, a properly trained police officer should know that recourse should first be made to the head/superior of the house for information about me. He might then even ask/demand, under the P. T. A. that the house be searched, instead of resorting to such dangerous action. As I mentioned earlier this action not only reflects a want of prudence but also a lack of proper training among the S. I. U. men. May I therefore, kindly request you

in the name of the security of the citizens of Batticaloa to see that the S. I. U. men are more properly trained or instructed before they are sent out on patrol duty with such powerful weapons in their hands.

You, yourself, Sir, will admit that had I been shot and killed the Police Forces would have used the P. T. A. to justify their right to take such drastic action on suspicion: and the matter would have had to be closed there!

If such irresponsible action should be resorted to against a Rev. Father in the precincts of his own religious house. Then it must be admitted that the security of other ordinary citizens of Batticaloa in their own house would be in serious jeopardy, too!

Under these circumstances I seem to think that it is up to you in your very responsible post as Head of the Police Forces in Batticaloa, to call to book this particular group of S. I. U. men and warn them in clear and unmistakable terms to be more cautious and prudent in challenging innocent people in the quiet precincts of their own houses. It is time they stop harassing people like this. Alertness when on patrol is, indeed, a commendable feature of police routine. Yet this does not dispense custodians of the law from prudence in dealing with the ordinary people who have nothing to de-

fend themselves with, least of all the right to legal action under the prevailing circumstances.

In the past similar incidents of the kind have brought the Security Forces in the East into much disrepute, and if the incident of the nature I am objecting to would have resulted in me been killed in my own religious house, what remaining reputation these Forces might still have had would have been doomed forever, and the ire of the Batticaloa people in thus having lost a serving priest might finally have set ablaze a revolt against these Forces so strong as to leave them abandoned with no hope of ever gaining the confidence and cooperation of the civilian population. The writing, therefore, is on the wall! Let your S. I. U. men, then not burn your boats behind you.

You will excuse, Sir, this recourse of mine to writing. But I feel sure that the unnecessary and tense incident of the 13th October was too fraught with danger to innocent life as not to be glossed over in just a conversation with you.

I thank you sincerely once again for your kind hearing and your readiness to take action on the serious objection I have raised with you. This is all I could do in the defence of my own security and that of the other people of Batticaloa.

He told the Hospital Committee which met recently that he had sent the following telegram to the Minister of Teaching Hospitals, Mrs. Sunethira Ranasinghe: "Paediatrics Ward Jaffna Hospital damaged by army shelling from Jaffna Fort. Request intervention. Prevent repetition."

DEATH TOLL 92

The Co-ordinating Officer of the Tamils' Citizens Committee has given the following statistics of Tamils who have been killed during the month of September. Batticaloa 51 Trincomalee 15, Mullativu 06, Jaffna 14, Mannar 03, Vavuniya 01, other districts 02.

Presidential Commission

An inquiry instituted by C. I. D. officers under the orders of the Presidential Commission has revealed that six Ministers, six Directors of Corporations, some District Ministers, Members of Parliament and High State officials have been questioned.

A former Secretary to the Ministry of Fisheries, Mr. Anura Weeraratne is alleged to have been 'indicted' with 35 charges. It was stated that 'stern action' would be taken against them.

BRING UNSOCIAL ELEMENTS TO BOOK

The USTA strongly condemns the incidents of looting at gun point that have started to take place again in the Jaffna peninsula. The USTA is hopeful that the organisation that are working towards the upliftment of the Tamil community will take all possible steps to bring these unsocial elements that are engaged in these activities to book very early. Those who are in control of the law and order in the peninsula should consider it as their prime duty to protect every citizen of this land. Especially they must protect those people who live in this land with the community to serve the community by sacrificing many of their personal benefits, although they could live in comfort in foreign countries. In this regard, we note with deep regret the robbery which took place at gun point at the house of one of our colleagues, Professor Kumaravadivel few days ago and some other similar incidents which took place at the

houses of some of our other colleagues some time ago.

It is our duty to let the public know the difficulties and constraints under which the teachers in the Science Faculty of the Jaffna University are carrying out their duties. Out of an approved academic cadre of seventy nine in the Faculty of Science, we have only

Text of a Press statement by the University Science Teachers Association, University of Jaffna.

nineteen teachers in the grade of Lecturer and above. It is because of the dedicated services of these teachers that Science Faculty of the Jaffna University is still functioning. Each teacher is carrying out the duties of four or five with the help of few Assistant Lecturers. The staff shortage is not due to lack of funds. Funds are allocated for the appointment of seventy nine teachers in the Science Faculty. But we are unable to find qualified teachers

who are willing to serve here. Forty five teachers have resigned from their posts during the period 1975-1985. Out of a total number of seventy three Assistant Lecturers recruited to the Science Faculty of the University of Jaffna during this ten year period, only one is in service after obtaining a postgraduate degree. Although there are many qualified Sri Lankan Tamils living abroad, they do not come forward to serve their motherland. Poor salary, unsettled atmosphere and the political situation in Jaffna are the main reasons for their reluctance.

We hope that the Public and the Organisations that work for the upliftment of the Community shall see for themselves from the brief data given above, the difficulties of the Science Faculty of the Jaffna University and the dedicated services rendered by the few teachers who are still in service at Jaffna University under difficult conditions and poor salary.

Every University teacher is striving to improve the educational quality

—USTA

of our Society. As far as the few scientists who still remain in this land are concerned, they are contributing very much, for the upliftment of this soil and its people, sacrificing all the comforts they can easily get in a foreign soil. Their struggle for improving the quality of the Society will not end even when the struggle for the liberation of our Society ends. There cannot be an enemy of the Society worse than those who undermine the educationists and scientists in the Society. Incidents similar to that which happened to one of our colleagues Professor Kumaravadivel will only help to expedite the exodus of the remaining few scientists and educationists from this land. We trust the general public and other organisations will take note of this and strive to eliminate incidents such as the one mentioned above.

CRITICAL ESSAYS

THIRANAIVUKKATTURAIGAL: by M. A. Nuhman, Published by Annam (Pvt.) Ltd., 2, Sivan Kovil Street, Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu, India. Price. Rs. 21. Pages 186.

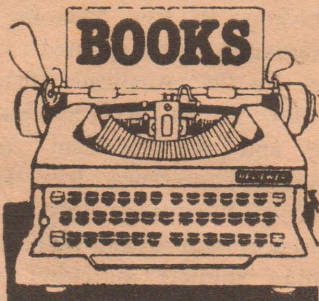
Nuhman, a Sri Lankan Tamil researcher, is emerging as a learned critic in the great tradition of late Dr. K. Kailasapathi and Prof. Kaa. Sivathampi, who gave a new dimension to literary criticism.

The critical essays in this collection covering a wide range of subjects give an insight into several aspects of contemporary Tamil art and literature and his free, frank and fearless views borne out of deep dispassionate and analytical study help establish his credentials as a critic, whose views can hardly be ignored.

Himself a poet of repute, Nuhman is at his best in the four or five essays dealing with different aspects of poetry and dramatic verse, on which he throws new light quoting profusely from many Tamil and English works, ancient and modern, of distinguished authors.

Making a bitter attack on, 'Kaviarangams' (poets symposia) which, he asserts, have brought down

the standards of Tamil poetry, by mostly projecting 'versified lectures', he draws a line between poem and verse. To him poetry is a genre like short story, drama and novel. Poem is not simply versification of ideas but something more; it is the artistic expression of an emotional experience which could appeal both to the intellect and the heart of the reader at once. Poem is not a song to be sung; it is meant for being read and enjoyed in silence.



With this basic approach he dismisses as 'not poems at all' the works of a noted poet who had made a mark in 'Kaviarangams' of yesteryears.

'Tamil cinema and its influence in Sri Lanka, some thoughts on national cinema' is a brilliant study of the mass media, which is keeping under its magic spell lakhs of youth, who have almost lost

their sense of direction. Listing escapism, lack of realism, star value and the formula system as the main characteristics of the present day Tamil cinema, he explains now in Tamil Nadu cinema is fast developing (or degenerating?) more as an industry controlled by greedy money bags with no aesthetic sense than as an art form. In this context he makes a mention of some bold experiments in Sri Lanka, where Sinhalese cinema has made great strides.

'Bharathi's genius' and 'Modernity and Bharathi' portray Bharathi as a great thinker and creative writer who reflected the modern radical trend of thought in social, political, economic and cultural fields of a period marking the transition from the old to the new. He also pays attention to a relatively new field—the poet's contribution to linguistics.

In one article, he details the striking similarity between T. Janakiraman's 'Amma Vanthal' and a French novel by Maupassant in theme, plot characterisation etc. As an admirer of Janakiraman's creative talent he refuses to believe that it could be a case of plagiarism and simply wonders how two great writers, separated by time and distance had thought astonishingly alike!

In fine, the collection is quite impressive and informative.

—S. VISWANATHAN

COBBLER-STICK TO YOUR LAST

Vijaya Kumaranathunge has come and gone.

He came to Jaffna (on 21st October) he saw, but he did not conquer as he had expected and even boasted about.

The problem is that he has still not been able, like most politicians of the South, to understand the Tamil Militant mind.

The mind that spawns militants by the day.

The mind that rules the North now.

For Tamil Eelam is a state of mind.

A mind that could care less until the final objective is achieved.

A mind that sometimes works in devious ways.

But there is a method in the madness of the militant groups.

Equality, honour and dignity to the Tamil people is the final goal.

Most people in the South, mesmerised by the State-controlled media, are living in a fool's paradise.

They are fools, to say the least. When will this foolishness end? When, when, when? we ask.

The tragedy is that even Vijaya Kumaranathunge could not see through all this.

We think actors, especially film actors, should stick to their calling.

YOUTHS CANNOT BE BILLIARD BALLS

It is our earnest desire that all who are assembled here give sufficient thought on what the most illustrious monk Swami Vivekananda had proclaimed in the sphere of development of our youth. "The history of the world is the history of a few men who had faith in themselves. That faith calls out the divinity within. You can do anything. You fail only when you do not strive sufficiently to manifest infinite power. As soon as a man or nation loses faith, death comes. "Today this is the position of our people. "As one of your blood, as one that lives and dies with you, let me tell you that what we want is strength, strength and every time strength — physical strength, mental strength, spiritual strength. A simple story with great significance was once related by Swami Vivekananda to an earnest group of disciples a mosquito sat long on the horn of a certain bull. Then his conscience troubled him and he said, "Mr. Bull, I have been sitting here a long time, perhaps I annoy you. I am sorry. I will go away. But the bull replied "Oh no, not at all! bring your whole family and live on my horn: What can you do to me?"

A mosquito, however small, has its own weight and capacity, for annoying. It is conscience of its strength, weight and capacity. What it can never understand or even imagine is the bull's strength, weight and capacity to bear burdens. With respect to worldly troubles, problems, situations, ills, adversities, and challenges, a strong man should care

of the means. When the means are all right, the consequence merely follows. When the cause is there, the effect is bound to come. Proper attention to the finishing strengthening of the means, is what is needed. The means are the cause attention to the means therefore, is the great secret of work.

sel said, a mere individual is like a billiard ball.

He has only one relation with other human beings in society namely colliding. A billiard ball collides with other billiard balls. They cannot enter into each other. But human beings can communicate with each other, and enter into each other. This is what our present day education has failed to fulfil. When a man grows intellectually without corresponding spiritual growth, without the growth of heart, he becomes a rustic. Swami Vivekananda said "Well my boy none lives except he who weeps for others, the rest are more dead than alive. When we speak of the social development of the youth we all should strive how best this spirit of living for others have to be drilled into the minds of the youth. "My ideal is to preach unto mankind their divinity and how to make it manifest in every moment of life."

EXCERPTS FROM THE PAPER PRESENTED AT THE SEMINAR ON "THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR YOUTH AT THE PRESENT TIME" BY SWAMI CHIDRUPANANDA OF THE SRI RAMAKRISHNA SARADA SEVASHRAMA, POINT PEDRO.

as much as the bull for the mosquito on its horn. Swamiji prefaced his story with the teaching 'Neither seek nor avoid, take what comes. It is liberty to be affected by nothing; do not merely endure, be unattached. Remember the story of the bull.'

Another most important thing we all of us ignore the means to achieve our lofty ideal. One of the defects in our lives is that we are so much drawn to the ideal and the goal is so enchanting and alluring in our mental horizon, that we lose sight

Today, every youth possesses physical growth, intellectual growth but lacks spiritual growth. This growth from individuality, to personality is a spiritual growth. As late Bertrand Rus-

'Onward Christian Soldiers'

To most people in the North (especially Christians) who were (mis) fortunate to witness the spectacle on State television's news spot it was an unbelievable and unedifying sight. I refer, of course, to the ceremony held at a Roman Catholic Cathedral in Colombo last week during which the regimental colours of several battalions of the armed forces were blessed by Church leaders. The blessing of these battalions was Prior to their departure to the war front where they would be rendering 'dedicated and loyal service' to protect the 'people' of this land' and where they would be involved in a righteous war against the Tamil 'terrorists' of the North and East. The Roman Catholic Archbishop, Rt. Rev. Nicholas Marcus Fernando was assisted in this Service by the Anglican Bishop of Colombo, the Rt. Rev. Swithin Fernando and the President of the Methodist Conference, Rev. H. Fernando. (In) appropriately enough the processional hymn was onward Christian Soldiers, marching as to war.....

documented by organisations both here and abroad. Several of these organisations are Church related Memories are short lived or surely these Church leaders would have recalled the two Roman Catholic priests and the Methodist Clergyman who were cold bloodedly murdered by Security personnel. The irony is tragic.

Only one deduction can be made from this and that is that the Church hierarchy of the South has decided that, as in the past, it is wiser, more popular and certainly safer to toe the official line. Whilst in most countries the Church in its fight for justice finds itself at loggerheads with the powers that be, here in Sri Lanka we have the dismaying spectacle of Church leaders falling over themselves in their eagerness to spout populist sentiment. By their actions they reveal a total lack of sensitivity to the plight of the Tamil people who are also a 'people of this land'. The 'Tamil Times' recent editorial headline that 'The Church in Sri Lanka: More Sinhala, Less Christian, seems to be unfortunately borne out by such events.

To be a witnessing Church is not easy. It entails pain and sacrifice especially in a society where Christianity is in the minority. That, however, is the cross that the Church in all parts of this country is called to bear. To witness to the truth and to hell with the consequences.

—D. C. A.

Vijaya Talks....

(Continued from page 3)

Kittu: On the night of October, around 9 p. m., Captain Kotelawala telephoned and personally volunteered to come to our camp and have discussions to arrive at a settlement. We have full confidence in him but we did not like the idea of his coming here because we felt he was coming at the instigation of the state. The Government could give a different twist to Captain Kotelawala's Mediation efforts and state that this agreement was between an Army officer and the "extremists". Hence we did not wish to have him as mediator. We, therefore, preferred your mediation efforts.

A foreign reporter at the Press conference (held in Jaffna by Vijaya Kumaranathunge stated that he had spoken to Col. Wimalaratne Commander of the Jaffna Fort Camp who was in a distraught frame of mind, about the two soldiers and was prepared to have an exchange of prisoners.

Kittu: There you are. How can they act in this manner without prior consultations with the Government. This will only be a facade to

tell the public that they were also invited.

Vijaya: You are right. I came to know that Captain Kotelawala had given a list of 11 names to you. Is it correct?

Kittu: That is not quite clear. The names of persons and the places where they were arrested were not clearly indicated. Some names were not even clearly written.

Vijaya: All right. We will speak to the Colonel and do the needful. We shall strive our utmost to have further talks with the Government to see a way out but we must have your final word that these soldiers will not be released through Lalith or Punchalingham (Government Agent of Jaffna) and you will not have discussions with others. Any release must in the end come through our meditation.

Kittu: We accept your suggestions but you must come back and tell us what concrete steps have been taken in this direction and every decision must be made public. We do not want any underhand dealings and neither will we accept false statements at Government level. Please keep these in mind and be wary about the Government.

The Fall Of Kilinochchi

Here we publish excerpts from a memorandum submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations by the Citizens Committee of Kilinochchi.

We have been directed by the Citizens Committee to bring to your notice that Kilinochchi was a small halt amidst the thick jungle in the Northern Railway Line, in the pre-independence era, became a fast developing town in the last two decades. Located at the heart of it are the public concerned departments like schools, hospitals, secretariat, education, irrigation, railway, highways, water works, petroleum corporation, transport board and public market. This is one of the largest markets in the Northern part of Sri Lanka which supplied essential items like rice, chillies, onions, dried fish, plantains etc., to the other provincial towns. Residents were subsistence farmers, small scale businessmen, public servants and daily wage earners. They all had full time activities and had full of life.

In contrary, now consequent to the confrontation between the Security Forces and the Militant Youths on 4th June 1986 and subsequent attack of mortar shells from the

Army Camp, bombing, helicopters starting and hurling fire-ball like mechanisms, and thereby houses schools etc., were burnt and blasted. 52 innocent civilians died and many injured. These helicopters roamed for hours, burning houses and blasting buildings volleyed and thundered all over. The entire residents to a radius of two miles have vacated their residences through fear.

Name of School:	Details of damage:	Estimate of loss in Rupees:
Kilinochchi Mathya Maha Vidyalaya	Science and agricultural lab equipments, chemicals, doors, windows etc.	150,000
Parampankurai Government Tamil Mixed School	School buildings Office etc.	200,000
St. Theresa Girl's Maha Vidyalaya	School buildings and windows.	100,000
Kilinochchi Hindu Maha Vidyalaya	Temporary school building, prayer hall furniture etc.	72,000
Kilinochchi Kanista Vidyalaya	Buildings, quarters, doors, windows, tiles etc.	45,000
Tharmapuram GTMS.	School building	25,000
Murasumodai Murugananda MV.	Pillars of building tiles etc.	10,000
Kanagapuram KV.	Buildings, quarters tiles etc.	10,000
Poonakari MV.	School Office.	Inassessable.

Mas. Basil Francis, a year 12 science student of Kilinochchi MV. was arrested by the Army while walking along the road on 30th March 1986. A Joint effort by the department of Education and his parents to release him still remains an unsolved mystery. Prior to this incident two students of this school were arrested. Paranthan Hindu Maha Vidyalaya and St. Fatima RCTMS lost one student each as a result of shooting by the security forces. Due to indiscriminate shooting of the army at Pallai Maha Vidyalaya, one innocent civilian died. When the school was in session one of the students of Poonakari MV was arrested which disturbed the peaceful atmosphere that prevailed in the school and the village. A student of Kilinochchi HMV while running away of fear from the patrolling army personnel died of heart failure.

During the "Mopping Up" operation of security forces Mr. S. Mo-hanadas an art teacher and Mrs. S. Fernando a primary teacher both from Hindu Maha Vidyalaya, were shot dead and Mr. Eeswaramoorthy a Maths trained teacher sustained serious injuries. When the Murasumodai Murugananda Vidyalaya was in session, a helicopter opened fire, as a result the entire students and teachers ran helter-skelter. Mr. Keerthipongalan, staff of the Uruthirapuram MV was seriously injured as a result of aerial shooting. Mr. S. Thirukumaran an Arts Graduate Teacher serving in one of the up country schools, was arrested during the school vacation still under detention for no reason.

In view of the foregoing facts and due to the dreadful situation that prevails here, the attendance in schools have declined drastically.

Due to the foregoing facts, Term Examinations were not held and in view of the tension that is prevailing here, majority of the year eleven students have not applied for their final General Certificate Examination (Ordinary Level).

Hence we the Citizens' Committee and The Essential Service Committee adopt the following resolutions on behalf of the public, during the mass meeting held on 17th October.

Never intimidate students by entering school premises. Release BASIL FRANCIS immediately. Refrain from

(Continued on page 12)

MANIPULATING THE MEDIA

All governments attempt to manipulate the media, some as a matter of state policy, others for reasons of expediency. In the first case the media and the public know where they stand. Problems arise when a government claims to respect the independence of the Press and then seeks to use it for questionable ends. The credibility of both the government and the Press suffers in such a case.

President Reagan, rightly known as the "great communicator", has seen his credibility suffer a serious jolt following the revelation in "THE WASHINGTON POST" that his administration concocted lies and planted them in the press to destabilise Colonel Gaddafi. He has acknowledged that he personally approved a secret plan, drawn up by his adviser for national security affairs, Mr. John M. Poindexter, which involved a "disinformation programme" designed to make Col. Gaddafi think that he is faced with stiff internal opposition and that the U.S. is about to attack him once again. The acknowledgement has set off a

furore in the American Press, especially in those newspapers which had published these stories 'leaked' by the administration. For the American media, such brazen manipulation of the news by the government violates the freedom of the Press which is enshrined in the country's constitution.

This editorial from "The Times of India" of 13th October has vital relevance to the Sri Lanka situation where the Government is manipulating the press to an extent unknown in its 182-year history.

The shabby episode has indeed provoked the spokesman of the state department, Mr. Bernard Kalb, (who is also a distinguished journalist) to tender his resignation. "Anything that hurts America's credibility hurts America", he has said.

As far as the outside world is concerned, this latest instance of "disinformation" raises a number of larger, and potentially dangerous, issues. For one thing, it is clear

once again that the Reagan administration does not hesitate to throw legal or constitutional niceties to the winds in order to promote what it perceives to be the national interest.

It has convinced itself that nothing—neither the most elementary norms that govern relations between nations nor self-proclaimed values, nor indeed public opinion—must be allowed to stand in the way of America's efforts to have its way. Might alone should matter—the rest is of no consequence.

The other issue relates to the extraordinary influence exercised worldwide by the American media. The manipulation of news in the United States can, and does, have a destabilising effect elsewhere, especially in the developing countries. This is not to condemn the American Press in toto, but only to argue that excessive dependence on western, particularly American, news sources is fraught with grim consequences. One has only to recall that more than three-fourths of the news now circulating in the world flows in a single direction—from a handful of western countries to the developing world. These countries know that information is also power and they use it as such. The Reagan administration's "disinformation" plot has served to drive home this point with force and acuity.

Saturday Review

SRI LANKA

RECRUITMENT OF NEW UMPIRES

The Executive Committee of the Jaffna Cricket Umpires Association has decided to conduct Seminars and Lectures on Laws of Cricket for Recruitment of New Cricket Umpires at Jaffna Hindu College, on the dates mentioned below.

TIME : 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.

DATES:
SATURDAY NOV. 1st - 1986
Sunday " 2nd - 1986
Saturday " 8th - 1986
Sunday " 9th - 1986
Saturday " 15th - 1986
Sunday " 16th - 1986
Saturday " 22nd - 1986

Date of Examination: Sunday 23rd November 1986, from 10-00 A. M.

GMOA Deplores Jaffna Hospital Shelling

The Government Medical Officers' Association (GMOA) has issued a press release on the shellings of Jaffna Hospital. Here's the text.

It has been brought to the notice of the GMOA by our membership working in the Jaffna Hospital that they are facing a grave danger as the hospital has and continues to

be the arena in the conflict between the army and the militants. It is also unfortunate that innocent patients too have to live in fear of death and also the fact that the hospital buildings are constantly subjected to damage in these confrontations.

The Jaffna GMOA Branch has resorted to trade union action to

protest against this situation, which arises as a result of an army camp being located in close proximity to the Jaffna Teaching Hospital, which has the facilities above a Provincial Hospital in the entire Northern Province.

The GMOA Branch in Jaffna has brought this matter to the notice of the authorities directly and through the parent body of the GMOA urging that action be taken to resolve this situation, but so far no tangible action has been taken in this regard.

We have now been informed that the hospital has for the 4th time suffered damage and has become a most dangerous and unsafe place to be in.

While we fully appreciate the circumstances under which the Security Forces are operating in Jaffna, we cannot understand how a situation like this could be avoided as long as the hospital and the army camp are closely situated.

Further, we wish to point out that however grave the situation is in Jaffna we cannot afford to expose the hospital to the dangers described above in view of the nature of the service rendered by it and particularly in view of the patients associated with it, and also considering the measures adopted internationally in situations of this nature.

In the circumstances, the GMOA regrets the delay on the part of the authorities in taking suitable action to ensure the safety of both doctors and patients of this hospital as well as the protection of the buildings on the premises. This is a very delicate and serious matter needing careful but urgent attention, and thus it is the sole responsibility of the authorities to find a quick and reasonable solution to this matter in order to avoid a possible calamity taking place.

The GMOA therefore states that it is most concerned about this situation and willing to intervene or co-operate in any way towards

this end and in the meantime demand the relevant authorities to take immediate policy and practical decisions in this connection.

The GMOA has already brought this situation to the notice of the Teaching Hospital Ministry and has also sought an interview with the Minister of National Security to discuss this matter and hopefully expect this would bring about a reasonable solution to this grave problem.

Jaffna Soccer Scene

The inter-school football season in the North commenced last week. The results were as follows:-

The Skanda Varodaya vs St. John's College was played on the latter's grounds. The Johnians won the 1st Eleven and 3rd eleven matches. The Johnian First Eleven beat Skanda by one goal to nil. The only goal for the Johnians was scored by Yogananda. St. John's Third Eleven beat Skanda

by two goals to nil. The Skanda 2nd Eleven which is considered a strong team beat St. John's by two goals to nil.

St. Patrick's 1st Eleven and 3rd Eleven played the Jaffna Central at the former's grounds. Patrician Third Eleven beat Central by three goals to one. While the Patrician First Eleven trounced the Centralites by eight goals to nil. S. D. Neville scored 4 goals. The poor showing of the Centralites may be attributed to their lack of match practice. Their fine Esplanade Grounds is now out of bounds because of the vicinity of the Jaffna Fort Army camp. So their practice sessions are now held at Stanley College Grounds. It is hoped that with more practice they will give a better account of themselves in the other matches.

A Soccer friendly played between St. John's College and St. Patrick's College, was witnessed by a vast gathering of soccer fans on the former's grounds at Chundikuli.

In the "A" Division, St. Patrick's beat St. John's by 3-1. The Patricians shot into the lead by a succession of 2 goals. Although the Johnians scored a goal before the lemon break, they missed many scoring opportunities. Before the final whistle the Patricians were able to net another goal.

In the "B" Division St. Patrick's beat St. John's by 1-0. The "C" Division match was won by St. John's 2-1.

(Report by G. S. Saverimuttu of St. Patrick's)

The Fall Of....

(Continued from page 11)

shelling to schools. Do not kill Teachers. Stop bombing and blasting of schools. Do not take teachers to the camp and torture them. Grant amnesty to all political detainees at Boosa and other Camps, and remove the Army Camp which is in the heart of the town of Kilinochchi.

Further we wish to point out that if the Security Forces suspect that there are militant youths camped in a particular village, under the pretext of "Mopping up" and "Flushing out" militants, the entire village including children, students, women and elderly persons are massacred, houses and property burnt and the reasons for the extra judicial killings and murders of the innocent civilians are very often explained as "CAUGHT IN CROSS FIRE". These are very unsatisfactory state of affairs which are highly deplorable.

SCHOOL BOY KILLED

(Continued from page 1)

The Doctors at the Jaffna General Hospital did their best to save his life but it was all in vain. Instead, he went somewhere else, "Caught in the cross-fire". Lan-kapuwath would say.

IN MEMORY OF



MANIMALA

KATHIRGAMANATHAN

Birth	In God's Hands
19th June 1966	2nd November 1985

Closer had I been with you,
When the serpent's sting caused you woe.
Wouldn't you have pulled through?
But fate decreed it so.

Wouldn't you tell me why you went?
Without a word or whisper lent.
What offence to you, dear, I meant?
Shan't I know it for heart's content?

Jeyam and Parents
Kokevil

MATRIMONIAL

Marriage partners professionals and others available, even vegetarians in all castes and religions. Mangala Agency, Koiyathoddam, Jaffna. Sri Lanka.