

# Saturday Review

## SRI LANKA

Vol. 5 No. 46 6th December 1986

# Sabre - rattling - Again

The 'MURASOLI' — the latest Tamil daily spawned in Jaffna — has dropped a bombshell.

In its issue of 5th December, it carries a page one story, purporting to be the report of an interview the National Security Minister, Lalith Athulathmudali, gave an Australian newsman who had met him to discuss the Minister's intended trip to America.

## FIVE - DAY MARCH

Jaffna University undergraduates who called off their death fast — sparked off by the mysterious disappearance of fellow undergraduate A. Vijitharan — last Friday (28th November), began a five-day Pada Yatrai (peaceful march) on Thursday (4th December).

The marchers, divided into four groups, plan to march through Thenmaradchy, Vadamaradchy, the Islands Division and the Jaffna Town area.

Under the headline, Hereafter, Military Action Only — the report says, "The activities of the extremists are a grave threat to all the people in this country who desire peace. The terrorist Tiger Movement has the temerity even to challenge me. One hour is enough for the Security Forces to wrest control of the North from the Tigers. This situation will definitely arise very soon."

We sincerely hope — both in the Minister's interest and the interests of the entire country — that the Minister has been misquoted. In fact, some parts of the report give room for one to think that the path of negotiations has not been completely blocked. The report goes on to quote the Minister as saying that they prefer a solution through negotiations, but, the Minister continues, "the talks do not seem to produce results. If this situation continues the extremists will take this country in a different direction. The extremists want a full-scale military operation. As Minister of National Security I have told President Jayewardene in no uncertain terms that hereafter there is no other option but the military option".

It is not only the people of the North and East who will have to pay the

bloody price for choosing the military option. History has made it all too clear that essentially political problems cannot ever be solved by brute military means. We are sure that even Oxford graduates can hardly fail to be aware of the lessons of history.

ONE HOUR IS ENOUGH TO SMASH OUR WAY THROUGH AND RE-TAKE THE NORTH certainly sounds grand rhetoric but ultimately they will turn out to be famous last words, befitting a Ministerial epitaph.

## Tamil Nadu Police Arrest 5 Sinhalese

Nine Sri Lankans, including five Sinhalese, have been taken into custody by the Tamil Nadu Police in connection with the blasting of the rail track at Alagappa Nagar, near Madurai, on 29th November. Among those in custody is Rana-singhe, a retired Sri Lankan Police Officer. Three of those detained are women. They are being grilled at Karunanithi Nagar by the Tamil Nadu C.I.D.

## Sarvodaya Volunteers Shot

Three Sarvodaya volunteers who were engaged in shramadana work at Kommathurai in the Batticaloa District were shot and seriously injured by army personnel.

About 50 Sarvodaya volunteers were clearing a land to put up a Sarvodaya School on Thursday morning (4th December) when an army patrol, which happened to come along that way, opened fire.

The Sarvodaya Movement is headed by Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne, a Magsaysay Award winner.

## Tamil Youths Shot

Five Tamil Youths were pulled out of their houses and shot dead at Palaimeenmadu in the Batticaloa District on Wednesday morning (3rd December). The Security Forces had taken away three bodies leaving two bodies behind. After the search operation the Security Forces took away 75 Tamils to the Kallady Camp.

## Polls Obsession

The leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) and ex-Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike, has asked the people to get ready for a snap general election which, she predicted, would be called soon.

## Vijaya: Stop, Go

The Sri Lanka Mahajana Pakshaya (SLMP) Secretary, Vijaya Kumaranatunge and party have been allowed to proceed to Jaffna.

At the time of going to press (Friday morning, 5th December) Vijaya was scheduled to arrive in Jaffna on Friday evening.

Vijaya along with Buddhist monks and the parents of the two soldiers held captive by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) are billed to meet the Tiger Militants and hold good-will talks.

Earlier the government refused to allow Vijaya and party to proceed

to Jaffna: they were stopped at Vavuniya by army personnel and informed that they could not proceed to Jaffna.

Following a meeting Vijaya had with President Jayewardene and the National Security Minister, Lalith Athulathmudali, permission was granted them to proceed to Jaffna. Vijaya has given an undertaking in writing that they are responsible for their own safety beyond Vavuniya.

LTTE Militants will meet Vijaya and party at a point near Elephant Pass and escort them to Jaffna.

## S. M. FERNANDO OPTICIANS OPENING A NEW BRANCH

In view of the prevailing situation we have opened a branch at 580, 1st Floor, Hospital Road, Jaffna, near Bank of Ceylon.

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## Saturday Review

SRI LANKA

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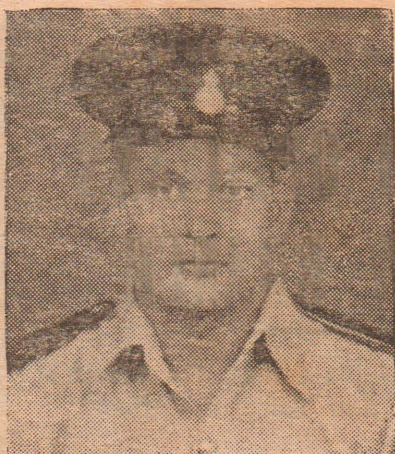
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Mrs. Sivapiragasam, sons and daughter wish to express their heartfelt thanks to the Doctors of the General Hospital, Jaffna, friends, relatives and many others who attended the funeral and presented floral tributes and sent condolence messages.

# TRAVEL TROUBLES

The citizen's committee of Kayts has sent the following letter to President Jayewardene.

We bring to your kind attention the great hardships endured by the people living in the Islands of Kayts, Nainativu, Eluvaitivu, Analaitivu, Pungudutivu and Delft, consequent to the closure of the Pannai Cause-

## Letter Races Telegram

When five Jaffna University students started a death fast over the 'disappearance' of their fellow student A. Vijitharan none of them informed their parents about it.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor S. Vithiananthan, took great pains to inform the parents, through all the available facilities.

He telephoned, sent registered letters, and telegrams too.

A registered letter posted on 25th November reached its destination on the 28th. Meanwhile, the telegram sent on the 26th reached the same destination barely nine miles away — on the 29th.

Will the Eelam Telegraph service — yet to be born — work faster, people wonder.

## WANTED

For St. John's College, Jaffna, a teacher of Computer Programming. Graduates with a Diploma in Computer Science preferred. Others also may apply. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply before 27.12.1986, to the PRINCIPAL.

## NOVENA PRAYER

May the Sacred Heart of Jesus be adored, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world now and forever. Sacred of Jesus pray for us St. Jude helper of the helpless pray for us. Thank you Jesus. Thank you St. Jude. Grateful thanks to Almighty God, Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. Jude for favours granted. Say this prayer 9 times a day for 9 days.

A.P.K

way, the only access to the Peninsula from these Islands.

On the 17th of May this year, the Army stationed at the Jaffna Fort, extended its activities up to Mandaitivu Junction, resulting in the closure of the Pannai Causeway to the people of the above mentioned Islands. These Islands have an area of 170 sq. Kilometres, comprising of more than 85,000 people. More than 15,000 children are studying in about 60 Government schools in these Islands, under the three Govt. Agent Divisions. About 60% of the teachers in these schools live outside these Islands. The residents are small businessmen, public servants, farmers, fishermen, daily wage earners. They all used the Pannai Causeway to go to the mainland to attend to their needs. But after 17th of May, we are compelled to cross the lagoon by boats at Aralythurai, risking our lives and incurring heavy expenses on travelling. The restrictions imposed on fishing has already made many people unemployed and poverty stricken. All the essential items such as food and fuel have to be transported by boats. This has resulted in the increase of price of almost every commodity sold in the Islands. Your Excellency's Government has taken no steps

to change this situation. It is very distressing to note that our people are being treated like "aliens" and made to suffer so much merely because of a few hundreds of army personnel remaining confined to the camp at the Jaffna Fort.

There is not a single hospital in the Islands which can treat a patient needing special care. Sick have to be ferried to Jaffna by boat, especially at a period when sporadic shelling from Karainagar Naval base across the lagoon and strafing from helicopters kill or wound innocent civilians of Kayts Town and adjacent areas. Taking critically wounded persons to Jaffna Hospital by boat can only hasten the death of the wounded.

Therefore we consider it our duty to let you know the difficulties and constraints under which the residents of the Islands are living. The sudden deprivation of the use of the Pannai Causeway has disrupted the life of the inhabitants of the Islands in an indescribable manner.

May we therefore appeal to you as our President and Commander in Chief of the armed forces that prompt action be taken to remove the Armed Forces from the Jaffna Fort.

## More Arms

Israel is helping Sri Lanka in a big way to prepare for an all-out offensive against the Tamil militants there in case efforts to find a negotiated settlement at Bangalore do not succeed, diplomatic sources said according to a PTI report from New Delhi published in "The Times of India" on 13th November.

The report added: Sri Lanka, the sources said, is also buying three YB-12 Chinese turboprop troop-carrying and cargo planes.

The Sri Lankan Navy is soon to acquire a fleet of eight super Dwora naval crafts from Israel. This is in addition to the six slower Dwora boats bought earlier. These are already operating in the northern waters separating Sri Lanka from India.

## More Refugees

Residents of Adampan and Mannar who fled the strife-torn areas during last month's operations by security forces and tried to go to India, were arrested at sea by the Navy and back. 99 of these refugees are now housed in a School at Puttalam. One of them who attempted to escape during the operation was shot and is recovering from his injuries.

## Fireworks

The following reported, based on a Press Trust of India news agency report, appeared in 'The Times of India' on 13th November:

About 60 bundles of Malayalam dailies and weeklies that arrived in Coimbatore from Kozhikode early on 12th November were set ablaze by a group of miscreants, according to the police.

The newspapers and weeklies burnt were the "Malayala Manorama", "Deshabhimani", "Chandrika", Kerala Kaumudi", "Malayalam Express" and "Matrubhumi".

The local bureau chief of the "Malayala Monorama" said about 17,000 copies of the newspapers and periodicals meant for distribution in Tamil Nadu were destroyed, when they were forcibly unloaded from a private bus and set ablaze.

He attributed the burning of the papers to a report in the "Malayala Manorama" on the November 8th crackdown on Sri Lankan Tamil militants in Tamil Nadu.



# Chernobyl Fallout Hits Third World

Many months after the Chernobyl disaster, contaminated food is arriving in Third World ports. In Singapore for instance, four per cent of all imported food consignments tested had high radiation levels. Are the food companies, blocked from selling in Europe, rerouting their dangerous products to countries which lack the facilities to test them?

Mr. Teh Chin Chai is a journalist with the Consumers' Association of Penang, Malaysia.

In May, a month after Chernobyl spewed its radioactive cloud over Europe, the EEC set limits on the amount of radiation permitted in food to be exported. Two months later, 39 containers of Birch Tree powdered milk and 4,000 cartons of Dutch Lady milk arrived in the Philippines armed with safety certificates from Holland. But tests revealed that both contained dangerous levels of caesium, a radioactive substance released from Chernobyl.

The Philippine government banned the sale of both brands of milk from the market. The company importing Dutch Lady had its licence suspended for ignoring a government order not to sell the milk until the radiation tests were completed.

Then in September, the government found high levels of radioactive substances in six other brands of milk powder, four of them from Holland and one each from Britain and Ireland.

These two incidents in the Philippines highlight the fears of Third World consumer groups that EEC safety checks on food exports are not working and that the food multinationals are diverting products which they cannot sell in Europe to markets in the Third World. For every contaminated shipment that is detected by Asian governments, there must be many others which reach the supermarket shelves.

There is a possibility of deliberate dumping by some corporations of contaminated food products in countries whose governments do not have the information, infrastructure or expertise to check the entry of such items,' warned the Asian regional office of the International Organisation of Consumer's Unions (IOCU).

Testing facilities in many Asian countries are unsatisfactory, as are import controls. While the EEC has slapped a total ban on fresh food imports from Eastern Europe and selective bans on some of their

own food products, few governments in the Third World have banned the import of items, like milk, which are likely to be contaminated.

Their testing is usually done by taking random samples of shipments in the ports. Moreover, since the testing in most countries is the responsibility of the agency in charge

by

of nuclear energy, the process is shrouded in the same secrecy which covers all the activities of such agencies.

Singapore, which probably has the most efficient system of testing and control, rejected no less than 240 consignments of food contaminated with radioactivity up to the end of October. This was four per cent of the total 6,000 consignments that were checked.

Of the shipments sent back, 22 were of fresh vegetables, fruit, fish and meat. The rest were mainly milk and milk powder from Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Ireland, cheese

from France, chocolate from UK, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia and wheat products from Italy. The same brands are widely distributed in other Asian countries.

In Malaysia, the government shipped back three consignments of contaminated food: 45,000 kg of butter fat from Holland, skim milk for animals from Britain, and vegetables from Italy.

The Malaysian government subsequently imposed import controls on 13 food items from all European countries, ranging from milk products to cereals. From 1 October, all items in the list are required to carry health certificates from the country of origin stating radiation levels. All would be subject to

Teh Chin Chai

testing, the Minister of Health promised.

In Sri Lanka, the Health Ministry banned the sale of many varieties of jam imported from Poland and plums from Bulgaria which had a high radiation content. A shipment of milk from Holland was also withdrawn after a radioactive substance was found in it.

The discovery of contaminated food in Third World countries has given rise to consumer concern and demands from consumer and health groups for more stringent controls over food imports.

In Malaysia the Consumers' Association of Penang (CAP) urged

the government to ban the import of food which has been found by other countries to be contaminated by radioactive substances.

CAP had received calls and letters from many parents asking for advice. A mother of a three-year-old girl wrote, 'Please help to find out which brand (of milk) is safe as our stock is running low and I don't know which brand to choose.'

Some parents expressed fears that with the popularity of milk products from unaffected countries increasing, milk companies might start making false claims as to their products' origins.

Similar fears were expressed in the Philippines where one brand from Holland claimed to be prepared locally 'from 100% Australian milk.'

The Chernobyl incident has generated varied reactions from Filipino groups. For instance, the National Coalition for the Promotion of Breastfeeding and Childcare (BUNSO) urged the government to impose sanctions on firms found dumping harmful and unsafe products in the country.

Another consumer group Kilusang Mamili Ng Pilipinas (KMPI) pointed out that milk brands not affected by the ban might take advantage of the situation by raising prices. Already several companies had come out with aggressive advertising of their products which emphasise on their non-European origins.—Third World Network Features.

## Landmine Blast

Security personnel from the Army Camp at Omanthai who came on foot patrol ran into a landmine on the morning of 27th November. Three died instantaneously and three others were seriously injured. Traffic between Vavuniya and Jaffna according to Government reports was temporarily disorganized as a result of this incident.

The Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) has claimed responsibility for the attack and stated in a press release that nine soldiers were killed.

## Is Carving Up E.P. Reasonable?

If linking the North and East is supposed to be unjustifiable, then how can it be reasonable to carve up the East?

This is the question posed by Attorney P. Venuthas, General Secretary of the Batticaloa Workers' Congress in a press release.

He has further stated that a settlement should be arrived at having regard to the traditional homelands of the Tamils.

There is no gainsaying the fact, Mr. Venuthas says, that the Northern and Eastern areas of the country were the accepted traditional homelands of the Tamil-speaking people both prior to Independence as well as after. A settlement could

only be achieved if it is based on this inconvertible fact.

He goes on to say: the suggestion to divide the Eastern province on a racial basis, if accepted, will strike at the very roots of the aspirations of the Tamil-speaking people and therefore, merits severe condemnation. We demand that such moves be abandoned forthwith. Our stance is that a settlement on a linguistic basis is the only way out which will be acceptable to the Tamil-speaking people. No other solution will be of any benefit to them. Recent efforts to impose a solution have created heartburn among them. In Tamil areas those who should articulate the wishes of the people are silent. Therefore it is our bounden duty to step into this vacuum.



The Israeli President, Mr. Chaim Herzog, spent five hours and twenty minutes in Sri Lanka recently while on his way to Tel Aviv from his Asian tour.

During his brief stay here he met President Jayewardene and had talks of 'mutual interest', visited the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall and a Buddhist temple.

Here's a profile of Chaim Herzog.

Chaim (originally Vivian) Herzog, as a British citizen, was educated at Wesley College and later in London.

In 1935 he joined his grand parents in Jerusalem. He attended the Hebron Jewish Seminary and joined the Haganah, an underground Zionist terrorist organisation.

Herzog returned to Britain the following year to gain a law degree at Cambridge University. In 1939, he joined the British army and attended the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst. In 1940, he served as an officer in General Cunningham's staff, rising to the rank of captain in British intelligence.

During the Second World War, Herzog participated in the invasion of France and the occupation of Germany, where he was appointed district military governor. In 1946, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and served as head of British intelligence in northern Germany.

On his return to Palestine, he was appointed head of the security department of the Jewish agency. During the 1948 military takeover of Palestine, he became head of intelligence with the chief-of staff.

On terminating this job in 1950, Herzog was appointed Israeli Military Attache in Washington. In

## Telecom Repairs

The Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), in a press release, has stated that just as they had endeavoured to improve the Postal Services in the Peninsula, they expect to repair and improve the telecommunication system. They have stated that the disastrous state of the communication system is largely due to pilferage of telephone wires for the dual purposes of selling them and to tap electricity illegally by unscrupulous persons.

Initially, on an experimental basis they have proposed to repair the Jaffna-Chunnakam lines and have accordingly warned people not to tamper or remove telephone wires as this will be detrimental to the efficient working of the communication system.

1954, he held the position of commanding officer of the Jerusalem district and later held a similar position in the southern command.

From May 1958 he held the position of head of Aman (Israeli military intelligence), a position carrying with it the rank of Aluf (major-general). Among his 'achievements' in the four-year period as head of Aman was arranging the co-operation of Aman with Savak, the notorious secret police of the Shah of Iran.

Herzog left the army in 1962 for a career in business and the law. He was called up in 1967 as chief of internal propaganda. As the Voice of Israel official commentator in the 1967 war, he was responsible for morale and support for the war.

After the war, he was appointed military governor of the newly-

occupied West Bank. As such, he was responsible for the wiping out of several Palestinian villages as well as the order to shoot any Palestinians returning home 'illegally' across the Jordan River.

In the 1973 war Herzog was called on to repeat his 1967 role after Israel's disastrous performance in the early stages of the war.

# PROFILE OF A ZIONIST

Next, Herzog became Israeli representative at the United Nations from 1975 to 1978. His most famous contribution there was refusing to accept the right of the UN to equate Zionism with racism—he tore up a copy of the resolution at the rostrum.

Following his return to Israel, Herzog was elected to the Knesset as a member of the Labour Alignment. Labour, of course, was in opposition but that didn't stop him from taking an active role in support of the invasion of Lebanon initiated by the Likud government of Menahem Begin and Ariel Sharon.

Subsequently, he was put forward as the Labour candidate for the Presidency, which he won unexpectedly when seven of the ruling Likud coalition supported him because of his right-wing views such as annexation of the West Bank.

As President, Herzog has taken an extremely active role in Israeli politics, playing a key role in encouraging the setting up of a 'national unity' government in 1984.

More recently, Herzog distinguished himself by granting wholesale pardons. Probably the best known was the one given to the head of the

internal security service (Shin Bet) Avraham Shalom. The pardon was granted before Shalom attended any court case, and after he had accepted responsibility for the murder of two Palestinian youths who hijacked an Israeli bus. All of Shalom's collaborators in the murder and the later cover-up were also pardoned.

Even more notorious was Herzog's pardoning of members of the Jewish terrorist underground. These people were found guilty of membership of a terrorist organisation, illegally carrying weapons, and the bombing of three Arab West Bank mayors. They also admitted plans to blow up the holiest of two mosques in Jerusalem. Nearly all the terrorists were pardoned by Herzog or had their sentences reduced.

—(Courtesy: VANGUARD)

## NO GO!

The parents of the two army men, Second Lt. Chandrasiri and Pte. Bandara now being held captive by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), sought permission from the Government to visit them but their request was turned down. It is now understood that they are making their own arrangements to come to Jaffna. At the same time steps are being taken to obtain the prisoners' release. A petition signed by about 100,000 has been submitted to the President through Vijaya Kumarantunge, leader of the Sri Lanka Mahajana Party (SLMP). It is understood, that he is proposing to visit Jaffna again and has sought the permission of the President to proceed to Jaffna to secure the release of the Army men in the LTTE'S custody.

## No Bones About It

Residents of Thondamannar who fled their homes to keep out of the way of the Security Forces during the recent military operations, returned home to find only the skins and bones of the cattle and goats they had reared. Late-comers found no trace even of the bones. No prizes offered to identify the culprits.

## Involuntary Display

We reproduce, without comment, an excerpt from a news item published in the state-controlled Daily News of 27th November.

Elections Commissioner Chandrananda de Silva has recommended that display of a marked ballot paper by a voter be made a punishable offence, in his report on the December 1982 Referendum which has just been released.

The Commissioner has described as "scandalous" the display of the marked ballot, something unprecedented in the elections held in the post-1947 period. He says that a 'continuous and mass display' of marked ballots had occurred in some polling stations and this could not have been accidental.

"Unless a demand has been placed on them.... it is not likely that a large number of voters would

have voluntarily displayed their marked ballot papers in this manner... For what price did they sacrifice their privilege or right" he has asked.

Saying that the secrecy of the vote is a right of the voter, the Commissioner has pointed out that the secrecy provisions of the election law debars anyone from finding out how a person has voted.

"It is an offence to attempt to find it out. The one matter on which even a court of law cannot question a voter is about the candidate for whom he had voted", the Commissioner said.

## Bullet After Tuition

A G. C. E. Student Selvarasa Suhanthi (16) was shot and seriously wounded when she was fired on by Security forces at the Army Camp at Point Pedro. She was returning home after attending classes in a Tutor.



# TRAPPING THE TIGERS

It was again a sad Saturday for all the Tamil militants and leaders of all the five groups—the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation (EROS), the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO) and the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE)—were rounded up even before the sun could shed its slumber. They were taken to police stations in their dhotis and pyjamas, after being disarmed by the police. Velupillai Prabhakaran and a Balasingham of the LTTE and V. Balakumar of the EROS were put under house arrest on November 8.

The Police swooped on the militants and took away all their arms—surface-to air missiles, two-inch mortars, AK-47 automatic guns and ammunition—mostly from Thanjavur and some from Madurai and other areas.

Why should the Tamil Eelam militants be rounded up? Why were their leaders detained in their houses? How did they react? Will it affect their struggle to free "their homeland, Tamil Eelam"?

LTTE chief Prabhakaran, who was freed on November 13 along with his colleague, Balasingham, and Balakumar, told, "I sincerely feel that the police action was taken to placate President J.R. Jayewardene. I would

characterise this action as a gross betrayal of Tamil people. This has boosted the morale of the Sri Lankan Government and its Army. The aerial bombardment that is taking place in the coastal areas of the Jaffna



V. Prabhakaran

peninsula clearly indicates that President Jayewardene is bent on military path. It has been encouraged by the crackdown on the Eelam militants in Tamil Nadu".

by

C. S. Jayaram

Prabhakaran complained to Chief Minister M. G. Ramachandran when he was summoned along with Balasingham on November 11 that they (including Balakumar) were treated like ordinary criminals. Balakumar was reportedly not even provided with tea or food but kept in the police station till 11 p.m. Sources alleged that at least one Tamil militant, who was also picked up but shaken, was provided with 'spirit for improving his spirits'.

The LTTE chief who was considered a 'blue-eyed boy' of the Chief Minister, clarified a report that he was even planning to quit Tamil Nadu and return to Jaffna. "when we are humiliated and harassed in a place where we sought political asylum, we feel that it is an insult to our Tamil Eelam people. Anyway, instead of being humiliated here, I would prefer to go to my people and sacrifice my life fighting for the freedom of my people..."

Prabhakaran also felt that 'operation Tiger' by the Tamil Nadu police "would seriously affect our struggle because we have lost a huge quantity of arms and ammunition", which according to him, were essential for the defensive operation in Jaffna and other Tamil areas. Secondly, the police action against them in which they all had co-operated and surrendered all their arms quite peacefully without offering any resistance "will boost the morale of Sinhalese soldiers and encourage them to launch an offensive against the Tamils," he added

According to LTTE reports, the Sri Lankan forces continued bombarding several areas—Atchuvelli, Nelliady, Vallai, Urikadu, Thicken, Poligandi, Empily, Point Pedro, Manthikai, Thumpalai, Valvettithurai, Thondamannaru, Viyaparimunai, etc. After the disarming of the militants in Tamil Nadu, at least four LTTE guerillas were killed and five others injured, besides civilian casualties.

Prabhakaran hoped that the Indian Government "would not superimpose a solution on our people but rather seek a solution that would satisfy the political aspirations of our people by ensuring their security."

Sore over the rough manner in which the Madras police had bundled the

ter Rajiv Gandhi not to escalate the war."

The disarming operations, he felt, had also affected the Tamil militants fighting in the Jaffna peninsula since in a guerilla war a constant arms supply was needed. The arms seizure had affected the freedom fighters as a lot of money had been spent on their purchase. Secondly, the supply was also stopped. Politically the police action would "undermine our cause and damage our image," Balasingham added.

Despite all this, the LTTE militants were determined to carry on their war against the atrocities on their people. Here (in India) they always respected the law of the land and that's why they felt insulted when the police swooped on them. "If their intention was to disarm us, we would have ourselves handed over all our arms and ammunition," a sad Balasingham said.

Balakumar too echoed similar feelings. He was sure that the police swoop was bound to harden the attitude of some of the Tamil militants towards India and that the action would neither alter their course of activities nor demoralise them. According to him, the only beneficiary of this action could be President Jayewardene. The EPRLF that kindled the fire shared similar sentiments.

—WEEKEND REVIEW

## Trinco Bishop Thanked

"We should be grateful to Rt. Rev. J. Kingsley Swampillai, Bishop of Trincomalee, for the steps he has taken in obtaining the assistance of NORAD for the purpose of rehabilitating the Muslim refugees by means of providing them newly constructed houses to replace the houses that were destroyed due to the recent Tamil-Muslim clashes in Kalmunai" said A.M. Samsudeen, Attorney-at-law and President of the Kalmunai Muslim Rehabilitation Committee at a meeting held at his residence.

Mr. Samsudeen went on to say that the gesture will promote peace and re-establish the cordial relationship that had prevailed between the Tamils and Muslims for several centuries.

Among those present were Rev. Fr. Lope, Dr. A.M.L. Jameel, Consultant and Attorneys-at-law Mr. N.M. Kariapper and Mr. M.L.M. Halith.

## EXCELLENT, SAYS REAGAN

Following are excerpts from U.S. President Reagan's response to remarks of the newly appointed Sri Lankan Ambassador to the U.S., Sumantha de Alwis.

"Your country faces a special challenge today as you try to bring peace to your troubled land. We strongly believe that the territorial integrity of your country must be preserved. We commend the efforts of President Jayewardene to negotiate an end to the crisis. As I wrote to him in July, I believe that the proposals he has advanced provide an excellent basis for reaching an accord that will take into account the concerns of all parties. I am pleased to note the substantial progress made in the past few months and sincerely hope that the spirit of compromise and fairness shown so far by both sides will continue so this opportunity for peace is not lost.

You can be assured that we support you in your efforts and stand ready to assist where possible to help bring about a lasting peace."

### Jaffna Youth Shine

Two youngsters from Jaffna have excelled themselves in Football and Cricket in Germany and Netherlands.

Paul Pirakalathan, an old boy of Jaffna Central College, who underwent 6 months' rigorous training, is the first Sri Lankan to find a place in a German state football side. He turns out for Arnsberg.

Danny Dionysius, an old-boy of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, presently a student in Van de Rusand College, Netherlands, is captain of its cricket eleven as well as a member of Rosandala's Provincial Cricket Team and one of its versatile bowlers.

Both of them served their respective Colleges with distinction in football and cricket.



Increase of violence over the past years has made each and every citizen to critically analyse the unfortunate events which are threatening the extinction of the man-made institution—civilization.

The phenomenon of violence is not only confined to a particular area or social set up but is widespread. In some countries there is continuous violence and in some others there is sporadic violence. In all instances, the result is the inconvenience, suffering, and death caused to many lives, very often to unfortunate innocents who seldom have any role to play other than being the victim. Since it is a common and acute social problem, one is forced to think whether civilization has come to the brink where it can no longer render adequate security for human existence. Sociologists taking up this challenge have analysed and formulated social systems that could sustain society and enable it to function smoothly. But such endeavours have often borne only short-lived fruit. As a rational approach, one should go deep into the human genetic make up as well as the process which led to this end product (or an intermediary) form known as Human.

The members of this super tribe (civilised human) as well as the other forms of life occupying this planet earth are formed of a structural and functional unit called the cell. The average human is made up of nearly

12  $5 \times 10^{12}$  cells. Each cell has the macromolecules which carry the genetic information, abbreviated as DNA. This polynucleotide polymer is divided to form, the genetic unit known as genes. The human genetic code is about 2 meters long (believe it or not) and has provision for about 3 millions genes. However, more than 50% of the human genetic code is found to be nonfunctional in the present human environment. Some of these would have been functional during the pre-human era in human ancestral forms which were dwelling in the jungle before the dawn of civilization. This has been proved, by the existence of some of the non-functional structures found in the human body known as vestigial organs which amount to more than 96. These non-functional genes or the vestigial genes still carried by the modern human could be made to function under proper environmental conditions with appropriate stimulus or signals. After all human actions are the result of the total response of the genetic traits to environmental signals.

Of the one hundred and ninety three species of monkeys and apes, one hundred and ninety two are

covered with fur and one without the fur, Homosapiens, naked Ape-Man, Man has the biggest brain of all primates; he is intensively vocal and acutely exploratory and lives in gatherings. Man's origin could be traced to the surface dwellers which existed 50-80 million years ago when huge reptiles dominated the earth surface. These primitive insectivore stock realizing that there is still competition on the ground adopted tree living and became the tree dwell-

er about 25-30 million years. However, when there was destruction of the forest due to natural calamity some of these dwellers continued as tree dwellers knowing the limitations of these tree environments, which became the present day monkeys and apes.

But some of them took the risk and became ground dwellers again, by which time the big reptiles had vanished from the earth surface but they had to compete with the already adapted forms on the earth surface i.e. they had to be more carnivore than the old carnivores and more herbivore than the old herbivores. These tree dwellers had teeth. They were more carnivore than the carnivores and more herbivore than the herbivores. Instead of improving on their canines or claws they started hunting with tools. This is the turning point in human evolution. The hunting act with tools was possible only with great mental capacity which they used at that time. From that time onwards the human line of evolution was on mental capacity, which had more survival value in beating the fittest (physical) animal species. This phenomenon gave rise to division of labour. Thus the hunting ape became a territorial ape in steps. First the forest ape followed by the ground ape followed by the hunting ape followed by the terrestrial ape and now the civilized ape. During this change the social pattern, sex, parental care etc. also changed.

Today we consider Homosapiens as the most advanced or evolved animal. Homosapiens as more independent of the change in environment for his existence and for propagation than any other animal or

plants. This is mainly achieved by his mental capacity. At the beginning of his terrestrial ape era he faced competition from other animal forms for existence. Realizing the disadvantages of his size and lack of any specialized organs for collection of food or defence he stopped intra species competition to face the rest of nature. This is the start of what we call civilization. In order to conquer the rest of the animal forms and to propagate its own species

what he started originally. Once he is sure that nature is well under control and the law of the jungle is debarred any more, intra species competition cropped up i.e. as an individual the human realized there is no threat from nature but he started to realize that another individual of his own species offered him more competition for his existence.

This competition exists among the individuals, 'families', group of families, communities, ecological groups and terrestrial groups, (or countries, nations). When man faces such competition, civilization has made provision for one to win over the other by mental capacity and not by physical means. This justification is controversial. There is variation in all parameters among members of a species i.e. variation in physical capacity, mental capacity. Those who have better mental capacity could win over the others in civilization, during competition. However civilization has made 'provision for existence' of all its members. But when it comes to competition those who have better mental capacity are in an advantageous position. The normal life span of an individual is about 70 years. That is well within the so-called period of civilization which is about 20,000 years the maximum. Thus from the day the individual is born, he or she is in the so-called civilization era and at first instantly adopted means or norms of civilization. However, if one feels and is convinced that his expectation is not met by the civilized world he automatically reverts back to the pre-civilized trend through the instinct which accumulated over two billion years. What is 20,000 years of adap-

by

**Dr. T. Vinayagamoorthy**  
University of Jaffna

competition from other forms of animals the law which started continued debarring any intra species competition on physical capacity i.e. the law of the jungle was erased, once man got control over the entire situation. Pioneer human activities exploited the elements of nature and other living forms to the maximum. However, realising the fact that even other living forms are essential for human living in this planet he modified his policy to "live and let live". He realized that there should be a balance in nature. If the elements of nature are exploited beyond its critical limit then signs of human extinction started to show up. Though he erased the law of the jungle he has created another competition and this time just the reverse of

tation compared to 2 billion years of instinct? The human genetic code or the genes have metamorphosed during these 2 billion years under conditions of stiff competition in the jungle. The genes accumulated by the end of this long era is the result of this transformation. Though man enjoyed another era for the past 20,000 years how much of these accumulated genes have vanished. It could be only masked and not erased. It will be another long period before such an eradication of these 'jungle genes' is completed. Whether humanity could survive such a long period is questionable.

With the passage of time, the super tribe started to show up signs of acute as well as chronic signs

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# Lanka's Ethnic Problem

## A Linguistic State The Best Solution

Except the Sri Lankan radio, no other source has announced that the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, does not favour the creation of linguistic states. Whatever may be the personal view of politicians, it has become a well-established principle the world over that creation of linguistic states has served to defuse racial conflicts.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Administration, ably assisted by the late Shri C. Rajagopalachari and Sardar Patel, had devised linguistic states as the most plausible way of putting an end to inter-racial or inter-communal conflicts in India. By this, the various races of people in India are able to enjoy, within their respective geographical limits, their linguistic, cultural, religious and economic freedoms and at the same time preserve their identity.

In Sri Lanka the ethnic and cultural differences lay dormant during the period of foreign administration and cropped up soon after the attainment of Independence when Sinhala racism and chauvinism began to raise its gory head. The Racial riots of 1956, 1958, 1977, 1981-1983 disproved and negated all possibility of Sinhalese and Tamils living together under one roof. They revealed the deep-seated racial hatred

of the Tamils by the Sinhalese. In this all sections of the Sinhala people, thugs, armed forces and the Sinhala communal governments joined hands. The Tamils were simply exposed to terrorism and murder! They were without any degree of protection from the government. Even President Jayewardene has admitted that the armed forces killed innocent Tamil civilians and that his government could not give them protection!

The Tamils consider the Unitary Government of Sri Lanka as provid-

from being communal, can afford a benevolent administration. This is the specific reason why the linguistic states of India are free from inter-state conflicts.

In this connection it must be emphasised that the best model for us to follow is the amalgamation of Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad, both being chiefly Telugu-speaking. In the case of North and East of Sri Lanka, there is a more compelling reason for these to be amalgamated, the reason being that during the time of the racial riots, Tamils are without any degree of protection from the Government.

nation; (e) in a non-linguistic state it is easy for the communal government to carry out its colonisation plans.

Even a mature politician or diplomat, not knowing these ulterior aims of the Government, could be led astray and made to believe that linguistic states are not a necessity; whereas minority groups like the Tamils know that a linguistic state could be a sanctuary for the afflicted. This must be borne in mind by all those who wish to seek a satisfactory solution of the Tamil Question. It must be stated that mixed states are highly dangerous to minorities.

Colonisation of the traditional Tamil homeland with Sinhalese is an undemocratic challenge to Tamil interests and will mean the death knell of the Tamils identity as a distinct nationality.

The Government appears to have prepared a fictitious list of householders and this is, probably, meant to show that the Sinhalese have been resident in the Tamil areas of Trincomalee and Batticaloa for many years and have been the majority. President Jayewardene had said so at the SAARC Summit. It should be noted that the poll results contradict this position; not a single

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by

**S. Ponniah**

ing a highway to Sinhala racists to perpetrate murder, arson and robbery of the Tamils and their belongings. Perforce, the Tamils are led to clamour for a Tamil region where the Tamils of the North and East could administer their affairs in their language with freedom, dignity and safety. This is at once a democratic and legitimate demand. Politicians and diplomats both within and without must bear these facts in mind to appreciate why the Tamils are clamouring for a linguistic state. A linguistic state far

The Sri Lankan Government wants a non-linguistic state. Viewed from its angle, a non-linguistic state will help it to achieve the following objects:

(a) diffusion of Tamil population all over the Island; (b) the disintegration and absorption of the Tamils by the Sinhala race; (c) if (b) is not found feasible, the Sinhala majority and its Government can provoke riots and destroy the Tamil population as they are clearly doing now; (d) secure the dissolution of the Tamils identity as a

## SUPER TRIBAL INTOLERANCE

(Continued from page 6)  
of intolerance towards similar tribal groups. Once the tolerance exceeds its threshold value or the critical limit, it is often manifested as a state of violence which frequently ends up in a bloodbath.

Between the years 1820 to 1945, 59 million people were victims of such intolerance. Casualties in such magnitude had never taken place in the pre-human era, except in case of natural calamities such as earthquakes or bombarding by meteorites and comets of planet earth. One main reason for such a high casualty rate is the use of refined materials which were invented for hunting e.g. knife, guns etc. With the discovery of nuclear weapons the number of victims escalated. The discovery of recombinant DNA technology or gene splicing (Genetic engineering) could magnify the number of victims still more, if not properly checked.

What are the causes for such intolerance and the destruction that

follows? Though there are many reasons one could highlight the predominant ones: a) The swelling of the super tribe territorially as well as socially into similar tribes; b) The growth or prevalence of technological inequality between various super tribes.

As late as 600 B.C. Athens had a population of 20,000; today it has no fewer than 2,000,000 people. A 100 fold increase. In spite of the fixed or limited natural resources the world's human population is increasing. For a tribal hunter 20,000 years ago looking out from his cave his territory extended upto the point where he could see and to the point where he could reach. But today civilized tribal man has only a limited, small territory where he can carry out his activities. Such an area may be a few feet or a few yards in some modern urban and rural areas. As a result of such shrinkage, the ecological niche of the communities and of the individual started to overlap. This is a biologi-

cal as well as a social constraint which induces the individual or the communities to readjust itself temporarily or permanently. Failure of such readjustment ends up in repulsion and often culminates in violence.

The other contributory factor is the growth and prevalence of inequality of technology. Modern civilization is fully geared to technological advances. The benefits and success of modern tribes depend mainly on the adoption of the technological development in modern times. Those tribal groups which are unable to adopt such technological advances are handicapped. When these two parameters operate fully, the handicapped groups or individuals are pushed out of the institution of civilization and the victims have to enter the era of pre-civilization not as a choice but due to lack of alternatives. Once the person(s) is (are) in the pre-civilization era, the norms of civilization do not mean anything to him and thus the enacted laws become null and void for this unfortunate person(s) and he reverts to the pre-ci-

vilization trend in achieving his goal, which is physical violence. Such an unfortunate event disrupts the normal functioning of civilization. Those operating within civilization respond in like manner but in a more refined, magnified form. This vicious circle continues on and on and the use of modern weapons provides more safety for the uses and less safety for the innocent observers.

Future success of civilization depends on rectification of the following: (a) The institution of civilization should be considered as a very recent man-made system which suppresses the vital trends that prevailed or are prevailing in the biological system. Biological reality should be considered, assessed before laws are enacted. (b) All human beings should be incorporated into the institution of civilization or proper avenues be provided to individuals, groups of individuals to attain the criteria of success adopted by civilization, which could be international or localized. (c) Civilization should make suitable provision for a state of balance among various living forms as well as the rest of the non-living components of nature. Failure of such a comprehensive approach could well mean a reversion to a pre-civilised state of affairs.



# JR's Bullet - riddled Heart

Editor  
SATURDAY REVIEW

"When every bullet from 'terrorists' or security forces kills a civilian, the bullet goes into my heart."

—President Junius Richard Jayewardene at SAARC meeting in Bangalore.

What a terrible tragedy, that Sri Lanka's dear President should have such a bullet-riddled heart. Only now the people of this country, including the thousands of innocent Tamil civilians, men, women, children and the rest of the world know how hard the President's heart could be after so many bullets have entered it during the last three years. Or, could it be possible that the great President has no heart now? To have absorbed so many bullets into that precious heart has indeed been a stupendous feat, especially if such a heart could have existed after almost thousands of bullets, both from the security forces and the 'terrorists'.

The President has also followed the bullet in my heart cry with, inter alia, "I do not know how to stop it. Violence achieves nothing, except distress and hatred". Then he goes on about the Gautama Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and elaborates on having participated in the non-violent movement in India and ends his speech thus: "As I say again violence means hatred. Hatred cannot be conquered by violence, but only by non-violence and love. That is the way I would like to follow."

Great sentiments and well expressed Mr. President. While reading your speech, my mind wandered down memory lane...the famous liberalisation of the economy effected the farmers of the North and East very badly. Why was not the All Party Conference to settle the minority problems called? After 1977 the gradual escalation of violence started on both sides — the security forces and the militants ... In 1979 the Government threatened 'to wipe out terrorism in six months' and a State of emergency was declared. Several Tamil youths taken into custody never went back... and although even a Parliamentary Select Committee did not exonerate the police and the security forces, no further investigations were made.

In 1981, the UNP candidate Thiragarajah and two policemen were killed by the militants during the DDC election campaign. That resulted in the storming of Jaffna by the JSS shock troops and security forces. The Jaffna Public Library with around 95,000 valuable books were burnt. The public markets in Jaffna, Chunnakam and Kankesanthurai

were also destroyed by fire... that was real violence which could not control hatred.

Then came the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) and since 1979 how many young men have been taken into custody and detained often incommunicado on the suspicion of being involved with 'terrorism'?

Amnesty International, the Civil Rights Movement, in Sri Lanka and the Movement for Inter Racial Justice and Equality have condemned the PTA and expressed grave concern at the violation of human rights and excesses of the security forces. Many Sinhala political parties have also called on the Government to repeal the PTA.

That was in the North. What about the Sinhala areas in the South? Since 1977 thuggery was resorted to by the Government to suppress dissenting views. The general strike of July 1980 demanding a salary increase was suppressed by dismissing the strikers numbering about 100,000.

## LETTERS

A pro-Government mob attacked a section of the strikers, killing Sompala a trade unionist. Their families are starving. Around 13 of them committed suicide. Yet about 10,000 have not been given back their jobs. Violence was used to suppress all trade union activity.

Thuggery is synonymous with violence. During the last number of years after 1977, thugs have been used against groups or individuals that sought redress of any grievances through peaceful demonstration.

Take the cases of students, women workers on strike, nurses, the 700 blind weavers, Buddhist monks, joint gatherings of the clergy, the Sinhala Balavegaya, Prof. Ediriweera Sarathchandra. They were set upon by thugs with the assistance of the police. May be our President in his absolute innocence and dharmista ways was not aware of any of those incidents.

Police officers found guilty of violating human rights were immediately promoted and any damages ordered by the Supreme Court paid by the Government. To crown everything Supreme Court judges were humiliated and intimidated by thugs who had been transported in state-owned vehicles.

Several leading politicians in the UNP are alleged to have hit squads ready to be rushed to any place where settlement by thuggery was called for. Settling matters by thuggery may give short-term results suitable to the Government. But thuggery could boomerang as has happened in the case of the militants. Of course the President, whose heart bleeds when a bullet enters it, has not been aware of any of the incidents of violence given in general outline.

The Referendum of December 1982, when unbridled violence and thuggery were unleashed often encouraged by the police, was the final trump in the game of thuggery. Then came the holocaust of July 1983. The orgy of looting, arson, rape and murder went unchecked. The immediate provocation, allegedly was the killing of 17 Sinhala soldiers by Tamil militants on July 23. But the killing of about 40 Tamil young men taken by the security forces on July 24 was made public only later.

From the dawn of July 25, thugs went on the rampage. There was absolute anarchy, with some sections of the security forces participating in the violence. A curfew was declared from Monday 2 p.m. to Wednesday. That kept indoors only the law abiding people. The thugs never had it so good.

On Thursday 29 July, 1983, President Jayewardene spoke to the nation on television. His message was in reality an excuse for the violence by the Sinhalese. He added that early legislation (the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution making the demand for a separate state illegal) would be passed early.

It would have been fun going down the corridors of memory had the incidents that took place in this country not been so full of tragedy, misery and frustration for not only the Tamils but to all reasonable Sinhalese.

However, I only weep for the bullet riddled heart of President Junius Richard Jayewardene.

A.M. Hettiarachchi

Nugegoda

## Heart of Steel

Editor  
SATURDAY REVIEW

Two points stood out in President Jayewardene's Bangalore speech. One was that as a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and as a votary of Ahimsa, he was totally opposed to the use of violence as a weapon in attempts

to find solutions to even political problems and that solutions should be sought through the use of non-violent methods only. The other was that he was a true friend of India.

Does the President seriously suggest that Ahimsa should be the weapon of only the meek and the oppressed? One is tempted to ask why, for that matter, he cannot order his armed forces to adopt a little bit of non-violence in their behaviour towards at least the unarmed Tamil civilians. Why, again, cannot he order his forces to show a little bit of MAITRI towards the thousands of innocent Tamil youths who are incarcerated in Boosa and other torture camps, and try to win them over?

He spoke of the deep sorrow he always felt whenever he heard of a death caused by a soldier's or 'terrorists' bullet. Surely, his heart must be made of steel to have withstood all the pangs of sorrow he must have felt over the mass butchery and killings of innocent Tamil civilians in the Northern and Eastern provinces during the last three years — killings which would have reached the 10,000 mark by now — killings which would have been going on in some part of the Tamil areas even as he was waxing eloquent about the virtues of Ahimsa at Bangalore.

Let alone the 'terrorists' for a moment. Does he seriously expect the Tamils to forget his "If it be peace, let it be peace; if it be war, let it be war" speech that he addressed to the leadership of the T. U.L.F. — a political party whose cadre did not possess even a bullet — after the last General Election, and which led to the communal riots of 1977?

As for his proclamation of being a true friend of India, we cannot (nor can the Indian Government) forget the speech he made during the visit of the British Prime Minister, in the course of which he asked, "How can a country, that is a friend of our enemy, be our friend?"

Pt. Pedro K. Sivanandasundaram

## Fiends At Work

Editor  
SATURDAY REVIEW

On Tuesday, 11th November, 1986, by about 5-30 a.m., the droning of helicopters was heard and within a few minutes there was continuous firing. Then heavy guns from the Thondamannar camp and the Valvettiturai camp sprayed shells indiscriminately all over the area. On top of this gunboats began shelling from the sea.

People started fleeing their homes in the bare clothes they were wearing, carrying the children who were yelling out through fright. People were virtually running away from Thondamannar, Kerudavil and Mayiliyathanai, the villages adjoining the army camps at Thondamannar and Valvettiturai.

(Continued on page 9)



(Continued from page 8)

Three helicopters were strafing the roads and houses along Thondamannar - Point-Pedro road, passing through Uduppiddy and Alvai, Nelliady area. Valvettiturai-Uduppiddy road and the Uduppiddy-Atchuvely road through Vallai. The roofs of houses were badly damaged; passers-by were injured and vehicles damaged.

Then by about noon, helicopters tried to drop army personnel on the Uduppiddy-Atchuvely Road that goes through Vallai at a point close to the Vallai junction, about 200 yards away from Atchuvely.

This attempt was thwarted by the militants and ultimately army personnel blew up a culvert to block traffic along that road.

The whole of Vadamarachy area was affected either by shelling from the army camps at Point-Pedro, Valvettiturai and Thondamannar or by helicopter strafing and by bombing.

The Manthikai Base Hospital at Point-Pedro was damaged by shells falling there.

This episode continued till about 8 p. m. and again started the following day. Wednesday, the 12th November by about 5-30 a. m. The people could not get on to the road or stay in their own houses.

The people from the affected villages were housed at the Uduppiddy American Mission College and now there are about 1200 people housed there. When the helicopter personnel saw these people they repeatedly strafed the building, perhaps with the intention of killing the refugees.

The people of Uduppiddy and the Citizens Committee rose up to the occasion, acted fast and provided meals to the refugees. Necessary medical aid was rendered by a few medical men headed by Dr. Gunaratnam of Imayan, who is a social worker of the area.

Social Service organisations moved fast and they are doing their best to serve the refugees.

Is the Government out to destroy the Tamil people? This is the question in the mind of every citizen. In civilized countries, the army and police protect women, children and civilians but here they are massacred.

Have devils and brutes been deliberately let loose on the Tamil people? Kerudavil Gunam

## Wheels of Justice

Editor  
SATURDAY REVIEW

I crave your indulgence to write this open letter to the Senkadagala M.P., Mr. Shelton Ranarajah.

You are the only U. N. P. Minister who has been warning and pleading with the government about the injustice and inhuman atrocities

perpetrated on the Tamils of Sri Lanka.

General human traits are applicable to all human beings irrespective of caste or creed. Although people have the human form, only a few have the human characteristics — Love for fellow being and justice to all. It is not an exaggeration to say that you come under this category of human beings. Whereas there are other human beings who are beasts and devils who enjoy in the misery and destruction of fellow beings.

The Tamils, Muslims, Burghers and Sinhalese are citizens of Sri Lanka. If every citizen of this country does not enjoy equal rights, then how can one say that this is a democratic country? Some say that the majority should enjoy all the benefits whereas the minority should take the crumbs that fall from their table. Is this justice?

The government and the majority community want the minorities to be subservient to them and not even ask for their birth-right. Is it fair?

From 1956 the Tamils have suffered the most inhuman acts — murder in the most horrible way, rape,

## LETTERS

looting, arson and destruction of property — and the majority community and the government have not done anything substantial or concrete to rectify the wrongs done to them. Instead of rectifying the wrongs done to them, the army is bit loose to do the most terrible and horrifying acts in a legal way under the guise of suppression of terrorism. How long can one do this and hoodwink the world?

I ask you, Sir, as a reasonable and honourable gentleman who is holding a high position in the government, whether these acts perpetrated on the Tamils are reasonable? How can one live in amity and peace with the Sinhalese when these horrifying crimes are perpetrated on the Tamils in the name of law and order? After suffering all this bitterness can you expect the Tamils to live with the Sinhalese as friends?

If such acts seem to be unreasonable and unjust to a few noble souls like you in the Sinhalese community, did they raise their voice, as you are doing, and tell the others that what they are doing is wrong? Why are they keeping silent? Is it not a sign of cowardice or fear for condoning these acts? I have many friends, among the Sinhalese who are prepared to admit their fault but will not publicly admit that. Evil cannot sur-

vive but its success is only for a short time. Evil will be destroyed and destroyed without any signs of it having existed. The wheel of justice grind slowly but surely.

Jaffna

Mohan

## Travel Hazards

Editor  
SATURDAY REVIEW

Hats off to you Mr. Editor for your candid expression under the caption, "Security is big business", in the S.R. of 15th November '86. I presume it most appropriate for me to give your readers the hazards my wife and I underwent early last month during our journey to Colombo from Chavakachcheri.

We are both in our late fifties. My wife not knowing the hazards of a journey to Colombo, these days, pestered me that we should see our daughter and grand children who are based in Colombo.

We undertook our journey by private bus to Vavuniya and from there we went by train. Our first stop was at Elephant Pass. All the passengers with their bags had to go to the checking point, open the bags and had to state what and what they were taking. In a plastic bottle, my wife had put some lime pickle, which I was not aware of and as a result, I could not properly answer the 'cop' who asked what the contents of the bottle were. He was wild over my hesitation and said, 'pisu seeya', the meaning of which I did not know then.

From Elephant Pass we went to Vavuniya via Mullaitivu, as the army was on the march from Kilinochchi to Mankulam Camp on this day and as a result no vehicle could by-pass them: it was a question of following them. The other checking point was at Vavuniya in front of the Kachcheri. There, my good old lady too had had to get down and walk up to the checking point. The identity card was first shown and there she had to open her old handbag, where, among other odd things, she had the photographs of our two sons, who had to leave Sri Lanka after the 1983 ethnic problem.

My wife was questioned as to who they were, in Sinhala, which she could not understand: she really faced the language problem. Finally she was asked where she was going. She replied 'Chavakachcheri'. 'Honthai Yanda'. My wife who was uncomfortable in front of the army, came running to me as if she had faced a viva voce test for an executive appointment.

Then the Security Officers at the Railway Station, my god, did a thorough checking by emptying the entire contents of the bag and in the process the lunch parcel came unloose and stained the other items, so much so, it had to be thrown

out the only consolation was that the security man had the courtesy to say 'sorry' for the incident.

The other checking point was Maho Railway Station. Here of course we were spared the trouble of getting down. Finally we reached Colombo with an empty stomach, cursing all and sundry.

I am now back at Chavakachcheri minus my wife. She will join me when the checking is done away with.

Language problem followed by ethnic problem has now resulted in a family problem!

Lanka today is a Taste of Paradise indeed.

Meesalai

M. Kanakalingam

## Some Suggestions

Editor  
SATURDAY REVIEW

I am a keen reader of the SATURDAY REVIEW and would like to offer a few suggestions which I hope you may consider as the public too would appreciate same.

Your paper could provide more news to the general public if its size could be made larger, length and breadth-wise.

I also wish, that your papers are more widely distributed in areas like Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Amparai, where many people would like to read about, the actual happenings.

I think probably due to your economic situation, purchasing bigger Machines etc. would also be a problem. If difficulties of this type are overcome I am sure the Tamil speaking public would definitely extend their fullest cooperation to the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Batticaloa

S. Rajakumar

## Personal Capacity

Editor  
SATURDAY REVIEW

I find that my letter in the S.R. of 1st November titled *Ecclesiastical and Filing Cabinet* has been published signed by myself as General Secretary, Student Christian Movement of Sri Lanka. This will at once create the impression that I am expressing views on behalf of the Movement.

I wish to make it clear that the essay published in the S. R. of 27th September headlined *The 'Cross' Questions* as well as the subsequent letter were written in my *Personal capacity* and not as a representative of the Student Christian Movement. These articles bear no relation whatsoever to stances (if any) adopted by the SCM.

I shall be grateful if you will publish this clarification.

Lakshman Gunasekera  
General Secretary

Colombo

S. C. M.



## Contemporary Buddhism In Lanka:

# How A Foreigner Sees It

*Sri Lanka Buddha Samiti Niyojita Sabhava* is a name of an organization. The name means "Sri Lanka Society of Buddhist Associations" but the two official translations - into English are "Sri Lanka Buddhist Federation of Representatives of Buddhist Associations."

This Federation is the oldest of the organizations which were formed recently because of the national conflict. It was established in 1979 with the purpose of being a forum for all Buddhists and Buddhist organizations in Sri Lanka. The federation comprises now 75 Buddhist organizations. The Federation holds meetings on the last Saturday of every month at Sri Lanka Vidyalaya, 58, Sri Vipulasena Road. The chairman is Mr. S. Perera, (the treasurer Mr. S.P. Senaratne and the secretary Mr. R. Athukorala.

The chairman, Mr. Siri Perera, is now in his seventies (but he is still mentally and physically alert). He gained his great victories in his professional career as a lawyer during the time of the Dudley Senanayake regime (1965-1970) when he got the title "Q. C." (Queen's Counsellor). He was also appointed High Commissioner in India. He declared himself to me that he belongs to the wing of the UNP which promotes the ideals of Dudley Senanayake. According to Mr. Perera, the present leader of the UNP, the president of Sri Lanka, Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, "is not one of us". This expression has two meanings. It means that Mr. Jayewardene has deviated from the ideals of Mr. Senanayake and that "he is not a Sinhalese", he is not an Aryan," Mr. Perera is referring to the wide-spread political slander that Mr. Jayewardene is of Dravidian origin and that his grandfather betrayed the last King of Kandy to the British.

Political slander is sometimes interesting not for what it reveals but for what it hides. In this case it hides the antagonism and the clift between two wings in the UNP and it hides the discontent with Mr. Jayewardene's compromises in the negotiations with the Tamils. According to Mr. Perera the conflict in 1983 could explode only because of the negligence of Mr. Jayewardene. He should have armed the military forces and established a military pact with China in order to threaten India.

It was Mr. Perera who after 1977 made an examination of the ethnic origin of the ambassadors appointed by Mr. Jayewardene. He found that there was great disproportion and succeeded in getting many Tamil ambassadors replaced by Sinhalese.

Mr. Siri Perera keeps in his study a bust of the Anagarika Dharmapala (1864-1933).

In the vocabulary of Mr. Perera when speaking about "the national question" the word "race" is highly frequent. According to him the Sinhalese belong to "the lightskinned Aryan race" and the Tamils to "the darkskinned Dravidian stock". Mr. Perera is in full agreement with the producers of the new national flag in which the green and orange stripes which symbolize the Muslims and Tamils are eliminated. This flag is now distributed by another organization, the *Sinhala Bala Mandalaya*, of which Mr. Perera also is a board member.

Professor Peter Schalk of the Department of Comparative Religion, University of Uppsala, led a discussion on 'Contemporary Buddhism In Sri Lanka' at the Evelyn Rutnam Institute for Intercultural studies on 14th November. We publish here excerpts from his talk focusing on Sinhala Buddhist hardline thinking.

Mr. Perera's analysis of "the national question" is as follows, Colonization from the first Portuguese conquerors to the English hold back the Tamils from trying to take over the power in the country. But before the colonization the Tamils from South India successively invaded Sri Lanka. This will happen today again. The Tamils count more than 50 million and can therefore easily take over Sri Lanka. Mr. Perera very much likes the analogy "before and after colonization." With necessity history must repeal itself.

According to Mr. Perera "the Hawks" in the Jayewardene government who use the same language and concepts as he does are only acting to win the masses. The same is valid for the "Hawks" in the SLFP. The only honest politician was Dudley Senanayake "and a few more" who never would surround themselves with people like Mr. Cyril Mathew and his thugs.

When Mr. Perera speaks as the chairman of a federation of Buddhist organizations he seldom refers to specific Buddhist ideas of renunci-

ation from wealth, sex and violence and social relations. A patient listener will soon discover this lacuna but he will soon understand that Mr. Perera has a special concept of Buddhism. For Mr. Perera the problem of "the race" is unseparable from the problem of "Buddhism". "To defend the Sinhala race is to defend Buddhism." Mr. Perera who is explicit in this point reveal by this statement not only that he is the pupil of the Anagarika Dharmapala but also of the chief ideologist of the *Sinhala Bala Mandalaya*, the monk Madihe Pannasiha.

The ideas and aims of the Federation can be demonstrated by a study of 25 demands which the Federation in the name of the Federation sent to all candidates for the presidential election in 1982.

### Some of the Demands

Declaration of Sri Lanka as a Buddhist Republic and of Buddhism

as a state religion together with provisions that all important posts should be held by Buddhists; All state occasions should have a Buddhist orientation and the Sangha should have the table of government precedence; Anuradhapura should be declared capital of Sri Lanka:

To take action in family planning activities if methods are being employed which affect the position of the majority race. Revision of marriage laws pertaining to all religions and formulation of laws to prevent inducements being offered to Buddhists to embrace other faiths. Finding solutions to prevent the culture and heritage being corrupted by various forces such as the massmedia, tourism, liquor, drugs etc.

Implementation of the Sirima-Shastri pact and making Sinhalese the medium of instruction to those acquiring citizenship.

Each of these points could be discussed at length but I only point out here the general idea expressed in these demands, to expand the Sinhala-Buddhist identity.

On the cost of minorities which are clearly discriminated religiously, socially-economically and politically. These demands were made public nine months before July 1985.

There is an organisation called *Samasta Lanka Sinhala Bauddha Samvidhanayas*, "All Lanka Sinhalese Buddhist Organization" It was founded in 1981 on account of "the national question." Its head is Mr. Edmund Panagoda, who is an industrialist. Its headquarters are at 170 1/1, Galle Road, Dehiwala.

This organization has a strategic local organization on the basis of villages, electorates, districts and provinces with societies at every level. There are just now 126 societies on the basis of electorates.

The organization has several interests. One is to organize at village level the *dahampasalas*, the pre-schools, attached to the Buddhist monasteries. Already in 1977 the present UNP-government had started a campaign for establishing *daham pasalas* all over the country. New school-books were approved by the government and spread all over. The All Lanka Organization has taken up this programme from the government. Mr. Panagoda thinks that religious education is necessary to make people good and peaceful.

The main question for this organization is "the national question". Its ideology is comprised in a slogan: "to safeguard the religion, the country and the people." The organization depicts on its written sources, which are all in Sinhala, a "pure lion flag". One of the MPs, who have been supported by this organization by moral and financial support was Mr. Cyril Mathews as long as he was a minister of the cabinet. His speeches are distributed still by this organization.

One aspect of "the national question" is archaeology, because, according to Mr. Panagoda, it reveals, that many places where now Tamils live, originally were settled by Sinhalese. Mr. Cyril Mathew had used his political power to integrate archaeology into a strategy of resettling Sinhalese in Tamil areas. Mr. Panagoda thinks that such an endeavour deserves moral and financial support.

(Continued on page 11)



# Operation Mullaitivu

Here's an eye-witness account of what happened at Mullaitivu on 21st November.

As a helicopter was dropping leaflet warning people to leave their homes and take shelter in schools and temples, a group of security forces reached Vidiyanantha College, Mullaitivu by way of Mulliyawalai on 21st, November.

This was a prelude to indiscriminate arrests and destruction of property. Initially 6 young persons between the ages 20 and 25 were rounded up and with their hands tied behind their backs, were taken along by the soldiers who marched in tight formation to prevent people from leaving their houses. They then broke into an arrack tavern for Dutch courage. Helicopters and a plane gave them air cover.

As a sudden blast ripped the air, 5 of the youths were shot dead, the

## Lanka's Ethnic...

(Continued from page 7)

Sinhala M. P. was returned to Parliament by the Tamil electorate.

The Tamils maintain that the North and East never formed part of the Sinhala possessions.

The impartial writer Cleghorn, a highly placed official under the British Government, had minuted as far back as 1899: "Two different nations of the Island: First the Sinhalese inhabiting the interior of the country, in its Southern and Western parts, from the river Wallouwe to that of Chilaw".

This makes it clear that North and East were outside the area inhabited by the Sinhalese and that they were inhabited by the other nation; viz. the Tamils.

These major considerations must be reckoned with by those who are engaged in finding a solution to the ethnic issue. The Lankan Government must co-operate and help India in making the settlement substantial. Its intransigence and unwholesome diplomacy have aggravated the ethnic problem leading to ruthless violence that had caused the killings of thousands of Tamils and this by way of reaction, has been responsible for the formation of Tamil militant groups.

sixth feigned death and survived but that did not prevent them taking away his wristlet.

They entered a number of houses, seized jewellery and other valuables, destroyed tape recorders, wall clocks and other household goods which they presumably could not take away.

They broke into the house of Balakrishnan, a retired engineer—a paralytic. He owned a farm at Mullaitivu. They forced his wife to

cook for them, rested awhile and left.

About 200 persons taken into custody at Mullaitivu were mercilessly assaulted at the time of arrest.

The Rupavahini version belies these incidents. The people who were shown carrying weapons had these weapons thrust on them at gun-point.

School students and employees of the C. T. B., who were among the arrested, were released on the inter-

vention of the principal and CTB authorities who met the Commander of the Camp.

A camp, allegedly of the EPRLF, was bombed. Two persons died in this incident.

Soon after, a landmine exploded; the forces refused to march but moved on after much persuasion.

It reported that the security forces who took part in Operation Mullaitivu were drawn from the camp at Thanneeroortu. They appeared to be a disciplined group while the group from Padaviya—a black uniformed lot carried knives, poles etc.

## How A Foreigner Sees....

(Continued from page 10)

Mr. Pagoda was also in the forefront to get "the things", who were made responsible for July 1983, released from prison. Most of them were, according to him, innocent young people.

The adversaries of this movement say that Mr. Pagoda is holding a candle for the Jayewardene-wing of the UNP there is no doubt and it is no secret that the All Lanka organization supports the UNP. Its choice of having electorates as an organizational basis is very strategic.

They are adherents of the "pure" lion flag which indicates that no special place should be given to minorities. The only difference I can see is that the other organizations belong to the opposition All Lanka organization belongs to the government. But both groups are very eager in showing themselves as "pure" lions.

### Sinhala Bala Mandalaya

The expression *Sinhala Bala Mandalaya* (SBM) means "Circle of Sinhalese Force" or "Circle of Sinhalese Authority" and is a name of a Buddhist organization with the aim of preserving "race and religion". The SBM comprises now 22 Buddhist organizations. To say that the SBM is a secret organization would be an exaggeration but it is much more difficult to get information about it than about the other organization.

The SBM was founded - according to one source of information in the first half of 1982 and made its first spectacular appearance on May 22nd 1982 which is National Heroes' Day once introduced by the SLFP government in 1972. According to another source of information there

was another organization first called *Sinhala Bala Vegaya* "the wave of Sinhala force" which existed still in October 1982 but which changed its name into *Sinhala Bala Mandalaya*. The name of the founder of the *Sinhala Bala Vegaya* and his origin is known to me. He is now the Chairman of the European Branch of the SBM with its center in London. There is also a strong local SBM in Paris. I have not heard about a local SBM in Stockholm but the friendship association of Stockholm has the same ideology as the SBM. There is also an American Branch of the SBM. The religious patron of the SBM is Rev. Madihe Pannasiha and the chairman Rev. Madoluvave Sobhita. Lay patron is Mr. Siri Perera who also is the president of the Federation. I know Rev. Sobhita personally since 1978. I have even written a book about him as a folkpreacher. The book is published as nr. 3 in the series *Studies in the history of religions at the faculty of arts, Uppsala University*. In 1978 he was still unpolitical, a great Buddhist moralist with a fascinating talent to preach which he now uses in political agitation. Rev. Sobhita is also the chairman of the temperance movement in Sri Lanka. This function makes him still more interesting because it gives him a strong base in a national movement which already from the beginning was a political movement against the British. The Swedish IOGT has financially supported Rev. Sobhita's activities in the Lankan temperance movement.

Let me just summarize the ideology of the SBM by once more pointing at its new creation of the national flag in which the symbols of the Tamils and Muslims are eliminated. It is a "pure" lionflag. Let me also point at the way of

greeting among members of the SBM. They say or write in Sinhala: *sinhala jatiyata jayaveva* "may victory be to the Sinhala people", which however is translated into English by the SBM as "Hail to the Sinhala race".

The SBM is not the biggest organization but it is a very important one because of the capacity of its leaders and its international relations.

### Jatika Peramuna

*Jatika Peramuna* means "national" or "racial front". The official translation is *National Front* which is a name chosen which is already occupied by a political party in England. This party's policy against immigrants is well-known.

This organization is the youngest of all organizations mentioned. It was founded by the *Mahanayaka* of the *Asgiriyachapter* in Kandy. He is one of the leaders of the *Siam Nikaya* and by that function one of the highest religious dignitaries in the whole country.

The immediate reason for the formation of this organization is the massacre in Anuradhapura in May 1985. Officially the organization was founded on August 9th 1985 in order "to meet the thread of terrorism", to help to resettle Sinhalese in Vavuniya and Trincomalee, to force the government to arrange a referendum about the results of the negotiations at Thimpu and "to protect country, race and religion".

It is interesting to see that "old" organizations like the *All Ceylon Buddhist Congress* and the *Buddhist Theosophical Society*, but also the SBM and last not least the SLFP are members of the *National Front*. The UNP is not a member of the *Front*, nor is the *All Lanka Organization*.



# Saturday Review

## SRI LANKA

### NEWS BRIEFS

#### Fed. Meets C.O.

The Batticaloa Workers' Federation led by Mr. P. C. Wanasinghe, a former President of the Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Union, met the Coordinating Officer Batticaloa on 1-12-86. The discussions centred around Tamil youths in detention. It was revealed at the meeting that with the exception of 20 persons in detention, out of the 18 others who were taken away from Government Departments and Corporations, 10 were allegedly shot and 8 were 'missing'. Those who were detained were reportedly subject to 'inhuman torture'.

#### Houses Blasted

Several houses at Kurumbasiddy in the Palaly / Kankesanthurai area were blasted by Security Forces on 1st December. The reason given was to forestall an attack by militants.

#### Hijacked

A Grama Sevaka attached to the Thondamannar-Point Pedro Circuit was stopped on his way home recently by army personnel and searched. However, after his identity was established, he was permitted to resume his journey, of course minus his motor-bicycle.

#### Parents' Dilemma

Kandasamy Perinpanathar (15) of Nunavil, Chavakachcheri was taken into custody by the Security Forces on 22-1-85 and kept in detention at the Gurunagar Camp. He was, however, released after 3 months. Three days after release he went missing. The parents of the boy are now in a quandary because the Commanding Officer of the Army Camp at Fort, Jaffna wants him to be produced before him.

#### Shelling Again

Shell fire from the Army Camp at Jaffna Fort on 29th November injured an 8 year-old boy Sivarajah from Koddady who was admitted to the Jaffna Hospital with protruding intestines. Several houses were da-

maged by the shells and many people hurriedly moved to places of safety.

#### Mini-bus Mishap

One person was killed on the spot and eight badly injured, two of them critically, when a van carrying passengers returning from Colombo who had detrained at Vavuniya, hit a culvert between Omanthai and Nochchimoddai on 1-12-86.

#### Health Hazard

Stray pigs wandering about all over Jaffna Town have become a serious health hazard to the people.

They are found wallowing in the dirt and accumulated rubbish heaps, in drains and stagnant water. They may be carriers of encephalitis which is ravaging some parts of the country.

The Tamil Nadu Government has taken drastic action to eliminate pigs from areas like Tanjore, Trichinapoly and Madras where there has been a serious outbreak of encephalitis which has claimed the lives of more than 200 children.

Members of the public have alerted the health authorities in Jaffna to take steps to destroy the pigs.

#### Telecom Boycott

Telecommunication workers attached to the Exchange near the Jaffna Post Office are continuing their boycott of the Jaffna Exchange, consequent to the Army firing on 28th morning from their encampments in the Jaffna Police quarters. Simultaneously, a helicopter flying overhead was reported to have fired on the building. This resulted in injuries to L. T. Thanabalasingam, (30) a Security Officer, C. Retnasamy, a clerk (40) and a civilian who had come to settle his telephone bills.

#### Quit Notice

The Batticaloa Citizens' Committee is taking up the matter of the forced eviction of Tamils living in the area around Sammanthurai Police Station after an attack on it on 28th November. It is reported that the pe-

### Eelam Stamps in Hill Country

How come that letters bearing Eelam stamps were distributed in the upcountry areas?

This was what Baddegama M. P. Mr. Richard Pathirana wanted to know when the allocation for the Post and Telecommunications De-

partment were discussed in Parliament recently.

The second Eelam stamp was issued on 15th November to mark the disenfranchisement of the hill Country Tamils in 1948, soon after Sri Lanka was granted Independence.

### TAMILS IN TIHAR JAIL

All the 15 Sri Lankans including four women and four children who were accused of using forged documents to try to enter Copenhagen in Denmark, from 30th October continue to undergo detention in the Tihar jail, despite the Court's order granting them bail, according to a report in the Times of India on 29th November.

The Tamil speaking refugees who were to come into India early this year successfully boarded an International flight for Copenhagen to seek refuge in the camp set up there

under the International Red Cross Scheme. After a few days of detention the refugees were deported by the Danish authorities on the allegation that they had forged travel documents including visas. They reached Indira Gandhi International Airport on 6th November. They were arrested on several charges including forgery.

The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate of New Delhi on 20th November ordered their release on furnishing a bail bond in a sum of Rs. 10,000/- each and the surety on the same amount.

people were not even given time to pick up their belongings.

#### Foiled

A press release by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) states that an attempt to set up an army post in a Bank building in Uyilankulam in the Mannar District on 1st December was foiled. It further states that the Security Forces came in a convoy of 21 vehicles. One of their lorries hit a landmine, resulting in the death of all its occupants. The bank building was also demolished.

#### Instant Death

Nallathamby Mylvaganam (71), a former deputy chairman of the Town Council Valvettiturai and a retired Asst. Commissioner of Labour, died instantaneously when a shell from the Army camp at Thondamannar hit his residence on 29th November. The shelling lasted for about three hours badly injuring 5 civilians.

#### Institute Day

The Jaffna College Technical Institute at Vaddukoddai celebrated its Eleventh Institute Day recently. The Director Mr. M. G. Pillainayagam, in his report stressed the contribution made by the Institute to school-leavers by providing technical and vocational education and life-skills geared to meet the future with assurance of employment. The rapidly changing situation around

them had forced them to update and adjust their Course Programmes to meet the needs and aspirations of the Society they sought to serve. Mr. T. Yoganathan, District Judge Point Pedro was the Chief Guest and Mrs. R.K. Yoganathan presented the Diplomas and Certificates. A three-day exhibition preceded the function.

#### Engineered?

A member of the A.D.M.K of the Rajya Sabha, has, in an interview to the Sunday Mail, India of 1.12.86, charged that the shooting incident at Choolaimedu, Madras on 1.11.86 involving the EPRLF was "engineered by the Tamil Nadu Police". Two civilians lost their lives in this incident.

#### Singing In Harmony

The Second Annual Youth Service of the London Tamil Congregation was held on 26.10.86 at Putney Methodist Church. The Service was conducted by Mrs. Premila Tharmabalan, formerly of Erlalai. Communion was celebrated by Rev. Henry Victor of Chilaw Anglican Church and the Sermon preached by Rev. Fr. Bernard, an old boy of St. Patrick's College Jaffna. The Putney choir consisted of both Tamils and Sinhalese.