

HOT SPRING

Vol. 2

16th August 1992

No. 44

The Sri Lankan Government had hoped that by the prolonged war and the economic embargo, it would break the spirit of the Tamils and may even cause revulsion for the LTTE. The actions of the government have, however, caused exactly the opposite effect.

-Quoted from Indian Sunday Observer.

Reprisal Killings OVER 85 TAMILS KILLED IN BATTICALOA

Over 50 civilian Tamils were killed in Poonanai in Batticaloa by the Sri Lankan Army and over 24 Tamil civilians were believed killed by the para-military troops of Sri Lanka called Home Guards near Welikande. Nine further dead bodies of Tamil civilians were recovered later in the forests, thus taking the total dead to over 85.

Reports from Batticaloa state that about 2-30 p. m. on Sunday, August 9, Sri Lankan soldiers took about 500 Tamils in the village of Poonanai allegedly to speak to them. The Tamils thus taken away included men, women, and children.

After taking these people from the village, the reports add, that the Sri Lankan

soldiers suddenly started attacking them. The civilian Tamils thus taken were shot and hacked to death. The reports said that over 50 people were killed. Many people ran into the forests in all directions with injuries. Nothing was known of those who fled away from the scene of massacre - many with injuries.

Later reports said that the dead bodies of 9 Tamil civilians were found near Mylanthanai, Thursday, August 13. These 9 Tamil civilians are believed to be persons who were killed along with 24 others near Welikande by Muslim Home Guards as alleged by the Sri Lankan Police.

Batticaloa reports further say that some other civilians who had seen these killings have told the Batticaloa Magistrate that it was the Sri Lankan soldiers from a Sri Lankan Army Camp near Mylanthanai who committed these murders. The soldiers were in civil dress.

Earlier the Sri Lankan Police had said that the killings near Welikande were carried out by the Muslim Home Guards presumably as a reprisal attack by the Home Guards for the killing of ten Sri Lankan soldiers including nine top ranking officers at the Army occupied island of Kayts off Jaffna.

The statements made to the Magistrate by eye-witnesses after the discovery of a further 9 dead bodies indicate that the murder of civilian Tamils at Poonanai and Welikande were both carried out by Sri Lankan soldiers as a reprisal attack on civilian Tamils to avenge the killing of the nine top Armed Services personnel.

Returned Successfully and Safely - Says L. T. T. E.

The LTTE paper 'Viduthalai Puligal' (Liberation Tigers) said in its lead story of July-August issue stated that LTTE Military Reconnaissance-Special Unit returned safely after successfully accomplishing a land-mine explosion which killed 9 of Sri Lanka's top Army and Navy men. The nine dead officers constituted the Northern Military Command Structure of the Sri Lankan Government.

The dead included Maj. Gen. Denzil Kobbekaduwa,

Army Commander of the North, Brigadier Vijaya Wimalaratne, the Army Commander of the Jaffna District, Commodore Mohan Jayamaha, the Commanding officer of the Navy in the Northern Region and Lt. Col. Ariyaratne Lt. Col. Palipana, Lt. Col. Stephen, Maj. Alwis Navy Lts. Lanka-tillake and Wijepura.

The land mine explosion took place on the morning of Saturday, August 8 near the Araly junction in the Island of Kayts. Kayts and all other nearby islands are under Sri Lankan Army occupation for more than a year now. There are only a very few civilians mostly old men and women in Kayts now. The bulk of the population in these islands escaped to mainland Jaffna at the approach of the Sinhala Army.

The successful attack on the entire High Command of the Armed Forces in the North had dealt a severe blow to the military efforts of the Sri Lankan government and has also caused great agitation amongst the Sinhalese in the South.

Reports said that lakhs of people attended the funeral of Maj. Gen. Denzil Kobbekaduwa, Brig. Vijaya Wimalaratne and others, and had become abusive and riotous at the cemetery at Kanatte in Colombo. Police had to

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Irrappamadu Army Camp Closed! Sequel to LTTE Attack

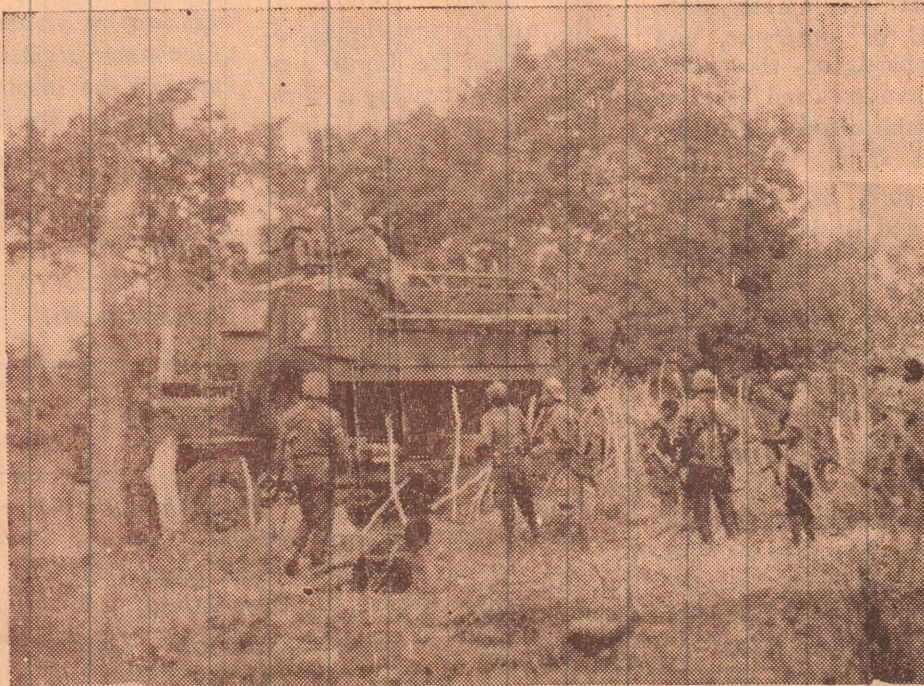
News from Vavunia state that the Sri Lankan Army Camp at Irrappamadu in Vavunia has been closed down and troops encamped therein have been moved to the nearby camp at Kachchaikodi.

Readers would recollect that the LTTE intercepted a Sri

Lankan Army contingent which had come out to remove road barricades and killed 14 Sri Lankan soldiers and recovered arms. Also the LTTE destroyed a South African made Buffel armoured vehicle belonging to the Sri Lankan Army after removing all powerful weapons attached

to and inside the armoured vehicle. The LTTE attack took place within 150 - 200 yards of the Irrappamadu S.L. Army Camp.

Vavunia reports also say that Sri Lankan Army sentries around Vavunia town have been further strengthened fearing possible attack by LTTE.



Picture of the South African made Buffel armoured vehicle captured and destroyed by LTTE on August 4 near, the Irrappamadu Sri Lankan Army Camp. The LTTE had earlier removed all weaponry in the vehicle.

Shell Attack Kills Woman SIX INJURED

A young woman was killed and six others were wounded when shells hit the coastal areas of Jaffna town on the night of Friday, August 14.

Shells were fired by Sri Lankan Armed Forces stationed in the islands off Jaffna at about 8-45 p. m. on Friday, August 10. The shells exploded in Navanthurai - Oddumadam area.

A young woman named Rajaratnam Kavitha was killed on the spot. A small child named Pathinathar Gavaskar (03) years was admitted to the Jaffna hospital in a critical condition.

Two other women and two men also received injuries. The people living in the area started moving out to other areas immediately for safety.

G. C. E. (A/L) - SPECIAL - 1990

Affected Student Applies to Supreme Court

A G. C. E. (A.L.) student from Jaffna who sat the Special August 1990 examination held in April, 1991 has presented an application to the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka under Article 126 of the Constitution against the infringement of his fundamental right to equality before the law.

The University Grant Commission and the Attorney-General have been made the 1st and 2nd Respondents respectively to the petition.

Mr. Rajadurai Surendran, a candidate who sat the August, 1990 G. C. E. (A/L) Special Examination held in April, 1991 has stated in his petition to the Supreme Court that he secured an aggregate of 276 marks at the said examination. He is entitled to apply for admission to the Engineering Course I.

Mr. Surendran states that the first respondent has decided to treat the special examination separately from the examination held in August, 1990 though the examination was not held in August, 1990 in the Northeast solely at the discretion of the examining authorities.

As a result, for example for Engineering I & II courses the cut-off marks for Colombo are 263 and 254 respectively but for Jaffna 290 and 285 respectively.

The Petitioner has stated that the criteria adopted by the 1st respondent in deciding two separate and distinct cut-off marks constitute a violation of the Petitioner's right to equality of treatment under the law.

The Petitioner has further stated that the decision to have separate cut-off marks has been done for extraneous reasons which are unfair and

discriminatory and confers an unfair advantage or benefit on those who sat the examination in 1990.

The Petitioner has stated that the Respondent's decision will lead to such contradictory and absurd results that a candidate who had qualified in August 1990 with a lower

aggregate would be preferred to a candidate with a higher aggregate in April, 1991 in selection ex-facie declared to be on the basis of merit.

Illustrating the point, the petitioner has stated that in the Trincomalee District where the two examinations were held the cut-off mark for August 1990 has been fixed at 226 and 263 for the special examination. For Kilinochchi, a district classified as "Educationally Disadvantaged" the cut-off marks for Engineering I and II are as high as 285 and 283 respectively.

The Petitioner has stated that wide disparity has been shown in the cut-off marks for the Engineering I and II. For Colombo, the marks are 263 and 254 respectively whereas for Jaffna they are 290 and 285. Statistics of previous years do not show such a wide disparity.

The Petitioner states that the 1st Respondent by its decision to treat the two examinations as separate is seeking to impose on the petitioner and those who sat for the special examination a disability or restriction to

which the candidates who sat the Regular examination were not made liable.

The Petitioner has prayed the Court for order directing the Respondent to make selection of candidates for admission to the University on the basis of the highest aggregate of marks in an integrated or consolidated list of candidates at both examination for 1990 ignoring the cut-off marks already published by the Respondent.

The Petitioner has also sought an Interim Order restraining the Respondent in finalising the selection for admission to the University for the Academic Year 1991/92 pending the determination of his petition.

Presidential Rule by Regulations

The Ceylon Mercantile and Industrial Workers' Union (CMU) has said that President Premadasa has maintained Presidential Rule by Regulations under a facade of democracy for the last three years.

In a letter addressed to Mr. R. Premadasa, the President, by the General Secretary of the CMU the Union states that provisions of the Public Security Ordinance have been invoked from 20th June, 1989, which enables the President to make regulations under it. Under the Constitution these regulations need no parliamentary approval even if they override any existing law. Parliamentary approval is necessary only for the proclamation of the Emergency. This has enabled the President to rule by Regulations under a facade of democracy for the last three years.

Emergency Regulations severely restricting basic de-

mocratic and trade union rights including the rights of public meeting and procession, the right of publication and workers' right have been prohibited. *None of these regulations has any relevance to the civil war in Northeast.*

The International Federation of Free Trade Unions (IFFTU) of which Mr. Thondaman's CWC is a member in a report on Sri Lanka has said that the President of Sri Lanka has used powers available to him under the

state of emergency to issue emergency regulations that restrict severely the exercise of basic trade union freedoms and particularly the right to strike. Under Regulation No. 1 of 1989 workers in an essential service or industry who strike are deemed to have terminated their employment contract. Essential services have been extended to cover banks, government departments, local authorities, transport, post and telecommunication, tea, rubber, coconut plantations, all export commodities, elect-

ricity and fuel supply thus denying the vast majority of workers the right to strike. This is in complete contravention of ILO Convention No. 98 on freedom of collective bargaining. Though Sri Lanka has endorsed this convention it has so far failed to implement it in law.

The CMU has further said that these matters have rained widespread international concern and calls upon President Ranasinghe Premadasa to make favourable response to have these regulations rescinded.

OUR READERS SAY

It is high time all Tamils assert themselves, shedding all differences among them, political or otherwise, and forge ahead for the battle of liberation and freedom and establishment of an independent state. The foreign rulers such as Portuguese, Dutch and British, who were earlier in the land were the cause for all this mess. The British for their administrative convenience formed a single administrative unit, indirectly a deceitful idea.

The Swedish Peace Mission, Quakers for Peace, the Catholic and other Christian Missions along with the Mission of the Buddhist clergy all fell on the rocks, as it were, in their earnest efforts to bring about a Peaceful Settlement to the Ethnic Problem. It is interesting to note that the last mission of the Buddhist Clergy to bring about peace, promised to come with

Ethnic Issue - Tamils Must Assert Themselves

a bigger group, have not come again this way. Why?

Recently in the House of Lords, one of the Lords suggested recommending a Universal Board for Study and analysis in the resolution of the Tamil problem with conditions to be placed before the Board. Be that as it may. It is better late than never for the Sri Lankan Govt. to tackle

the problem with the LTTE on behalf of the people, and work out a viable solution to the ethnic problem in keeping with the aspirations of the people. Procrastination either by the UNP or SLFP for political gains will not pay. This is the time for true statesmanship.

S. JAYARATNAM
Chavakacheheri.

Time Magazine's Assessment of Tamil Eelam Struggle

"In the third world, the dissolution of the empires gave birth to many new states whose borders had been drawn for the convenience of colonial administrators and enclosed peoples who had never got along with one another. That factor and jockeying among varied ethnic - religious groups for pieces of the old imperial turf, has been igniting secessionist wars ever since. The deadliest one within the past decade is the insurrection of the Hindu Tamils against the Buddhist Sinhalese in Sri Lanka."

Quoted from the cover story in the June Time Magazine -
Courtesy - Tamil Nation.

APT INDEED!

"Beyond this point, you travel at your own risk," reads an ominous sign board at a military check - post just outside Vavuniya. Ominous, yet apt. For beyond that lies Tiger country. Quite clearly, the Sri Lankan Government washes its hands off all responsibility for the security of persons travelling beyond. The sign-board is an official acknowledgement of the fact that the jurisdiction of the government ends there.

- Quoted from Indian Sunday Observer.
Courtesy: Tamil Nation

Battle for Jaffna

Mangala Munasinghe is the Chairman of the Parliamentary Select Committee. His wife is a Tamil. His 'dowry house' is stated to be at Nallur, Jaffna. It is reported that Mr. Munasinghe used to make tacit inquiries about his dowry house in Jaffna from those who go to see him from Jaffna. Mr. Munasinghe's dowry house at Jaffna is quite safe but it is his country that is persisting to continue in the path of bloodshed.

The Parliamentary Select Committee is a mere rumour. None of its members has the guts to lay down even the preliminaries for a solution. It is stated that the Opposition parties are set to forestall any attempt by President Premadasa to bring about peace. Other sources say that a neighbouring country is also behind the Opposition parties in their attempt to thwart President Premadasa's moves for a peaceful solution.

Political observers say that the changes made by the President in the top wrung of the army in order to stabilise himself, has weakened the troops at the war front. The army losses this year and their recent setbacks have been the worst so far. Thus there has been no progress in the war front nor in peace moves. How is the President going to act?

The Army believes that after Balavegaya II they have pushed the Tigers into a bottleneck. They are also aware the siege of the peninsula is dependent on the monsoon. Therefore they will plan their next move before the rainy season commences. Their plan is to move into Jaffna before September. There is nothing to show that they have abandoned this plan. The fight for Jaffna should therefore commence before the monsoonal rains. With the onset of the rains, all the open spaces will be water-logged. In that event, the tanks which are their backbone and strength will have to move through marshy lands. At the time of purchase of the tanks it was reported that they could move even through water. But the battle for Jaffna is a momentous and vital one and will the Army treat this as a testing field as far their tanks are concerned?

Battle for Jaffna, as is being said by military spokesmen and circles in Colombo, is not going to be a war that will engulf the entire Peninsula, defeat the Tigers and establish a civilian administration. Instead, the army will initially try to capture a strategic

position. Jaffna is supposed to be the nerve centre of the Tamil Liberation struggle. The Army believes that a big blow inflicted here will weaken the Tamil Liberation Struggle. The Battle for Jaffna has always been exciting and the focus of greater attention the world over. Jaffna had earlier been attacked twice. The first was the 'Operation Liberation' and the second 'Operation Pavan'. In both attacks, it may be observed that the objective was not to attack the entire Peninsula and wrest the entire land. The initial target was to capture a strategic place. In the 'Operation Liberation', it was Vadamarachy. In the 'Operation Pavan', it was

Nilanthan

Jaffna Town. Observers in Colombo have said that if the Indians had not intervened, the army would have come up to Jaffna town. But the Army Commander, Cyril Ranatunge had told President Jayewardene that even if strategic places could be captured, they could not be maintained in continuous control. He has told that there was not enough army personnel for that purpose.

In this regard there has been difference of opinion among some Junior Officers (Denzil Kobekadduwa, Vijaya Wimalaratne?) and some Senior Commanders. They wanted to continue the war. It is said that three reasons were adduced by President Jayewardene in support of Accord with Rajiv. One is the opinion expressed by Gen. Cyril Ranatunge. This information is found in the book, 'Politics of Terrorism-Sri Lanka Experience' written by Sinha Ranatunge.

Indians thought that they could capture Jaffna Town in three or four days. Their intelligence unit 'RAW' was of the same view but the war lasted for more than three days. Suriya Narayana in his book 'The Peace Trap' has commented on this view. Why could not they capture Jaffna Town in three days? To this question an official of the Indian External Affairs Ministry has stated that if the Air Force had been used, it could have happened.

I. P. K. F. Commander, Depinder Singh planned to capture Jaffna Town in four days. This is found in his book 'PKF in Jaffna'. But beyond the calculations of all, it was only after a continuous fight for twelve days that Jaffna Town fell.

It is generally believed that the Battle for Jaffna will be a battle for Jaffna Town. The Jaffna Town which is being safeguarded by the emblems of the ICRC is not a business centre. In actual fact it is a medical centre (Hospital). Army might think that by capturing the Teaching Hospital, it could deprive the Tigers of medical facilities. But before such an attack it should withdraw the Security Zone Pact agreed upon with the ICRC. Knowledgeable circles say that with prior notice, a time limit could be fixed when the ICRC could give up the Security Zone. Already the Tigers have accused the Government of a breach of agreement regarding Security Zone without prior notice in the Senthankulam area. But Jaffna Town being an area which has been the centre of attraction of the outside world, it will be a difficult and complex problem for the Government to break International Rules. If, however, they are determined to capture Jaffna Town, they should definitely recall the experiences during the fight for the Jaffna Fort. During the fight for the Jaffna Fort, the battle front the Army opened from Mandativu through Pannai causeway, did not give them the desired success. They could not continue to secure and defend the Jaffna Fort. For the battle of the Jaffna Town, it will be necessary to open several battle fronts simultaneously. There are three possible entries to Jaffna Town. One is from the South of the Town, viz: the Pannai Lagoon. The other is on the South East of the Town, disembarking troops from the sea in the coastal area of Ariyalai East and then

proceeding towards Jaffna Town. The third is to the West of the Town, landing at Thiruvadinalai and moving through Ponnalai, Araly and Pommaively.

Pannai sea being a lagoon is a natural armour to Jaffna Town. Even the sea off Ariyalai East is devoid of facilities for an amphibian landing. In addition, their movement will be restricted to a narrow coastal belt. In such an eventuality, the army will have to move past the guns of Tigers from the houses of the occupied area along the narrow coastal strip. Today the army has been able to ensure success only in the wide open spaces.

Army sources might tend to believe that moving from the West of Jaffna Town will be more advantageous to their security. They could also think that the deep sea off Thiruvadinalai will facilitate a naval landing of troops. They will also be helped by a continuous unfettered stretch of open space away from occupied

area in the West of the Town. In addition to this open space, a continuous open tract (Ponnalai, Araly, Pommaively and Kakaively) lies near the army controlled areas of Kayts and Leyden Islands which will facilitate immediate despatch of relief supplies to the army. The army might think in terms of making victory doubly sure by opening a front South in the Pannai lagoon and moving from the West towards the Town.

Whatever it is the final decision will be left in the hands of the politicians who may conclude that the only way to break the military and political deadlock is to attack Jaffna. Being in Colombo, they could proclaim that this is the final battle. President Jayewardene also said during 'Operation Liberation' that this is fight to finish'. This is, however, not going to be the final battle but the beginning of the battle. This is the forerunner to all the future battles of vengeance. After this the Tamils will not entertain any doubts or expectations of peace. The Sinhalese at a later stage will have to regret for not having solved the problem within the Island of Sri Lanka.

- Courtesy : Eelanatham

Jaffna Y.M.C.A. Annual General Meeting

The 102nd Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Y.M.C.A. will be held on Saturday 22nd August, 1992 at 9.30 a. m. in the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

The programme for the day will be as follows:

9.30 a. m.

Annual General Meeting.

11.00 a.m.

Unveiling of Plaque and Thanksgiving Service.

12.30 p.m.

Fellowship Lunch.

SPORTS

Football

In a veterans match (Over 40) played at Ariyalai, St. Antony's beat Singing Fish by 2-1. Mr. Thambirajah controlled the game.

Cricket

At the same venue, Ariyalai Club beat Jolly Stars by 42 runs.

Grasshoppers beat Kokuvil (B) by 27 runs in a low scoring match.

REHABILITATION OR COLONISATION?

The Government controlled Daily News of August 5, 1992 carried a front page news under heading "North-East families short of basic needs - call for NGO help". The news contained, inter alia, the following: "Help with jungle clearing is required in and around the resettled villages of Kanniya, Alaakeray Upparu, Kandalakadu, Milawewa, Kuchchaveli and Colony 9 of the Tambalaganuwa AGA Division." Ignoring the addition of depletion of last letters in any Tamil names (Tampalakam becoming Tambalaganuwa for example) to make them appear Sinhala, one is tempted to ask why there should be deforestation of villages? Have all these villages become overgrown with jungles and are no more villages but jungles to necessitate jungle clearing. The truth of the matter is that jungle lands adjoining or around even these Tamil villages are to be colonised with Sinhalese. That is the simple meaning. It is not 're-settlement' but 'new settlements' of Sinhalese in Tamil areas.

The last para in the news lets the cat out of the bag. NGOs wishing to provide assistance have been asked to contact Brig. Lawrie Fernando, Additional Secretary, Civil Security at the Ministry of Defence. Who is in charge of rehabilitation? Ministry of Rehabilitation or Defence Ministry? Civilian Officers or Army Brigadiers? Foreign NGOs please note that Sinhala colonisation takes place under pretext of rehabilitation in the Northeast.

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VOL: 2 Sunday 16th August 1992 ISSUE: 44

REALIZE HARD FACTS

The mere fact that President Premadasa had been speaking at a public meeting after the news of the killing at Kayts of his top army officers and the meeting itself had started with the observance of two minutes silence in salutation of the dead officers does not absolve him of the responsibility to speak with greater restraint and caution.

He had told his audience at Kalutura that he will not allow the nation to be divided. This is how Sinhala leaders have always beaten the communal trumpet.

Way back in 1957 when Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam entered into a Pact with Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, the UNP of which Mr. R. Premadasa is the leader today, carried out an utterly venomous communal campaign under the guidance of Mr. J. R. Jayawardhene.

The UNP even printed maps depicting areas which Mr. Bandaranaike had colluded with Mr. Chelvanayakam to hand over to the Tamils.

Mr. Chelvanayakam at that time was not demanding a separate state. He was asking for the creation of a Tamil state within a federal Union. Strangely all the Sinhala leaders without exception called federalism division. What is tragic about the whole thing is that Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike himself had advocated federalism even before grant of independence. But, even that same Mr. Bandaranaike also called federalism division when the Tamils advocated it. Federalism if advocated by Sinhalese would be unity but if advocated by Tamils it would be division!

One need not go far to seek a reason for this inherent inconsistency in Sinhala thinking. The British colonial masters had given to the Sinhalese the right to rule the Tamils which they never enjoyed before. So none of the Sinhalese leaders were prepared to part with even a portion of the gift presented to them by British colonialism.

Frustrated at every point and after the illegal assumption of power by the Sinhalese by the promulgation of the 1972 constitution even Mr. Chelvanayakam abandoned federalism and advocated the restoration and reconstitution of Tamil Eelam.

Tamil Eelam struggle is going on. It was peaceful at the beginning but when Sinhala imperialism sought to crush it militarily in the Tamil country itself there was no alternative for the Tamil youths except to take to arms for defensive purposes.

The top brass of the Sinhala Army and Navy had not been killed in Sinhala Rata. They have been killed in a part of Eelam forcefully occupied by them. The sons of the soil of Kayts are living as refugees and displaced persons elsewhere but an alien imperial army is occupying their land by force.

Why should Sinhala soldiers or Tamils die? Surely if the Sinhala Army is withdrawn from Tamil Eelam there will be no occasion for the LTTE to strain their guns. Thereafter the Government and LTTE can sit and talk over schemes by which both peoples can unite to solve common problems - in stead of talking of one nation when there are two nations - the difference being that one is with a State and the other is without it.

Eelam Tamils are not willing to allow their country to be divided or ruled by the Sinhalese - Nor do they seek any share in the governance of Sinhala Rata.

OVER 586 SINHALA SOLDIERS KILLED

Viduthalai Puligal (Liberation Tigers) the LTTE organ in its July - August issue says that between 15-4-92 and 8-8-92 over 586 Sri Lankan soldiers have been killed and over 340 weapons recovered.

The article in the paper further reads:-

By a Gazette notification dated 26th March, 1992 the Joint Operations Command (JOC) was abolished by President R. Premadasa.

A new Joint Security Forces (JSF) was installed in its place consisting of the three armed forces' commanders and the Inspector General of Police (IGP).

The JSF Head Office was opened at an auspicious hour in Colombo on 15-4-92. Thereafter the service com-

manders went over to Anuradhapura Maha Bodhi to get Buddhist blessings to carry on the war against the Tamils.

The JSF draw up various military plans. It was decided to start battlefronts in Mullaitivu, Thondamannar, Tellipalai, Mannar and Vavuniya.

In fact many operations were undertaken under code names such as Greenbelt 3, Balavegaya - 2, Whirlwind and Sathbala.

The JSF claimed that after April 15, it killed over 1380

Tigers and lost 426 men. The fact is otherwise. During the period 15-4-92 to 8-8-92 the Sinhala armed forces lost over 586 men including Maj. General Denzil Kobbekaduwa and Brig. Vijaya Wimalaratne. Only 258 Tiger fighters died and not 1380 as the Government claimed. But the Sinhala forces killed more number of Tamil civilians during this period. In all 272 Civilian Tamils were killed.

During this period the Tigers recovered from the Sri Lankan forces over 340 weapons including 300 automatic rifles, 25 Light Machine Guns and other sophisticated weapons.

Judge Orders Suspension of Prohibition Order

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam have filed application before the Unlawful Activities Prevention Tribunal in New Delhi and the Tribunal has ordered the suspension of the operation of the order proscribing the LTTE in India.

It is learnt that Mr. Lawrence Thillagar of the International Secretariat of the LTTE filed petition by a

next-friend in the Delhi Tribunal.

The judge who heard the petition postponed further hearing for August 25.

It is learnt that the LTTE has in its petition described itself as an armed group involved in war with the government of Sri Lanka but has denied engaging itself in any unlawful activities in India.

J. R. ATTACKS PREMA

Mr. J. R. Jayawardhene, former President, said in an interview to the Australian Radio that the death of top Sinhala soldiers is the consequence of sending away

the Indian army hurriedly.

Mr. Jayawardhene, in this interview further said that it was possible to capture any Tamil area militarily but it was not possible to retain it. This was demonstrated in 1987 during Operation Liberation. The army suffered heavy casualties at Nelliady.

It was to avoid the death of Sinhala soldiers he called in the Indian Army. The death of top Sinhala soldiers is the consequence of hurriedly sending out the Indian army.

Mr. Jayawardhene further complained that the LTTE won a diplomatic victory over the Premadasa Government by deceiving the Government and sending away the Indian Army.

SUPER SONIC JETS BOMB NAVATKULY

Pregnant Mother Killed Many Injured

Two Sri Lankan Supersonic Jet Planes dropped eight bombs at Navatkuli on the early morning of Monday, August 10. A pregnant

woman was killed on the spot.

Around 6.30 a.m. on Monday, August 10, the roaring sound of jet planes were heard and within seconds two jet planes were seen bombing Navatkuli. Eight bombs were dropped by the two planes. One of the bombs did not explode and it has been recovered by the LTTE.

Returned...

(Continuation from Page 1)

restore peace by baton charging and firing in the air. Some reports said that some Ministers were injured when stones were hurled at them.

In the North the people showed intense appreciation of the LTTE's successful attack. A report from Trincomalee said that some twenty Tamils were arrested in Palaiyootru in Trincomalee by the Army because China crackers were exploded by Tamils on receipt of the news of the successful land-mine attack which removed the entirety of the Northern Command Structure.

A young pregnant woman named Sinnathurai Eeswary died on the spot. Her husband and three children have been admitted with serious injuries at the Jaffna hospital. Two other villagers were also injured and admitted to hospital.

A number of civilian dwellings have also been badly damaged. Trees have been broken and uprooted.

Policeman Killed

A Sri Lankan Policeman was killed by the LTTE at Batticaloa on Thursday, August 6, whilst on patrol duty.

The Policemen were proceeding on push bicycles from the Batticaloa Railway Station towards Periya Uppodai.

The LTTE also recovered his weapons and some ammunition from the dead policeman's possession.