

# HOT SPRING

Vol. 1

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No. 3

Reports have been received that Tamil Refugees held a protest demonstration opposite the I. M. F. Building where the aid to Sri Lanka Consortium Countries met to discuss aid to Sri Lanka on the 26th Sep. The reports further state that Sinhalese residing in France too joined the demonstration - demanding that aid be not given to Sri Lanka because of the human rights violation in the Island.

It is reported that representatives of the World Bank and aid giving countries (Continued on Page 4)

## 7 DAY OLD ORPHAN VICTIM OF SRI LANKAN BOMBERS

# STORY OF "KINGMIRACLE"

(By our special Correspondent)

After the battle for the Jaffna Fort was over on the 26th September, the citizens of Jaffna Town and the suburban villages were happily relieved of months of anxiety, tension and fear and were returning slowly to the realization of normal living. But this process of return to normalcy was not to last long.

On the 10th of October again four Sri Lankan Air Force planes were sighted over Jaffna Town and the suburban villages around 9.30 a. m. They roamed all over the skies in this region. The people though panicky did not expect the bombers to bomb again as the Army had left the Fort. But this was not to be and suddenly as the bombers dived at various places to drop the bombs - the people in those areas ran for shelter under the air raid shelters constructed by them.

But poor Sivapakiam of Kondavil could not. She had only seven days before given birth to her second child. "Usually Sivapakiam and family run to a nearby temple for shelter when bombers are sighted. But that day she could not. She had given birth to a child just seven days earlier."

She was a Hindu and Hindus strictly observe religious rules of ablution. She would not go to a temple till after ablution ceremony was performed. She had to wait for sixteen

days for the Brahmin priest to come and perform the ceremony before she could enter the precincts of a temple.

She was living with her family in a rented out house just outside the Kondavil Rural Dispensary which itself is situated in a lane.

because her grand uncle assures me that Sivapakiam was not deaf - though she is now dead.

Her neck was severed from her body and she lay dead there instantly.

Sivapakiam (35) was married and living with her husband Rajaratnam Varatharajah (37) who was

There were a number of people collected there. He could not find his nephew Rajaratnam or his children.

Intercepted another of his nephew, the deceased Varatharajah's younger brother: "When I also rushed to my brother's house, one young man in LTTE uniform ordered me to pick up a child there which was soaked

children. In the meantime he had made arrangements to send the news of the tragedy to the aged parents of Sivapakiam who were living at Thirunelvely whose house had earlier been damaged by aerial attack though they themselves escaped injury.

At the Manipay Hospital he found his nephew Rajaratnam Varatharajah minus his one leg and one arm, and had also sustained injury in his eye. R. Varatharajah's elder child, Yatheeswaran (2) was also lying at the hospital with a leg and hand amputated. He had been disembowelled as a result of an abdominal injury. The new born child was also lying in Hospital with minor injuries on the buttocks, legs and shoulder. This child was discharged the next day after treatment. Kanagalingam Thiagarajah was relieved that his nephew and children had escaped death and rushed back to make the funeral arrangements of Sivapakiam.

In the meantime Sivapakiam's aged parents had requested that the body of (Continued on Page 4)



Picture of infant orphan King Mircle taken at Moolai Hospital.

A picture of the damaged house where the family lived. The spot where Sivapakiam was seated with the infant in her lap is shown distinctly.

There are houses of ordinary civilians in the lane. Bombers had come and gone before but no bomber had ever bombed the area where she was living. Probably that fact must have also emboldened her to stay where she was. But this time it was not as usual.

Suddenly a bomber dived and emitted a bomb which fell just on the ground between her house and the western boundary wall of her premises.

Sivapakiam was seated on the verandah of her house with her seven day old son in her lap. She did not know anything except that she heard a blasting sound. This is of course conjecture

employed as a mechanic at the CTB Depot at Kondavil. He had earlier borne a son aged two and her second child was just seven days old. This time too a son.

The family was living in their rented out house when the tragedy occurred. At the time when Sivapakiam died her husband was also somewhere there within the same premises and so too was their first child Yatheeswaran. No one is alive to day to enlighten anybody on these matters.

Inquiries revealed that a certain Kanagalingam Thiagarajah himself a mechanic, lived close to the house where the tragedy occurred and could throw some light on the tragic happening of the day. When I went to his house he was there with his wife and five daughters.

He is the maternal uncle of husband - Rajaratnam Varatharajah. He himself was at his own house at the time of the tragedy. After the bombers had left Kondavil after finishing their errand of death and destruction, he rushed to the house where his nephew lived. He could find only the mortal remains of Sivapakiam in the heavily damaged house.

in blood. I was shocked and horrified but the order came a second time rather sternly and I immediately picked up the child. I was ordered to get on to the pillion with the child in hand and the motor-bike speeded towards the direction of the Manipay Hospital. Only after going a distance I realized I was carrying my brother's seven day old child. I told the motorcyclist that there was life in the child as there was movement of the limbs"

Kanagalingam Thiagarajah (56) told me he made arrangements to have the dead body of Sivapakiam taken to his own house. "The LTTE boys helped to dress the deceased woman. Her face was partially blown off and the boys used locks of hair from the deceased woman to cover the missing part of the face and the body was handed over to me. In the meantime I learnt that my nephew Rajaratnam Varatharajah and his elder child, Yatheeswaran, had been taken to the hospital for treatment"

After taking Sivapakiam's dead body to his own house, Kanagalingam Thiagarajah told me that he left for the Manipay Hospital to see his injured nephew and his two

## E. E. C. STRICTURE TO SRI LANKA

The European Economic Community has taken up cudgels with the Government of Sri Lanka. The stricture is contained in a joint note signed by the twelve countries in the E.E.C. handed over at the Foreign Ministry Office in Colombo on 24th October.

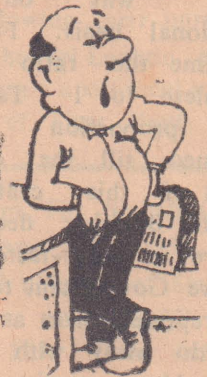
The E.E.C. has expressed its regrets over the violation of human rights in Sri Lanka, the bombing of thickly populated civilian areas, the use of excessive force for restoration of order and the free movement of armed murder squads in the Island.

The E.E.C. has called upon the Government of Sri Lanka

to forthwith stop the free movement of murder squads.

The E.E.C. note also warns the Government of Sri Lanka that the E.E.C. aid in terms of money and technical aid for development will be stopped if these injustices continue.

## Musings of Mr. Meddle



Ranjan Wijeratne has denied the charges of human rights violations in Sri Lanka made by the European Economic Community (EEC) News

Bless the boy! He has restrained himself! Though he knows that the EEC is also a terrorist organisation like the Amnesty International to talk of human rights violations in Sri Lanka, he knows even better that he should restrain himself to get the aid!



*The People's Forum, Jaffna, contends that the Government of Sri Lanka has no legitimacy over the North East. This is Part II of the Forum's memorandum.*

*Part I has already been serialised in the previous two issues.*

### Legitimacy of Sri Lanka over North and East.

The configuration of the Island into a single political unit is the result of a British Fiat decided upon without any consultation with the people. Such configuration was solely for the benefit of British Imperial authorities.

This Devonshire formula operated in respect of the Legislative Council of 1924 to 1931.

The Britisher could not have failed to get alerted to the nationalist agitation which swept neighbouring India from the early twenties like a tornado. Britain

Britain ignored the demands of the Tamils for constitutional safeguards, checks and balance in the process of transfer of power to the people. Britain deliberately forgot its earlier policy of regarding the Island as composed of more than one nation; it assumed that a homogenous population inhabited the Island and imposed territorial representation and the Westminster pattern of Constitution when transferring power to the people. Of course Britain nursed the fond illusion that Ceylon

day forming the Government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people. This refinement of the Lincoln definition of democracy has vast significance; it cuts across both horizontal and vertical differences among the population. The impression created was that thence forward he was regarding himself as a Ceylonese and not as a Sinhalese. He was totally opposed to any downgrading of the English language. Any one viewing the situation at that time - the Britisher in particular-assumed

But in point of fact in less than a decade the Sinhala politicians developed a collective ego reflecting racio-religious fundamentalism and enacted the Sinhala Only Act. When the Tamils protested there ensued serious racial violence against them with the connivance of the Government in power. The agitation for Sinhala Only legislation proceeded for a few years and this agitation among the Sinhalese brought to the front a political demand among the Tamils which

## LEGITIMACY CRISIS IN NORTH - EAST

### — A PRELUDE —

Sir Hugh Cleghorn assessed the situation in Ceylon at the time the British took over control from the Dutch, as follows:-

"Two different nations, from a very ancient period, have divided between them the possession of the Island; the Sinhalese inhabiting the interior in its Southern and Western parts from the river Wallouwe to Chilaw, and the Malabars who possess the Northern and Eastern Districts. These two nations differ entirely in their religion, language and manners."

The above minute was supported by a map of the Island called the Arrow-Smith map.

Until 1833 the Britisher maintained the administration of the Tamil areas distinct and separate from that of the Sinhala areas. It was in 1833 that the unification of the administration of the whole Island was effected, in order to cut down to size the protesting Kandyan nobles in an all-Island context.

A Legislative Council was established and representation therein, (by nomination) was on a proportional basis. For a long time the ratio was 2 Sinhalese to 1 Tamil. This proportion was maintained till the early twenties of this century. Later the Britisher decided to give a fore-taste of Executive Government to the elected representatives as well as to do away with the century-old practice of balanced representation in the legislature.

The system of proportional representation of 2:1 between Sinhalese and Tamils was replaced in the early twenties by the Devonshire formula of balanced representation which enunciated that the representation in the legislature should not allow any single community to be in a position to out-vote all the others combined.

regarded Ceylon as the premier Crown colony and was very keen to insulate and immunize Ceylon, from the nationalistic wave sweeping in India. A fore-taste of executive power is the surest guarantee against a subjugated people turning into defiant nationalistic aspirations.

Very little by way of constitutional advance was conceded to Ceylon for almost a century. The Ceylonese also did not put forward in any emphatic form a demand for constitutional advances until the Ceylon National Congress was founded in 1919. Of course the idea of a Ceylon National Congress was inspired by the massive movement in India under the same name.

Britain had every reason to assume that the Tamils in Ceylon would bring political demand in the Island within the vertex of the Indian nationalistic agitation. Consequently the Britisher inevitably chose to minimise the say the Tamils would have in the politics of Ceylon and favour the Sinhalese whose empire loyalty was not in doubt. Pakeman once a Professor at the University of Ceylon in his book on Ceylon published in London, contrasts the Indian attitude reflected in the Quit India resolution of 1942 as well as the action of some sections of the Indian Army turning over to the Japanese with the unstinted co-operation afforded by a Sinhala Only Board of Ministers to Britain's war effort in channelling the entirety of the supplies of Ceylon (even by resorting to slaughter tapping of rubber trees) under bulk-purchase agreements entered into at rock bottom prices prevailing in the thirties, in pleading for priority to Ceylon in the matter of granting independence. Pakeman was also a nominated member of the State Council to represent British interests. Pakeman's view is representative of the attitude of British authorities. To cut short the narration,

would be a model for an Empire loyal coloured British Dominion. The first two Prime Ministers of Ceylon chose to be privy counsellors and the first Ceylonese Governor General pleaded in London to regard Ceylon as a little bit of England.

Nevertheless in drawing up the Dominion Constitution the British authorities and the Sinhala ministers agreed to introduce a non-discrimination Clause which gave powers to the Parliament to make laws for good Government, peace and security and specifically denied Parliament the capacity to make laws which are discriminatory in favour of or adverse to any one community without equally affecting all the communities. Apart from such a provision the first Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake, the then undisputed leader of the Sinhalese, gave a solemn undertaking on the floor of the House that no harm would befall the Tamils by their joining with the Sinhalese in working the new constitution. In point of fact his deeds and words around the time when Ceylon secured independence gave the impression that he had turned a new leaf, abandoned his racial thinking of the past and developing into a mature Statesman. He not only retained the ties with the Crown but also saw to it that the Privy Council remained the Apex of the Judicial system. Even after Dominion Status judges were recruited from the Commonwealth and a Britisher was appointed Chairman of the Public Services Commission. There were several other features associated with the transfer of power that were calculated to inspire confidence among the Tamils that changes after independence would only be evolutionary and that the value system received from Britain would continue to prevail. In fact D.S. Senanayake, when he took the Oath as Prime Minister announced from the Dalada Maligawa, the principal seat of Buddhist worship, that he was that

that with the grant of Dominion Status the Sinhala leaders adopted a more responsible view. It was generally felt that the Sinhala public thought along the same line as the leaders. With the acquisition of power, it was felt the greater sense of responsibility, objectivity and sobriety characterized the thinking of the Sinhalese leaders and the people. Tamil members of Parliament who were in the House responded to the gesture of D. S. Senanayake abandoned their earlier requests for constitutional safeguards, trusted that the ethnic majority would not masquerade as a political majority to the detriment of the Tamils, and voted for the acceptance of the New Constitution.

The circumstances under which the Dominion of Ceylon took shape and the specific provisions in relation to non-discrimination by Article 29 of the constitution clearly make the Dominion of Ceylon a conditional polity. The Tamil Congress the only political party for the Tamils at that time put forward the election plank of responsive co-operation at the General Elections of 1947. It meant that they would co-operate with the Sinhalese in working the constitution in response to their being treated as fellow citizens by the ethnic majority the Sinhalese. The Tamil Congress had a sweeping victory in 1947 on this election plank. Shortly afterwards the Tamil Congress associated itself with the Government and for all appearances gave the impression that the Sinhalese treated the Tamils with a sense of fellowship. The specific provision for non-discrimination in the constitution as well as the attendant circumstances which prevailed at the time the Dominion polity of Ceylon was created made it a conditional polity, i.e., the Constituent minority group, the Tamils, came into the polity on the understanding that the conditions would not be violated.

crystallized in the political party called Tamil Arasu Kaduchi (the name literally meant government of the Tamils, by the Tamils, for the Tamils) sweeping the General Elections in 1956. This party was led by Chelvanayakam. After the Sinhala Only Act was enacted Bandaranaike the then Prime Minister entered into negotiations with Chelvanayakam and what was known as Banda-Chelva pact was signed only to be abrogated. Bandaranaike was forced to tear off in the presence of the Bhikkus themselves the very pact which he signed with Chelvanayakam. The tearing off of the pact was followed by serious racial violence against the Tamils over a wide geographical area. Timely action by the Governor General Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, a Christian, prevented the genocidal attack from deteriorating into uncontrollable dimensions. Sir Oliver hurriedly collected the Tamil victims into refugee camps, commandeered cargo boats in the Colombo harbour and shipped the Tamil victims to the North and East for safety. These developments clearly show that the ethnic majority violated the assurances and conditions which formed the bedrock of the conditional polity of the Dominion of Ceylon.

The racist Sinhala politicians proceeded with a much deeper and more subtle move. They wanted to do away with the very article in the Constitution providing for non-discrimination. But some opinions expressed by the Privy Council in certain cases revealed the implications of Article 29. It was an entrenched clause which cannot be amended or repealed by the Parliament. The Parliament was really not sovereign: the the constitution was really the sovereign entity. The subtle move planned was to scrap the very polity of the Dominion, create a brand new polity called the Republic of Sri Lanka and in the

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# HOT SPRING

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## Presidential Hopes for the Dawn of A New Era

President Premadasa speaking at a meeting at Haputale after a ceremony there had stated certain matters which are of interest to us.

He has amongst other things optimistically predicted the dawn of a new era very soon. He has also expressed his concern at the sufferings the people in North-East are subjected to and asserted that all problems could be sorted out by the democratic process.

No one will grudge President Premadasa entertaining optimistic hopes of the dawn of a new era but as everyone would agree the sufferings of the people of the North-East must end and democracy realised in practice as pre-requisites for the attainment of the President's hopes.

Democracy is the fundamental concept underlying the art of government in modern times as it indeed had been in the civilised ancient world too, as in the Greek City States. However, democracy is often distorted especially in South Asia and we had occasion to hear an illustrious parliamentarian - the late Professor C. Suntharalingam, an ex-IP for the Vavuniya constituency - calling Ceylon democracy a fraudocracy in parliament itself.

At seven Parliamentary general elections since 1956, the people of the North-East by the exercise of their democratic right to vote opted to exercise their right of self-determination due to them as a people but this was denied to them at the altar of Buddha - Sinhala Unity and Buddha - Sinhala Sovereignty. As a matter of fact, these people found further inroads made into their rights by every succeeding government that came into power in spite of their opposition.

When the Tamils protested completely peacefully performing Satyagraha as in 1956 under the leadership of late Mr. S.J.V. Chelvanayakam opposite parliament not only were the Satyagrahis assaulted by thugs but Tamils going about in various parts of the Colombo city on their own pursuits were assaulted. Sinhala colonists settle in the Tamil territory of Amparai set upon the Tamils there and communal rioting took place there. Thereafter in 1958, 1961, 1972, 1977, 1980 and in 1983, Sinhala hoodlums and Sinhala armed forces and police personnel set upon the Tamils. After 1983, the tactics only seem to have changed by confining death and destruction to the Tamil homeland instead of everywhere.

If the people are sovereign as stated in the 1978 Constitution too, the verdict of the Tamil people must be respected. Instead of accepting the peoples' verdict and giving effect to democracy, the successive governments which came to power utilised the state power to make a mockery of democracy and perpetuate the rule by one people over another people resulting in the sufferings of all peoples. Few can now argue that this island is not composed of peoples but only of people.

Once the Sinhalese and Tamils begin to live side by side each sovereign in his own right in his domain hardly better unity can be achieved by other means.

The amalgam of peoples remaining as a relic of British colonial rule has caused the sufferings of people in the North-East over which President Premadasa is concerned.

We have often heard people talking eloquently that the British imperialists followed a policy of "Divide and Rule" - though to us the fact seems otherwise - and that the Sinhalese and the Tamils lived as friends earlier in their island home for thousands of years. Why can't we try to live in peace completely releasing ourselves from the remnant structures of a colonial past?

We would wish to reiterate that President Premadasa's hopes of the dawn of a new era are bound to succeed by the recognition of the democratic rights of the Tamil people and their sovereignty without the least damage or loss to Sinhala sovereignty, unity or the democratic rights of the Sinhalese.

## Our Readers Say:

# Land Grabbing in Trincomalee

I read with interest the news item under caption "When came Maha Divulwewa A. G. A.'s Division" appearing in the issue of 'Hot Spring' dated 21.10.1990

You have exposed perhaps another subtle attempt by a chauvinistic Baudha-Sinhala Government to change the demographic pattern of the Tamil territory in the Island.

The Divisional Revenue Officers then were always chosen on the basis of the language of the area to which these Revenue Officers would be posted. It is a fact that there were no Sinhalese Divisional Revenue Officers in the whole of the Trincomalee District - a predominantly Tamil area - before the grant of independence in 1948 or even for years thereafter. It was very much later in the late sixties or

seventies that the Government started creating new Sinhala A. G. A.'s Divisions out of the old Tamil Divisions. This was done by an administrative fiat and without much ado and the Tamils found the creation of Sinhalese territorial divisions from and out of Tamil lands a fait accompli.

For the benefit of your readers I may point out that the Government has created four Sinhala A.G.A. Divisions in Trincomalee District viz: Morawewa, Gomarankadawela, Kantalai and Seruvila. Four, where there was none!! Together these four Divisions, appropriate a total of 456 square miles.

Land Grabbing does not end there. A further total of 79 square miles of territory from the Trincomalee District which includes the old villages of Thennamaravady, Pulmoddai and Parana Mada-

wachchiya in the Kaddukulam Pattu East Division of Trincomalee had been arbitrarily handed over to the Government Agent Anuradhapura for purposes of administration. This was again done by administrative fiat to enable the Sinhala Government Anuradhapura Agent of Anuradhapura District to select Sinhalese colonists for settlement in the Padavikulam (Padaviya) area within Tamil territory. Having thus selected Sinhalese colonists for settlement in Tamil area and retaining the administrative control in the hands of the Government Agent of Anuradhapura the Government of course keeps these areas within the Trincomalee Electoral Districts. The political motivation is far too obvious to need any explanation at all. Altogether now a total of 535 sq. miles area has been grabbed out of a total land area of 1010 sq. miles in the Trincomalee District leaving only 475 sq. miles for the Tamils and the Muslims.

- S. Sundaramoorthy  
Jaffna.

## Area 100 Square Miles - Security Forces Camps Over - 50

The Thampalakaman A. G. A.'s Division is one of the nine Divisions in the Trincomalee District. It comprises a land area of 100 square miles and the population during 1980 in this Division was 20,000.

The Thampalakamam village is reputed to be the granary of the District with large tracts of fertile paddy lands surrounding the village. The Thampalakamam Koneswarar Temple draws large number of Hindu devotees as it was built to consecrate a few deities carried for safety by Brahmin priests who were fleeing from the Trincomalee town when the Portuguse, having captured Trincomalee proceeded to destroy the

ancient Koneswarar Temple and build thereat a Fort, now called the Fort Frederick.

There are over thirty Tamil villages and over twenty Muslim villages in the Thampalakamam A. G. A.'s Division at present. The Sri Lankan Security Forces are spread over all these areas with over 50 camps and security forces posts. There are over 41 Army Camps 3 Navy Camps, 3 Air Force Camps and about 10 Police Stations and Check Points.

Over 50 Security Forces Camps for surveillance of an area of 100 square miles; A clear indication of military rule and military subjugation of the people.

In spite of the large number of Security Forces Camps to restore law, order and

normalcy, over 5000 of the villagers themselves are crammed in the five refugee camps at Paddy Stores, Kinniya, Clappenberg Refugee Camp at Vellaimanal in China Bay, Parameshwara Vidyalayam, Kantalai and also at Saleema, Masa, Al-Aksa Vidyalayams at Kinniya where Muslim refugees are accommodated. They were all at their houses minding their own business and following their pursuits before the Sri Lankan Army came down upon them under pretext of Tiger Hunt.

## Legitimacy...

(Continuation of Page 2)

process liquidate the non discrimination clause contained in Article 29. Only thus the racist Sinhala politicians could liberate themselves from the shades of good government, peace and security' and non-discrimination embodied in Article 29 of the Dominion Constitution. This became a compelling necessity because, although the Tamil politicians connived at the Sinhala Only Act, the Tamil youths in the public Service collected funds and launched a litigation chal-

lenging the Sinhala Only Act. The government sought to obstruct the legal action by raising technical objections. But the Tamil youths in the public Service surmounted the technical hurdles erected and the threat of the privy Council making a ruling to the effect that the Sinhala Only Act was ultra vires became very real. Hence Article 29 had to be liquidated. In fact the Sinhala racist politicians took a further precautionary move by enacting a Statute to exclude the right of appeal to the Privy Council. Thus the Privy Council went out of the judicial system of the

Dominion. The Sinhala Only Act became after 1956, the vertebral column of Sinhala politics. Accordingly the United Left Front led by Sirima Bandaranaike sought a Mandate from the people (to be granted by voting for the Coalition at the 1970 General Election) giving the elected members authority to scrap the polity of the existing Dominion, create a new Republic called Republic of Sri Lanka and enact a constitution thereto by functioning as a Constituent Assembly.

(to be Continued)



# NEWS ROUND UP

## Three Civilians Die at Kallady

Three civilians were reported dead at Kallady in the Batticaloa District on 14th October as the Special Task Force opened fire consequent to an attack made on it by the L. T. T. E.

## Attack on Boat

It is reported that the Sri Lankan Navy opened fire on a boat carrying civilians in the Kaluthawalai sea in the Batticaloa District on 15th October.

A woman named Kana-pathipillai Pooranam (45) of Chettipalayam died and K. Selvaranee (18) Muththan Kunam (16) and Kanthappar Nadarajah (18) all of Palukamam sustained injuries.

## Destruction of AGA's Office at Velanai

On 15th October at about 3.00 p.m. two bombers were suddenly sighted which bombed the office of the Velanai AGA. The whole building was fully destroyed and gutted down. The Assistant Government Agent, his clerical officers and some Grama Sevaka Officers who were attending to the work in connection with the issue of refugee assistance narrowly escaped. The adjoining buildings including the rural dispensary were also damaged.

## 7 Day...

(Continuation of Page 1)

their deceased daughter be brought to their home at Thirunelvely. Thiyagarajah readily agreed and Sivapakiam's body was taken to Thirunelvely.

After the funeral rites and the body was about to be taken for cremation, news was received that Yotheeswaran had succumbed to his injuries. The cremation

## Helicopter Attack

On 17th October, S. Jeevendra and his daughter Thanushya of Ariyalai were wounded when a helicopter attack took place there. Over ten houses were damaged.

## Over 2500 Applications Remain Unattended

It is reported that over 2500 applications for copies of certificates of birth, death and/or marriage are lying unattended at the Additional District Registrar's office in the Jaffna Secretariat. It is further reported that books containing forms for the issue of handwritten copies cannot be obtained from Colombo in the present situation. Even photostat copies cannot be taken and issued to the applicants as there is no electricity supply.

## Woman Dies at Urumpirai

A woman named Sellan Kanagambikai (22) died at Urumpirai on 18th October when Sri Lankan Air Force planes hit the Gnanavairavar Temple. N. Sivatheepan (14) P. Pathmanathan (39) R. Yasotha (16) K. Sivagnanam (60). V. Karuna (14) and R. Sutharsan (17) sustained severe injuries.

## Deaths At and Chunnakam and Mallakam.

A man named Wimalachandran aged 30 died on the

spot and his mother Vethanayaki was wounded on her head when an Air Force plane bomb fell over their their have at Chunnakam on 18th October. The house was badly damaged. Another bomb fell on a timber saw mill and damaged it completely. Many houses in these areas were damaged and some people including a small girl were wounded and admitted to the Manipay Teaching Hospital.

On 19th October, Air Force planes attacked the Chunnakam market and one person died on the spot. s. Navaratnam (48). V. Suthakaran (19), V. Sivalingam (36). K. Naguleswaran (39). and Mrs. Naguleswaran (39) were injured and admitted to the Manipay Hospital. Several houses were damaged.

A girl named S. Chandra devi (15) died on the spot and another girl named pathmavathy aged 12 sustained injuries when Sri Lankan Air Force plane attacked the Mallakam village on 18th October.

## Six Including Infant Die at Tellippallai

Six persons including an infant died at Tellippallai on 19th October when Sri Lankan Air Force launched heavy and indiscriminate bombing. The dead included three women Arunasalam Chelammah (65), Sinnathurai Theivanaipillai (68), Rasamani (35) as well as an infant and two others. Pushpanayaki (48), V. Sellammah (68), and Mani (17), were admitted to the Manipay Hospital with serious injuries. On the following day one of the

was delayed and about an hour later mother and son were cremated together.

About 8.00 p.m. the same night Thiyagarajah told me that Varatharajah also had succumbed to his injuries. "what else to say, we had Varatharajah's funeral the following day" So said Thiyagarajah in a desolate voice.

The new born child was in the Manipay Hospital for two days and discharged. Thiyagarajah took charge of the child and brought it to his own home. He told me that further medical treatment was needed and because of its tender age he had the child admitted to the Moolai Co-operative Hospital. After one week of care and attention at the Moolai Hospital the child was brought back to Thiyagarajah's house.

Though Varatharajah has a younger brother and younger sister, living in the house next to Thiyagarajah's, Thiyagarajah says he will have to take responsibility for the seven day old orphan.

The younger brother of Varatharajah is now without work since the closure of the nail factory after the outbreak of the war and the sister is unmarried. She does not go to work anywhere either. Their father is old and physically feeble.

"All except me as the elder in the family and I have to make arrangements for bringing up my grand-nephew", said Thiyagarajah.

"So what's the name of this orphan infant", I asked Everyone said that the escape of the child was miraculous (Atputham in Tamil). So I named him a "Atputharajah" said the grand-uncle.

## Protest....

(Continuation of Page 1)

met and discussed aid to Sri Lanka. The Prime Minister D. B. Wijetunge who is also the Finance Minister represented Sri Lanka.

Reports indicate that the meeting of the Aid Consortium countries decided to grant one billion dollars as aid to Sri Lanka for 1991

wounded V. Sellammah succumbed to her injuries.

## Attack by the Navy

On 12th. October, Sri Lankan Navy attacked the civilians who were travelling in a boat from Delft to Kurikadduvan and several people were injured very severely. Consumer goods like coconuts and other foods items which these villagers were carrying

with them were confiscated by the Navy personnel.

## Shell Attack from Palaly Army Camp

On 14th. October, due to the serious shelling from the Palaly Army Camp, the the community centre building at Kuppulan West was badly damaged and many local people were injured at Kurumpasiddy, Erlalai and Kadduvan areas.

## Schools Damaged in Valigamam North Division

Reports have been received that the undermentioned schools have been severely attacked and damaged as a result of the air, naval and infantry operations undertaken recently by the Government in the Valigamam North A. G. A.'s Division:

01. Mallakam Maha Vidyalayam
02. Vasavillan Maha Vidyalayam
03. Tellippallai Union College
04. Kankesanthurai Nadeswara College
05. Kankesanthurai Maha Vidyalayam
06. Veemankamam Maha Vidyalayam
07. Myliddy North Kalai Magal Maha Vidyalayam
08. Kurumbasiddy Pon Paramanatha Maha Vidyalayam
09. Kadduvan Pulam Maha Vidyalayam
10. Palaly Sithivinayagar Vidyalayam
11. Palaly North Govt. Tamil Mixed School
12. Myliddy Roman Catholic Vidyalayam
13. Urani Kanista Vidyalayam
14. Kankesanthurai Nadeswara Kanista Vidyalayam
15. Myliddy South Gnanodhaya Vidyalayam.

Apart from the above mentioned schools and colleges, a further number of other smaller schools have also been damaged due to military operations. It is to be noted that classes are held up to the G. C. E. Advance Level - pre University classes - in the first nine schools named above.

Some of these schools and colleges were rebuilt or repaired and some are still under repairs with finances provided by the Asia Development Fund consequent to a similar fate these schools suffered during the period of the prior to 1988 due to Indian and Sri Lankan Army operations.

## Ariyalai M. P. C. S.

### Premises Under Bomber Attack

On 21st. October, at noon, Sri Lankan Air Force Planes bombed the Ariyalai M. P. C. S. shops and premises when people had gathered there to buy provisions. The Ariyalai market also adjoins the M. P. C. S. Premises and many people

were at the market too. The people gathered at the M. P. C. S. shop and at the market ran away for shelter elsewhere at the approach of the planes. No one was hurt. The bomb fell in the rear ground of the M.P.C.S. premises damaging another nearby shop.

## Association of Displaced Employees from the Eastern Province Formed

Displaced Government and State Corporation employees attached to various Departments of Government and Corporations in the Eastern

Province met at the Jaffna Sathana School premises on Saturday, 20th October.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. R. Kaliyugavarathan. The Chairman explained the purpose of the meeting. The following were elected office-bearers :-

- President :-  
S. Tharmapalan  
Secretary :-  
S. Sunthararajah  
Committee Members :-  
Miss K. Kunawathy  
Mr. R. Masilamany  
Mr. S. Sathasivam

and that a report released by the World Bank said that the Bank was concerned over the human rights violations in Sri Lanka. The report further stated that the aid giving countries believed that economic development might help to solve the current ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka.

## HOT SPRING

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