

HOT SPRING

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"... The needs of the various Provinces and their heterogeneous population differ widely according to race and locality...any attempts that may be made to represent the 'people of Ceylon' as forming a single entity welded together, with common interests to an extent sufficient to nullify these differences, is to the last degree misleading and argues a radical misconception of local conditions and ignorance of the Colony as a whole"

Sir Henry Mccallum, then Governor, in a despatch in 1909

JAFFNA WAR

PEOPLE FLEE AS ARMY MAKES ENTRY

The Sinhala Government's war efforts against North Tamil Eelam commenced with aerial bombardment of Vadamardchy and soon spread to the Islands off Jaffna and later to the Sangupiddy area on the South of Jaffna Peninsula resulting in thousands of families evacuating their own homes and moving into other parts as refugees. All areas into which the Army entered have been completely evacuated by the civilians. Just a few persons who are old and sick and who were unable to run away at the approach of the marauding Sinhala army still remain in their villages but with no contact with their relations.

On October 17 military operations started in Vadamardchy with the Air Force bombing the ware-house at Point Pedro jetty and destroying a barge also. Two people were also killed. Later the same day the Valvettiturai Amman temple was bombed and many other houses were damaged but as the people had deserted the area the previous day, no one else suffered death. The Navy gun boats sent volleys of cannon fire directed towards Vadamardchy East.

On October 18 military operations began in the Islands off Jaffna Peninsula but since this was preceded by almost continuous cannon fire from naval gun boats, people in the Islands evacuated their homes about two days earlier and statistics show that there were hardly any people in the Islands, when the army actually landed in the various areas of the Islands Division.

On October 18, the Islands Division was subjected to aerial bombardment and cannon fire from naval gun boats. Available reports show that the Jaffna - Pannai causeway was damaged by aerial bombardment. Two fibre glass boats were also destroyed. At the same time naval gun boats off the sea at Mathagal attacked the coastal areas of Mathagal with cannon fire.

On the following day on October 19, Jaffna town was bombed. At Kottadi, in the Jaffna town, three people sustained injuries. They are Kuganathan (09) R a j a s e l v a m a n i (50) and Stephen (20). They were admitted to the Jaffna Hospital. Kuganathan (09) later succumbed to his injuries at the hospital.

The Kottadi Namasivayam School was also bombed where three people were injured. This is a school that has repeatedly been damaged in the past also.

The attack on Jaffna town resulted in large numbers of people along the coast evacuating the area and entering other places as refugees.

Whilst Jaffna District was still under curfew clamped down on October 17, the Government announced a curfew in Kilinochchi District effective from October 20th. On October 21st, troops landed in naval boats in the islet of Cautharimunai near Poonkari, and started moving towards Sangupiddy in the

Kilinochchi District, South of Jaffna District. This resulted in large numbers of people in these areas abandoning their houses.

A curfew was clamped down in the Vavuniya District also on October 21st.

Kottadi in the Jaffna town was again subjected to aerial bombardment on Tuesday 22nd. But as the people in the area had already evacuated, no casualties occurred. Curfew in the Jaffna District was lifted on October 23rd. Wednesday but sporadic cannon fire is heard in Jaffna town from naval boats.

The government's war efforts in the North on a major scale has severely

disrupted civilian life. There are already reports that the government engaged an estimated ten thousand strong force for this war.

Sri Lankan troops have taken up positions in the Islands off Jaffna and at Sangupiddy. This has resulted in an almost complete exodus of people from these areas. In addition, people from the coastal areas of Jaffna town such as Kottadi, Navanthurai and Gurungar have evacuated their homes.

This has resulted in the civilian authorities and NGOs having to tackle food and sanitary problems of displaced persons.

An official of the Red Cross, Jaffna Branch, told "Hot Spring" that the Red Cross Society provided either cooked meals or dry rations to the displaced persons for three days. According to this official, a total of 53,000 families were displaced to whom the Society provided relief for three days. Eight welfare centres

in the Jaffna and Nallur AGA's Divisions and two in Araly East have been opened up in addition to such centres at Chavakachcheri. An official of the Red Cross Society said that urgent needs of pregnant mothers, lactating mothers and children under 5 have to be met immediately.

It would appear from the figures provided by Mr. S. Sivanantharajah, the Secretary of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (Jaffna Branch) that wherever the Army sought to enter, the people fled from their houses and the army seems to be in areas where people do not live any more.

Many displaced persons are now worried about their old or sick relations who could not flee their homes.

VAVUNIA BOMBED

SRI LANKAN FORCES CONTINUE ATTACK

Reports have been received of aerial bombardment in the Vavunia District too. This indicates war efforts on the part of government all over the North.

Reports from Vavunia state that two Sri Lankan Air Force planes carried out extensive bombing of the villages of Poovarasankulam and Makilankulam in the Vavunia District on Friday, October 25, at about 8 a.m.

Details of the damage are still to come but preliminary reports state that extensive damage has been caused to civilian dwellings and other valuable property.

A number of cattle are reported to have been killed in the bomber attacks.

L. P. DISAPPOINTED

The Sri Lanka Liberal Party, headed by Dr. Chanaka Amaratunge, has expressed its disappointment that no progress has been made to any appreciable extent in solving problems though an All Party Conference was initiated about two years ago.

The Party has called upon President Premadasa to bring in legislation on agreed reforms before the end of the year.

Displaced Persons - Figures as compiled by Jaffna Branch of Red Cross Society as on 25-10-91

AGA's Division	Village	Total No. of Persons	Total No. of Displaced Persons	No. of Persons still Remaining in the area
KAYTS	1) Karainagar	33,750	32,901	849
	2) Analaitivu	4,550	—	4,250
	3) Kayts	26,250	25,250	1,000
	4) Eluvaitivu	1,000	—	1,000
VELANI	1) Mandaitivu	4,715	4,715	Nil
	2) Allaipiddy	2,275	2,255	20
	3) Mankumban	1,725	1,675	50
	4) Velanai	14,570	14,070	500
	5) Saravanai	4,340	4,340	Nil
	6) Pungudutivu	24,700	23,900	800
	7) Nainativu	—	685	4,000
POONAKARI	1) Kautharimunai and Manithalai	—	165 families	—
JAFFNA	1) Kottadi	—	51 families	—
	2) Navanthurai	—	50 families	—
	3) Gurunagar	—	1500 families	—

Note:- Eluvaitivu, Analaitivu and Nainativu are Islands with no cause-way connection to Jaffna.

Taking Oath under Amendment 6

The Editor
Hot Spring.

Any person or any liberation movement fighting to establish the Independent and sovereign state of Tamil Eelam should not under any circumstances or for any reason take the oath provided for in Amendment 6 to the Sinhalese Constitution.

If any such person or movement takes this oath, then such person or movement will be guilty of opportunism and down-right hypocrisy.

Let the Sinhalese dominated political parties and the

Tamil gangster groups that have now allied themselves with the Sinhalese and betraying the Eelam Tamils settle R. Premadasa's problem. R. Premadasa has been waging a war with the Eelam Tamils for the last 16 months. He has imposed an economic blockade and made the Eelam Tamils living in the North east undergo untold miseries and severe hardships, for more than an year. He has not relented a wee bit. As a matter of fact, conditions have been steadily getting worse. It will, therefore, be gross betrayal for an Eelam Tamil to take him at his

OUR READERS SAY

word and help him get out of the quagmire he has got into.

Yours faithfully,
K. C. Adiapathan.

Pensions Review

The Editor,
Hot Spring.

We have had in the past Salaries Commissions, Sala-

ries Anomalies Committee etc but No Commission or Committee has yet been appointed to review pensions of State Officers. Their pensions have been static inspite of the spiralling cost of living. In fact when State officers have already been paid a Cost of Living Allowance the suffering pensioners have yet to be paid this allowance.

It is therefore time that Government took notice of the long-suffering and silent lot of state pensioners. They may have lost their teeth in government service but they could yet contribute their mite to the welfare of the community at large and

should not be taken for granted.

A Pensions Review Committee should be set up to review the pensions of Officers who retired before 1979 and after 1979 because there have been anomalies in the computation of their pensions.

We sincerely hope that public Service Trade Unions will take up this matter at the earliest for after all even public servants now will be pensioners later.

S. Jayaratnam

Central Bank Pensioner.

Chavakachcheri

Grant Relief to Affected G. C. E. O/L and A/L Students

Parents - Pensioners ask the Minister of Education

The Nallur Pensioners Welfare Association in a memorandum sent to the Hon. Minister of Education has requested him to consider granting relief to the affected G. C. E. (O/L) and A/L students in the Northeast without further delay. These students are affected by not holding the said examination in due time.

The Hon. President Ranasinghe Premadasa is reported to have stated that, despite the absence of the former Minister of Education, Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, the Ministry of Education is doing a wonderful work. The Director of Education, Jaffna has, however, announced on his return from Colombo that no date for the special G. C. E. (O/L) could be fixed as the said Minister had re-signed his portfolio.

Mr. P. S. Thiruchelvam, the General Secretary of the Federation of Northern Pensioners,

has also reminded that similar situation arose in the case of Tamil Public Servants As a result of the Sinhala Only bill of 1956 which made them all orphans in public service. The damages done to them were irreparable, as a result of it not only they suffered but even their children are suffering and there is a generation gap. The recent Circular No. 37/91 dated 23-8-91, although promises relief to such affected state officers who for no fault of theirs, were victims of circumstances, in reality provides nothing and only an "eye-wash". It is only an "empty vessel" making a "trumpet sound".

Hence it is suggested that similar situation should not make the affected students also orphans in the eyes of the Sri Lankan student population. The G. C. E. students outside Northeast are making headway in all fields of

higher studies, while those in the Northeast only are stagnating, frustrated-attending, private tutorials, awaiting to sit for the Special Examination.

A device could be found to help such students, if only the Hon. Minister sits

down to realize the gravity of the problem. These said examinations are qualifying tests for all higher studies and even to recruitment in public and Private sector employment. They may be allowed to register themselves for higher studies or to proceed

to professional or technical education, external degrees in the Open Sri Lankan University, pending passing of the said Special Examination in the course of their respective studies.

The Heads or principals of the respective schools may be required to certify that such students followed a full-time academic and practical course with the required attendance etc. This may at least be a blessing in disguise and enable them to catch the last bus to reach their closest destination in education.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER'S POST REMAINS VACANT STILL

The British High Commission in a press release recently said that reports have appeared in the press wrongly describing Miss Caroline M. T. Elmes as the new British High Commissioner.

Miss Caroline M. T. Elmes has been Deputy High Commissioner since her arrival in Sri Lanka at the end of October, 1989 and is currently the Acting High Commissioner pending the arrival of a New High Commissioner (Vide Island 20-9-91)

The former British High Commissioner in Sri Lanka, David Gladstone was asked to leave the Island because of his involvement in exposing human rights violations in Sri Lanka but accused of being involved in the internal affairs of the country.

The British Government which strongly objected to the expulsion, did not make any counter move on its part but showed its displeasure

by not immediately appointing a New High Commissioner and letting the post remain vacant indefinitely.

SPORTS NEWS

Football

Classes for Soccer Referees will take place at 10-00 a.m. at Jaffna Hindu College from 27th October onwards and continue on Sundays thereafter.

The classes under the auspices of the Jaffna Referees Association will be conducted by stalwarts of the past headed by Mr. E. Canagalingam.

Basket ball

Jaffna Central beat St. John's College in a basket ball match played at Johnians' courts.

At the final whistle the scores were 35 - 14 in favour of the Centralites after leading 15 - 04 at Half time.

Vasanthakumar and Rahan officiated.

Vijayakumar

Sri Lanka "risky for business"

The latest Issue 'Fortune International' dated September 23rd, 1991 lists Sri Lanka as the seventh riskiest country for business.

The international magazine states Sri Lanka was a leader in terrorist killing and that it was losing on the battle field and Tamil separatists have moved to streets and beaches.

Among the other riskiest countries according to the Magazine in order are Peru, El Salvador, India, Turkey, Colombia, Philippines, Northern Ireland, Spain and Nicaragua.

(Vide Island of 20 - 9 - 91)

HELI KILLS PREGNANT MOTHER

A young pregnant mother died at Chavakachcheri, when a shot fired from a helicopter of the Sri Lankan Air Force hit her piercing her abdomen.

A helicopter fired indiscriminately in the Chavakachcheri area on Tuesday, October 15th.

At Changathanai near Chavakachcheri, a young mother named Jagatheswaran

Sivagowry (28) was standing opposite a shop. As she saw the helicopter moving to fire shots, she hastened to enter the shop for safety.

However, before she could enter the shop, a bullet hit her piercing her abdomen. She was five months pregnant.

Though the injured woman was rushed to the Jaffna Hospital, she died soon after admission.

TAMIL EELAM DEMAND RATIONAL, JUST AND LAWFUL

ALL TAMILS OPENLY SUPPORT IT

".....The time has come for the whole Sinhala race which has existed for 2,500 years, jealously safeguarding their language and religion, to fight without giving any quarter to save their birth-right..... I will lead the campaign..."

J. R. Jayewardene, Sinhala Opposition Leader reported in Sri Lanka Tribune, August, 1957-

"I am not worried about the opinion of the Tamil people... now we cannot think of them, not about their lives or their opinion... the more you put pressure in the north, the happier the Sinhala people will be here..... Really if I starve the Tamils out, the Sinhala people will be happy."

President J. R. Jayewardene, Daily Telegraph, July, 1983.

The reality of the so called democracy of Sri Lanka was that no Tamil was ever elected to a predominantly Sinhala electorate and no Sinhalese was ever elected to a predominantly Tamil electorate. The practice of democracy within the confines of a unitary state served to perpetuate the oppressive rule of a permanent Sinhala ethnic majority. It was a permanent Sinhala majority, which through a series of legislative and administrative acts, ranging from disenfranchisement and standardisation of University admissions, to discriminatory language and employment policies, and state sponsored colonisation of the homelands of the Tamil people, has sought to establish its hegemony over the people of Tamil Eelam.

These legislative and administrative acts were reinforced from time to time with physical attacks on the people of Tamil Eelam with intent to terrorise and intimidate them into submission. It was a course of conduct which led eventually to the rise of Tamil militancy in the mid 1970s with, initially, sporadic acts of violence. The militancy was met with wide ranging retaliatory attacks on increasingly large sections of the Tamil people with intent once again to subjugate them. In the late 1970s large numbers of Tamil youths were detained without trial and tortured under emergency regulations and later under the Prevention of Terrorism Act which has been described by the International Commission of Jurists as a 'blot on the statute book of any country'. In 1980 and thereafter, there

were random killings of Tamils by the state security forces and Tamil hostages were taken by the state when 'suspects' were not found. Eventually, in the eyes of the Sri Lankan state all Tamils were prima-facie terrorist suspects. And in 1983 the Tamils were deprived of the effective use of their vote by an amendment to the Constitution which the International Commission of Jurists has declared to be violation of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and which rendered vacant the Parliamentary seats of the elected representatives of the Tamil people. Though elections were subsequently held in 1988 at a time when the Indian army occupied the Tamil homelands, the Sixth Amendment continues in force up to the present day.

Distress has bound the people of Tamil Eelam together and thus united they have found their strength.

Tamil Eelam is a deep and horizontal comradeship which exists amongst hundreds of thousands of the Tamil people - and that includes Tamil intellectuals as well. It is a comradeship which has made possible the colossal sacrifices of the past several years.

MODERN NATIONALISM

Malcolm Shaw in "Title to Territory in Africa" states:

"Modern nationalism in the vast majority of cases points to a deep, almost to a spiritual connection between land and people. This can be related to the basic psychological needs of man in terms of the need for security and a sense of group identity..... the concern for the preservation of habitat exists as a passionate reflex in all human communities. Territory is the physical aspect of the life of the community and therefore reflects and conditions the identity of that community."

These aspects of geography and demography are not unknown to Sinhala chauvinism. Sinhala chauvinism has understood only too well that without a homeland the people of Tamil Eelam will cease to exist as a people. Sinhala colonisation of Tamil homelands for forty years and more, was the outcome of a strategy carefully planned by successive Sinhala governments.

After all, it is easier to digest and assimilate a people, if they are divided into smaller assimilable units. In frank statements the Sinhala Mahaveli Ministry Official, Herman Gunaratne said in an article which appeared in the Sri Lanka Sunday Times of the 26th August, 1990:

"All wars are fought for land... The plan for settlement of the people in Yan Oya and Malwathu Oya basins was worked out before the communal riots of 1983. Indeed the keenest minds in the Mahaveli, some of whom are holding top international positions were the architects of this plan. My role was that of an executor.... We conceived and implemented a plan which we thought would secure the territorial integrity of Sri Lanka for a long time. We moved a large group of 45,000 land hungry (Sinhala) peasants into the "Batticaloa" and Polonnaruwa districts of Maduru Oya delta. The second step was to make a simila,

dependent on the government for dry rations... The human rights transgressed in such a course of action do not need to be detailed here... More important is that rightly or wrongly it tends to lend credibility to the view so frequently put to us that it is the Government's objective either to drive the Tamils out of the North and East in sufficient numbers so as to reduce their majority in the north and east, a process that would be aided by the Government's announced policy of settling armed Sinhalese people in former Tamil areas... or to drive the Tamils out altogether. We cannot make a judgement on this issue. We can say, without doubt, that the Government is driving Tamils from their homes and does intend to settle Sinhalese people in these areas. This, at least, lends support to the more extreme version believed by most Tamils"

—United Kingdom Parliamentary Human Rights Group Report, February 1985.

Tamil people, including Tamil intellectuals, not only overtly and openly promote human rights but also equally overtly and equally openly promote the cause of Tamil Eelam as well. There is nothing covert in their support for the struggle of the people of Tamil Eelam for national self determination.

Ms. KAREN PARKER
Indeed, the Tamil cause represents the very essence of the cause of Human Rights. It was this which led human rights lawyer, Ms. Karen Parker of International Educational Development, to declare at the 42nd Sessions of the UN Sub Commission on Protection of Minorities August, 1990.

"The Sri Lankan situation has shown that for the past forty years, the Sinhala controlled government has been unwilling and unable to promote and protect the human rights of the Tamil population, and the Tamil population has accordingly lost all confidence in any present or future willingness or ability of the Sinhala majority to do so. Are people in this situation required to settle for less than their full rights? Can the international community impose on a people a forced marriage they no longer want and in which they can clearly demonstrate they have been abused? We conclude that in order for the human rights of the Tamil people and others in similar situation to be realized, the international community must invoke the principle of self determination as it arises from persistent non fulfilment of the rights of minorities who have been subsumed into larger states".

The struggle of the people of Tamil Eelam for their right to self determination is rational, it is just, it is lawful, it is not outlandish but rooted solidly on the ground and it will succeed.

Excerpts from:

Tamil Nation, London.

Nadesan Satyendra

human settlement in the Yan Oya basin. The third step was going to be settlement of a number of people, opposed to Eelam, on the banks of the Malwathu Oya. By settling the (Sinhala) people in the Maduru Oya we were seeking to have in the Batticaloa zone a mass of persons opposed to a separate state... Yan Oya if settled by non separatists (Sinhala people) would have increased the population by about another 50,000. It would completely secure Trincomalee from the Tamils....."

By the mid 1980s state sponsored colonization gave way to state sponsored attacks on the people of Tamil Eelam leading to the forced evacuation of Tamils from their traditional homelands. It was, of course, a natural progression for Sinhala chauvinism.

U K - PARLIAMENTARY HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

In 1985, Robert Kilroy Silk, M. P. and Roger Sims, M P. who visited Sri Lanka as members of a United Kingdom Parliamentary Human Rights Group reported:

"Witnesses also confirmed allegations made to us that whole villages (in the Eastern Province) have been emptied and neighbourhoods have been driven by the army from their homes and occupations and turned into refugees

Dear Mr. Crito

Dear Mr. Crito,
My nick name is Bhutto
Have some request
For you to venture,
To draw some picture,
with your sword,
The mighty sword
That adorn your shirt.
Yes, Mr. Crito
I mean your pen.
Draw some pictures
With flowery words
About the Eelam
Liberation Tigers,
Who are with
Burning flame
Of international fame
In blasting equipments,
And men of our enemy.
The Sri Lankan Army.
Dear Mr. Crito,
Draw some pictures
About our tigers,
The Eelam youths,
The freedom fighters,
Drive your pen
Towards their sacrifice.
Nobody had
So far dared,
To carry the capsule
Of deadliest poison.

The Great Mahathma
Gandhiji of India
Would bow down
In full spirit,
To respect the sacrifice
Of the Eelam hero,
The eternal flame,
Late Tiger Thileepan.
Dear Mr. Crito,
Draw some picture
About the Quislings,
Who carry the weapons
And lick the boots
Of the Sri Lankan
armed forces,
For mouthful of rice
And for their vice.
Dear Mr. Crito,
Next issue of
Tamil Eelam's 'Hot Spring'
Should bring your
'off-Spring'
Well-cherished
And beautifully dressed
With your amazing
Vocabulary,
The picture of
Eelam Tigers
Who carry the flame
Of international fame.

—Manian

Musings by Nestor

ARMS TO LTTE

The political crisis in Colombo is apparently over, at any rate, for the time being. The gravemen of the charge centres primarily around the alleged grant of arms by President Premadasa to the Liberation Tigers. The accusers say that the arms were given to be utilized against Indian Peace Force. President Premadasa answering this charge obliquely states that the Sri Lankan Armed Forces and the Liberation Tigers joined hands to fight the Tamil National Army which was created by the Indian Peace Force and the E.P.R.L.F. Government of North-East. Whatever may be the truth behind this allegation the stark fact is that the leader of the accusing group was aware of it nearly twenty months ago and did nothing to bring the allegation to public glare. It is obvious that this accusation is made because it would have a strong appeal with Sinhala racism.

INDIAN INVOLVEMENT

Some revelations in the Press indicate that the motion for impeachment was conceived in India and hatched in Colombo. A meeting between the Leader of

Opposition, Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike and the malcontents in the U. N. P, took place at India House in Colombo. The Government of India is reported to have sent a sharp protest almost immediately after the allegations were made public. At the ultimate voting in the Parliament it would appear that of the Tamil groups who served as Fifth Column to I. P. K. F. only the E. P. R. L. F. remained with the Sirima Bandaranaike group. It is relevant to recall that the Government of India is preserving and protecting the former Chief Minister of the North-East and his entourage somewhere near the cool Himalayas. Rumour has it that Mr. Varatharaja Perumal really wanted to keep out of politics and migrate to Australia where number of elitist Tamils have found lucrative jobs but the Government of India would not release him from politics and is keeping him in India. There are probably more than thousand of his followers as guest of the Government of India. In fact Mr. S. Thondaman did not rush to New Delhi on his own. He was obviously invited by the Indian Government for some shady purpose. A Tamil newspaper published in Jaffna

also revealed that the Government of India requested some Tamil M. P.'s in Sri Lanka to vote for the censure motions along with the opposition against President Premadasa. It would appear that the E. P. R. L. F. voted with the opposition.

INDIAN NIGHTMARE

It seems that the Government of India has not changed its wrong headed policy initiated by Rajiv Gandhi and which brought on India humiliation and disgrace on a gigantic scale. The reason for India's action in stabbing the Tamils on their back was the result of being mesmerized by J. R. Jayewardene with the manthram 'a sovereign State of two million Tamils would mean, a fortiori, another independent State of nearly sixty million Tamils'. The risk of secessionism on all fronts is a night-mare to the Government of New Delhi. The Indian-ness of the people of India was very high at the time of Independence and everyone in India felt proud of being an Indian. But over years as a result of the Imperial power-structure of the Indian Constitution and the mis-government by the Nehru dynasty,

the Indian-ness of quite a sizeable slice of the people of India has got eroded extensively and the pride of being on Indian has diminished substantially.

On Independence day every year some worthy or other in the good books of the Government of India makes an adulatory speech of the feat of Constitution making achieved under Jawaharlal Nehru leadership and speaks of the glories of the Indian Constitution. But none of these worthies have ever revealed the fact that the Republican Constitution of the Indian Union is by and large a carbon copy of the Government of the India Act of 1935. The Government of India act 1935 is really designed as a powerstructure for the exercise of Imperial authority. The Government of India Act designed the control to proceed from Whitehall. The Imperial Constitution of the Republic of India provides for the Imperial authority to operate from New Delhi. Further Jawaharlal Nehru, saw to it that the Imperial tyranny of New Delhi is made complete by providing for provisions in the Indian Constitution to dismiss State Governments, dissolve the State Legislatures and impose the Imperial control from

New Delhi under the euphemism called President's Rule. Imperium is always resisted and the Imperium of New Delhi subtly provided for by the Indian Constitution will always attract resistance. Consequently fears of India getting disintegrated are inevitable. This leads to a clamorous call by the authorities for unity and integration. However much noise may be made for unity and integration, the resistance to Imperium will continue and fears of disintegration would get magnified the more noisy the call for unity and integration emanates from New Delhi. Unless New Delhi imbibes the unimpeachable truth that unity is the result of compatibility of aspiration, the night-mare of disintegration of India will continue progressively increasing in intensity. Tactics such as suppressing the freedom struggle of Eelam Tamils is not going to promote unity and integration in India. An independent Tamil Eelam will be the strongest supportive factor for a united and integrated India. The first cry of the child Tamil Eelam struggling to be born delivered by S. J. V. Chelvanayakam was in these words "we must separate and federate with India". Subjugating Eelam Tamils to the genocidal Imperium of the Sinhalese will only strengthen forces of disintegration in India, however much M/s. Jaya Lalitha might make noisy pronouncements.

Cultural Revolution in Jaffna's Big Schools

A silver lining seems to have appeared in the horizon as regards most of the Big Schools in Jaffna. Once upon a time, English was the medium of instruction in all the schools of Jaffna, and as such all public functions of the schools were accordingly conducted in that medium, including school prize day functions. The Annual Report of the principal was read in English and the Chief Guest too delivered his Prize Day address in that language which was fair and proper.

But now all these Big Schools have become Tamil medium schools. when the mother tongue was adopted as the medium of instruction. Further Tamil is the national language of the student and one of the Official Languages. If the Big Schools in Jaffna had both Sinhala and Tamil streams, then at a common School function English could find a place as a link language. But here in Jaffna where all the students, the parents as well as welwishers all happen to

be Tamils, there is no reason whatever to conduct the public function of a school in any other language, other than the students' medium of instruction which is Tamil.

Yet all these years English continued to remain as the language for the conduct of all public functions of the schools. One reason why the schools insisted on English was, not to break the school tradition and the other reason was to maintain a high standard in English.

To maintain a high standard of English, the school authorities must learn to adopt other means. As to school traditions which came with the discarding of the Mother Tongue for the sole purpose of employment opportunities, they should automatically give way to national culture and pave the way for new traditions in accordance with the medium of instruction.

That silver lining seems to have appeared in the horizon

this year. The first move in this regard was made at the Prize Day at St. John's where the former principal of Jaffna College, Vaddukkoddai, Mr. Rajan Kadirgamar who happened to be the Chief Guest, opened his address in Tamil and changed over to English after getting himself excused by the audience for his inability to speak fluently in his mother tongue.

This was followed by the prize Day at Jaffna College, where the Director of Education, Northern Region, Mr. Sundaralingam was the Chief Guest.

Then followed the Prize Day function at Chundikuli Girls' College where the Chief Guest was the Dean of the Faculty of Education at the Jaffna University, Prof. S. Arumugam. Prof. Arumugam delivering his Prize Day address said that he would, while stressing the importance of English for purpose of knowledge and international communication would not advocate using English as a link language in Sri Lanka,

as a good majority of both the Sinhalese and Tamils do not know that language. The link languages, according to him, must be Sinhalese and Tamil for the respective communities and that English must be taught as a third language. Prof. Arumugam finished his Prize Day Address in Tamil in keeping with his line of thinking.

The Prize Day Function at St. Patrick's was reported in the front page of 'Hot-Spring' last week. At this function presided over by the Bishop of Jaffna, most Rev. Dr. B. Deogupillai, the Chief Guest, Rt. Rev. A. Ambalavaner opened his address in Tamil.

Hospital Massacres Remembered

The employees of the Teaching Hospital of Jaffna conducted a commemoration meeting for 21 hospital staff shot dead by the Indian Peace Keeping Force on 21st. October, 1987 within the hospital premises.

This was the fourth annual commemoration meeting. It

In 1956, when the Sinhala only bill was passed in parliament, the then Prime Minister, Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranayake invented the phrase "Sinhala Only and Reasonable Use of Tamil". The Tamil nation took it as an insult and fought a bitter struggle against his language policy. What we objected to when Mr. Bandaranayake offered at that time, we are implementing at our own schools, the reasonable use of the students' medium of instruction in our school public functions. We hope there will be change in the coming Year.

—Anandan—

was held on Monday 21st. with two minutes silence being observed as a mark of respect for the dead. It was followed by speeches by the employees of the hospital.

(Continued on Page 5)

PANORAMA

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao is reported to have said that the grant of foreign aid should not be linked to the question of violation of human rights. In other words, he has argued that donor countries must go on giving donations and aid and should not threaten to stop such donations or aid on the ground that a donee country violates human rights.

The most shocking part of this statement is that it comes from the mouth of the Prime Minister of a country which was - and perhaps is - loudly mouthing various ideals such as co-existence, pancha seela, non-alignment, anti-apartheid and what not.

India tried to be the leader of the Third World countries apart from her other ambitions. She was most vociferous against South Africa for her racial segregation policies. Within the country she was speaking of secularism, democracy, socialism etc. etc. Today we find the Indian Prime Minister pleading on behalf of the culprits of human rights violations.

Why?

Sri Lanka is notorious for its violations of human rights. A similar sentiment as expressed by the Indian Prime Minister, has already appeared in the so-called 'national' press in Colombo. But when Mr. Narasimha Rao, the Prime Minister of India which until recently posed as the

world-champion of human rights and humanitarianism, advocates aid without consideration of human rights by donee countries - and India remaining a donee country herself - one has no alternative but to laugh at Indian hypocrisy.

Mr. Narasimha Rao seems to justify the Amnesty International criticism against India that it is guilty of human rights violations. That all these should happen in a country built up by Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest tragedy.

UN Day

Twenty Fourth of October is celebrated all over the world as the UN Day.

The United Nations was founded as a world body to secure peace. It may well be argued that the creation and existence of the UN has prevented or in some cases even stopped wars and since the end of the Second World War, there has not been a major war involving Major Powers. But this is only one side of the story. There is no dearth for war and killing of human beings even after the Second World War right round the globe. Perhaps more human beings have died throughout the world after the Second World War to-date than those who died in World War II itself.

Killing of human beings within the boundaries of states takes place everyday - even as I write this.

The failure to stop these killings has to be regarded as a failure of the UN ideal to maintain peace and human rights.

Take for example what is happening in this Island. The Sri Lankan state is involved in a war in Tamil Eelam. And look at the dimensions of army operations. The combined air, naval and infantry forces of the Government of Sri Lanka are involved in suppressing and subjugating Tamil Eelam within the boundaries of the Island.

The war in this Island has already been brought to the notice of the UN. I am not referring to the various memoranda that have been submitted to the UN by the suffering people only. The UNHCR is physically present in this Island. This problem was once mentioned by the then Prime Minister of Mauritius, Mr. Jagnath in the UN. Later the Indian delegation took up this matter in the UN and Mr. P. Ramachandran who was a minister in the government of the late Mr. M. G. Ramachandran of Tamil Nadu and one of the delegates of the Indian government to the UN General Assembly meeting, spoke at length on the problems of the Tamils in this Island.

In a most unconventional and dramatic way, an expatriate Tamil, Mr. Krishna entered the UN Assembly meeting and for a moment created a stir bringing to the notice of the UN, the Tamil Eelam problem. At a Prize Giving not so long ago, the Bishop of Jaffna advocated UN intervention and for this

speech he was censured both by the Catholic hierarchy and the Press in Colombo. In spite of all these the UN has not taken any initiative to stop the killing in this Island.

Problems of this nature are not confined to this Island. This is global. Right at the moment, there is war in the Balkans between Croatia and the Federal troops of Yugoslavia. But what has the UN done to stop the killing there? But member-states of the UN such as the EEC countries are trying solve to the problem

The UN's functions should be extended. It should not be confined to preventing wars only as between the powerful countries of the world. More people are killed by strifes within state boundaries. In this regard not only the Island of Sri

Lanka and Yugoslavia can be quoted as examples. Wars and killing are going on in almost every part of the globe - Palestine, India, Africa and so forth. Shouldn't it be that the UN should consider ways and means of settling wars within the boundaries of recognized states? Some states though recognized by the UN are unable to function as sovereign and independent states for want of sovereignty granted to those states by the peoples bound together in such states. The Island of Sri Lanka is the classic example.

Let us hope that on this UN Day, the functions of the UN will extend to securing peace not only between states but also between peoples. The UN must be the guarantor of human rights both individual and group rights.

- Spectator -

Houses in Vadamaradchi East Laid - Waste Gun Boats Attack

The Sri Lankan Naval gunboats sent volleys of cannon fire directed towards Kudathana, Chempiyanpattu, Nagar Kovil and other coastal areas of Vadamaradchi East.

Reports state that over 50 rounds of cannon fire were directed towards these villages from naval boats from the early hours of the morning of Friday, October 18th. The reports also say that the attack continued for over one and a half hours.

The reports also add that large numbers of houses in these villages have been damaged by cannon fire.

S. L. R. C. Kayts Division - Members Meeting

A General Meeting of the members of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (Kayts Division) will be held on Sunday, October 27th at 9.00 a.m. at the temporary office of the Society at No. 59, Temple Road, Chundikuli, Jaffna, states a note issued by the Secretary, Mr. S. Selvadurai

Injured by Heli Attack

Two persons suffered injuries when grenades were launched from a helicopter that flew over Taanankilappu area in Chavakachcheri A.G. A's Division. The incident happened on Tuesday, 22nd October.

Two persons, Sinnathamby Easwary (20) and Kulandavelu Thangavelu (32) who were inside their house conversing, sustained injuries.

Both of them have been admitted to the Chavakachcheri hospital.

Tamil Youth Assaulted

Velanathan (20) a Tamil youth from Kariyankudah in the Batticaloa District was subject to severe assault by the Sri Lankan Army at Poomacholai near Chenkalady. The reports say that the youth sustained severe injuries as a result of the assault.

Red Cross Van Attacked

A van belonging to the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society was fired at near Neervely from a helicopter belonging to the Sri Lankan Air Force.

This incident occurred on Sunday October 20th towards

7.00 p. m., when the van was returning to Jaffna from Point Pedro. Fortunately, the helicopter attack missed the target and the van returned to Jaffna undamaged.

Kilinochchi Town Bombed

Reports from Kilinochchi state that two Air Force planes bombed residential houses adjoining the A.G.A's Office at Kilinochchi town.

According to reports the incident took place on Tuesday October 22nd, at about 5.30 in the evening. Several houses were damaged.

As the residents had run for safety at the sight of the bombers, deaths were averted.

Assault on Mutur Tamil

Ponnuthurai Suntharalingam of Meenkamam in Mutur in Trincomalee District, was severely assaulted by the Sri Lankan soldiers on Sunday October 20th.

Ponnuthurai Suntharalingam is reported to have sustained severe injuries.

Mandaitivu Shell Passes Over Peace Zone

The Sri Lankan Army which took up position at Mandaitivu suddenly started shell attack directed towards Jaffna town on Tuesday, October, 22.

Most of the shells hit Kottadi area but two shells hit Vannarponnai area travelling over the peace zone around Jaffna Hospital.

One of the shells exploded in a bare land but splinters caused minor damages to the houses adjoining the bare land.

The other shell hit directly at a civilian dwelling causing extensive damage to the house. The inmates of this house as well as others in the area ran out of their houses for safety.

As the inmates of the house which had been hit had run out they did not suffer in-

juries but the chief occupant of the house who is an elderly government pensioner who was also running away from his house sustained a minor injury when a splinter hit his neck.

Hospital...

(Continuation from Page 4)

On 21st October, 1987 the Indian Army entered the Jaffna hospital and shot persons at sight. Two days later 80 bodies were recovered. Twenty one of the dead were hospital employees including 3 Doctors, 3 Nursing officers, 2 overseers, one ambulance driver and 12 labourers. Thirty four of the dead were patients and 7 relatives of patients. 18 bodies were unidentified.

Special poojams at Hindu temples and services at churches were also conducted preliminary to the commemoration meeting.

HOT SPRING

VOL: 2 SUNDAY 27th October 1991 ISSUE 3

AN ARMY OF INVASION

Battle re-started in Jaffna from the 17th of this month and is continuing.

The government called upon the people of Vadamarachy to leave their houses and take refuge in temples and churches.

Rightly the people did something else. They left their houses but did not go into temples and churches. They left Vadamarachy and went to areas such as Valikamam East, Thenmarachy and even Jaffna. And rightly did they do so because one of the places bombed on the evening of the 17th was the Amman Temple at Valvettiturai.

If the people had followed the government advice and gone into temples and churches, many would have departed from this earth, when the Amman Temple was bombed.

Perhaps because there were no people to be killed, the Sri Lankan Air Force did the next best in their estimation. They bombed the Point Pedro ware-house where consumer goods brought from Colombo for distribution to the people, are stored after being unloaded from ships,

As the people were expecting further attacks at Vadamarachy, the government slyly changed its theatre of operation from Vadamarachy to the Islands. At the Islands too, the people had become smarter after previous experiences. Before the Sinhala Army entered the Islands, the people there fled to the mainland and the marauding Sinhala Army entered only Islands bereft of all people.

While these war operations were being conducted on these coastal areas, suddenly the news came that Army contingents were landed in Sangupiddy, south of the Peninsula.

Sangupiddy serves as the access to the mainland from peninsular Jaffna.

Government has claimed that they now effectively control the access to and from Jaffna peninsula.

So far as the Islands are concerned, government control extends to areas deserted by the people. Such is the confidence the people have in the Sinhala government and its forces. But the perfidy of it all is that the government has already said that it had restored civil government in the Islands.

But the irony of it is that the Assi. Government Agents of these Islands have left their places of work. The factual position is that the Sinhala Army has completely shattered all governmental activities in the Islands.

The people and public officials all felt unsafe with the presence of the Sinhala Army. They have run away but the government says that its forces are providing security and restoring civil administration.

For whom is the Army providing security and for whose benefit is the government claiming that it is providing civilian administration?

The crux of the matter is that the people do not feel safe with the presence of the Sinhala Army in their midst, Civilian life is completely disrupted the moment the Army enters villages. So Sinhala Army invasion cannot provide anything for the people. It can only be an invading Army.

BOMBER ATTACK FOUR PERSONS KILLED - EIGHT INJURED Havoc at Sithankerny-Sandilipay

Sri Lankan Air Force bombers played havoc in Sithankerny and Sandilipay areas on Sunday October 20th killing three persons, injuring eight and completely destroying some houses.

At Sithankerny, two houses were completely destroyed, while many houses were damaged. An elderly lady, Mrs. Kanapathipillai Ratnam (86) died on the spot as a result of the injuries she sustained. Her daughter, Mrs. Maheswaran Balambikai (64) and a grand daughter of Kanapathipillai Ratnam, Kandasamy Vijayanathan (45) also sustained injuries.

Two other persons Markandu Thevaki (19) and Rajendram Sathiyavani (16) also suffered

red injuries. All four were admitted to the Jaffna Teaching Hospital for treatment.

Within a few minutes of the bombing at Sithankerny, bombers attacked the village of Sandilipay.

At Sandilipay, a father and his daughter who were in their house died on the spot, when their house received a direct hit. The names of the deceased are Rajaratnam Harikaran (45) and his small daughter Aarani (03)

Two other children of Hariharan also sustained severe injuries. They are his son, Arujun (09) who was admitted to Jaffna with a severed leg and his daughter

Hamsathveni (07)

Apart from these members of the same family who were killed and injured, two others were also injured. They are Somasundaram (60) and Chandiraram (16). All the injured have been admitted to the Jaffna Hospital.

At Sandilipay, apart from Hariharan's house being completely destroyed, five other houses were severely damaged.

Later reports said that Mrs. Maheswaran Balambikai (60) who suffered serious injuries, when her house was bombed at Sithankerny, died at the Jaffna Hospital. Her mother Mrs. Kanapathipillai Ratnam was killed earlier at the spot itself.

ATTENTION OF AFFECTED STATE OFFICERS DRAWN

Mr. P. S. Thiruchelvam, Secretary of the Northern Province Pensioners' Association states in a Press Note:-

In terms of Public Administration Circular No. 37/91 those Public officers who were prematurely retired or whose services were terminated, are offered the following concessions:-

(i) Re-employment subject to recommendation of a sub-committee appointed by Government.

(ii) Pensions Rights for those who held pensionable posts and who had put in ten years' service but whose services were terminated on account of non-proficiency in Sinhala, even if they were not confirmed in their posts on account of non-proficiency in Sinhala:

(iii) Gratuity for those not entitled to pensions under the normal rules irrespective of the length of service;

(iv) Relevant benefits would be granted to legal dependants of dead officers.

Those desirous of availing themselves of the meagre concessions now being offered, are advised to make their applications to their former Heads of Departments or other relevant authority giving the following particulars:-

1. Full name of Officer and Present Address.
2. Post held:- Salary point and scale at the time of termination.

3. Date of 1st Appointment - together with Ref No of the appointment letter.

4. Date of Termination of Service.

5. Reference Number of the termination letter.

6. Reason for termination.

7. Any other relevant information.

If copies of the applications are sent to the Federation, the Federation is willing to process the applications and help those concerned to make their applications giving all relevant particulars in order to avoid delays.

As stated above, in the case of dead officers, their spouses or children, as the case may be, can make their applications.

Temporary officers who would have qualified for permanency but for proficiency in Sinhala, are also advised to contact the Secretary.

Any person requiring further help, may contact by letter or in person:-

Mr. P. S. Thiruchelvam
Secretary,
Federation of Northern
Pensioners' Association
52, Chemmani Road,
Nallur,
Jaffna.

Manifold Increase Necessary

President Premadasa has now ordered that the quantity of foodstuffs and medicines sent to the North be doubled.

Well and good!

He also thereby now accepts that the Government of which he is the head has been starving and also killing people without medicines for nearly 1½ years now - at least by 50% pompously claiming these people also to be subjects of the Sinhala state.

Doubling will not suffice. It has to be manifold.

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