

# Hot Spring

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## A Basic Right of Self-Govt.

"That they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

A Clause in the Atlantic Charter. Britain also subscribed to this by signing the Joint Declaration in 1942.

# Approach Problems Honestly, Truthfully and Mete Out Justice

## Leader tells New Judges, and Lawyers

"Problems should be analysed honestly and justice meted out on the basis of truth without giving room for feelings" - said Mr. V. Pirabakaran, National leader of Tamil Eelam, after administering oaths of office to judges and lawyers who passed out of the Law College set up for Tamil Eelam.

The first batch of student LTTE cadres who passed out of the Tamil Eelam Law College took their oaths of office before Mr. Pirabakaran on Thursday, August 19. Some of them will function as lawyers.

Continuing Mr. Pirabakaran said:

"We organised village level Conciliation Boards to resolve

disputes amongst people. Now we have set up a judiciary which is a historic event in the growth of the Tamil Eelam Freedom movement."

"You have been freedom fighters and now assumed the role of judges. When you joined the LTTE you did so with dedication to the cause. You must work with the same dedication, sense of great caution, and responsibility in the new field."

"One only learns a handful. There is a world more things one has to learn' goes a saying. You have to learn a lot by experience."

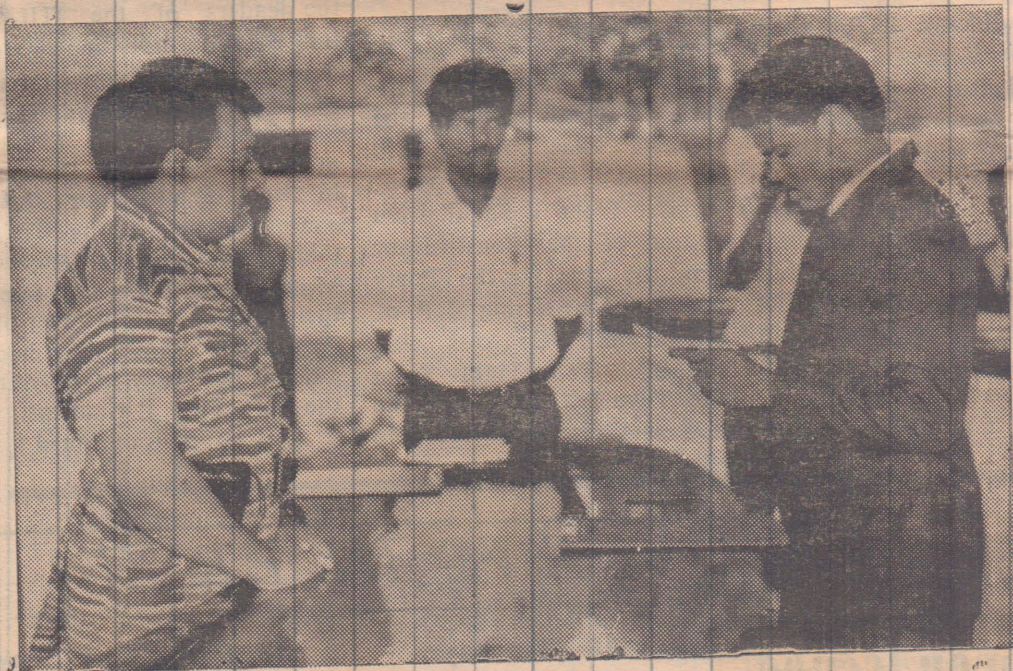
"Since LTTE fighters have assumed the role of judges and lawyers our people expect that their problems will be approached honestly and justice meted out to them. Therefore the

people are happy that when you, freedom fighters, take responsibility for the administration of justice. I hope you will justify the expectations of the people by functioning honestly and with responsibility and establish social justice."

"You might think that the daily disputes among people, human relationship problems and conflicts are meaningless and small. But for the people their problems will seem to be big. Therefore you must understand human feelings, resolve their conflicts and mete out justice to them. That is your duty."

"One always faces problems when functioning honestly and truthfully. You might even be subjected to criticism and controversies. But always remember to function honestly and truthfully."

## Leader Administers Oath to New Judges



Picture above shows Mr. Pirabakaran, the national leader of Tamil Eelam, administering oath of office to a newly appointed judge.

## Shell Attack on Jaffna Town Area Four injured

Sri Lankan Army stationed at Mandativu, indulged in random firing towards the coastal areas of Jaffna town on Wednesday August 18. The shells fell and exploded in areas such as Koddady, Gurnagar and Colombogam.

Two shells which fell and exploded on Mount Carmel Road in Gurnagar caused damages to two houses there.

Four persons were injured in Koddady, out of whom, three were members of the same family.

In Colombogam and Thundy too, shells fell and exploded but caused no damage to persons or property.

Due to the shell attack, residents living along the coastal areas, left those areas and went to safer places. The people so displaced are now staying in places like St. Patrick's College, St. James Church and Our Lady of Refuge Church.

Chandirasekaram Jegatheewary (30), Lakshman (06), Ponnudurai Sivakumar (18) and Pasupathy Premakumari (23) were those injured in Koddady. They are all undergoing medical treatment at the Jaffna Teaching Hospital.

## Shell Attack Towards Kanthasamy Temple People escape unhurt

A shell fired from the Army Camp at Mandativu at 2.00 p.m., Wednesday, August 18, fell on a bare land near the Kanthasamy Temple and exploded.

As it happened to be the last day of the annual High

Festival, large crowds of devotees thronged the Temple courtyard at Nallur, it was just a miracle that no one was hurt by the explosion. A house adjoining the bare land where the shell exploded, was damaged.

## Police Prisoner Released On Humanitarian Grounds

One of the Prisoners - of war in LTTE custody was released on Tuesday, August 16 on the special order issued by Mr. V. Pirabakaran, the LTTE leader, on humanitarian grounds.

The prisoner so released, is L. D. S. C. Perera, a member of the Police Force, and is from Matale. It is learnt that Mr. Perera's wife who is pregnant, addressed a

letter to the LTTE leader about the family problems confronting her and appealed for the release of her husband. Mr. Pirabakaran ordered the release of Mr. L. D. S. C. Perera on humanitarian grounds.

The released prisoner was officially handed over to Mr. Beat Switzer, the Resident Representative of the (Continued on Page 4)

## Mannar - Destruction Before Army Withdrawal

Sri Lankan Army had withdrawn from many places it occupied in Mannar but before withdrawing they have destroyed all houses and buildings which stood there earlier.

Reports from Mannar stated that on Sunday, August 15, S. L. Armed forces which had occupied the area between Adampan and Uiyilankulam, withdrew from that area.

The following day, Monday August, 16, the S. L. Army also withdrew from the area between Manthai and Nanattan.

The Mannar report stated that there were three Army Camps, six mini-army camps

and over 250 sentry posts in the area now vacated by the army. The area covered a distance of about 20 miles in length.

The S. L. Army occupied this area last October rendering over 10,000 people displaced. These people are now living at refugee camps in Madhu and Thedchanamaruthamadu. Large tracts of paddy lands had been abandoned and no cultivation

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# TULF an Electoral Alliance-New Sinhala Constituency in Trinco. District

## Navaratnam's Memoirs IV

The transformation of the Eastern Province from being a Tamil Province into a Sinhalese one was carried one step further in the next re-definition of Parliamentary constituencies which became necessary in consequence of Sirimavo Bandaranaike's new Republican Constitution of 1972. The most ironical aspect of it is that this time the Government was able to do it with the connivance of and in collusion with the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF).

The TULF, it must be remembered, is primarily and essentially an Electoral Agreement between the Federal Party and the Tamil Congress leaders who were sitting Members of Parliament which was forged with a view to avoiding contests at Parliamentary Elections. After sometime the Federal Party was abandoned, and was replaced by the TULF as the voice of the Ceylon Tamils during theateful years which followed the Proclamation of the New Republican Constitution in 1972.

### Delimitation Commission

Once again a Delimitation Commission was appointed to re-define the Parliament-

ary Constituencies to meet the increased membership of the Republican Parliament under the scheme of the new Constitution. The example of the previous Delimitation Commission, which created a new constituency for the Sinhalese the Batticaloa District in consequence of the Sinhalese colonization of the Pattipalai Aru Valley, was faithfully followed by this third Commission in the remaining part of the Eastern Province namely, the Trincomalee District. The mass influx of Sinhalese colonists under the Allai, Kantalai and Paduvil colonization Schemes was reflected in the new population figures for the Trincomalee District, and the Commission found the figures warranting the creation of a separate parliamentary constituency for the Sinhalese. The land for it was obviously to come out of the existing Mutur and Trincomalee Constituencies. The TULF was supposed to be looking after the interests of the Trincomalee District Tamils during the proceedings before the Commission.

### Shameful betrayal

The TULF, however, perpetrated the most shame-

ful betrayal of the Trincomalee Tamils by entering into a cowardly bargain with the Commission. It offered to consent to the creation of the new Sinhalese electorate, to be called the Seruwawila Constituency, provided the Commission agreed to bifurcate the Vavuniya Constituency in the Northern Province. The Commission agreed to the TULF request and carved a new Constituency for Mullaitivu in the Northern Province out of the old Vavuniya Constituency. At the same time the Commission also created the new Sinhalese constituency of Seruwawila out of the old Mutur and Trincomalee constituencies.

### Problems of Trincomalee Tamils

Why did the TULF enter into this shameful bargain and voluntarily give up an Eastern Province Tamil Parliamentary seat? The answer lies in the TULF's true character, as stated earlier, that primarily and essentially it is no more than an Electoral Pact between the Federal Party and the Tamil Congress. Its sole aim was to win seats in Parliament. Notwithstanding their rheto-

ric, its leaders drawn as they are from the old Federal Party and a section of the Tamil Congress, have no Common national objective or ideology. It is

the events, and the Government and the uninformed world outside, which later vested it with the character of a Tamil Nation-list Political Party that stood for a separate Tamil state. We will reserve that aspect to be dealt with later.

At the time of the third Delimitation Commission, however, the TULF's sole concern was to accommodate both the sitting M. P. for Vavuniya, who was elected on the Federal Party ticket who belonged to the Tamil Congress. It was imperative that both leaders must be found seats in Parliament if the TULF was to survive.

The Federal Party during the many years of its existence had never been able to capture the Vavuniya electorate. It was only at the General Elections in 1970 its candidate with strong support from the Mullaitivu section of the Constituency won the seat for the Party defeating the sitting M.P. of the Tamil Congress who derived his strength from the Vavuniya section. If the two sections themselves were

made two separate Parliamentary Constituencies, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya, that contest between the Federal Party and the Tamil Congress would be eliminated. The TULF reckoned that if the Commission was to be tempted into doing it, it had to abandon the Tamils of the Trincomalee District and offer the Mutur Tamil villages to constitute the Sinhalese constituency of Seruwawila.

### No Common National objective

That calculation proved to be right. At the General Elections of 1977 held after the new delimitation, the Federal Party's sitting M. P. and his Tamil Congress rival contested the Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Constituencies respectively on the TULF platform, and both were duly elected without any serious contest. It was indeed an achievement in terms of winning Parliamentary seats for the leaders of the TULF, but they do not appear to have had any qualms about the human problems they had created for the Tamils of the Trincomalee District in the bargain, nor their conscience pricked by their taking away the right of the Mutur Tamil villages to elect their own Tamil member of Parliament which they had enjoyed for thirty years from the very first Parliament.

(To be Continued)

## World Conference - Extending Frontiers of Human Rights-Recommendations Cover Issues of Self-Determination

The International Alert presented a position paper to the World Conference on Human Rights recently held in Vienna (June 14-25), convened in accordance with a UN resolution.

The Paper makes a series of recommendations covering amongst other issues of Early Warning and Conflict Prevention, Abuses of Humanitarian Law, Self-Determination and Preventive Peace-building. The recommendations are:-

### Self-determination

1. That the UN establish a High Commissioner, Working Group or Special Rapporteur to monitor implementation of Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities;

2. Similar action be taken on adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

3. That the UN explore the establishment of a Commission of Self-Determination equivalent to the Commission on Human Rights, or expanding the Mandate of the Trusteeship Council, the De-colonisation Committee, or the Security Council to address the issues of Self-determination. In some cases the Security Council should consider referring specific situations to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion, or where the parties agree, a judgement;

4. That the NGO Community explore the establishment of an Independent Commission on Self-Determination mandated to examine the scope and content of

the right to self-determination, identify of criteria for determining the legitimacy of claims, recommend specific mechanisms for deciding such claims, propose ways to encourage dialogue in respect to such claims, and suggest effective ways in which the right to self-determination might be exercised or attained in the face of resistance by those with the powers to deny the right.

### Preventive Peace building

That the International NGO urgently begin exploring how best to develop an effective global peacebuilding strategy and capacity which best serves the world's peoples and complements the goals and activities of the United Nations.

One of the recommendations contained in the paper submitted by the International

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### August 10, Tuesday

Sri Lankan army stationed in Tellipalai area fired shells and guns towards residential areas for about 15 minutes in the evening from 6.15. No damages have been reported.

Two civilians were arrested and detained at the Army Barrier at Thandikulam in the District of Vavuniya. Those detained were Sathiaselan of Sinnachalampan in Oddichuddan and Murukesu of Paranaddakal, Omanthai.

The LTTE carried out an attack on an army sentry point in the Amparai area at 7.00 p.m. There was no report of known casualty.

The LTTE also attacked sentry points in the Iyakachchi area. No report of any casualty has been received.

### August 11, Wednesday

The LTTE carried out shell attack on sentry points

of the Sri Lankan army stationed in Karainagar in the early hours of the morning.

Damages are not known.

### August 12, Thursday

A Sri Lankan Air Force helicopter carried out a 50 calibre gun attack in Kokkavil, Murukandi and Irainimadhu areas of the Vanni District. No report of any damage has been received.

### August 13, Friday

The LTTE drove away about 25 Sri Lankan army personnel who were engaged in erecting sentry points in Thunpilapiddy area in Karainagar by firing shells. No report of army casualty has been received.

Sri Lankan army at Palaly continuously fired shells for three hours towards residential areas of Paththaimeni, Iyakaddu and Katiripiy. No damages have been reported.



# Sri Lankan Crisis Same as in 1953

Sri Lankan government is in a jam. Politically, it knows that it is weak, it is aware that if it does not do something to resurrect the dwindling support it has with the Sinhala people, it will have to face doom. Even though some analysts like Dayan Jayatileke seated in their arm chairs could calculate and say that the recent Provincial Council Elections on the whole, was a victory for the UNP, as far as counting of votes was concerned, everyone has to concede that the chances of the UNP are taking a downward trend. In spite of the difficulties, Chandrika Kumaratunge is facing to lead the Western Provincial Council, there is no doubt that she has proved her mettle and the people have confidence in her as a future leader. Hence, the keen interest D. B. Wijetunge is showing in order to take in Gamini Dissanayake and whoever who could go along with him to the UNP. Gamini Dissanayake will join the UNP but his chances of ever becoming the President will be shut. He has no choice but to join the UNP. He opted to oppose Premadasa because he could fall back on a strong personality in Lalith Athulathmudali who had many characteristics of a leader. Gamini could be compared to Ira Nedunchelian of Tamil Nadu who is always the second man in any government but who by himself could not become the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for the last quarter of a century.

## Financial Collapse

The Sri Lankan government is also facing a financial collapse in the near future. The President has admitted that a colossal sum of Rupees 2,500 million is necessary for the upkeep of the military. This expenditure has to be incurred, if the war

is to continue. There is nothing to indicate any hope of the war ending. The top military commanders who do not go to the battle front, when the army is attacked, want the war to go on. Their importance and glory rest in the continuation of the war. They do not care about the ordinary soldiers who get killed, maimed and captured. They have successfully succeeded in not getting the Sinhala prisoners - of - war released by their callous hegemonistic and "don't care attitude". They have ultimately said that at whatever cost to

## S. Thiagarajah

the prisoners - of - war, they are not prepared to relax the economic sanctions placed on the North East. This is sure indication that military option is the policy of the government. Hence the government has to be on bended knees for further loans from the aid-giving nations and institutions. These nations and institutions insist that welfare services and expenditure should be curtailed for considering further loans.

## Sri Lanka mortgaged

The members of the Opposition who met recently at the residence of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranayake stated that the Sri Lankan government had obtained loans from the World Bank pledging that it would do away with all welfare services like free uniforms, free mid-day meals to school children and free food rations to the poor. It had also agreed to convert the Railway Department into an Authority and thereby pave the way for the cancellation of season ticket facilities to students and workers. The state of affairs the Opposition leaders have predicted, will definitely bring

hardship on the ordinary people who are already economically burdened to the maximum. Forty years ago in 1953, this same situation existed which resulted in the memorable Hartal of 1953. It is opportune at this moment to remember this famous Hartal.

## 1953 Hartal

Ever since the severe repression of the General Strike of 1947, when a clerical servant, Kandasamy was shot dead by the Police, the UNP government and the reactionary capitalists had the illusion that they had dealt a death blow to the trade union movement. But they were in for a big surprise. By 1952, the trade union movement in Ceylon had recovered and was ready to take up the challenge of both the Government and the Employers who wanted to shift the burden of the economic crisis on the shoulders of the working class. In 1952, as a result of the Imperialist Powers, particularly America, refusing to pay a fair price for Ceylon Tea and Rubber and because of the increase in the price of rice due to shortage in the international market, a serious economic crisis had overtaken the Island. The UNP, as it is doing now, went to the World Bank with the begging bowl. World Bank agreed to come to the rescue but imposed severe conditions for the loan. During the Budget Proposals of 1953, J. R. Jayewardene, then Finance Minister, cut the rice subsidy and increased the price of rice from 25 cents to 70 cents per measure, postal and railway rates were increased and the mid-day bun was snatched from the school children. But

the people were not willing to accept the burden. The Trade unions and people called for a One-day Token Strike and a Hartal as a measure of protest.

## Leftists Surrender

The call for the Hartal generated tremendous response. The Hartal was fixed for the 12th of August 1953. The Government took all measures to suppress it. But the Hartal was a tremendous success. Transport was completely paralysed. Workers did not go to work. All shops were closed. All life had come to a halt in the Western and Southern Provinces and particularly in Colombo. The government could not maintain law and order. Police had to resort to shooting. The total number of people who fell dead before the bullets of the UNP police went up to 12. People showed remarkable determination and courage against the entire might of the UNP State machinery. In spite of the army being called out and curfew declared for the night, people showed no signs of fright or surrender. But the left leadership which had not expected such a grand response from the people nor had any organisational preparations for taking the movement further forward, called off all the movement on the afternoon of the 12th itself. The grand response of the people had frightened the reformist Left leadership as much as it did the government. It was reported that the UNP Cabinet had met that night in a foreign ship outside the territorial waters of Sri Lanka. Undoubtedly, the Hartal of August 1953 represented the high water mark of revolutionary activity thus far in Sri Lanka. It demonstrated what could be achieved

by the working class and the progressive movement, if it were given a united and revolutionary lead. It is heartening to remember that one of the principal revolutionary, political and trade union leaders who spear-headed the Hartal of 1953 was the late N. Sanmugathasan, a Tamil, who was even then the General Secretary of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation, a trade union federation dominated by Sinhalese.

## Similar Situation

The situation in Sri Lanka is now similar to what it was in 1953. Sri Lankan masses are burdened with the colossal unnecessary military expenditure. The free economy set up launched by the government is crumbling. The investors are reluctant to invest. The so-called industries started recently, like the garment manufacturing industries, are closing up. The workers are thrown out of employment. Subsidies and welfare schemes are being slowly withdrawn. The situation is ripe to topple the government.

But are the Opposition leaders capable of making use of these positive factors and lead the masses and bring about a revolutionary change of government which could cater to the needs of the people rather than to foreign capital? But it seems impossible because all the leaders of the Opposition are for a military solution of the Tamil problem which means that even if they come to power, they too have to go on bended knees for foreign loan. Future progress cannot be left in the hands of these decadent politicians. New leadership should come forward to vigorously lead towards a bright future.

## Tamil Woman Freedom Fighter

Tamil militant woman, I know for certain,  
Who's rated high the world over.  
Filled with bullets in her mind,  
Taking a rifle in her hand,  
Goes round dreaming of Tamil Kingdom  
which, some think, is beyond her reach.  
But the Tamil militant woman stands upright  
Proud of being armed and says -  
"Being armed is better than being a slave"  
Firmly, she prefers dying to living  
Unless slavery is abolished in all its forms  
Under the leadership of Praba  
Who's, in fact, the LTTE - that is,  
The Light of Tamils of Tamil Eelam.

'Pulse of Tamil Eelam.'

## Aerial Bombing

## Civilian House Razed to the Ground - Occupants Escape Miraculously

Two Puccaro planes belonging to the S. L. Air Force bombed Mukamalai and Kilali area. A house was completely damaged at Mukamalai.

The news in this connection stated that on Friday, August 13 morning two Puccaro planes belonging to the Sri Lankan Air Force hovered over Mukamalai for half an hour and dropped three bombs.

The first bomb was dropped on the house of a woman named Balasubramaniam Mahenthirani who was living in the house with her daughter - in - law and three

grandchildren. The inmates of the house had run out of the house and had lain flat on the ground about 50 yards away. The house was razed to the ground and completely destroyed but the inmates escaped injury because they had run out of the house.

Two other bombs were dropped in the same compound - One fell on the front yard of the destroyed house

and the other in a co-conut grove in the back yard. Damage was caused to plantation and other property.

The Puccaro planes thereafter proceeded in the direction of Kilali and dropped two bombs there. Both bombs, however, fell into the sea and there was no damage.

While the bombs were dropped at Mukamalai, G.C.E. (A/L) examination was being held in close by Palai Central School. There was tension among examination candidates for some time.





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## Brazen Defiance

Last week there was news that the Government of Sri Lanka had rejected a proposal by four Nobel laureates suggesting certain proposals for restoring peace to this island based on some political settlement. Even before the suggested proposals came to public knowledge - at least for the public in Tamil Eelam - the news came in that the Government of Sri Lanka had rejected the proposals.

It appears from press reports that the position of the Sri Lankan Government is that the conflict in the island is an internal matter, not involving any ethnic dispute but one that is purely a problem of the Government of Sri Lanka having to contend with terrorism.

In regard to the position that the problem is only an internal matter, the necessary question arises as to why the Sri Lankan Government chose in 1987 to enter into an Accord with the late Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi? Surely, if the problem was one that was purely domestic, the Sri Lankan Government should have entered into a Pact with the Eelam Tamils. It did not do so but entered into a Pact with the then Indian Prime Minister. Did the Government of Sri Lanka think that Tamil Eelam was part of Indian territory or the Eelam Tamils citizens of India to justify an agreement with the Prime Minister of India?

And what happened after the agreement? The armed forces of India entered into territories not her own and continued to battle for over 2 years in foreign soil. As the American lawyer, M/s Karen Parker, has submitted, the problem had ceased to be an internal matter since then. We would add that the problem ceased to be an internal matter right from the time the Sinhala Government which enjoyed Dominion Status under Britain, revolted in 1972 against its own constitution and ushered in a republican constitution in the teeth of opposition from Tamil Eelam. From that time onwards there is an illegitimate Government in Colombo purporting to rule over Tamil Eelam and the conflict between the Colombo Government and Eelam Tamils has assumed the character of a conflict between two nations and the comity of nations may well offer to mediate. However, the Govt. of Sri Lanka has consistently and deliberately, failed to accept such outside mediation, as it did for example, when the Australian Government and some Scandinavian countries made similar suggestions earlier.

As regards the Sri Lankan Government's position that there is no ethnic dispute but that only a 'terrorist' problem exists, this third grade propaganda has not convinced anybody either in the island itself or outside it. We, therefore, ignore that position of the Government of Sri Lanka with the contempt it deserves.

Time and again the Government of Sri Lanka has refused to stop the war and enter into peace parleys. It has refused to accept, not once but many times, offer of international mediation made to it at both Governmental and non-Governmental levels.

This brazen defiance of world opinion by the Govt. of Sri Lanka is due the military assistance and foreign aid it receives from abroad. So long as this bonanza keeps flowing in, the Govt. of Sri Lanka will always defy any attempt at mediation by anybody.

It is, therefore, incumbent on the part of well-meaning world opinion - be it Governmental or otherwise - to persuade all governments to stop all forms of assistance to Sri Lanka until she settles her dispute with Tamil Eelam.

## TEEDOR EXHIBITION

# Brings Out Local Potential

The Tamil Eelam Economic Development Organisation (TEEDOR) organised and conducted an exhibition at Nallur during the period of the Nallur Kanthasamy Temple festival. The exhibition brought out latent potential and was of immense educative value to the public.

The exhibition stalls were divided into a number of functional groups. TEEDOR workers were posted in each stall to explain and demonstrate the various activities undertaken by TEEDOR to attain economic self-sufficiency with local resources.

### The Energy Sector

The Energy Sector had in its display Producer - gas. It was demonstrated how producer - gas could be obtained with locally found firewood, charcoal, straw and other organic matter. The device producing Producer - gas without the conventional fuel produced Producer-gas at the Exhibition which generated electric power. The stall was lighted from the electric current generated by Producer - gas. Water-pumps and radios were operated by Producer - gas. The exhibition also showed how tractors and other vehicles could be operated with producer - gas instead of the conventional fuel.

Models of production of wind energy, solar energy, animal power, and pedal

power were on exhibition. The working model of vertical axis wind mill drew large crowds of spectators.

Improved clay stoves were on display. These stoves bring a saving of at least 30-50% in the use of firewood and reduces by half the time spent on cooking. It is learnt that more than 2000 families have already installed these stoves in their homes through TEEDOR.

### Industries Sector

The industries sector had in display salt-based industries and industries based on palmyrah, leather and coir - all locally found.

### Agriculture Sector

The Agriculture Sector had in display an unusually large-sized papaw weighing 6 kg. The seed for this variety of Papaw had been sent by the late LTTE leader, Kittu, from abroad. The seeds had grown well and produced fruits and TEEDOR is now in a position to supply seeds of this variety of papaw to the public. Also on show were various oils produced

from local seeds including sun - flower oil.

### Marine Resources Sector

This stall depicted not only the marine resources of Tamil Eelam but also had models of a boat built of locally grown timber and the making of a fishing nets. Improved methods of fishing were also on exhibition.

### Infrastructure Sector

This sector showed how lime powder could be used to replace cement. This is the first time when an exhibition of structures with lime-powder was on display.

### Production Committees

Various local products produced by Production Committees functioning under the aegis of the TEEDOR were also displayed for exhibition.

### Municipal Council Exhibition

The Jaffna Municipal Council also had two exhibition stalls - one showing the present structure of the city and the proposed infra-structures. The Municipality also had a stall on Siddha Drugs and herbs used in the making of Siddha medicines.

The exhibitions drew large crowd of spectators.

## Search Operations in Villages adjoining Trinco. town- Men and Women arrested

A Combined group of S. L. Army, Navy and Policemen carried out search operations in the villages adjoining Trincomalee town and arrested many men and women and have taken them for investigations.

News from Trincomalee stated that last week a combined group of S. L. Army, Navy and Police personnel carried out search operations

in the villages of Anpuvalipuram and Chelvanayakapuram adjoining the Trincomalee town.

A group of four masked-men had accompanied the Sri Lankan forces.

All persons irrespective of age or sex were taken to

### Police Prisoner...

(Continuation from Page 1) International Committee of the Red Cross by Mr. Karikalun, the Deputy leader of the Political Wing of the LTTE in Jaffna on Monday, August 16 at 3.30 p. m.

The released prisoner and his wife were taken to Point Pedro under LTTE escort from where they both proceeded to Kankesanthurai by ship and reached Palaly Camp, where the couple spent the night and left for Colombo by plane on the morning of August 17.

the Government school premises at Anpuvalipuram. Some persons who were thus assembled at the school were arrested and taken for further investigations. The persons so arrested include women also.

The Trincomalee news further stated that the S. L. forces have tightened their check on vehicles and persons passing into Trincomalee town.

### Mannar...

(Continuation from Page 1) tion was undertaken since S. L. Army occupied these areas.

The Voice of Tigers radio quoting Mr. John, the special Military Commander of LTTE in Mannar, said that the S. L. Army had blasted all buildings in these areas before their withdrawal. At Adampan it had blasted a big water tank as well. "The villages of Adampan, Kataikadu and Iththikandal have been completely destroyed and people can resettle there only after constructing huts for living."

## World...

(Continuation from Page 2)

al Alert to the World Conference on Human Rights entitled 'Early Warning and and Conflict Prevention', is as follows:-

"The UN promote the establishment of an International Criminal Court to try individuals accused of the Commission of international Crimes such as, but not limited to Genocide, War Crimes and breaches of the Laws and the Customs of War, Crimes against humanity and certain acts of terrorism".

New Era Publications, Luckshmi building, Dutch Rd. Kalviyankadu.