

Hot Spring

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No. 46

Shell Attack on Thurkai Amman Temple

The Sri Lankan Army fired shells on Thurkai Amman temple on Saturday, August 28 morning resulting in the death of some devotees and injury to many others. The temple itself was damaged. The annual high festival of this very popular temple is on and the Sapparam festival was fixed for Saturday. (Late News)

**AT
KILALI SEA**

2 Sri Lankan Naval Boats Sunk

Black Tigers Inflict Heavy Loss

Two Sri Lankan Naval Speed Boats were sunk and over 10 S. L. Naval personnel killed in attacks carried out by the Black Tigers squad of the Sea Tigers on the Kilali sea on the early morning of Thursday, August 26. The Sea Tigers also recovered some weapons and ammunitions including two 50 Calibre guns from the Sri Lankan Navy and also the dead bodies of 4 Sri Lankan Navy personnel.

The news in this connection stated that about 1.30 a.m. on Thursday, August 26, two Sri Lankan Naval Speed Boats were seen advancing towards civilian passenger boats crossing the Kilali Sea. The movement of the Sri Lankan Naval vessels were noted by Sea Tigers who advanced towards the Naval boats to checkmate the Naval boats advancing towards civilian passengers. The Sea Tigers opened fire on the Navy boats and a naval battle ensued.

Black Tiger attack

At 2.05 a.m. as the battle was going on for about 10 minutes Maj. Nilavan of the Black Tiger Squad of the Sea Tigers piloted his boat named after Lt. Col. Kumarappah laden with explosives and attacked one Sri Lankan Naval Boat which was damaged and

sunk. About 4.00 a.m. as the battle still continued a second Black Tiger attack sunk another Sri Lankan Naval Boat.

Captain Mathan of the Black Tiger Squad of the Sea Tigers piloted his boat named Lt. Col. Pulendiran and laden with explosives and attacked the other Sri Lankan Naval Boat which also was damaged and sunk.

A third Sri Lankan Naval Boat which was subjected to RPG attack retreated with heavy damages.

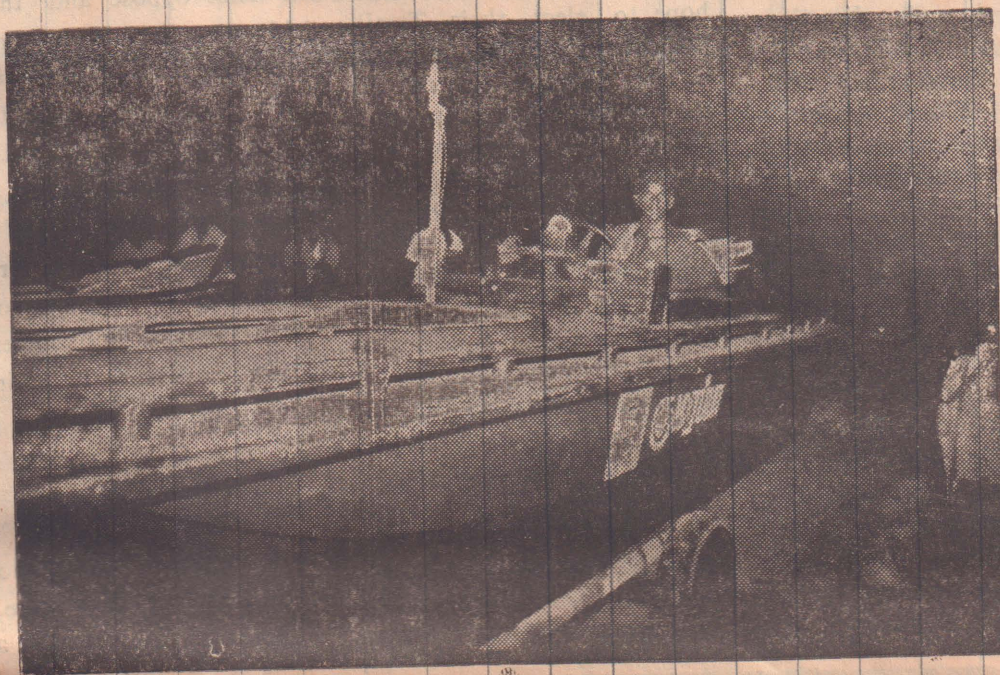
The battle which lasted for over three hours also left three other Sea Tigers dead.

Loss to S.L. Navy

Sea Tigers recovered some arms and ammunitions and certain parts of the Sri Lankan Naval Boats that

(Continued on Page 4)

On Journey to Victory and Death



Picture released by LTTE shows Maj. Nilavan starting to pilot his boat 'Lt. Col. Kumarappah' to make the historic Black Tiger attack of the Sea Tigers on Sri Lanka Navy on Kilali sea.

HEAVY BATTLE IN VALI - WEST

2 Battle Tanks - One Buffel Damaged S. L. Army retreats

Two Sri Lankan Army Tanks and one Buffel armoured vehicle belonging to the Sri Lankan Army were damaged and the Sri Lankan Army which tried to move south of Mathagal with air-strike support was forced to retreat on Friday, August 27 when LTTE foiled the Sri Lankan Army move in Valikamam West.

The news in this connection said:

A curfew from 6.00 a.m. in the Jaffna and Kilinochchi Districts was announced and heard at 8.00 a.m. over International News Service of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation.

Within minutes Sri Lankan Air Force planes started aerial bombing in the villages of Chulipuram, Silalai, Sithan

kerny, and Pandatarippu in Valikamam West accompanied by helicopters firing from above. Rocket attack was also launched from the air. At the same time heavy artillery snail attack was also directed towards these areas from Sri Lankan Army Camps.

With this supportive strike action, Sri Lankan Army troops moved about about a kilometre south of their position at Mathagal in armoured vehicles and tank support. The tanks sent volleys of cannon fire.

(Continued on Page 4)

Iyakachchi LTTE foil S L Army Attempts Recover some ammunitions

After five and a half hours of battle at Iyakachchi near Elephant Pass, the Sri Lankan Army was forced to retreat losing some ammunitions to the LTTE.

The news in this connection said that the Sri Lankan Army encamped at Iyakachchi near Elephant Pass moved northwards firing shells and supported by massive air attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Air Force.

When the S. L. Army had moved about 2 Kilometres, the LTTE gave battle which lasted for about 5½ hours. At the end of the battle the Sri Lankan Army moved back to its earlier position losing some ammunitions.

THE LTTE SHOULD
RELEASE THE
P.O.W.s ON
HUMANITARIAN
GROUNDS.

HAMILTON

11/11/93 VETTER 93

The Singhalese Constituency of Seruwawila is a geographical abomination with sinister implications. It is a long strip of land extending from the Northern Province border in the North to the Verugal river in the South which is the Batticaloa border. It encircles the Trincomalee Constituency on the land side, but otherwise hugs the entire eastern coastline of the Trincomalee

composition of the TULF - the Tamil Congress section of the group having always held the view that the Tamils and the Singhalese should have the right to settle in any part of the country. But it was sought to be justified by pointing out that the Commission would have created Seruwawila in any event, that even if it did not do so the Tamils of

ments from that of D. S. Senanayake downwards of mass settlement of Singhalese colonists in the Eastern Province, it has also made a mockery of all the years of opposition and agitation by the Federal Party against colonization. What is more, it has confirmed the Singhalese belief that they never need pay heed to Tamil opposition to any measure

the Eastern Province. That number was reduced to 4 in 1977 notwithstanding the natural increase of the Tamil people of the Province during the thirty-one years since the first delimitation. The Trincomalee District in 1977 elected 1 Tamil, 1 Muslim and 1 Singhalese, that is to say, Trincomalee's 2 Tamil Members were reduced to one. In the situation that prevails now, it does not require a political pundit to predict that the time is not far away when even that single Member may disappear.

Whereas the Eastern Province did not have a single Singhalese Member in the first Parliament of 1947, it now has 2 Members. In the near future it will probably have 3 Members, and the Tamils reduced to 3 or even less.

Today the Eastern Province presents a picture of turmoil. It has become the battle ground of Singhalese aggression and Tamil nationalist resistance.

It is the inevitable culmination of the colonizing activities of successive pan-Singhalese Governments on the one hand, and the forcible land-grabbing activities of the Singhalese on the other.
(To be continued)

Appreciation

H.N. - A trade unionist par excellence

The sudden demise of H.N. Fernando, General Secretary of the Ceylon Teachers' Union for nearly two decades, came as a rude shock to his friends and Colleagues. It was an irreparable loss to the trade Union movement in general and to the teachers world in particular.

As a humanitarian, H.N. Fernando worked for peace and amity. He never failed to utilize the trade union platform to articulate the aspirations of the politically embittered Tamil community. He argued that the conflicts between the two nationalities could only be resolved by the application of the democratic principle of the rights to self-determination. It was the Ceylon Teachers' Union, the First Trade Union in the country, that openly demanded the grant of the right to self-determination to the Tamil people.

During the military operation in 1987 H.N. Fernando visited the Northern Province, saw in person the sufferings of the Tamil people and sent reports against the Government to the teachers unions and other public organisations drawing their attention to the North and cried for action on behalf of the Tamils. To escape the wrath of the government of the day he was compelled to go under ground for sometime. When the Government servants were compelled by circular to contribute a day's salary to the Defence Fund he opposed it vehemently and instructed the members of the Ceylon Teachers' Union not to make any contributions towards it.

The general strike of July 1980 and the use of emergency powers to dismiss forty thousand public servants was an event of momentous consequence to the trade union movement.

For the first time in the history of trade unionism in Sri Lanka a teachers' union, the Ceylon Teachers' Union, joined the strike. H. N. Fernando was without work for eight years. Even under very indigent circumstances he continued to labour for his fellow teachers.

May his exemplary service blaze the trail for the coming generation of teachers.

T. Devarajah
Vice President
Ceylon Teachers' Union
&
President
Northern Province Teachers' Association.

Navaratnam's Memoirs



Tragedy of the Eastern Province

District. It thus isolates Trincomalee completely and effectively from all Tamil contact in all directions. Almost all the Tamil villages of the former dual-member Constituency of Mutur were incorporated in this new Constituency, where the Tamils became a minority among the majority Singhalese colonist population. The residuary Mutur Constituency became a single member electorate for the Muslims.

Just how the TULF was able to bring its mind to perpetrate this calamity to the Tamils of the Eastern Province passes one's comprehension. Perhaps it was inevitable because of the

the dual-member Constituency of Mutur could not hope to elect their Tamil Members as before, because of the changed pattern of the population, and so on. All this is begging the question, and only highlights the political bankruptcy, if not hypocrisy, of the TULF leadership. It could not have been unaware that suffering something to be done in the teeth of its opposition is one thing, and consenting to or suggesting it to be done is quite another matter.

By conceding Seruwawila the TULF not only condoned and approved the colonization policy of all the Govern-

or policy, since the Tamils will first oppose and then yield, that they have only to confront the Tamils with faits accomplis, and the Tamils will eventually fall in line. The TULF proved in Seruwawila that that belief is well founded. The General Elections of 1977 proved how far-sighted the Singhalese leaders have been in acting on that belief.

Dwindling Tamil Representation in East

The first Delimitation Commission of 1946 gave 5 Members to the Tamils of

White Van Scare Again at Trinco.

Tamil residents of Trincomalee town are greatly agitated by the re-appearance of men in civilian clothes coming in a white van and abducting people there.

The reports from Trincomalee stated that on Friday, August 13, some men in civilian clothes went in a white painted van to the house of a motor car driver named Tharmapalan. They arrested Tharmapalan and his son Thayaparan and took them away with them.

Men in civilian clothes moving in a white painted van causes great scare and anxiety to the Tamils of Trincomalee because sometime back men in civilian-dress moving in a 'white van' took away a number of Tamils from their residences or at other places where they were on their business. There was no further news about the whereabouts of such abducted men. They are categorized as 'missing' or 'disappeared' persons. The re-emergence of the white-painted van and men in civilian dress in it has naturally caused anxiety and fear in the minds of the Tamil residents of the town.

The report further said that the family members of

Tharmapalan went to the S. L. Army Camp to find out the whereabouts of Tharmapalan and his son Thayaparan. At the Army Camp they had been told that they were being detained for inquiry and could not be released. So far no news has been received of the release of Tharmapalan and his son of Thayaparan.

S. L. Shell in Security Zone

A shell launched from the Mandaitivu Sri Lankan Army Camp towards Jaffna town exploded within the security zone of the Jaffna Hospital under ICRC control.

This happened on Monday, August 16, when Sri Lankan Army opened shell fire directed towards Pannai coastal areas.

It is further learnt that the ICRC has brought this incident to the knowledge of the relevant authorities.

Shell attack on Kilali Child and 2 Women Die

Sri Lankan Navy fired shells and 50 calibre guns from Gun Boats which resulted in the death of a child aged 4 and two women in a refugee settlement.

The news in this connection stated that on Sunday, August 22, about 2.30 P. M. Sri Lankan Naval gun boats sighted off the Kilali sea started shell and 50 calibre gun attack.

The shells which numbered over eight exploded in a refugee settlement called Panditharkudiyiruppu. A child named M. Thavarajah (age 4) and two women died on the spot. One of the dead women has been identified as J. Naguleswary (age 35). Many others were injured.

Later reports said that the LTTE attacked and drove back 5 Sri Lankan Naval

Gun Boats. Government news confirming the encounter said that a naval rating and a Naval Officer were injured in the incident.

Eight LTTE men Die in Accident

Eight LTTE fighters died in an accidental explosion at Elephant Pass on Friday, August 20.

At Batticaloa one LTTE member and a full time supporter died in an unexpected confrontation that took place between the LTTE and Sri Lankan Army at Meeravodai on August, 17, Tuesday.

Puccaros Bomb Mullikulam Area

More than 5 bombs were dropped in the Mullikulam area in Mannar District.

The news from Mannar in this connection stated that on Monday, August 23, two Puccaro planes belonging to the Sri Lankan Air Force dropped more than 5 bombs

in the Mullikulam area in Mannar District. The news also stated that the coastal areas of Mullikulam were bombed. No report of the damages caused was received.

Eelam Tamils condemn donor nations for giving aid to Sri Lanka. No doubt, it is this loan that is being used to fight a genocidal war against the Tamils. But can anyone prevent these countries from giving aid to Sri Lanka? Who are these countries? They are highly developed industrial nations. They are manufacturers of highly sophisticated arms and ammunitions. They are not manufacturing these lethal weapons to fight their own wars. These weapons and armoury are for sale. Aid-receiving nations use the loans they receive directly or indirectly or in a circuitous manner to buy these manufactured arms and weapons. On this basis, can anyone imagine that the so-called aid-giving nations shall refrain from giving the loans to Sri Lanka?

Vietnamese People

Those who condemn donor nations should not think that Eelam would be given to the Tamils on a platter. If we want to win our freedom from the genocidal Sri Lankan Government, every Tamil has to fight for it. You have to make sacrifices. Writing petitions to the Government of Great Britain saying that it is the cause of our present state of affairs, is only of limited use. This will help to create public opinion and make right-thinking people in foreign countries to understand the history of the Tamils and how they have been cheated by the Britishers, when political transfer was made. We cannot also forget that in spite of the heroic fight

and struggle of the Vietnamese people, the public opinion and agitations that took place in the USA, was also responsible for the victory they achieved. But self-reliance and sacrifice is what we want at this juncture to achieve Eelam because the time is opportune. Foreign countries have become aware of what is happening in Sri Lanka and are showing interest to bring about a settlement to the con-

Sri Lanka is an internal matter nothing to do with any ethnic problem and that it was only a terrorist problem. Even though this statement could only convince those who do not want to believe that there is an ethnic problem in Sri Lanka, it cannot deceive the intelligent world which is aware of all the genocidal atrocities committed by Sri Lanka against the Eelam Tamils.

dential Secretariat despite elaborate security arrangements because he was advised that it wasn't safe for him to go to Batticaloa. It is heartening to hear that the Tamil groups operating from Colombo too, have opposed this holding of elections. They have done so, not because they love the Tamils but they know that if they support the holding of such elections, they will be the target of hate of the Tamil

said resolution from being put to vote, it cannot boast about it. In fact, by its action, the government has opened the eyes of the world to wonder why it was so anxious to hide its activities.

Government doomed

In any event, political and military situation of Sri Lanka has come to a peak where the attention of the world is focused. Militarily, the government has reached saturation level beyond which it cannot move forward. Its urgent requirement for more personnel to fight its Eelam war, is not being answered. Apart from the army personnel who have deserted, no new recruits are coming forward in spite of the government's lowering of minimum qualifications for such recruitment. The educational qualification has been reduced to fifth standard. Age limit has been reduced to seventeen. The government has also appealed to deserters to come back and that they would not be punished. It is very well known that most of the army deserters are now engaged in criminal activities like theft, robbery and rape. The deserters take away with them the arms supplied to them.

These come handy for them to break law and order. These persons who have enjoyed easy money, easy life and escape from death, surely will not join the ranks once again. So the government's hope of getting additional cadre to fight the Tamils, will not come to fruition. Any amount of political boost by joining forces with Gamini Dissanayake or taking back Ronnie de Mel will not help the government in any way.

World Attention On Sri Lanka

flict whose true character of a conflict between two nations, has now become clearly visible.

'Terrorist problem'

The recent proposals by four Nobel prize winners suggested that peace could be ushered and settlement arrived at through the aegis of the United Nations. The chauvinistic Sinhala Buddhist government was perturbed. They were jerked suddenly from their slumber, realised that time has marched forward, while they were in the position of lotus-eaters. They had to act. D. B. Wijetunge forgetting that it was not even months, when he welcomed foreign intervention to solve our ethnic problem, rejected the proposals ab initio and declared that the conflict in

Local elections

In the wake of the above statement, the government announced that it is going to hold elections to the Local Bodies in the East

S. Thiagarajah

and in Vavunia. This is to show the world that peace and harmony exist in these areas and that the civil administration in these areas is functioning normally. But it was only a few months back that Heads of the Security Forces informed the government that it was impossible to hold any elections in the East because of the unsettled conditions there. Also President D.B. Wijetunge himself cancelled his proposed visit to Batticaloa to attend the Mobile Presi-

people because local elections in the East and Vavuniya will pave the way for a change in the balance of representation in the local bodies especially in view of the fact that many Tamils in the East and Vavuniya who are eligible to vote are languishing as refugees in India and out of the areas where the elections are to be held.

Diplomatic moves

Sri Lankan government's diplomatic move through the international community to prevent and sabotage the resolution before an organ of the United Nations which wanted to recommend the ethnic problem for solution by the UN, shows how desperate it is to hide what is actually happening in Sri Lanka. Even though it had succeeded in preventing the

NEWS IN BRIEF

August 14 - Saturday

Two Puccaro planes of the Sri Lankan Air Force bombed the jungle areas of Pandirichchan in the Mannar District about 11.30 a.m.

R.M.Dharmapala of the S.L. Air Force attached to the Air base, Purakunava in the Police District of Bakkiella was shot and killed by the LTTE.

A Sri Lankan soldier was reported shot dead by LTTE in the Thoppigala forests in the Batticaloa District.

Artillery shell attack towards Thondamannaru from Palaly Sri Lankan Army Camp. No damages reported.

A civilian Kanthapody Nithiyanandam (32) of Naganai, Ambilanthurai was shot dead when S. L. Army men from Kokkatticholai and some gangsters in ambush fired at him.

August 15 - Sunday

Artillery shell attack from Palaly Sri Lankan Army Camp directed towards Thampalai, Idaikadu and Vallai. Two houses were reported damaged. Also shell attack directed towards Sillalai. As people have deserted the area there was no injury to persons.

August 16 - Monday

Artillery shell attack from Mandaitivu S. L. Army towards Pannai and coastal areas of Jaffna town. Damages not known.

S. L. Naval boat opened cannon fire along coast between Mullaitivu and Alampil. One man is reported to have sustained injuries.

LTTE fired shells at S. L. Army at Vayavilan. Damages not known. S.L. Army fired cannon and motor-shells.

August 17 - Tuesday

LTTE fired shells at houses occupied by S.L. Army at Pandatarippu - Silalai. S.L. Army also fired cannon and motor shells. Damages not known.

August 18 - Wednesday

LTTE carried out shell attack on S.L. Army sentry points at Mandaitivu. S.L. Army fired cannon and shells.

S.L. Army stationed in the islands carried out shell attack throughout the day. S.L. Army shells exploded in Gurnagar, Passaiyoor and Kottadi.

At Gurnagar two houses were badly damaged but as the occupants had left the place there was no injury to persons.

At Kottadi four persons were injured. They are P. Sivakumar (18), Jegatheeswari (30) Lakshan (06) and Premakumari (23).

Sinhala Rulers At the Same Old Game

"...Action is being taken to control the increase in the voting strength of the people of the hill country".

"Many different attempts were made to prevent the registration of the hill-country people as voters. Even people whose names have been registered in electoral voting registers are unable to have their names renewed during the annual enumeration of voters. All these have to be inferred as actions to control the voting strength of the people of the hill-country".

"If one registers oneself as a voter circumventing all the impediments imposed on them by administrative machinery, a new situation has arisen whereby such a registered voter may not be able to exercise his vote because of the insistence of the production of the identity card. Many people of the hill-country have not been issued identity cards for years. This is known to both Government and Opposition. Their joint decision on identity cards for voters once again proves that both the Govt. and Opposition hold the same views and take the same course in racism."

Extracts from:

"Virakesari - Illustrated Weekly" - 18.07.1993
"Cankoli - by Vede Aar"

Editor's Note:

People of hill-country obviously refers to Tamils. Other matters are left for readers to ruminate.



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A Significant Development

The failure of Sinhala youths to turn up for the interview in large numbers should be significant to the Sinhala chauvinists, if they are capable of understanding significant happenings.

According to reports the Government of Sri Lanka wanted to recruit 10,000 Sinhala youths for its army. In a bid to encourage and induce applications for recruitment, the Government of Sri Lanka announced a lucrative pay which amounted to Rs: 5173/- per month for a soldier, apart from free board and lodging, 'uniform', transport and medical services. The fringe benefits included housing allowance on marriage ranging from Rs. 850 - Rs. 2000/- per month and many other benefits to the families.

The minimum age for recruitment was reduced to 17 and even the requirement of physical features such as height was reduced to 5 feet. The educational requirement was lowered to Grade V which would mean the literacy level to be not more than the mere ability to place one's signature or read a name.

In spite of all these efforts by the Sri Lankan Government to entice Sinhala youths into its armed services to carry on its battle of genocide against the Tamils, the Sinhala youths have shown marked reluctance to be easily duped.

All the fiery appeals by the Buddhist clergy and the Sinhala chauvinists do not seem to convince the Sinhala youth that a war of genocide against the Tamils is sine qua non for their own existence.

The active war against the Tamils has been going on for a decade now. The war is being fought in Tamil territory. After the last of the series of anti-Tamil pogroms against the Tamils boomeranged in 1983 on the Sinhala government itself, the Government is keen to contain the war to Tamil Eelam territory. It is this territory in which the ordinary Sinhala man is least interested because it is neither his home nor his people's home. He also knows that it is the home of a different race called the Tamils. It is to retain the rule of the Sinhala ruling class on this territory that the Government is calling upon the Sinhala youths to fight the genocidal war.

The war has proved to be destructive not only to the Tamils but to the Sinhalese as well. The Sinhalese have to bear the economic burdens of the war from which they derive no benefit. The Sinhala nation or country faces no threat from the Tamils because all what the Tamils ask is to be left severely alone in their homes. Surely that should be sensible.

Perhaps the reluctance of Sinhala youths to respond to the Government's call to join its army must be influenced by these considerations. It is time that the Sinhala chauvinist realized their own people's mood and stop the war and enter into negotiations which can pave the way for peaceful co-existence of the two nations in the island.

Widowed Mother Loses 2 Children

Artillery shells launched from the Palaly Sri Lankan Army Camp killed two sisters and seriously injured the other sister and brother at Thondamannaru.

The news in this connection said that on Monday, August 23, at 4.00 P. M. artillery shells were fired from the Sri Lankan Army's Palaly Camp directed towards Thondamannaru. As the shells were being fired from the Palaly Camp, a Sri Lankan Air Force helicopter was seen hovering over the area.

One of the shells hit a house where a poor refugee widow was living with her four orphan children. Two children died on the spot - their bodies having been torn to pieces.

The dead children are two sisters named Kamaladevi (age 10) and Vasuki (age 6). The other two children were severely injured and were admitted to the Manthikai hospital. The injured children are Abhirami (age 4) and Kannan (age 3).

The news in this connection from Vadamaradchy further stated that two other shells exploded in the same compound one after the other.

Tragic Story

The mother of the dead and injured children is a refugee who is presently at Kattupulam in Thondamannaru. She is a widow. At the time the shell exploded, she was away from home having gone to collect food for her children at an alms - giving. She told reporters crying that when she returned home with food for her children, she found her children in a pool of blood struggling for life. The elder children who died, were found in pieces. She further told reporters that neighbours and members of the Point Pedro Red Cross Society rushed the injured children

to the hospital. In great distress, the crying widow told reporters that her children were her only hope since the demise of her husband. Fate seemed to chase her even in her place of refuge.

Genocide

Eye witnesses to the shell attack said that the attack was both cowardly and genocidal. There was no LTTE camp near the house where the woman lived nor were any LTTE vehicles nor other LTTE movement there at the time the attack occurred. The helicopter which was covering the area, as the artillery shell attack from the ground forces took place and was probably passing message to Palaly S. L. Army camp, could not have failed to see the havoc caused by the first shell to a poor widow's hut. Nevertheless two other shells also were targetted by the S. L. Army to the same place. This was nothing short of genocide.

First Tamil Eelam Court opens at Chunnakam

The first Tamil Eelam District Court was declared open on Saturday, August 21, at Chunnakam.

The Court was declared open by Mr. P. Thamichelvan, the Head of the Political Wing of Tamil Eelam. The opening ceremony was attended by members of the LTTE, foreign correspondents and a large number of members of the public.

The first case that came up for trial was one relating

to illicit brewing of alcohol. The Tamil Eelam Police filed a complaint. Two persons were charged with the offence.

On the accused pleading guilty the Bench consisting of three judges found the accused guilty and imposed a fine of Rs: 500/- on each.

On the accused asking for time to pay the fine, time was granted till August 23.

Kilali Sea ...

(Continuation from Page 1)
were damaged and sunk. The arms and ammunitions also included 2 fifty calibre guns and over 1000 bullets for them. The Tigers said that at least ten Sri Lankan Naval personnel died in this attack. The Sea Tigers also recovered the dead bodies of four Sri Lankan Navy personnel.

The Sri Lankan Naval loss has been confirmed by Sri Lankan Government news which stated that 5 Navy personnel including an officer were dead, five were injured and four were missing. Sri Lankan Government news also confirmed the loss of one of the vessels and said that another boat was captured by the LTTE.

Meanwhile at Jaffna, the LTTE, displayed for public view the arms, ammunitions and parts of sunken vessels on Friday, August 27. Three

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

bodies of the dead Sri Lankan Navy personnel were also kept for public view. The fourth body had been bullet - scarred according to reports.

The dead bodies of the Sea Tigers were taken in procession throughout Jaffna and finally laid to rest at Vadamaradchi Heroes' Cemetery.

Aerial and Shell Attack

The Kilali area was subjected to heavy attack from the air and by shells from the S.L. Army Camp at Poonakari till about noon on Thursday, August 26. Two Puccaro planes, an Avro and helicopter were engaged in the attack. The Puccaros resorted to rocket attack apart from bombing. Several boats in the coast of Kilali were damaged. A civilian boatman named Anthony Nobert sustained injuries as a result of attack from a Puccaro plane. Anthony Nobert is now in hospital.

Heavy ...

(Continuation from Page 1)

The LTTE gave battle to the Sri Lankan Army and caused heavy damages. Two battle tanks and one Buffel armoured vehicle belonging to the Sri Lankan Army were damaged. Other loss to the Sri Lankan Army is not known but is expected to be heavy. The battle continued till the afternoon when the Sri Lankan Army retreated to its earlier position.

Three LTTE fighters died in this battle.

The curfew was lifted after 12 hours at 6.00 p. m.

About the 2 Black Tigers

The Voice of Tigers radio quoting Mr. Soosai, the Head of the Sea Tigers Unit, said that Maj. Nilavan and Captain Mathan, fighters from Batticaloa, who had been on duty at Kilali for over one year had witnessed the wanton killing of over 200 civilians crossing the Kilali sea by Sri Lankan Navy personnel. They had recently witnessed the death of civilian passengers when a boat capsized as a result of strong winds. Mr. Soosai further added that Maj. Nilavan's relations were hacked to death at Polonnaruwa by the Sri Lankan Armed forces.

Later news from Kilali said that on Friday, August 27, about 2.00 p. m. 3 Sri Lankan Naval speed Boats came to the site of the sea battle which took place the previous day presumably to search for wrecks, or dead bodies of S.L. Navy personnel. The Sea Tigers attacked the three Sri Lankan Naval boats and forced them to retreat.