

Hot Spring

Vol. 3

03rd October 1998

No. 51

Hospital Closed

The Atchvely hospital has been closed down due to heavy shell attack directed towards the village from the Sri Lankan Army Camp at Palaly.

Three shells exploded near the Atchvely hospital on Wednesday, September 29. Other villages around Atchvely also came under Sri Lankan shell attack.

Heavy Attack on Jaffna for 4 Days

40 Civilians Killed - Many Injured

So far over 40 non-combatant civilians have been killed and a large number injured in four days of indiscriminate attack at widely different areas in the Jaffna District carried out by the armed forces of the Sri Lankan Government.

The Sri Lankan Government announced an indefinite curfew in the Jaffna and Kilinochchi Districts on Tuesday, January 28 effective from that day and advised people to stay in temples and churches but some temples have been target of bombing. Aerial bombardment and shelling started immediately

all over the two districts. In the Jaffna District air bombing and shelling have been reported from different areas.

In the meantime 10,000 strong Sri Lankan infantrymen mobilised at Elephant Pass tried to move towards Kilali, supported by artillery shell attack, helicopter and

bombers, battle tanks, armoured vehicles and cannon fire on Tuesday, September 28. They were met by LTTE near Alipalai and Pulopalai and in the heavy fighting that ensued at least 120 Sri Lankan soldiers have been killed. Two battle-tanks and two armoured vehicles of the S. L. Army were also captured and destroyed by the LTTE.

The LTTE lost 80 of its men in this fierce battle, it fought against heavy fire power and aerial bombardment.

The attack on Jaffna peninsula was carried out in such distant and different places as Atchvely, Kokkuvil, Chavakachcheri, Jaffna town and other villages of Thenmaradchy. Thenmaradchy, especially came in for aerial

bombardment for four days continuously.

Apart from the death of many non-combatant civilians and a still larger number injured, severe damages have been caused to houses and other properties.

Shell Attack on Navakeeri

Five persons, including a mother and her two daughters, were killed on the spot when a shell launched from the Sri Lankan Army Camp at Palaly exploded at Navakeeri near Atchvely in Valikamam East.

On Wednesday, September 29, about 10.00 a.m. the Sri Lankan Army at Palaly started heavy artillery shell attack on the village of Navakeeri, near Atchvely. As the shell attack was incessant people started leaving

their homes to safer areas. One of the shells hit some people who were thus getting away from the village to find shelter elsewhere.

Five persons were killed by this shell attack including a young mother and two of her children. Twelve others were injured.

The persons killed are K. Yogeswary (30) and her two children Mythili (06) and Rio (10), S. Balachandran (20) and K. Ambujan (16).

Fierce Battle Near Elephant Pass

125 SRILANKAN SOLDIERS KILLED

2 Tanks-2 Armoured Vehicles Destroyed

Heavy fighting broke out between the LTTE and the Sri Lankan Army near Elephant Pass when the Sri Lankan Army tried to move towards Kilali from Elephant Pass.

Colombo news said that the Sri Lankan Army had put infantry division totalling 10,000 men, supported by battle tanks, armoured vehicles, cannon fire, and aerially supported by helicopters, air force planes and artillery shells.

The Sri Lankan Army started moving on Tuesday,

September 28. On Wednesday, September 29, the LTTE met the Sri Lankan forces near Allippalai and gave battle. Reports said that the LTTE fought bravely in the face of superior fire power and numbers but inflicted heavy losses on the Sri Lankan Army.

At least 120 Sri Lankan soldiers were killed including some officers, on Wednesday. A larger number was injured.

The LTTE also made gains to its arsenal by capturing a large number of heavy arms and ammunition from the Sri Lankan Army.

There was no report of fighting from this front on Thursday.

In the meantime, the Government of Sri Lanka has said that it had started 'limited operations against LTTE positions', but the whole of Jaffna District came under aerial bombing or artillery shell fire and is continuing for the fourth day.

Aerial Bombing at Kokkuvil

Three women who took refuge in a Temple at Kokkuvil were killed when Sri Lankan bombers bombed a temple there.

On Tuesday, September 28, at 11.05 a.m. two Sri Lankan bombers bombed Nanthavil Amman temple, at Kokkuvil. Three of the many persons who had run to the temple for safety were hit by the bomb explosion and died. Twenty others were injured.

The dead are P. Ganeswary (Female 60), K. Nageswary (F.52) and A. Ledchumiammah (F.55) Ganes-

wary's daughter Tharma Indra lost one of her legs and Leduchumi Ammah's husband was injured. Eighteen others were also injured.

The Nanthavil Amman temple's front hall was blood-stained everywhere and pieces of human flesh lay strewn all over.

A library adjoining the temple was also damaged.

The Government announcement of the enforcement of curfew in Jaffna and Kilinochchi Districts was accompanied by a governmental advice asking people to stay in temples for safety!

AT CHAVAKACHCHERI

20 Persons Killed by Aerial Bombing

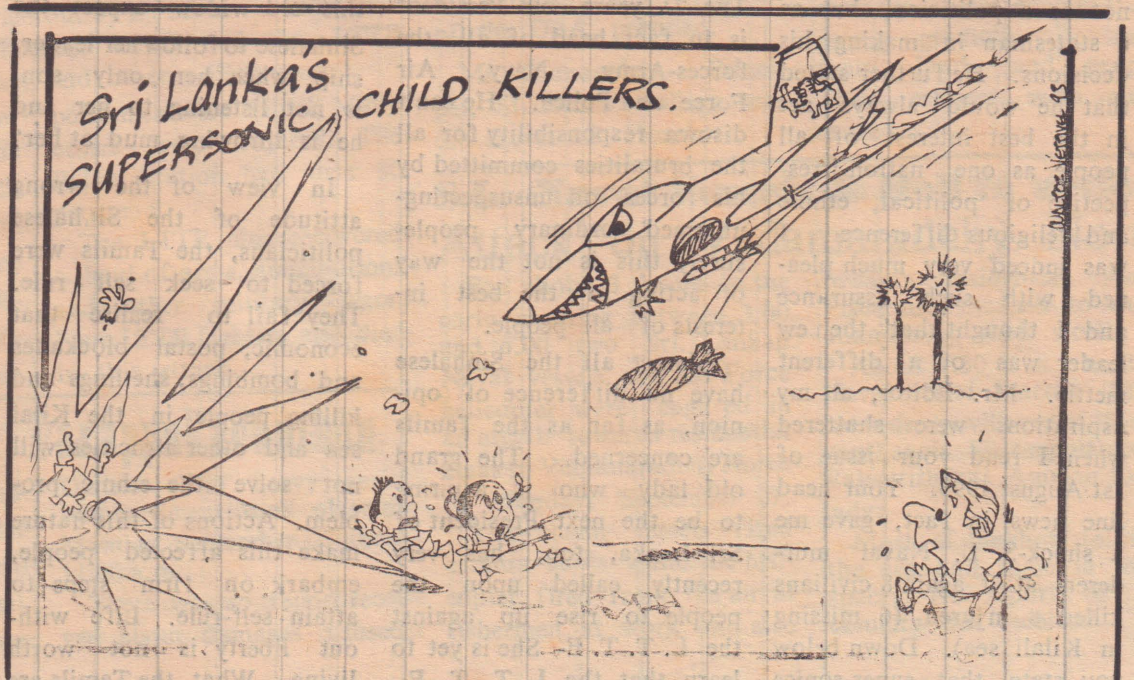
Five Seriously Injured

Twenty people were killed and five others were seriously injured when two Puccara planes bombed Chavakachcheri.

On Tuesday, September 28, about 5.30 p.m. two Sri Lankan Air Force Puccara planes bombed Sangaththanai near Chavakachcheri. Twenty persons, men, women and children, who had run inside a trench to escape were killed on the spot when one of the three bombs fell near the trench. Five others were seriously injured. All the twenty-five are non-combatant civilians belonging to both sexes and different ages.

Particulars of dead persons are:- J. Santhi (Female 30)

and her children Jenani (F.07), Dhasayini (F.11) and Dinesh (Male 8). K. Selvarajah (M.40) and his children Yasotha (F.18) and Sujitha (F.16) S. Bhavani (F.21) and her sisters Niranjani (13) and Prabhagini (10), G. Subagini (F.15) and her sister Surekha (09), P. Santhirasekar (M.10) and his sister Rathy (02), T. Sasikala (F.18), R. Sutharsan (M.11) G. Sutharsan (M.09), T. Kanapathipillai (M.58), K. Kowsika (F.12) and S. Maheswary (F.54)



MEDIA VIEW

Denial of Existing Rights- The Sinhala Solution

The Parliamentary Select Committee which was appointed to evolve ways to resolve the ethnic problem and make recommendations, has prepared its final report. It will have a natural death, after it hands over its report to the Speaker next month.

Premadasa repeatedly said that he would resolve the National Issue within a few days on receiving its final report and posed as if he was expecting something great from the Select Committee. At least, to that extent the International Community then viewed it as something of some substance. But now, it has become meaningless and uncarved for by anyone. While the present incumbent says that there is no such thing called an ethnic problem in Ceylon and the Prime Minister keeps re-echoing the same sentiments and the Ruling Party too has endorsed that view, how will it be appropriate to find a solution to the ethnic problem and a Committee to function towards that end? If the Government gives any consideration to the Parliamentary Select Committee and its recommendations, it will mean a knock-out blow to the President's stand that there is no ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

The Tamils did not give any regard from the beginning to the Parliamentary Select Committee. They regarded it as a barren desert where no vegetation would grow. Even the Colombo Tamil Groups which participated hoping to gather some crumbs from that exercise,

were cheated and left the Committee.

The Wijetunge government is no mood to take into consideration the recommendations or suggestions of the Parliamentary Select Committee. The Report of the Select Committee will end up in the waste paper basket.

However, it is necessary to stress one point here. It is necessary to note carefully the main recommendations of the Parliamentary Select Committee which will reveal how the Sinhalese leaders wish to resolve the Tamil Question.

Generally, the solution of a problem means, the accommodation of at least a portion of the claims made by the other side. But the very definition given to the word 'solution' by the Sinhalese, is the denial of even what is already in the hands of the Tamils and forcing their will of negation on the Tamils. Sinhalese leadership of this type will never permit the attainment of a political solution to the Tamil Question. In other words, they stand firm in the unalterable position that solution to the ethnic issue is a military victory.

Hence, the Tamil Nation too, has to strengthen its military power in order to persuade the Sinhalese to shift from that position. The only alternative left for the Tamils is to strengthen their security and create for themselves their own state. Thinking of any other terms or acting in any other ways, will only end in serfdom.

UTHAYAN

- Editorial of 24.9.93

POLITICS IN SRI LANKA

Mr. A.C.S. Hameed is a long-standing member of the UNP. He is also a senior Minister. He has participated on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka in negotiations aimed at resolving the Sinala-Tamil Problem.

Even after D.B. Wijetunge invented the theory that what exists in the Northeast is a 'problem of terrorism and not an ethnic problem' Mr. Hameed who spoke at a meeting at Akkurana did say that the ethnic problem in the Northeast cannot be solved by military means but only through negotiations.

Recently Mr. Hameed has turned out to be the spokesman for D. B. Wijetunge. He is reported to have told the media in the West that Sri Lanka would itself solve its national problem AFTER solving the problem arising out of terrorism. The Sri Lankan problem is local and does not require international attention, according to Mr. Hameed.

Mr. Hameed, by saying that Sri Lanka would solve her own local problem, AFTER solving the problem arising out of terrorism first, is only blowing in harmony with D. B. Wijetunge. He is playing the role of the exponent of the D. B. Wijetunge view that there exists only a 'terrorist problem' which had to be solved militarily as priority number one and is at the same time talking of the solution of the ethnic problem. Perhaps, he is not bold enough like D.B. Wijetunge to deny the existence of an ethnic problem altogether! Turning and twisting is after all the speciality of politicians.

Mr. Thondaman

Mr. Thondaman was letting out lot of steam by press interviews on peaceful negotiations. He said he was even prepared to meet the Tigers to negotiate a settlement, if he was asked to do so. Now he says that D. B. Wijetunge has his own solution and that it is better to allow him to act on same without interference. Has Mr. Thondaman forgotten the

S. Thiagarajah

fact that so far as D. B. Wijetunge is concerned, there exists no 'ethnic problem' but only a 'terrorist problem'? Or have the Sinhala chauvinists succeeded in silencing him again?

Bhikku Angered

Rev. Walwitige Sumana Thero, Head of the Baddegama Ratnasara Pirivena, has exhorted the Sinhala Government to take immediate action to counteract the propaganda thrust of the Tamils in America and Britain. In his enthusiasm he does not spare Sinhala Government officials abroad and delegates who go off and on to foreign

Countries and charges them of doing nothing other than staying in 5 star hotels and enjoying the stay abroad and visits.

What do the Sinhala chauvinists and Sinhala Government expect expatriate Tamils in foreign lands to do? They are driven out of their homeland. They have gone as refugees to foreign countries to protect their lives and limbs. It is natural that they will engage themselves in espousing the Tamil Eelam cause to the outside world. This Bhikku who has gone abroad, probably on a tour, cannot understand the strain and anguish of Tamils who are living as refugees abroad.

Kumar Rupasinghe

Kumar Rupasinghe of International Alert has said that the PLO - Israeli agreement should be a lesson to Sri Lanka. The PLO - Israeli problem was handled by a group of intellectuals from Norway. In this context, it is worth noting that a group of intellectuals from Norway has also said that negotiation is the best way to resolve the Tamil - Sinhala problem in Sri Lanka.

NEWS IN BRIEF

September 20th. Monday

Sri Lankan Army stationed at Mathagal area opened fire from their sentry points towards Pandaitharippu, Silalai and Chulipuramat 8 a. m. The firing lasted continuously for about 45 minutes. Farmers working in their fields abandoned their work and rushed to safer areas for cover. According to reports, there were no damages.

Sri Lankan Army stationed at Valanthalai area in

Karainagar, fired artillery shells towards Moolai, Ponnalai at 9.45 p.m. Although these shells fell and exploded very close to residential areas in Moolai and near the Housing Scheme at Ponnalai, they did not cause any deaths.

September 21st. Tuesday

One LTTE militant was killed, when he was ambushed by the Sri Lankan Army at Kankanikulam in the Trincomalee District at 8 p.m.

September 22nd.

Wednesday

Two LTTE militants were killed in an ambush by the Sri Lankan Army at Kempimadu in the Batticaloa District.

September 24th. Friday

Kakaimunai and Vinayapuram areas in the Trincomalee District were rounded-up by the Sri Lankan Army. The parents who were taken to school in the area, were urged by the Army to enlist their school-going children, both males and females in the Sri Lankan Army.

September 25. Saturday

Two Puccara planes belonging to the Sri Lankan Air Force, carried out a rocket and bombing attack on the coastal areas of Chemmalai in Manaluru about 10.40 a.m. Two bombs were dropped and several rockets fired during this attack but there were no reports of any damages caused.

OUR READERS SAY

Mr. Dingri Banda Wijetunge, addressing the nation for the first time, after being elected as president, pledged that he would act not as a politician, but as a statesman in making his decisions. He further stated that he would always act in the best interest of all people as one nation-irrespective of political, ethnic and religious difference. I was indeed very much pleased with such assurance and I thought that the new leader was of a different mettle. Mr. Editor, all my aspirations were shattered when I read your issue of 1st August 1993. Your headline news, in fact, gave me a shock-S. L. Naval murderers at it again-8 civilians killed 8 injured (6 missing in Kilali sea). Down below you state that super-sonics

Wonderful Leaders of Sri Lanka!

hit Jaffna-six dead, six injured. Temple, Hospital, Houses and shops damaged. Among the dead and injured are school children. The 71 years-old President is in fact head of all the forces-Army, Navy, Air Force and Police. He can't disown responsibility for all the brutalities committed by his forces, on unsuspecting-armed ordinary people-surely this is not the way of acting in the best interests of all people.

Almost all the Sinhalese have no difference of opinion, as far as the Tamils are concerned. The grand old lady who is aspiring to be the next President of Sri Lanka, too, has very recently called upon the people to rise up against the L. T. T. E- She is yet to learn that the L. T. T. E.,

is engaged in a war declared by the government. In fact, they have nothing but love for the ordinary Sinhalese people. How on earth, does this old widow expect the Sinhalese to follow her leadership, when her only son, is not listening to her and he is throwing mud at her?

In view of the wrong attitude of the Sinhalese politicians, the Tamils were forced to seek self-rule. They fail to realise that economic, postal blockades and bombings, shellings and killing people in the Kilali sea and other atrocities will not solve the ethnic problem. Actions of this nature make this affected people, embark on firm steps to attain self-rule. Life without liberty is not worth living. What the Tamils are

fighting for, is to win this liberty and establish it on firm foundations.

MEESALAIYAN!

Resume Peace Talks At Once!

Military action will not pay at all in solving the vexing issues, problems of any nation in the world, even that of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has paid very dearly in precious loss of lives, colossal damages to property both of State and Private. For such Reconstruction and Rehabilitation work, you will need much foreign aid. Therefore, stop this senseless war started by the State and start negotiations with the Tigers.

S. Jayaratnam.

Chavakachcheri.

Elephant Pass is one of the important places in Tamil Eelam. Salt was being produced for quite a long time in the Salterns found here. At one time, salt was exported from here to countries like Maldives and Bangladesh. In the last few decades, salt was taken from here to meet the requirements of Colombo.

The salt produced here is pure table salt (NaCl). This salt was used for cuisine requirements, preserving of fish and processing of leather.

The composition of common salts of sea water (4500 litres), is as follows:-

1. Sodium Chloride (NaCl) - 12.272 kilograms.
2. Calcium Sulphate (CaSO₄) - 0.536 kilograms.
3. Magnesium Sulphate (MgSO₄) - 1.081 kilograms.
4. Magnesium Chloride (MgCl₂) - 1.604 kilograms.

In addition to these components, other chemical salts too are found in small quantities.

Climate

Elephant Pass has the necessary climatical conditions for salt production:

- i. temperature and air as well as environment.
- ii. geological resources - sea water and land for storage.

Salt Yield

1. Artificial yield.
2. Natural yield.

Artificial Yield

When sea water is stored in large reservoirs, its concentration increases due to

evaporation of water by the heat of the sun. Various chemical salts in various concentrations become crystallised, when sea water is concentrated:

- 15 - 24% Calcium Sulphate - (CaSO₄) is precipitated.
- 25 - 30% Sodium Chloride - (NaCl) is precipitated.

Tamil Eelam Salt Requirement and Its Production

- 30 - 37% Magnesium Sulphate (MgSO₄) is precipitated.

These are separated artificially according to their concentration, crystallised and then stored.

Salt obtained by Natural Yield

During high tide, the overflowing sea water gets collected in low lying uncultivable lands. The heat of the sun and atmospheric conditions increase the concentration of sea water and the main types of salts become crystallised one layer over another. After analysis, the main table salt is separated and removed.

Yield and Extent

In the past at the Elephant Pass and Kurinchativu salterns with an extent each of about 600 acres of land,

60,000 metric tons of salt was produced.

Requirements of salt

Tamil Eelam requires 14,000 to 15,000 metric tons of salt per year.

Salt sent out

Annually about 45,000 metric tons of salt is sent out from the Elephant Pass saltern outside Tamil Eelam.

Foreign Exchange earnings

A quantity of salt transported from Tamil Eelam is used for consumption by the Sinhalese and the balance is exported to foreign countries. The Government of Sri Lanka earns about Rs. 50 million in foreign exchange and local sales.

Employment Prospects

In the salterns of Elephant Pass and Kurinchativu about 350 persons were employed at different levels on a permanent basis, while another 500 - 600 persons were on a seasonal basis.

Planned sabotage by the Sri Lankan Government and Consequent losses

When the war with the Sri Lankan government started in 1990, the Security Forces occupied the entire area of Elephant Pass Salterns. On account of this aggression, those

working lost their employment. Thus, there arose a shortage of salt in all areas of Tamil Eelam and the salt which was sold at Rs. 2.50 a kilo increased in price to Rs. 22.50 per kilo.

Because of this price hike, people who were already affected by the economic embargo imposed by the Government, were unable to consume the salt produced in their own territory. Ancillary industries dependent on salt, such as preservation of fish, processing of leather were further affected. Many persons too lost their employment.

Restoration of old Production Centres

The Tamil Eelam Economic Development Organisation (TEEDOR) has restarted centres such as Karanavai, Vatharawathai, Putur, Irupalai and Chemmani where salt was produced earlier and later abandoned. These centres have produced 2000 metric tons of salt. This scheme has been implemented in a short term period. The salt thus produced is sufficient to meet six months' requirements of the Peninsula. Our Organisation has taken steps to produce 7500 metric tons of salt by restoring the entire acreage of the

Requirement and Self-sufficiency in Salt - North Tamil Eelam

Population of North Tamil Eelam (estimate for 1993)	13,43,000
One year's requirement for an individual is 5 kilograms	67,15,000
Collection of 25% Surplus	16,78,750
	8,393,750

— TEEDOR —

Six S. L. Soldiers Killed at Mannar S. L. Govt. Announces Military Operations in Mannar and Mullaitivu

Six S. L. soldiers were killed at Vankalai in Mannar in two separate incidents.

On Monday, September 27, at 7.00 a.m. the LTTE attacked a group of S. L. soldiers near the S. L. Army Camp at Vankalai in the Mannar District. The S. L. soldiers who came about 200 yards away from their camp to remove barricades were fired at by the LTTE. One Sri Lankan soldier was killed on the spot. Others escaped with injuries. The Tigers captured some arms and ammunitions.

The other incident took place about noon. S. L. soldiers from the Vankalai S. L. Army camp moved out of their camp with the S. L. Air Force providing aerial support by bombing and shell attack. LTTE counter-attacked. Five Sri Lankan soldiers were killed and one other was injured.

The Government announced an indefinite curfew in the Mannar and Mullaitivu

Districts' effective from the morning of September, 27

and said that military operations have been launched by the three armed forces in these Districts.

LTTE Attack on Police at Batticaloa

7 Police Killed - Arms Recovered

In a stunning attack carried out by LTTE in the Batticaloa District, 7 Sri Lankan Policemen killed and the LTTE recovered arms, ammunitions and other military - ware.

On Saturday, September 25, at 2.55 a. m. the LTTE carried out an attack on a S. L. Police Station at Kattuvanvil, a border village in the Batticaloa District. The attack lasted for 15 minutes. Seven Sri Lankan

policemen were killed. Many others were injured. The Police Station had over 30 personnel.

The LTTE also recovered a haul of arms, ammunitions and other military - ware. Four LTTE fighters also died in this attack.

Puccara Bombs Parappukadanthan

Two Puccara planes belonging to the Sri Lankan Air Force carried out heavy aerial bombardment in Parappukadanthan in the Mannar

District. The heavy aerial bombardment took place on Monday, September 27 about 11.00 a.m.

There was no report received about damages caused.

The Patrician Sunshine

A function was held on Sunday, September 19, at the St. Patrick's College hall by the OBA of the College to honour old boys of the College who received their convocation after graduation at the recent Convocation ceremony, held at the University of Jaffna and also to formally release 'The Patrician Sunshine' the magazine of the OBA.

Rev. Fr. Bernard, Rector, St. Patrick's and President of the OBA, presided.

Mr. Thanapalan, Principal, St. John's College, was the Guest of Honour.

S.L. Naval Vessels & Heli in action: Attack on Vadamradchy North

For about 3 hours in the early morning between 3.00 and 6.00 two Sri Lankan Naval vessels and Air Force helicopter were engaged in an attack towards residential areas in Vadamradchy North on Monday, September 27.

The Naval vessels fired cannon shots while the helicopter fired from the air at fishermen at work and also

above centres. In addition, a major salt producing scheme is to be implemented in areas such as Poonakari, Kunchuparanthan and Mathalan in the Vanni District. It will be possible to obtain about 10,000 metric tons of salt from these areas.

Benefits

TEEDOR's involvement in the production of salt has helped-

- (1) in attaining self-sufficiency in salt, providing protection against scarcity, creating the opportunity for our people to obtain salt at cheaper prices;
- (2) to provide permanent and seasonal employment to many people;
- (3) to provide a source of revenue by local sales and a potential foreign exchange earning through export.

The Tamil Eelam Economic Development Organisation has the human resources necessary to ensure one hundred per cent success in this field and when Elephant Pass and Kurinchativu come under our control, Tamil Eelam will be able to earn substantial revenue from salt. TEEDOR will strive their utmost to attain this goal.

Requirement and Self-sufficiency

in Salt - North Tamil Eelam

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— TEEDOR —

Mr. J. G. Rajerdran (Sr.) Editor of 'The Patrician Sunshine' releasing the September 1993 issue of the magazine said that the magazine from humble origins as cyclostyled news sheets has now come up as a printed magazine, though of a small size. He said that the College owed a lot to its past Rectors both foreign and local. He also congratulated the old boys who had received their graduation recently. He exhorted the young graduates to serve their land and people. Their services were much needed.

towards residential areas. Fishermen escaped to shore abandoning their work.

About 9.30 a.m. another Naval vessel started firing towards the villages of Maileyanthanai, Kattuppulam and Valvettithurai Amman Kovilady.

Most of the shots fell into the sea and some in open spaces. No report of any casualty was received.



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'Limited Operation' without Limits

Sri Lankan Government sources in Colombo said that they had commenced 'limited operation against Tiger positions'.

What is strange about this 'limited operation' is that it spreads out all over the North - barring Vavunia.

A curfew was declared to be effective from last Tuesday. It is in force in all northern districts barring Vavunia for five consecutive days now, though the aim of the Sri Lankan Army is only a 'limited operation against Tiger positions'. It is now being said that the Government proposes to put up a military link between Elephant Pass and Kilali.

The Sri Lankan government has deployed over 10,000 infantry men, over 50 Czech-made battle tanks Russian M. G. helicopters and assorted air-craft from Italy, China, and France and naval vessels from UK, China, and Israel, and even uses cluster bombs to carry out a 'limited operation'.

But the first 'Tiger position' that the Sri Lankan Armed forces targetted was after all a Hindu temple! This temple itself is at Kokkuvil which is about 40 miles away from Ivakachchi - Elephant Pass area. The second target was residential areas in Chavakachcheri also about 30 miles away from Elephant Pass - Ivakachchi areas. About 10,000 people were displaced from Atchvely about 50 miles away from Elephant Pass - Ivakkachi area because of incessant indiscriminate shelling from the Palaly S. L. Army Camp.

Aerial bombardment, helicopter straffing and artillery shell attacks have continued for the last four days all over the Jaffna peninsula and in Kilinochchi too. The sky seems to be the only limit for this 'limited operation against Tiger positions'.

Sinhala Army tried to move out from its camp not to capture and destroy any Tiger position as such but with the avowed motive of reaching Kilali from Elephant Pass and bringing the belt between Elephant Pass and Kilali under Sinhala Army occupation.

Kilali is the only route now open to the people of Jaffna to cross the peninsula. It is through this route that the major part of the people's requirements is brought into the peninsula. Sri Lankan Government's motive is crystal clear. Tighten the siege and starve the people. The talk that the Tigers are moving in and out of the peninsula using the people as human shield is stuff and nonsense.

The LTTE has repeatedly said that they don't depend only on one route for their movement. Civilian passengers crossing Jaffna will bear testimony to the fact that far from making them as human shields the Tigers are providing protection to them from the murderous Sinhala navy.

Whatever pretensions the Government of Sri Lanka may make, the fact that it endeavours to cut off the people's movement in and out of the peninsula, is an eloquent testimony to its evil intention to starve the Tamils to death.

It would be appropriate at this juncture to recollect what happened six years earlier in 1987, when the situation was not so serious as it is to-day. Then India even defied the Sri Lankan Government and air-dropped food relief in Jaffna. But the present situation calls for greater vigilance by all.

Sri Lankan Police Post

Destroyed in Trincomalee

Three Sri Lankan Policemen Killed - Many Injured LTTE Recovers Arms and Ammunitions

Three Sri Lankan Policemen were killed and the Police Post was destroyed at Illuppaicholai in the Trincomalee District.

On Tuesday, September 28 at 12.40 a. m. the LTTE carried out an attack on a Sri Lankan Police post at Illuppaicholai in the Muttur area in Trincomalee District. Three Sri Lankan Policemen were killed. Others escaped with injuries. The Police

post also was completely destroyed.

The LTTE also recovered arms, ammunitions, other military-ware and some cash from the destroyed post. There was no LTTE casualty.

Heli Attacks Fishermen at Batticaloa

Two fishermen were injured while at work when a helicopter belonging to the Sri Lankan Air Force fired 50 calibre gun shots at fishermen fishing in the Batticaloa lagoon.

News from Batticaloa said that on Saturday, September 18, between 7.00 and 7.30 p. m. a helicopter belonging to the Sri Lankan Air Force was flying over and over again over the Batticaloa lagoon between Valaiyiravu bridge and Kannankuda.

Suddenly the helicopter started firing 50 calibre gun shots at fishermen engaged in fishing in the area. Two fishermen were injured and have been admitted to the hospital for treatment.

Rotary International Presidential Citation Award

The Rotary Club of Jaffna has won the Rotary International Presidential Citation Award for Balanced Club Activities last Rotary Year 92/93.

The Award has been sent from the Rotary International Headquarters in U.S.A. to the Rotary District Governor in Colombo, Sri Lanka requesting him to distribute this Award at a fitting ceremony.

Over 3000 Displaced

Over 3000 persons living in Palai and adjoining areas have been displaced from their homes due to the military operations undertaken in the area by the

Sri Lankan Army.

Displaced persons have moved further north and are staying in temples, churches, schools and other public buildings.

SHELL EXPLODES IN SAFETY ZONE

An artillery shell launched by the Sri Lankan Army encamped at Mandaitivu exploded at Chemmatheru within the Jaffna Hospital Safety Zone and injured two persons.

On Sunday, September 26, about 7.30 p. m. the Sri Lankan Army encamped at Mandaitivu started firing towards Jaffna town. One of the shells fell and exploded near a house at Chemmatheru within the area declared as Hospital Safety Zone and under ICRC control.

Two persons were injured and admitted to hospital. They are Tharshika (Female-

26) and Subramaniam (Male -63). Both are residents in Chemmatheru. The ICRC signal lamp also was damaged.

TEEDOR NEWS

ICE - FACTORY

TEEDOR has set up a new ice-factory in Jaffna. Ice-production came to a halt in Jaffna at the renewal of the war between Sri Lanka Government and LTTE in June, 1990. The TEEDOR has said that it hoped to serve the fishermen among whom the demand for ice was great.

Use of coal

TEEDOR is experimenting the use of coal to meet the demand for fuel in the Jaffna peninsula. Already the production of coal from firewood has been started on experimental basis at Koolamurippu in the Mullaitivu District. TEEDOR says, that should the experiment prove successful, it would continue in the production of

coal as a substitute to other forms of fuel. Coal is being prepared by charring firewood.

Production of Poultry mash

Mash for poultry is being produced in the Mullaitivu District under the auspices of the TEEDOR. A note issued by TEEDOR in this connection states that the mash produced at Mullaitivu meets to some extent the demand for poultry mash there. Some ingredients like maize are in short supply to permit large scale production of poultry mash.

Bumper Harvest of 'Kurakkan'

'Kurakkan' yield during the current dry-season has

been massive according to TEEDOR. 1½ metric tons of Kurakkan has been harvested in a land area of one acre which is a very high yield - Kurakkan is a nutritious small grain which also helps to control diabetes. Its husk can be used as cattle food. TEEDOR has made arrangements for the marketing of Kurakkan at fair price.

Subsidy for Palmyrah Jaggery Producers

TEEDOR has provided subsidies for villagers of Vannerikulam in the Kilinochchi Division who engage themselves in the production of palmyrah jaggery as a cottage industry. For the first time a subsidy of this nature has been provided for the producers direct.

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