

Hot Spring

Vol. 4

17th October 1993

No. 01

This paper on your hands is the first issue of the fourth year of publication of Hot Spring. And this fact should be sufficient encouragement to all those who wish to put across Tamil news and views to others as well. Hot Spring has been doing this to the best of its abilities - thanks of course to the encouragement given by you. We solicit your support further this year too.

British Medical Gifts to J/Hospital Move to Misappropriate for Use of Sinhala Armed Forces

News has leaked that there is a move in Colombo to divert to the Islands to west of Jaffna, an ambulance vehicle and some further consignment of medical equipment gifted for use of the Teaching Hospital at Jaffna by Britain.

Britain sent sometime back medical equipment as gift to Jaffna's Teaching Hospital which is the main hospital in the North. These gifts were retained at Colombo by the Government of Sri Lanka. After the fact of retention of these gifts by Colombo became public knowledge, the Government of Sri Lanka agreed to send these to Jaffna.

News has now leaked out that there are moves afoot in Sri Lankan government circles in Colombo to divert an ambulance vehicle and some further consignment of medical equipment to

the Islands, west of Jaffna under Sinhala Army occupation.

Islands now a veritable desert

Kayts, Karaitivu, Pungudutivu, Mandaitivu and other islands west of Jaffna were occupied by the Sinhala forces in 1991. As the Sinhala Army entered the islands, the inhabitants deserted their homes and fled to the mainland peninsula. Only the old, sickly and infirm who could not take to their heels suddenly were caught up and remained in the Sinhala Army occupied islands, divided from

the rest of the members of their family.

Kayts is the chief town in the Island's Division. Hot Spring of 27.10.1991 quoting statistics prepared by the Jaffna Branch of the Red Cross Society said that Kayts had a population of 26,250 before the Sinhala Army entered. All deserted their homes and ran away to mainland Jaffna leaving only a thousand back who

were mostly old, sick or infirm who could not run away suddenly.

Daily News Story

The almost total desertion of the people from their island habitat also received confirmation later from the Sri Lankan state controlled Daily News paper. Daryll de Silva of the Daily News writing in its issue of April 8, 1992 stated as follows:-

"...most of the people fled from the islands of Kayts, Karaitivu and Mandaitivu. At one time there were 122,000 people on these three islands. At present there are only 1400."

Daryll de Silva also quoted a Police Sergeant thus:

"How can we have complaints when there are hardly any civilians to make them? People should return and

(Continued on Page 4)

Sinhala Army Prohibits Cultivation

News from Batticaloa stated that the Sinhala Army has ordered that no paddy cultivation should be undertaken by farmers beyond an extent of one mile from the

West of the Siththandi river in the Batticaloa District.

This is an area with extensive acreage of paddy lands. Most people here are also farmers.

The Batticaloa news further said that the prohibitory order issued by the Sinhala Army would result in limited paddy cultivation leaving large tracts bare of any cultivation.

125 Arrested at Mannar

125 persons who were fishing in coast of Thalvupadu in Mannar have been arrested.

According to the Voice of Tigers Radio news these men were ordered to go

ashore by the Sinhala Navy because they had not obtained prior permission to do the fishing. When they went ashore they were arrested by the Police!

Kalmunai Town Rounded Up 22 YOUTHS ARRESTED

Reports from Batticaloa said that the Sinhala Army rounded up the Kalmunai town near Batticaloa on September, 5 and arrested 22 youths who have not yet been released or about whom no information has been made available since their arrests.

The same report said that on the same day the Army

also arrested over a thousand people around the Kalmunai market and adjoining areas irrespective of age. These people were taken by the Army in vehicles but dropped at the Kalmunai beach and chased away.

The fate of the 22 youths, however, is not known.

COMMEMORATION CEREMONY OF FIRST GIRL MARTYR

Commemoration ceremonies were held all over North Tamil Eelam on October 10, in memory of the first Tigress who died in battle, six years ago.

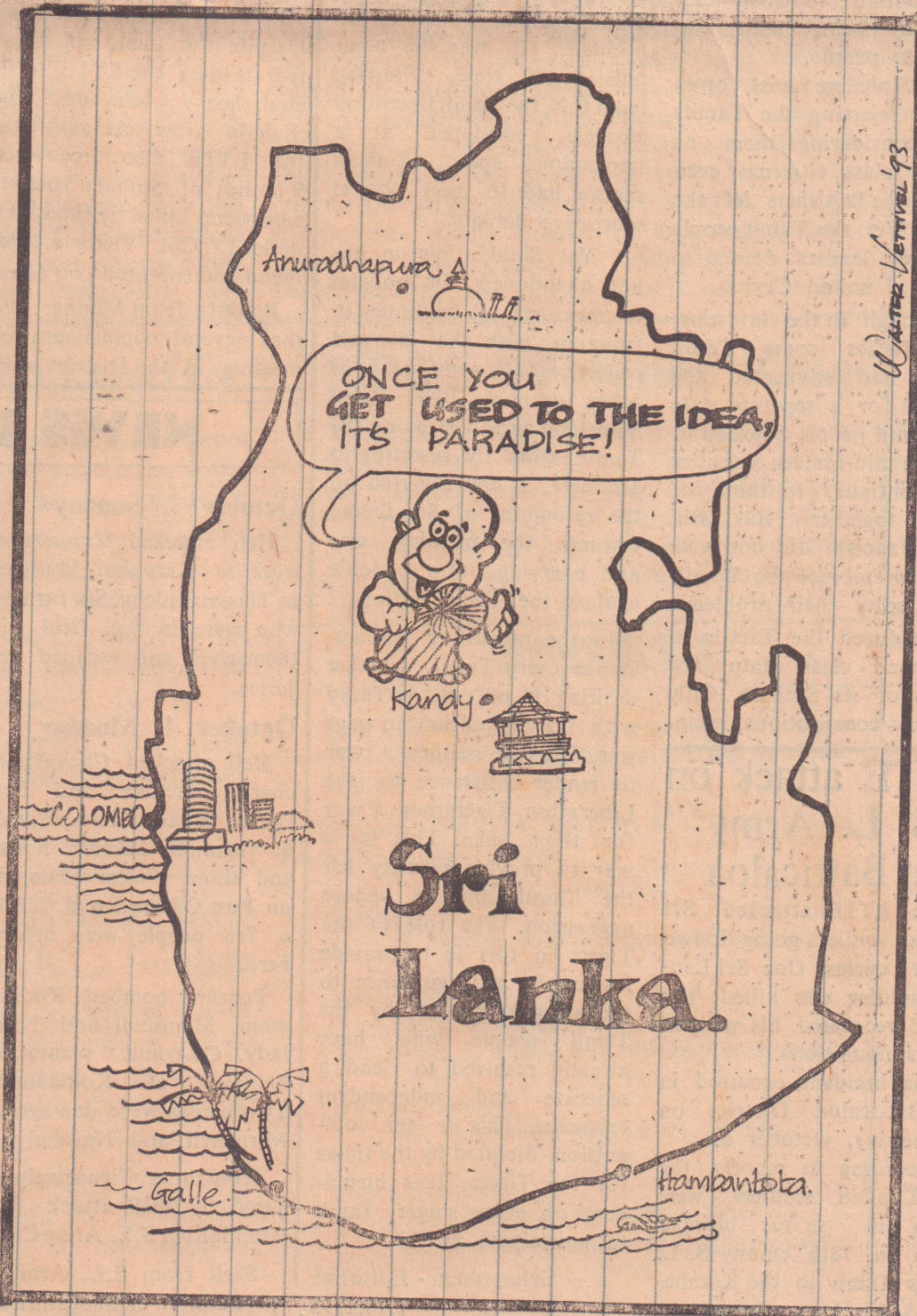
2nd Lt. Malathy died in battle against the Indian Army at Kopay on October, 10, 1987.

The main celebrations were held at the spot at Kopay

where she breathed her last and where a memorial pillar had been erected in her honour.

Several leaders of the LTTE and LTTE Women Wing leaders participated at the main celebrations.

Reports from Mannar and Mullaitivu said commemoration meetings were held in those Districts also.



**MEDIA
VIEW**

Burden Cast by Historical Compulsion

Committing genocide on the Tamils is the sole objective of Sinhala racism from its very inception to date. Even after the shedding of enormous blood, Sinhala racism is not willing to find a political solution to the nationalities' problem. It still continues to function with the sole intention of annihilating the Tamils.

It is in this context, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam movement has sounded the clarion call to the Tamil youths - both males and females - to come forward to progressively advance the struggle against the Sinhala racists and protect the Tamil homeland.

The national liberation struggle of the Tamils is not the outcome of a craze for gun-culture. But it arose out of an unavoidable historical compulsion and due to the failure of the non-violent struggles. Even the demand for Tamil Eelam was not one which sprouted overnight. It was brought about through the realization that the Tamils could not continue to exist any more by being with the Sinhalese people.

The Sinhalese racist forces started rejecting the Tamils and considering them as second class citizens even before the Britishers left the Island. Yet the Tamil people and their leaders desired to live in a united Ceylon.

Although in the late nineteen fifties some Tamil leaders had advocated the demand for a separate state the Tamil people rejected it. Even in mid-nineteen seventies they continued to think of living together. But still Sinhala racism did not wish either to embrace the Tamils or to solve their problems.

It reduced the Tamils to a second-class status by means of its Sinhala Only Act and constitutional chan-

LTTE attack on S. L. Army at Batticaloa

The LTTE attacked Sri Lankan soldiers going in two motor-cycles. One Sri Lankan soldier was killed. The LTTE recovered his weapon and ammunitions.

This incident occurred in the Batticaloa District on Wednesday, October 6.

According to reports the Sri Lankan soldiers were going in motor bicycles from the 78th colony S. L. Army Camp to the Kombaveli S. L. Army Camp.

Simultaneously it took steps to grab the Tamil homeland by its Sinhala colonisation schemes. When the Tamils made attempts to resist by means of non-violent struggles like Satyagraha and peaceful picketing, State terrorism was let loose on them. From time to time these acts of state terrorism took the form of racial violence against Tamils.

It was only in such circumstances that the Tamil people resolved to lead a separate existence. They realized that it would never be feasible for the Tamils to continue to live together with Sinhala racism and that any such attempt would only result in genocide against the Tamils and the grabbing of the Tamil homeland by the Sinhalese.

It was in such a historical context that the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam put itself in the vanguard and came forward to lead the Tamil struggle. It came forward to guide the armed struggle and to protect the Tamil people. This was no accident. It was the compulsion of time. Flowing from this, the Tamil liberation struggle developed at a tremendous speed. Sinhala racism had to meet several successive defeats.

Yet Sinhala racism has not abandoned its policies or measures. It continues to function with the avowed objective of somehow or other grabbing the Tamil homeland and destroying the Tamil nation by resorting to genocide. It has diverted all the resources of Sri Lanka towards the ongoing war and carrying out a genocide against the Tamil nation.

In the prevailing circumstance every Tamil, whether desiring it or not, is faced with the compulsion to wage war. This is neither a war to render assistance to the Liberation Tigers nor a war for their sake. This is a war to provide security for the Tamils and to oppose aggression. The role of the Tigers in this is to provide leadership and guidance to the struggle put up by the Tamil people who have already resolved to lead a separate and independent existence. This is the compulsion dictated by the times for the Tigers. It is incumbent on every single Tamil to participate in this.

— Eelanatham - Editorial
7.10.1993

VADAMARADCHY EAST

S.L. Navy Attack Fishermen Five Killed - Fisherman's Neck Severed

Five fishermen were killed and four others injured in an early dawn attack carried out by the S.L. Navy on fishermen on the sea of Vadamaradchy East.

On Thursday, September 10, about 5.30 a.m. two Sri Lankan Naval Speed boats attacked fishermen who were fishing at the sea near Nagar kovil in Vadamaradchy East.

Fishermen were fishing in seven fishing boats and some rafts when two S.L. speed boats appeared from the high seas. Cannon fire,

shell attack and gun shots were fired by the S.L. Navy on the men fishing.

Four fishermen died and four others were injured. The fishermen jumped into the sea to escape as the S.L. Navy men approached them but the Navy men shot at those fishermen who had jumped into the sea.

Some fishing boats caught fire and some were sunk.

One of the fishermen who died, Aseerwatham Don Bosco, had his neck severed by the propeller of a boat.

The dead fishermen are A. Anton, T. Uthayarajah, Ravi, Asserwatham Don Bosco, and Vijakulasamy.

As the Navy started attack Tamil Eelam Police on duty in the coast fired from the coast at the S.L. Navy. The Naval boats returned and came back again and attacked the fishermen. Tamil Eelam Police Force started firing again and the Navy left. The Police also recovered the damaged boats and other implements of the fishermen abandoned in the sea.

Lt. Col. Victor's Anniversary Remembered

The seventh annual commemoration of the martyrdom of Lt. Col. Victor was celebrated all over North Tamil Eelam.

Lt. Col. Victor was the LTTE's Area Commander for Mannar and a member of its Central Committee.

He died in action against the Sinhala Army at Mannar on October 12, 1980. His Colleague 2nd Lt. Rome, also died along with him. Despite the death of these two leaders the LTTE inflicted heavy loss on the Sinhala Army. At that time the LTTE also recovered 9 bodies of Sinhala soldiers who were killed by the LTTE under Lt. Col. Victor's command and captured two alive.

Reports from Mannar said that several commemoration meetings in the District were

held on Wednesday, October 12, in remembrance of Lt. Col. Victor and 2nd Lt. Rome.

We pull together

Crossing the Kilali stream,
Is a long dull and wearisome journey
Travellers take their lives in their hands
While entering into the boats at Alankerny.
They'd nothing to do on that sleepless night
Except praying for their own lives alone
At one day - break their blood ran cold, upon
their senses felt

A Navy boat rushing towards their way
And started firing a salvo of gunshots
Suddenly the Navy moved as eagles on prey
And made blood creep murder
Echo of hue and cry subsided in a moment
The victims floated in blood-stream
Kilali was streamed red - once again.
We are determined to stand up for our rights
We pull together, fight tooth and nail
To win Eelam, our own land.

— Malarannai —

NEWS IN BRIEF

October 3, Sunday

Heli attacked farmers at work at Karukkai Mulliveli in Thenmaradchy. Six farmers who were in the field hid themselves and escaped injuries.

October 4, Monday

Heli attacked Chavakachcheri junction and Post Office Road. Two injured at junction. Several houses and shops were damaged on Post Office Road. Also a few people were injured here.

Puccara bombed Kodikamam, Mirusuvil and Navalady. Co-conut plantations damaged at Kodikamam. Two houses were damaged at Mirusuvil and Navalady.

Woman at Tirunelvely injured by shell attack from Mandaitivu S.L. Army Camp.

Shell from S.L. Army at Mandaitivu on Sangaththanai

and Kachchai villages in Thenmaradchy. Two houses were damaged.

October 5, Tuesday

An old man lost one of his legs when he tread on a booby-trap. This happened at Ampanai in Alaveddy North. The man who is displaced has gone there to see his land - now in S. L. Army occupied area.

Two brothers sustained severe injuries when a bomb exploded in a boat which was in the Kachchai sea. The two men had tried to pull their boat when the bomb exploded from inside the boat.

October 6 - Wednesday

Shell attack from Palaly S. L. Army Camp on Chunnakam. Three women injured and admitted to Jaffna hospital. They are J. Ganesh (24), M. Bhavani (14) and P. Mohanarani (28).

This shell attack took place at midnight near Mylani North Murugamoorthy temple. Two houses in this area were damaged.

October 7, Thursday

A tractor which was transporting goods was hit by a mine laid by the Sri Lankan Army at Kilali during its brief occupation of the place. The tractor was damaged and some people travelling in it received injuries.

Artillery shell attack on Vallai and Avarankal from S.L. Army Camp at Palaly. The attack continued for half an hour.

October 10, Sunday

Kandiah Sivagnanam (30) of Uduvil lost one of his legs and Smith Wilson also of Uduvil and S. Kanagarasa of Kottadi suffered injuries when a booby-trap laid by the Sri Lankan Army at Kilali, where traders unload goods, went off. The injured have been admitted to hospital.

'Law Asia' Came to the Land of Jungle Law

What can advisory opinion do?

The Bard, we are told, hath said -

"Opinion is the sovereign mistress of effects". What Shakespeare envisaged almost four centuries ago - with the advances in social institutions and science and with the cumulative effects of the so-called advance in civilization since then, we stand poised to ponder 'what effects do opinion carry?'

Is it not the dollar/sovereign power and the resultant gun-power that effects its own opinion today?

With opinion rendered effete; the legislature and legitimacy stranded and sidelined; the role of the judiciary usurped; the one-man 'show biz' exhibition of democracy and human rights by J. R. Jayawardene, the 'super-power' (first) executive president, who castrated the virility out of justice and law in Sri Lanka, still having a say and sway, epitomises what Lord Acton had to say 'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. It was the absolute power allowed to be acquired by J. R. Jayawardene which he craftily manipulated to further his egocentric designs that has made this Island a 'Land of Jungle Law' - the survival of the fittest.

With this back-drop scenario a ground reality that

impedes law and justice among the cluster of organisations which give only opinions, with less or no effect at all - Law Asia stands out a pathetic perfunctory association.

Effective Institution necessary

It is not my intention here to cast gloom over the functions of Law Asia. But the critique here is that, as a layman, more precisely a victim and witness of gross violations of human rights, my perspective is that Law Asia should fit in and function as an effective institution within the context of the New World Order to assume the vital role of dispensing judgements - (an ultimate regional appeal court) within the region, instead of being an 'indefinite fixed deposit opinion Bank.'

Nevertheless, there should not be any cause for alarm or to appal about. You are in Sri Lanka! Take heart. The way UNO is subject to ridicule and the Red Cross (ICRC) is not spared of vile contempt and suspicion by Sri Lanka should enlighten anyone.

Law Asia and P. T. A.

The Emergency Regulations have been operative in Sri Lanka for sixteen years from 1977, i.e. ever since the present UNP Government came to power. Again, the

Prevention of Terrorism Act, termed 'Temporary measure' passed by the Jayawardene regime in 1979, has been in force for fourteen years. It is very apt to remind Law Asia, what it had to say about the above Law in 1982.

Democracy in Peril

A Report by Patricia Hyndman, Secretary, Law Asia Human Rights Standing Committee, Senior Lecturer in Law, News South Wales, Sydney, Australia, harshly criticised, the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Sanmugam T. Singham

If Democracy was in peril and the country in crisis in 1982, as observed by Law Asia, eleven years ago, and the premise then, was that 'the legislation (PTA) has been used most exclusively against the Tamils' the very next year in July '83, this Island was the place where the worst carnage against the Tamils took place. The state pogrom did arouse much indignation among the civilized people around the world.

UNP - SLFP Political Culture

All along, the UNP & SLFP have been guilty of the political culture of breeding racial fanaticism. But this man, J. R. Jayawardene covertly and overtly, had cultivated intensively and

extensively to the extent that the overgrowth of racialism had shadowed and stunted democratic institutions within the island. This is the man who has led the island to the ethnic abyss - and impasse.

When UN intervention was counselled by Nobel Laureates for a resolution of the ethnic conflict, President D. B. Wijetunge wrote back saying that the problem was an internal affair and that the Parliamentary Select Committee was at it to evolve ways and means. But the PSC even after two years of it being constituted, is itself lacking means.

State Terrorism A Presidential Edict

When a President of a nation stoops down to pay fines out of state funds imposed by a Court of Law on a law - enforcement officer, a Superintendent (P. Udugampola) for violation of human rights and again to have the officer promoted, is the despicable 'achievement' of J. R. Jayawardene. And the 'crime' came from nowhere else but the Buddhist clergy. 20,000 pamphlets of 'Voice of Clergy' opposing the referendum to extend the life of Parliament (another violation of law - human rights - whereby 1.5 million new voters, as at 1982 were denied the right to elect their representatives), were seized by P. Udugampola. On a petition by the Secretary to the Organisation to the Supreme Court under Article 126 (Infringement of human rights), the Court

upheld and imposed a fine of Rs. 10,000/- with costs on P. Udugampola. There was a similar case where the victim was Mrs. Vivienne Gunawardene, a former M.P.

An eminent British jurist, Mr. Paul Sieghart approached President J. R. for clarification and this was his reply in the words of Mr. Sieghart - "The President conceded that he had personally ordered the promotion of the two police officers and the payment out of public funds for damages and costs. This, he said, had been necessary to maintain police morale."

That is not all. With the police 'morale booster', the President went on to bust the morale of the Judiciary. The Houses of the Supreme Court judges were besieged, missiles were pelted and when the judges tried to phone the police for help, the telephone lines were found to be cut. Again when Mr. Paul Sieghart inquired from J. R. Jayawardene about the incident, here is the reply - "the right to peaceful protest was always available to the people of Sri Lanka."

If this was 'peaceful protest' Law Asia can envisage the effects of the PTA over the Tamil people for the last one and a half decades.

The predicament here is that when 'opinion' remains mute and advice to perpetrators of state terrorism becomes cheap and meaningless, are the Tamils to accept the never - ending trauma of gross violation of basic human rights by the State as a normal way of existence - An act of predestiny in a land where terrorism is a Presidential Edict?

Kilali Route Re-opened for civilian traffic

The Kilali sea route was re-opened for civilian traffic on Sunday, October 10 and large numbers of people on either side of the sea, began their travel either way.

The Kilali sea route which is the only route available for civilian traffic in and out of Jaffna peninsula could not be used during

the period of the battle carried on by the Sinhala forces from September 27 and code-named 'Operation Yarl Devi.'

Since the withdrawal of the Sinhala Army back to camp at Elephant Pass, it has become possible for people to make their journeys.

The Sinhala Armed forces withdrew from the Kilali area on Monday, October 4 and it took a few day's time for the area to be cleared of land-mines and booby-traps laid by the Sinhala Army before its withdrawal.

The LTTE and Tamil Eelam Police were engaged in clearing the area for civilian traffic to pass.

LTTE Land mine kills S.L. Soldier

One Sri Lankan soldier was killed and six others injured when a land - mine laid by the LTTE hit a Sri Lankan Army vehicle.

The incident took place in Mannar on Wednesday, October 6, according to reports.

Fisherman killed by S.L. Navy

A fisherman was shot dead at Chulipuram sea by Sri Lanka Navy when he was engaged in fishing.

On Saturday, October 9, about 6.00 a.m. a Naval ship and two gun-boats appeared on the Chulipuram sea and fired cannon and 50 calibre guns at fishermen engaged in fishing. A shot hit Shanmugam Pathmanathan, a fisherman. He was rushed to the hospital but died on the way.

One of the fishermen who escaped unhurt said that some of them were fishing that morning in 10 rafts. Suddenly the Naval vessels were sighted. The Navy began to fire at them from a distance of about 300 yards. They abandoned their rafts and other fishing implements and swam back ashore.

After they returned to shore, there was artillery shell attack towards the coast from Karainagar S. L. Army Camp.

MPCS Watcher Killed

K. Ganeshamoorthy (50) of Meesalai who was a watcher attached to an MPCS store died when a S.L. Army shell hit the store at the height of the "Yarl

Devi" military operations of the S. L. Government. Mr. Ganeshamoorthy's dead body was removed later from the wreck and ruin of the damaged co-operative store.

SPORTS

The University of Jaffna organised an Open Table Tennis Tournament sponsored by the Rotary Club, Jaffna on 3.10.93.

The Chief Guest was Rev. Fr. A. I. Bernard, Rector, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.

	Results
Singles	
J. Mohan beat P. Sivapathasundaram	3 - 1
Men's Doubles	
R. S. Muhunthan & S. Ramanan beat J. Mohan & P. Sivapathasundaram	3 - 1
Women's Singles	
K. Thirumagal beat R. N. Vythevi	2 - 0
Mixed Doubles	
J. Mohan & R. N. Vythevi beat P. Sivapathasundaram & K. Loganayaki	2 - 1



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Aftermath

"Operation Yarl Devi" leaves many lessons behind. First - the lessons for the Tamils.

Almost all shades of Sinhala political opinion supported the Government's massive military move. There was no opposition to the Government's war efforts from any Sinhala quarter whatsoever. Even a veteran Marxist - Mrs. Vivienne Gunawardhene of the LSSP - openly supported it. Needless to say about the Sinhala Buddhist clergy and the so-called 'national press'. They were all full of enthusiasm.

After a week's devastation the Sinhala Army retreated to its camp.

It is not for us to say what caused the Sinhala Army retreat. The fact remains that it retreated, having caused tremendous loss to the Tamils both to person and property and itself suffering great loss both in men and material.

The Sinhala chauvinists, press and politicians are critical of the retreat of the Sinhala Army. They do not criticise its initial move into Kilali area but only its retreat therefrom. What is the lesson for the Tamils from this?

"Don't pin your hope on any section of the Sinhalese. Rely on your own determination to live as a free people."

Foreign Governments prefer to be lulled by the Government of Sri Lanka by the show of a Sinhala political group grandiosely called the Parliamentary Select Committee. They must ask the mselves the question: 'Did not the whole episode of this 'Operation Yarl Devi' betray the Sinhala desire to rule the Tamils even at the point of the gun?'

If the answer is in the positive, as it necessarily must, should the world nations not help the Tamil victims at least negatively - by a refusal to fund the Sinhala government, knowing fully well its military expenditure? Should they not refuse to provide war planes, battleships, battle-tanks and what not used so much only in World Wars and in wars involving different countries - Gulf War etc? We may perhaps add with justification that it is a crime against democracy to ignore the existence of a separate country of Tamil Eelam but supply the Sinhala government military-ware for inter-country warfare. Will the Donor countries open their eyes?

The Sinhalese themselves have a leasson to learn,

In a single day 119 Sinhala soldiers were killed according to the Sri Lankan Army's own statement. Eighty Tigers died not thrice the number rounded off at 355 by the propaganda brains in the Sri Lankan Army. The Army also lost two battle tanks and two armoured vehicles were damaged. They also lost arms and ammunitions to the Tigers. No Court-Martial any way, as after Mankindimalai because the big man himself was directing operations?

What about Tamil civilian life, limb and property? So far the death toll is 44 and except one, all others were living away from the war arena not to mention more than 100 injured and loss of property.

Why all these losses? Have the Tamils come into your country to fight you? The war is being fought in Tamil homeland where your men are strangers. Why do you allow your people to go into our land and fight and lose lives? Surely the Sinhala people lose nothing if the Tamils live in their land independently. Throughout the centuries you have lived in your land and we in ours. Neither the Sinhala language nor the Buddhist religion ceased to exist because Tamil Eelam was an independent country. Why do you want to cling on to a British colonial legacy - a unitary government for a whole island with two different nations especially when it is clear that the concern of your rulers and chauvinists is not your loss but their own desire to rule the Tamils?

S.L.Navy Kills fisherman near coast

A fisherman from Aathikovilady in Valvettiturai was shot dead by the Sri Lankan Navy when three fishermen were engaged in coastal fishing about 100 yards from the Valvettiturai coast.

On Thursday, September 7, three fishermen were doing coastal fishing about 100 yards away from the Valvettiturai coast when about 8.15 a.m. a Sri Lankan Naval vessel came suddenly near the coast. On seeing the approaching Sri Lankan Naval vessel closeby, the fishermen jumped from the raft and tried to swim ashore.

But the Sri Lankan Navy fired 50 calibre guns at them who had already jumped into the sea. S.L. Navy men shot into the water and eye-witnesses from the coast said they saw the splashing of the sea water at the impact of the bullets.

One fisherman received a gun shot injury on the head

and died. He was identified as Suntharam Suntharalingam a married man with two children who lived at Sivaguru Vidyalayam Road, Aathikovilady.

The other two fishermen, Sivaguru Sellathurai and his son Sellakili who escaped uninjured brought ashore the dead fisherman, the raft and fishing nets. The Sri Lankan Naval vessel immediately sailed back to the sea after committing the wanton murder.

Hameed Pleads Want of Animus

Mr. A. C. S. Hameed, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka has pleaded that the attack on Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy was not wanton.

Fisherman Injured

A fisherman named R. Sri was injured while engaged in fishing in Navanthurai sea when the Sinhala Navy fired at fishermen.

The injured man is from Savakkadu in Anaicottai.

The incident took place on Wednesday, October 13.

Earlier, Sri Lankan Naval men fired on Indian fishermen fishing in the Palk Straits. Four Indian fishermen died as a result. This incident happened on Friday, October 8.

The incident provoked strong protests in Tamil Nadu State. The State Chief Minister, M/s. Jayalalita, lodged strong protest with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao. The Indian government was compelled to take stern steps because of the

strong feelings in Tamil Nadu state. This is not the first or isolated incident of the Sri Lankan Navy firing at Indian fishermen.

Because of the strong Indian protest, Mr. Hameed had a meeting with the Indian High Commissioner in Colombo where he pleaded want of animus on the part of the Sri Lankan Navy firing at Indian fishermen.

Later reports said that the Sri Lankan Foreign Secretary Mr. Bernard Tilakaratne had flown to New Delhi to plead further the Sri Lankan case of want of animus.

20 Tamils arrested in Puttalam

News from Colombo said that the Sri Lankan Police have arrested twenty Tamils in the Puttalam District.

Police personnel from Uduppu and Munthal are said

to have carried out the search and arrest operation.

According to the report 15 of the 20 arrested are people of those villages. Five are persons from Mullaitivu and Jaffna.

Cholera on the Increase

The incidence of cholera in the Jaffna District is on the increase.

A report by the Regional Director of Health Services said that up to Wednesday, 13 October, 42 positive cases of cholera had been identified in the Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Manipay, Kopay, Tellippalai and Uduvil Health Divisions coming under the purview of the Regional Director. Four of the patients have died.

How they choose areas!

Thirty - nine Tamil families now living in a place named Srimapuram in Maharambailkulam in Vavunia, have been asked to vacate the place on governmental orders.

The news in this connection also states that houses to settle Sinhalese in this

place, have been constructed. Drive the Tamils out & settle Sinhalese in strategic areas - Trincomalee, Manal Aru, Vavunia, Batticaloa etc. This is the way the administration is geared to strengthen Sinhalese of the entire island.

British Medical...

(Continued from Page 1)

justify our presence here." and proceeded his report further:- "The 28 bed Kayts hospital, re-opened by Health Minister Renuka Herat last Sunday had no in - patients, when we visited. 'This would be a fantastic place to get oneself admitted for a holiday', one journalist observed."

Daryll de Silva was one in the group of journalists from Colombo who were flown into the islands by the Government and conducted on tour in the islands by the Sinhala Army personnel there.

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

There are now more Sinhala Army personnel in the islands west of Jaffna than there are people. But there are moves in Colombo to divert British gifted medical equipment to Kayts. The scheme is clear. Kayts being an island in the Jaffna District, it is possible to hoodwink the donor country if the equipments are sent

there, where they will serve the needs of the Sinhala Army but tell the Donor country that they have been sent to Jaffna.

"This is a dirty - trick indulged in by government to hoodwink the Donor and misappropriate gifts from Britain to the people of Jaffna" say Jaffna citizens.

Jaffna Literary Council-Prize Day

The Jaffna Literary Council holds its Prize Day on Sunday, October 17 at the Naval Cultural Hall, Jaffna at 9.00 a.m.

Eight cash prizes and four certificates will be awarded

to selected publications for the years 1991 and 1992.

Prizes are being awarded for works on Literary Criticism, Novel, Short Story Collection, Poetry Collection, Children's Literature, Religious Literature, Drama and Science.

HOT SPRING

THIRD YEAR REMINISCENCES

Fourth Year Supplement

From Our Editorials:

BRITAIN TURNS A BLIND EYE - 15 - 11 - 1992

Tamil Eelam is not an innovation. It is only an urge to be reborn.

DUPLICITY OF DEVOLUTION - 22.11.1992.

The Tamils in this island are not a minority in terms of the UN definition. They are a people by all measures. This was even acknowledged as late as 1946 in the Report of the Census of Ceylon, 1946, prepared by a Sinhala gentleman himself - Mr. A. G. Ranasinghe, then Superintendent of Census - and presented ironically to Mr. J. R. Jayawardhene, then Minister of Finance.

ALL NEGATIVES & NO POSITIVES - 13.12.1992

Throughout the long history of separate sovereign Tamil and Sinhala kingdoms, the Sinhalese have not ceased to exist as a nation. They have never been swallowed by the Eelam Tamils. Nor have the Eelam Tamils preferred themselves to be swallowed by neighbouring India.

DEMOCRACY DISTORTED - 11.4.93.

Democracy is only a rhetorical banner for the Sinhalese under the unitary constitution to trample the rights of the Tamils which the Tamils are not prepared to tolerate any longer. The Sinhalese cannot succeed in fooling all the people, all the time and continue to flaunt and impose their distorted version of democracy on the Tamils at gun-point.

THE IMPECCABLE RESOLUTION OF THE TAMILS
18.4.93

Tamils are entitled to autonomy and statehood. They are not pleading for devolution of some powers at the sufferance of the Sinhalese. They have demonstrated their determination to achieve their objectives in no uncertain manner.

NATION STATES AND STRATEGIC ENTITIES -
13.6.1993.

When Europe was building nation states with the advent of what is called Modern Age in history, replacing states transcending national boundaries such as the Holy Roman Empire that existed during the Middle Ages, Britain for her part, contrary to the prevalent political thinking in Europe, was destroying nation states in Asia and Africa and creating "strategic entities" for the defence of colonialism and imperialism.

In Ceylon, Britain destroyed three states and conferred the status of majority on the Sinhalese and the status of minority on the Tamils, though such a majority-minority concept was unknown earlier and the Tamils and Sinhalese lived as equals and independently in their separate countries.

SCARE - MONGERING - 18 - 7 - 1993

The Sinhalese people must realize that from the fifties onwards their politicians have been scare-mongering. They have been telling them that they were fighting to save the Sinhala language, religion (Buddhism and country (Sinhala Rata) though in fact they were trying to perpetuate their imperialist rule over Tamil Eelam.

THE MANAL ARU WEDGE - 15-8-1993

When the Sinhala government is engaged in this patently anti-Tamil act by show of force can it not be called Sinhala Government terrorism? Should Donor countries fund such diabolical schemes of an utterly racist Government and ensure continued conflict and blood-letting between the Tamils and the Sinhalese?

THE GREAT OSTRICH - 12-9-1993

We repeat that this island is NOT ONE COUNTRY. Nor are there only one people. There are two different nations. There will always be the Tamil problem until the Tamils are free and independent in their own country - Tamil Eelam - whatever pretence the Sinhala chauvinists may make.

HOT SPRING EXPOSURES

ADB Rehabilitation Aid:
Utilized to settle Sinhalese in Trinco.

Head Line- 2. 5. 93

Kanthalai Roads handed over to Inter -
Provincial Set - up -
In - roads into Constitutional Provisions
by Administrative Fiat

Head Line- 28. 3 93

Muslims and Tamils Driven out of their lands -
Buddhist Priest 'alienates' these to Sinhalese -
Minister and Secretary in bid to legalize
land - grabbing

Head Line- 21. 3. 93

Human Skulls and Bones Recovered from
well

Head Line- 3. 1. 93

At Chavalakadai (Amparai)
Human Skeletons as fertilizer

Head Line- 8. 11. 92

Motive - Wedging Tamil Eelam
Method - Terrorization

"The moods may differ from one rank to another in Weli Oya. But there is one common goal for all, protecting and preserving the carved out area - 'Weli Oya' - that forms part of four districts - Mulaitivu, Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Anuradhapura - separating the contiguous land of the North from the East."

- Manjula Silva and Keith Noyahr in the article "From the ashes of Janakapura." Sunday Times 1/8/93.

"The camp became so named (Janakapura) after Brigadier Janaka Perera, now commander of the Special Forces Brigade, which includes the elite Commando Regiment and the Rapid Deployment Force. As a Colonel he was one of the pioneers in helping the then Government to set up and secure these Civilian settlements."

The Sunday Times Military Affairs Correspondent 1-8-93.

Hot Spring 15-8-93

Musings of
Mr. Meddle

"There is no ethnic problem but only a terrorist problem"

- D. B. Wijetunge.

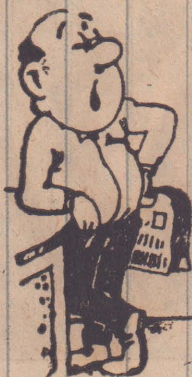
True! True!! A problem
of STATE - SPONSORED
TERRORISM!

Hot Spring 26-9-93

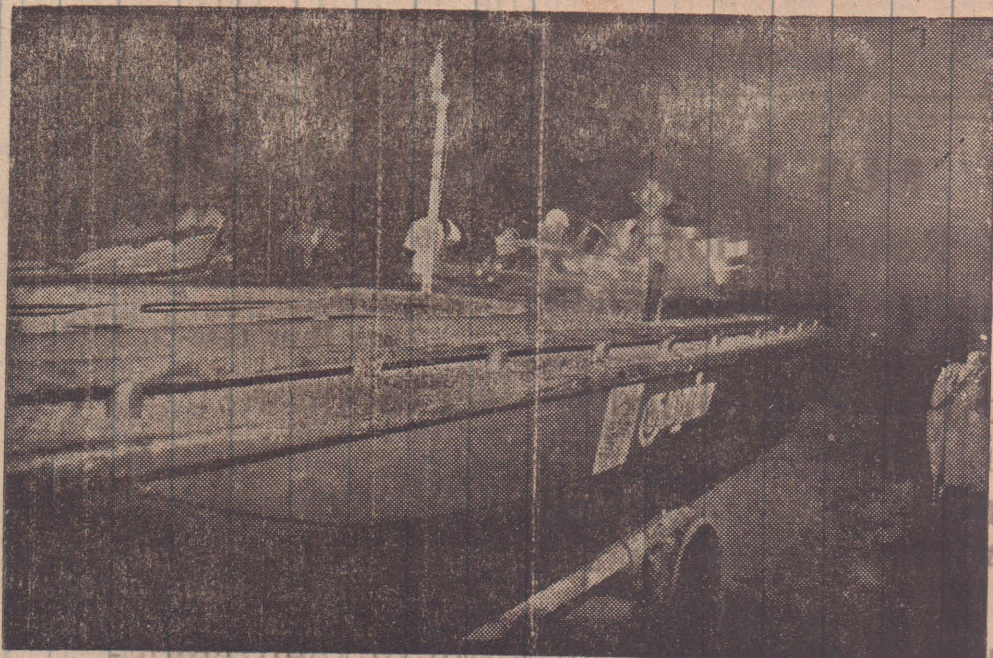
'Hot Spring'
Stings

Rubbish from
'Hot Spring'
Land Minister tells
'Sunday Times'
'Hot Spring' retorts -
'Is their Constitution
Rubbish'?

- Hot Spring
- 30. 5. 93

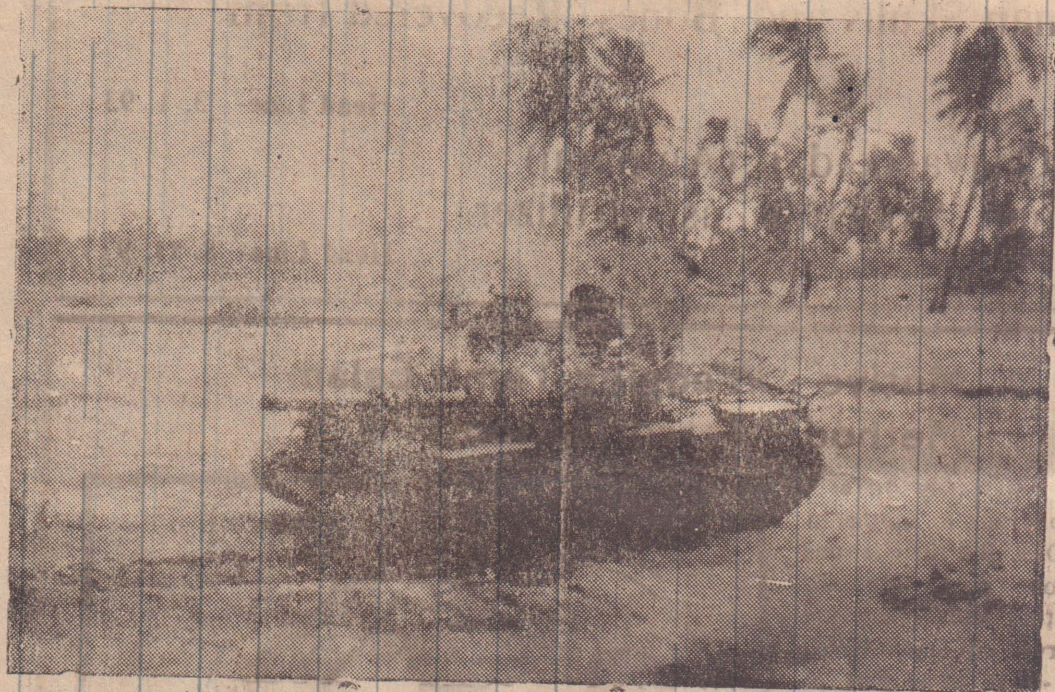


On Journey to Victory and Death



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. —Hot Spring (29-8-93)

Battle Tank on Fire

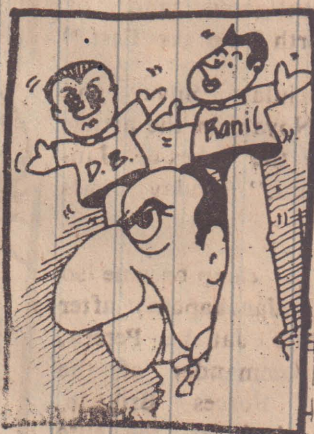


Picture above show a S. L. Army Battle-tank destroyed and set on fire by LTTE at Pulopalai on Wednesday, September, 29. —Hot Spring (10-10-93)

Colombo - Cause of Ruination

"It is the Colombo rule that has ruined the Kandyan areas. I am a Kandyan, there are no two words about it."

- Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake, former UNP Chief Minister of the Central Province and likely Chief Minister in the new Central Province Council - Quoted in Sunday Times - 2nd May, 1993. —Hot Spring (23-5-93)



—Hot Spring (6-6-93)

MURDER IN KILALI SEA



—Hot Spring (8-8-93)



—Hot Spring (16-5-93)

"The Island" reveals it all

"Janakapura named after an army officer-in-charge of Special Forces operations was a key settlement in the sensitive Weli-o-ya region."

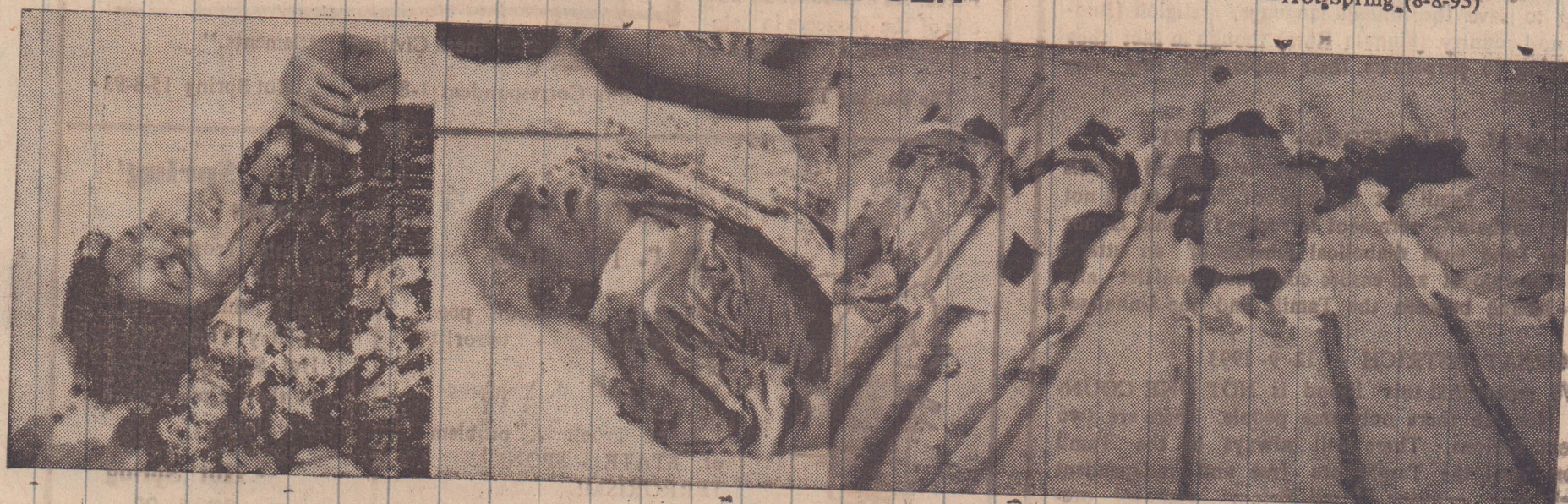
"Janakapura settlement was set up in 1985. Janakapura was among several other STATE-SPONSORED SETTLEMENTS FOR THE SINHALESE WHICH WERE SET UP BY THE GOVERNMENT AFTER THE AUTHORITIES FORCED TAMILS LIVING IN THE AREA TO VACATE THEIR HOMES IN EARLY 1984."

—Sharindra Ferdinando writing in the Island of 1st August, 1993 under caption: Weli Oya - What went wrong?

Emphasis ours:

- * Tamils uprooted and chased out forcibly by Government authorities from their homes.
- * Sinhalese settled in their places by the Government working through its Armed Forces.
- * Wedging of Tamil Homeland through terrorism - a crucial strategy of Sinhala Imperialism.

—Hot Spring (12-9-93)



Left - Picture of a murdered woman. Centre - Picture of an old man. Right - Four Dead bodies kept on the shore. All innocent victims of S. L. Navy murderers of the Terrorist Sinhala Government. —Hot Spring (1-8-93)