SWARNARAJAH
The Personal Testament of
A Dispossessed Man

Achievements,
Aspirations & Tribulations
What is the duty of the father to his son? It is to make him worthy to sit in the front rank in the assembly.

What is the duty of the son to his father? It is to make the world ask, For what austerities of his hath he been blessed with such a son?
அம்பநூற்றாண்டு கால்வருவாய்க்கா்

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(எனவே வெளியேற்றன:
பலர் குருது முதலியல்)

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சிங்கமான

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குறுக்கம்

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SWARNARAJAH The Personal Testament of A Dispossessed Man
THE HUMMING BEE

Who am I - Wisdom’s lessons what are they
that fill my mind? - and me who’d know
Had not the Lord of heaven made me His own?
He of the temple court, Who erst
A mendicant with mind distraught asked food,
in broken skull with flesh impure!
Haste to Him lotus-foot, as honey sweet;
AND BREATHE HIS PRAISE, THOU HUMMING - BEE!

In this mad world, ‘mid stress and strife confused,
from birth and death, that ceaseless spring-
Where hoarded treasure, woman, offspring, tribe,
and learning’s store, men prize and seek
He calms the storm of mental changing states,
and clears from error’s mists the soul
To mystic wisdom’s mighty God go thou
AND BREATHE HIS PRAISE O HUMMING - BEE!

His throat is black; His nature passes far
all powers of thought that men possess!
I went, drew near, took refuge at His feet:
and He, straightaway, delusions all
From changing deaths and births that ceaseless rise
within my being caused to cease
To Him, Who is compassion’s sea, go thou,
AND BREATHE HIS PRAISE, O HUMMING - BEE!

Pain I endured - grew old, - again waxed like
a weaning calf in ceaseless change;
And here I dwelt, desiring evermore
enjoyments that a dog might share,
In folly’s every guise With mother-love,
He came in grace, and made me His!
To the rich Lord of mercy’s store go thou,
AND BREATHE HIS PRAISE, O HUMMING - BEE!

The loving Lord, Who taught, wretch as I am,
My lip to sing, His jewell’d Feet;
The Teacher great, Who pardon’d all the faults
of me a very fiend in sooth;
He still in grace accepts my services,
nor spurns my worthlessness!
To I can go, as tender mother known,
AND BREATHE HIS PRAISE, THOU HUMMING - BEE!
இந்திரகத்தாமி

தாளாம் தவம் கூடும்பு காங்கள் நாதக வாழ்க்கை பாணியூர் பிறந்த இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு ஆண்டுவர் பிறந்து இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு பிறந்து இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு பிறந்து இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு (2)

மணாம் மகி பிரெஞ்சு மாதா தலை நன்மை பிறக ஒரு புனித பிரெஞ்சு பீட்டோப்பு பீட்டோப்பு சிற்று விளையாட்டு காங்கள் ஒன்றியமாக ஒன்றியமாக ஒன்றியமாக (6)

காங்கள் நெலவான துணை ஧ுனை காமரின் காமரின் காங்கள் திருமணம் சான்று மனல் பிறந்து பிரெஞ்சு பிரெஞ்சு பிரெஞ்சு பிரெஞ்சு காங்கள் ஆண்டுக்கள் ஆண்டுக்கள் ஆண்டுக்கள் (9)

இந்து பீரும் பீரும் பீரும் பீரும் காங்கள் காங்கள் திருமணம் பிரெஞ்சு பிரெஞ்சு பிரெஞ்சு பிரெஞ்சு திருமணம் பிரெஞ்சு பிரெஞ்சு பிரெஞ்சு காங்கள் ஆண்டு ஆண்டுக்கள் ஆண்டுக்கள் (10)

மணாம் காங்கள் மணாம் தவை காங்கள் காங்கள் காங்கள் மணாம் தவை காங்கள் காங்கள் காங்கள் மணாம் தவை காங்கள் காங்கள் (12)
THE DECAD OF THE 'TENACIOUS GRASP'

O Mother! O my Sire! My Gem beyond compare!
Ambrosia, ever –precious yield of love!
I, vile one, dwell in short lived house of worms,
where false illusions ever growing press
On me Thou hast bestow’d the true and perfect rest;
my Wealth of bliss! O Civa – Peruman!
UPON THIS EARTH – I’VE SEIZED THEE, - HOLD THEE FAST! HENCEFORTH,
AH, WHITHER GRACE IMPARTING WOULD’ST THOU RISE?

Thou Who didst teach the way to grasp that Ancient One,
Who cuts the root of every servile ‘bond’!
O Being, - Who didst show to me Thy flowery feet;
My worship didst accept; ent’ring my soul:-
Resplendent Lamp! Thou mystic Form of splendidours bright!
My Wealth of bliss! O Civa - Peruman!
RULER SUPREME-I’VE SEIZED THEE - HOLD THEE FAST! HENCEFORTH,
AH, WHITHER GRACE IMPARTING WOULD’ST THOU RISE?

The mother’s thoughtful care her infant feeds Thou deign’st
with greater love to visit sinful me,-
Melting my flesh flooding my soul with inward light,
unfailing rapture’s honied sweetness Thou
Bestowest, through my every part infusing joy!
My Wealth of bliss! - O Civa - Peruman!
CLOSE FOLLOWING THEE –I’VE SEIZED THEE, - HOLD THEE FAST! HENCEFORTH,
AH, WHITHER GRACE IMPARTING WOULD’ST THOU RISE?

O Ruler, spotless Gem, Who mad’st me Thine,thrilling
my frame through every pore; in friendly shape
Didst enter it as twere a vast and golden shrine-
making this body vile of sweetness full!
Affliction, birth and death, bewilderment, - all links
of life,- Thou hast cut off, O beauteous Gleam!
MY SOUL’S DELIGHT – I’VE SEIZED THEE,- HOLD THEE FAST! HENCEFORTH,
AH, WHITHER GRACE IMPARTING WOULD’ST THOU RISE?

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நூறாண்டு புது தோற்றம் மாறும்
அழகான அண்மையில் அழகுதல்
பொறியுநர்வு போற்கையில் ஸ்வாத்திரவாய் கட்டுப்பாடால்
புது தோற்றம் குறிப்பிட்டு தெரியும்
சிறுவனாலும் அம்ம தமையாலும்
முனிவரிடம் கையாள்வதனை
சிறுவனம் 2-நடவடம் பதிலொட்டிவிளையாடும்
நானூண்டுகின்றடையாமலைக்

பொறியுநர்வு பயிற்சிப் பொறியுநர்வு
பொறியுநர்வு மறுமலையுறையில்
புதுவை புரியாதது குறிப்பிட்டு
பொறியுநர்வு காட்டுப்பட்டை
சிறுவன_ பொறியுநர்வு விளையாடும்
சிறுவன்படியவன்
சிறுவன_ 2-நடவடம் பதிலொட்டிவிளையாடும்
நானூண்டுகின்றடையாமலை

சிறுவனக்கு பத்தைக் காண்மாலை
புதுவை பயிற்சிப் பொறியுநர்வு
சிறுவன பொறியுநர்வு
சிறுவன 2-நடவடம் பதிலொட்டிவிளையாடும்
2-நடவடம் அறிக்கையா
சிறுவன 2-நடவடம் பதிலொட்டிவிளையாடும்
நானூண்டுகின்றடையாமலை

புதுமை பார்த்த புதுமை கையாள்வது
பொறியுநர்வு பயிற்சிப் பொறியுநர்வு
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சிறுவன விளையாடும்
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சிறுவன_ 2-நடவடம் பதிலொட்டிவிளையாடும்
நானூண்டுகின்றடையாமலை
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PREFACE

A prefatory note indicating the aim of this publication is very essential because the chances for a real misunderstanding are truly great.

This Volume contains the lifetime efforts of the late Mr Nadarajah Swarnarajah to regain what his family and he had lost. To the last, he felt that he belonged to the entire island and the entire island belonged to him. It is in that spirit he complains.

As his close relatives, we feel that we are fair by his soul and truly sharing his views and desires by publishing the documents in this Volume. In fact, it was his desire that the well meaning people of this country should be made aware of the genuine difficulties that the dispossessed feel and efforts be taken to redress their grievances.

Again, it should be emphasised that the love for the village, the culture it fosters, the district within which it falls is *sine qua non* to the love for the country at large.

Members of the Swarnarajah Family
“Rajasthan”, Mayelu Road,
Kurumbasiddy, Tellippalai.
MOURNING THE DEATH OF SWARNARAJAH

- A symbol of all the sufferings the Tamils encountered; also of the yet innovative enterprising spirit -

Poothapillai Subramaniam Nadarajah Swarnarajah passed away at the age of 59 at the General Hospital, Colombo on 7th June 2006. He was treated for sudden deterioration of diabetes-affected systems, one of the causes for the deterioration being deep-seated worries and anxieties.

In terms of the obituaries of many Tamil residents in Colombo, Swarnarajah’s passing away is almost a “routine” one, with references to many close relatives now living abroad and also with the reference to the village where he was born.

But the case of Swarnarajah, if one is prepared to look at his background and activities, is slightly different.

He, to be exact, his family, has been at the receiving end of almost all the major catastrophes the Tamils have faced in this country as a community since independence.

To begin at the beginning, Swarnarajah’s grandfather, was the great “Kekirawa Subramaniam”, who went to Kekirawa from his village Kurumbasiddy at the age of ten with the guidance of a postmaster working at Kekirawa. Subramaniam rose from a “shop assistant” to “the leading businessman” in Kekirawa, engaged in oil pressing on one hand and in assisting the modernisation of agriculture of the area on the other, through the agencies he held for the agricultural firms of the day such as the Hunter & Co.

One should not rush to the conclusion that he was basically a Tamil exploiter, amassing wealth at the cost of the peasants. Far from it. He helped the local ‘pansala’ with great devotion and had earned the esteem of the local chief priest. Subramaniam was a sort of a banker for the emerging peasantry in the sense the peasants gave their earnings to be kept in safe custody.

Subramaniam was such an acceptable figure that even the changing tides of 1956 did not present him as an outsider to the town. In fact, in the late fifties, he was responsible for getting his son Nadarajah take over the management, before he died a peaceful man. Nadarajah saw to it that his son, an old student of Wesley College, Colombo and St. John’s College, Jaffna also joined him in business in 1970.

By 1970s Nadarajah and Swarnarajah, the father and son, along with their relatives, were running the business. In August 1977, the Subramaniam establishment in Kekirawa was singled out for attack. Paradoxically, the building was in front of the Police Station and on a curfew laden night the building was burnt down.

For a young man of 30, with a family tradition of having very intimate relationship with the Sinhalese friends, what happened in August 1977 was a rude shock to Swarnarajah. He and his father were persuaded the day before the demolition of the buildings to leave for Colombo. On the August 17th night, the building was burnt down.

The father, Mr Nadarajah, could never bring himself to go back to Kekirawa and Swarnarajah went to Kekirawa only after his father’s death. The charred ruins of the business premises of Subramaniam Brothers stood as it was left by those who burnt it, until 1981, when the then Government hurriedly published a notice of acquisition with the purported objective of utilising the land for a “public purpose”. Even after that, nothing happened until the year 2000,
when the divesting of the property was finally done. The enclosed papers of Swarnarajah reveal the agony the family underwent from 1977 to 2000 to get the matters expedited.

The 1977 experience was an unnerving one for all the Tamils. For unlike in the case of the previous outbursts of anti-Tamil violence, in 1977, the pogrom had been in a way planned out earlier. The experience of 1977 for Tamils living outside the North East was, again, an unprecedented one. Though from 1959, the North East was accepted as having the main concentration of the Tamil speaking people, in 1977 the displaced Tamils from outside North East, were sent back to the North East. In fact, they were encouraged to do so. The implicit assumption was that these people belonged to these areas and they had to be sent back there.

At this point, it becomes very difficult to overlook the logic of sending those people by shiploads and planeloads to Jaffna and to Batticaloa, especially Jaffna. Had it not been for the presence of the North East, those displaced Tamils would have been permanent refugees.

The term “Traditional Homeland” is a politically loaded one. It implies that at least some of the Tamils who had established themselves outside North East had begun to consider their new areas of residence as their “Homeland”. Their children were schooling there. They had established their residences there. Such people thought of their old villages in terms of their relatives or their temples. There was nothing binding them to Jaffna. At best, there was a place to visit during holidays.

But now, it was shown as the place to which they had to get back. Perhaps, now we are able to deconstruct in some meaningful manner the concept of “Traditional Homeland”. It is seldom realised today that the consciousness of a Traditional Homeland was instilled top-down by the successive governments.

And it is to this Traditional Homeland that Swarnarajah decided to go back. The village is Kurumbasiddy, and it falls within the red-soil belt of Jaffna. Geographically, it lies to the West of Jaffna-KKS road and has a tradition of extensive garden tillage, tobacco cultivation earlier and latterly, food crops like onions.

Kurumbasiddy has a distinguished history. The Editor of the first regional newspaper “Eelakesari” N Ponniah came from Kurumbasiddy. Agriculture and education, education and public sector employment had been the distinguishing features.

It is true that the Subramaniam family with the profits that accrued from the Kekirawa business had established themselves fairly firmly within Kurumbasiddy. Nadarajah, Swarnarajah’s father, firmly decided that Kurumbasiddy was going to be his place. There is an old poem in Tamil which says that the extent of area needed for one elephant to lie at ease is capable of producing food material enough for five elephants. This is to show the fertility of the area. Kurumbasiddy is such a fertile place and Nadarajah and Swarnarajah became involved in agriculture but the enterprising Swarnarajah embarked on the idea of running a rice mill using state of the art machinery.

In those late seventies and early eighties, the tragic flaw that lay within the geography of Kurumbasiddy was not realised at all. On the Southern boundary of the Palaly Airport runway lies Kurumbasiddy. Post-1978 developments in Jaffna, especially after 1984, led to militant attacks on security forces. The die had been cast in 1961 when for handling the problem of the Sathyagrahis, the government used for the first time the military establishment at Palaly which until that time was the Task Force Against Illicit Immigration (TAFAI).

By 1984 things began to worsen and with the Indian Peace Keeping Forces coming in, the lines were drawn. There was a slow expansion of the Palaly Army Camp but in the late eighties it was not that much dislocating. Soon, the pressure on the villages around the Palaly Camp began to increase and people living in Kurumbasiddy and adjoining villages like Punnalaikadduwan, Vasavilan, Kuppilan, Kadduwan, Thellippalai and Myliddy had to leave.

Once again the Swarnarajah family had to face a major loss and a severe dislocation. In 1990 the crisis came to a head and the people had to leave their villages lock-stock and barrel. The exit was sudden and the army did not allow
time to take any of the belongings. Overnight, villages around the Palaly Camp were devoid of their populace.

This was the second time the Swarnarajah family was struck. But this second one was more excruciating and cruel – excruciating because the departure was so sudden and cruel because the villagers were forced to leave their birthplace, the houses their forefathers built, the temples which gave succour and hope to generations and generations and the red-soil land, which provided them with proud sustenance. In other words they now lost what had been their “Traditional Homeland”. And now they had become really rootless refugees.

Swarnarajah family stayed in Nallur from 1990 to 1995 and in the exodus of 1995, they left Nallur too. Nadarajah, Swarnarajah’s father, could not face this all too sudden dispossession. He passed away as the family was trekking from village to village. The funeral was held at Chavakachcheri.

Swarnarajah was now faced with a great challenge. Where to go? While he and his family were living in Kurumbasiddy, in Colombo, in 1983, some of his close relatives who had continued to live in Colombo even after 1958, had lost their belongings and their houses. The Nadarajah family had to face some problems in 1958 and had decided to pull out of Colombo because of the sense of amity that was extended to them in Kekirawa.

In 1990, immediately after the IPKF withdrawal, Swarnarajah shifted his elder sons to Colombo for higher education. Since 1990s, the agony of impermanence in their own village began to develop gradually.

However, Swarnarajah did not want to quit Jaffna, leaving his ailing father. It is an inbuilt mental urge of every son or daughter coming from this culture to look after their parents in their last days. It has always been taken as a holy duty bestowed on them to look after their parents and perform their last rites. Amidst the pain of the loss of the parent, there is a great cultural satisfaction in attending to their last rites. The annual remembrance day becomes a holy event for the whole family. Unfortunately, we do not have any statistics but during the exodus of 1995, many of the families lost their elderly parents, while moving from one village to another.

After the father’s passing away, Swarnarajah decided to get to Colombo. Earlier on they had lived in Colombo but not after 1958. He had no house of his own, and had to be contented to a one roomed apartment for his family of five. But he took one firm decision: not to leave the shores of Sri Lanka.

By this time two of his sisters had left for Canada and his younger brother had left for Norway. Swarnarajah, in spite of the many requests from his siblings, decided to stay in Sri Lanka. Colombo could not be alien to him. He spoke fluent Sinhalese, almost as a first language speaker. His English was good – definitely so amidst the new Tamil medium and Sinhala medium speakers of English.

More than the linguistic affinities and the cultural congruities, there was the inner urge within him to retrieve whatever is possible from the Kekirawa land and more importantly to get back to Kurumbasiddy. He did not want to leave Sri Lanka without attending to these. In fact he told his children that if they wished so, they could leave Sri Lanka, but as for him, he would not leave the country because it is his and because he had to get back what was due to him from Jaffna and from Kekirawa.

His letter to one of the Ministers amply illustrates his position.

“Amidst all my difficulties, I never obtained a red cent as compensation or free-grant from the Government of Sri Lanka or any other source, and with the grace of God who acted through my relatives, I was able to educate my three sons and bring them up to a level. My three sons have now completed their education and are working in reputed organisations.

Though I have done my duty towards my children, I do not wish to depend on any of them or any of my relatives, who have already rendered enormous assistance to me during the difficult times. All what I request from Your Honour is also not any kind of
special assistance or compensation for the injustice done to me or the damages caused to my business concern. What I earnestly request from Your Honour is only an act which I consider rightful and to which I am entitled to ask for. It is only a request to direct the relevant authorities to issue me the title deeds for the shops which have been given to us on lease several decades ago, as has been done in the case of several others”.

Stating the above he concludes his letter with a very simple request.

“My sole aim is to re-establish myself and earn sufficient money to acquire a small apartment or a house in Colombo in close proximity to a Hindu Temple, so that I will have the satisfaction of living in my own house without depending on anyone else. I hope you will understand my position, and will realise that my request is not unreasonable, in that, I only need to live the rest of my life and die in a piece of land belonging to myself, as the acres and acres of lands and the number of properties that belonged to me had been either destroyed or currently occupied by the military in the name of high security zones”.

There was no ill-will nor rancour. Absolutely no ethnic hatred. He was a man in search of justice. And was doing everything within his power to get it.

One should not miss the fact that at no point of time or instance does he make it an ethnic grievance of the Tamils. His upbringing, his training made him hold his head above the murky waters of politics.

At this point it should be emphasised that one’s love for the place of his birth, the culture within which he lived, should not be taken as identity markers for alienation. The country, in his opinion, was as much as his, as it is for another genuine citizen.

Swarnarajah broke lose from the traditional modes of making his living. He took up to trading in stocks and shares. As he carried on his struggle to regain what he and his family lost he was engaging himself as a committed stock trader, and he did well. And when he passed away, in spite of the new wealth gained, the pride of the peasant within him, made him to repay all the loans he had got.

It is not given to many to respond and in a way re-bounce as Swarnarajah had done. His upbringing, his range of friendship and his spiritual development had enabled him to lead a life which was full of challenges, but not with even the minimum of bitterness.

It is true that this is one man’s life – the qualities are personal to him. But, within this life and its world outlook, lies a Tamil strand, which should neither be overlooked nor underestimated. And that is the love for the country.

It should however be remembered that this love for the country is not something that is artificial. It begins with the love for the village in which one is born. The temples and the tanks that enriched it. The district within which it falls. And ultimately the country of which it is an indispensable part.

Swarnarajah’s life brings in the understanding we should have and the meanings we should go for. His life symbolises in a way the experiences to which the Tamils have been exposed to since 1956. This state of mind should not be mistaken for acquiescence or for aggressiveness. It seeks the rightful place any citizen has within his own country within the cultural ethos he wishes to live in.

Karthigesu Sivathamby
27.06.2006

Postscript:
The sense of distrust and misunderstanding that pervades the political air today should not stand in our way to understand the other man’s point of view. It is only then he / she will feel wanted within the locus of his / her existence. It is in that spirit the above note has been written.
వందనాశ్రయం చేస్తున్న కారణానికి ఎంత సమయం జరిగింది. ఈ సమయంలో ప్రతి సంస్థలలో విభాగాలు మహారాష్ట్ర పోలీసుల కార్యాల ప్రతి సమాధానం వివిధ సమయంలో తప్పించబడింది. అందుకే ఈ సమయంలో ప్రతి సంస్థలలో విభాగాలు ప్రతి సమాధానం వివిధ సమయంలో తప్పించబడింది. అందుకే ఈ సమయంలో ప్రతి సంస్థలలో విభాగాలు ప్రతి సమాధానం వివిధ సమయంలో తప్పించబడింది.

1970 లో అధికారులు దాదాపు విశ్వస్తంగా కొనసాగింది. ఇందులో సాంస్థిక విషయాలు ప్రతి సమాధానం వివిధ సమయంలో తప్పించబడింది. అందుకే ఈ సమయంలో ప్రతి సంస్థలలో విభాగాలు ప్రతి సమాధానం వివిధ సమయంలో తప్పించబడింది. అందుకే ఈ సమయంలో ప్రతి సంస్థలలో విభాగాలు ప్రతి సమాధానం వివిధ సమయంలో తప్పించబడింది.

1971 లో అధికారులు సంస్థల తనం ప్రతి సంస్థానం విశ్వస్తానికి నిషేధించారు. కోసం అధికారులు తనం ప్రతి సంస్థానం విశ్వస్తానికి నిషేధించారు. కోసం అధికారులు తనం ప్రతి సంస్థానం విశ్వస్తానికి నిషేధించారు. కోసం అధికారులు తనం ప్రతి సంస్థానం విశ్వస్తానికి నిషేధించారు. కోసం అధికారులు తనం ప్రతి సంస్థానం విశ్వస్తానికి నిషేధించారు. కోసం అధికారులు తనం ప్రతి సంస్థానం విశ్వస్తానికి నిషేధించారు.
உரை அக்கல் நான் தை தொடு அக்கலுக்கு அழைதாம். காலத்திலிருந்து காலங்களை மேற்கொண்டது என்று தொடர்ந்து விளக்கும் அடர் போன்ற விளக்கம் இருக்கின்ற அளவில் கூட கூறின் வருமானம் தொடர்ந்து வேற்பதற்கு முன் மையப்படுத்தி வருமாளையடை. காலங்களின் காலத்திலிருந்து காலங்களை மேற்கொண்டது என்று தொடர்ந்து விளக்கும் அடர் போன்ற விளக்கம் இருக்கின்ற அளவில் கூட கூறின் வருமானம் தொடர்ந்து வேற்பதற்கு முன் மையப்படுத்தி வருமாளையடை. காலங்களின் காலத்திலிருந்து காலங்களை மேற்கொண்டது என்று தொடர்ந்து விளக்கும் அடர் போன்ற விளக்கம் இருக்கின்ற அளவில் கூட கூறின் வருமானம் தொடர்ந்து வேற்பதற்கு முன் மையப்படுத்தி வருமாளையடை.

நான் அக்கலுக்கு அழைத்தேன். இளக்கிய கோளங்களைத் தொடர்ந்து விளக்கும் அடர் போன்ற விளக்கம் இருக்கின்ற அளவில் கூட கூறின் வருமானம் தொடர்ந்து வேற்பதற்கு முன் மையப்படுத்தி வருமாளையடை.
1990ல் பேச்சால் கிட்டத்தையையும் பெருமைகளையும் கூட்டும் பொருளாகவே தோன்றியது. பேச்சால் கிட்டத்தைக் கூட்டும் பொருளாக நான் அறிவியூற்றும் விதமாக வருகிறது. என்றும் என் கையெழுத்தால் வந்த வருகிறது. சூட்டு செய்து என் கையெழுத்தால் நீ ஒன்றாய் போகிறேண்டு என்று சொல்லக்கூடும். எனக்கு இன்றும் ஏனெனில் பேச்சால் கிட்டத்தையையும் பெருமைகளையும் கூட்டும் பொருளாகவே தோன்றியது என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

1995லும் அருங்காட்சியான சீட்டு பொதுவானவைகள் தோன்றும், காரணங்கள் அடைக்கப்படும் காலத்தில், நான் எங்குள்ள என்று வந்துவிட்டின் நோக்கில் நான் இம்மொழியை எழுதினேன். அவ்வாறு தவறான சீட்டுகள் பெயரிட்டிருக்கின்றன. குற்றால் தவறான சீட்டுகள் பெயரிட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவ்வாறு நான் எங்குள்ள என்று வந்துவிட்டின் நோக்கில் நான் இம்மொழியை எழுதினேன். நான் பொதுவானவைகளை தோன்றும், வந்துவிட்டின் நோக்கில் நான் இம்மொழியை எழுதினேன். 1995லும் அருங்காட்சியான சீட்டு பொதுவானவைகள் தோன்றும், காரணங்கள் அடைக்கப்படும் காலத்தில், நான் எங்குள்ள என்று வந்துவிட்டின் நோக்கில் நான் இம்மொழியை எழுதினேன். அவ்வாறு தவறான சீட்டுகள் பெயரிட்டிருக்கின்றன. குற்றால் தவறான சீட்டுகள் பெயரிட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவ்வாறு நான் எங்குள்ள என்று வந்துவிட்டின் நோக்கில் நான் இம்மொழியை எழுதினேன்.

எனக்கு தெரியும் என்று என் கையெழுத்தால் வருகிறது. என்றும் என் கையெழுத்தால் வருகிறது. சூட்டு செய்து என் கையெழுத்தால் நீ ஒன்றாய் போகிறேண்டு என்று சொல்லக்கூடும். எனக்கு இன்றும் ஏனெனில் பேச்சால் கிட்டத்தையையும் பெருமைகளையும் கூட்டும் பொருளாகவே தோன்றியது என்று நம்புகிறேன்.
அழகாட்சிகள் வாழ்க்கையில் மாரிய முடிய அளக்கின்றது மீது தொடர் கம்பிகலை செய்யலாம் தலையில் ஒளியான பொருளாயின் தோன்றிய நிலையில் ஒளியான ஆசப்பனின் குரூம் காட்சிகளைக் காண்பதன் நூற்றாண் நாள்கள் இருக்கும்.

பின்னர் காட்சிகளின் ஆர்வம் அளக்கின்றது மீது ஒளியான பொருளாயின் நிலையில் ஒளியான ஆசப்பனின் குரூம் காட்சிகளைக் காண்பதன் நூற்றாண் நாள்கள் இருக்கும்.

குறுக்கு ஓட்டாய ஆர்வம் ஒளியான பொருளாயின் நிலையில் ஒளியான ஆசப்பனின் குரூம் காட்சிகளைக் காண்பதன் நூற்றாண் நாள்கள் இருக்கும்.

இன்னும் நடுவே செல்லவும் காட்சிகள் ஆர்வம் ஒளியான பொருளாயின் நிலையில் ஒளியான ஆசப்பனின் குரூம் காட்சிகளைக் காண்பதன் நூற்றாண் நாள்கள் இருக்கும்.
silent but strategic point of view. The refrains are often
vernacular in nature, evoking a sense of
familiarity and closeness.

The title of the book, "A Dispossessed Man,"
refers to the theme of displacement and loss,
highlighting the experiences and emotions of
people who have been forced to leave their homes
or homelands. The book explores various aspects
of displacement, including the physical act of
moving from one place to another, the emotional
impact of being uprooted, and the
ultimately, the psychological effects of
being estranged from one's roots.

The narrative is characterized by its
poetic and reflective style, with the
author weaving together personal
episodes and broader cultural
themes. The book serves as a
reflection on the human condition,
particularly in the context of
migrations and forced
relocations.

In summary, "A Dispossessed Man"
is a poignant exploration of displacement,
emotions, and identity, delivered through
compelling and evocative prose.
நான் வலியாண்டில் நகரியும் மேலும் நகரி வலியாண்டில் செம்மும் செம்மும்
அப்பால்புத்த பெருமாள் கையில்.

அந்தது நகரியும் வலியாண்டில் வலிய வலிய அவரால்.
கோபு கோபு வாழ்ந்து வந்து.
அவர்களுக்கு அவரியும் தன்னால் தன்னால் எடுத்துச் செல்ல வலியாண்டில்
ஆன் வலியாண்டி வலிய வலிய அவரால்.

தம்பத்திற்கு செல்ல வலியாண்டில் வலிய வலிய அவரால்
அவர் செல்லும் இளைய இளைய எடுத்துச் செல்ல வலியாண்டில்.

அந்தது வலியாண்டில் வலிய வலிய அவரால்.
அவர் செஞ்சும் வளம் வளம்
நம்பிய உம் உம் வளம் வளம்.

ஆன் வலியாண்டில் வலிய வலிய அவரால்
அவர்களுக்கு அவர் செல்லும் இளைய இளைய
எடுத்துச் செல்ல வலியாண்டில்

முக்கியமான வலியாண்டில் வலிய வலிய
அவரைச் செல்ல விட்டு விட்டு வந்து
தம்பத்திற்கு அவர் செல்லும் வலியாண்டில்

2.என்ற அவர் வலியாண்டில் வலிய வலிய வலியாண்டில் அவர்,
அவர் செஞ்சும் வளம் வளம்.
மாயா அவர் வலியாண்டில்

**SWARNARAJAH The Personal Testament of A Dispossessed Man**

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நான் குழந்தைகள் ஆண்டனாம் ஆண்டுவரும் அங்கு. நான் குழந்தைகள் ஆண்டனாம் ஆண்டுவரும் அங்கு. நான் குழந்தைகள் ஆண்டனாம் ஆண்டுவரும் அங்கு. நான் குழந்தைகள் ஆண்டனாம் ஆண்டுவரும் அங்கு.
அய்வாத மரணப்பாதை உறுதிசெய்தது மனிதனின் வாழ்க்கையை தோற்றச்செய்தது. அய்வாத மரணப்பாதை என்பது வாழ்க்கையை தோற்றச்செய்த மனிதன் கணக்கெடுப்பு பட்டியலில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில் அமாவாசை தோற்றச்செய்தது. அல்லது வாழ்க்கையை தோற்றச்செய்தது மனிதன் கணக்கெடுப்பு பட்டியலில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில்

அவர் விளங்குவத்தை விளக்கும் விளக்கம். பொய்க்குழுக்கள் அல்லது பெரும்பாக பிள்ளைகள் அவன் கிளம்பாய். மனிதக்கற்பதை கனிக்கும் காரணம்.

பிற்காலத்திருக்கும் பொருளின் தலையேற்றத்தை தோற்றச்செய்தது அனைவையும் அவனை உடும்பாக அதிகாரம் நீங்க காட்சியேற்றத்தில் கணக்கெடுப்பு பட்டியலில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில்

அவர் தரும் அவர் பொய்க்குழுக்களில் இருந்த வெளிப்படையில் உறுதிசெய்தது. மனிதக்கற்பதை தோற்றச்செய்தது மனித கையேற்றத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில். அவர் விளங்குவதை விளக்கும் விளக்கம். பொய்க்குழுக்கள் அவனை உடும்பாக அதிகாரம் நீங்க காட்சியேற்றத்தில் கணக்கெடுப்பு பட்டியலில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில்

மனிதக்கற்பதை தோற்றச்செய்தது என்று வாழ்க்கையை தோற்றச்செய்தது. அவனை உடும்பாக அதிகாரம் நீங்க காட்சியேற்றத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில். அவனை உடும்பாக அதிகாரம் நீங்க காட்சியேற்றத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில்

அவனை உடும்பாக அதிகாரம் நீங்க காட்சியேற்றத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில். அவனை உடும்பாக அதிகாரம் நீங்க காட்சியேற்றத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில்

அவர் தரும் அவர் பொய்க்குழுக்களில் இருந்த வெளிப்படையில் உறுதிசெய்தது. பொய்க்குழுக்கள் அவனை உடும்பாக அதிகாரம் நீங்க காட்சியேற்றத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில்

அவனை உடும்பாக அதிகாரம் நீங்க காட்சியேற்றத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில். அவனை உடும்பாக அதிகாரம் நீங்க காட்சியேற்றத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள காட்சியேற்றத்தில்

சேதுதமிழானாவின்,
நுழைவதுபோல்,
ஏ.சி.ம். குறுசன்

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Mr. Swarnarajah – A Vibrant Personality

Mr. Nadarajah Swarnarajah was a well known personage in Jaffna and a leading citizen in his village of Kurumbasiddy. He was better known in Kekirawa where he had business interests for two generations. His active social engagements in Jaffna brought him close to me. It was later that I came to know that he was an old boy of St.John’s College, Jaffna. The riots of 1977 brought him to Jaffna from Kekirawa. My son Aravinthan and Swarnarajah’s son Nilakshan being close friends brought our families closer.

Mr. Swarnarajah’s passing away was quite untimely and came as a shock to most of us. It was a sad loss and many mourned his demise. Mr. Swaranarajah had the disposition for easy and staunch friendship. The wide and diverse groups of people who thronged at the funeral bear testimony to the friendship that he had struck. He was always happy and pleasant and had affable ways. All the good qualities that he possessed contributed to happiness in the family and were a source of endearment among his immediate circle of friends and relatives.

The family members of Mr. Swaranarajah owe a great deal of their success to his effort and initiative. Mrs. Swaranarajah and her sons have suffered a deep loss. Even so they may derive a solace in the fact that all of them have acquitted themselves with acceptance to satisfy the aspirations that Mr. Swaranarajah nourished. I came to learn that he was knowledgeable in astrology and read his horoscope fairly accurately. Therefore death did not come as much of a shock to him or to his dear ones. Perhaps he too might have experienced the feeling that even though his span was somewhat limited, he had fulfilled his mission quite creditably.

S.Sivathasan
Past President,
St. John’s College, Jaffna- Old Boys Association (South Sri Lanka)
Retired Senior Advisor to the Ministry of Nation Building
Formerly Advisor to President Kumaratunga on Plan Implementation

A man who should have lived longer

Mr Nadarajah Swarnarajah has been known to us for the past 6 years. He is a humble man from Kurumabasity, Jaffna. He is a person with some admirable qualities. He is a kind hearted person, always willing to help anybody at any time. He is a down to earth person and does not discriminate anybody by their background. Over the period of time he has built very cordial relationship with all the staff in our organization and became very intimate to everybody. He was a fun loving and at times very hilarious personality; we can still recall the wonderful days we had with him, still in our fresh memory.

As a client he had impeccable track record which not only brought us his personal business but also new clients. He also introduced many clients to us who are still trading with us without any inconvenience. He had high moral values and had high integrity and was a diligent person.

He is a man who should have lived longer, but fate had other ideas. We console his family for his demise and pray for him to rest in peace. We all at Lanka Securities (Pvt) Limited miss him a lot.

Staff at Lanka Securities (Pvt) Limited
Colombo 03

SWARNARAJAH The Personal Testament of A Dispossessed Man
A Reservoir of knowledge

A reservoir of knowledge be it local international or business affairs, the late Poothapillai Subramaniam Nadarajah Swarnarajah stored it all up in his mind. Business expertise, he may have inherited from his grandfather Mr.P.Subramaniam who established his business in the year 1902. Their firm P. Subramniam and Bro. was housed in a 2 storey building ‘Subramania Mahal’ in Main Street Kekirawa.

Mr P.S.N.Swarnarajah managed this business for a short time till 1977 when communal violence destroyed it.

He reestablished business again at Kurumbasiddy but had to vacate it in March 1987. Among his achievements were,

1. Being appointed distributor for Ceylon Tobacco for half the area of the Jaffna Peninsula.
2. Appointed agent for TATA lorries of D.H.N.O
3. Authorised importer for machineries and spare parts by the Inland Revenue Dept.
4. He was handling a transport service from Colombo to Jaffna and vice versa up to the year 1985.

These speak volumes for his integrity and skills.

As a dedicated father, the progress of his three sons was his priority. He guided them and he would have been satisfied that all of them are holding responsible posts.

He may have carried life’s burdens and cares in his head but he always had a broad smile and came out with a joke. He lived a simple but dignified and disciplined life and maintained high ideals. His close associates held him in high esteem and came to him for advice.

His loss is definitely irreplaceable for his family and his many good friends.

May his soul rest in peace.

Elton Ebert
Stock advisor
Ceylinco Stock Brokers
Colombo.

A DOWN TO EARTH PERSON

Asha Phillip Securities’ management and staff would like to convey our deepest sympathies at the demise of Mr. Nadarajah Swarnarajah. Late Mr. Swarnarajah was a respected and an admired client of our organization. Above all he was a gentleman. Late Mr. Swarnarajah was a down to earth person and whenever he visited us he had never failed to speak to almost everyone at least a word or two.

Please remember that we too share the same grief at your bereavement as you are and please feel free to get in touch with Mr. Suthagar of our organization for any assistance or support.

May he rest in peace.

Staff at
MMBL ASHA PHILLIP SECURITIES

SWARNARAJAH The Personal Testament of A Dispossessed Man

18
Documents from the archives of the late Mr. Swarnarajah
Our business concern
at Keburana
This business was established
by my grandfather in the year
1902 May 15th

17th August 1977
the sultan wealth was
looted & damaged and
burnt
During the full day Ciusfeen
was in touch in Sultan Suliab
INTRODUCTION AND THE PLOUGH OF MYSELF AND MY FAMILY MEMBERS

I am Nadarajah Swarnarajah, son of late P.S. Nadarajah and grandson of late P. Subramaniam. I am from Kurumbasiddy which is a small village in the vicinity of Palaly airport in northern Sri Lanka.

I have three sons. My first son Nishanthan is presently in the third year at Law Faculty at the University of Colombo. My second son Nilakshan is presently in the first year at the Law College. My third son Nimalshan is presently in the year 11 class at Royal College, Colombo.

I was doing business at Kekirawa under the name and style of P. Subramaniam and Brother. This business concern was established by my grandfather in the year 1902. This firm was house in a seven roomed two storeyed building “Subramania Mahal”. Main Street Kekirawa. This building is in 80 perches block of sinnakkara land. This land is located in the centre of the Kekirawa town – close proximity to police station, hospital, Town Council and Post office. This business was managed by me during the year 1977. We were distributing all the consumer items in the Kekirawa area. Our main business was purchasing non-traditional exportable local produce, gingenkey, mustard, kurakkan etc. We had a rice mill and transport vehicles and distributing vans and dwelling houses in Kekirawa. During the communal disturbances in August 1977, our business concern was looted and damaged. All our movable and immovable properties were damaged during a full day curfew was in force in entire Sri Lanka on the 17th and 18th of August 1977. Thereby I had undergone a severe loss of million worth of rupees. The hard earned money by the three generations of ours for more than seventy five years was fully lost in twenty four hours. We all were forced to vacate from our living place, Kekirawa.

After the colossal loss sustained at Kekirawa, I reestablished my business at my birth place only for the security and safety of our life. I started a new business in the name of P.S. Nadarajah and Sons which handled the import of rice milling machineries, spare parts for vehicles. Also I re-established a rice mill named “Saiji Rice Mills” at my own land of 230 perches at my birth place, Kurumbasiddy. This mill had a weekly government paddy milling quota of 60 thousand kilograms. I was able to restart my business in the year 1982 with the financial assistance of Bank of Ceylon 2nd Jaffna branch, A/C no 519. Unfortunately due to the confrontation between the separatists and the government security forces our small village was frequently disturbed. Thereby we all had to vacate from our native place. We all were forced to vacate from our birth place on short notice on the 27th of March 1987 by the security forces. We all left our village leaving behind all our movable and immovable wealth. From this date we are refugees.

My self, my wife and three school going children at the age of 14, 10 and 4 left our village and resident at Nallur and I was able to educate my children at St. John’s College, Jaffna, a reputed College in Jaffna. Again the confrontation started in Jaffna fort and I was unable to keep my children in Jaffna. Due to unsteady situation prevailed in the area at that time 1990/91 brought my first and second sons to Colombo and they continued their education at University of Colombo and Royal College

My third son’s education was disturbed during the period 1990-1995. We were able to come to Colombo on 15th of May 1996. I was able to get my third son admitted to Royal College.

From 15th of May 1996 my self and my family were residing at a one roomed apartment at third floor, No 27/64 Parakumba Place, Colombo 06, with great difficulties I have lost all my permanent income. I
have lost all my business. I have lost all my movable wealth. Further more all my immovable wealth in Sri Lanka are in dreg state.

1. My business concern at Kekirawa was fully damaged in the year 1977 and again in the year 1982 my land at Kekirawa was acquired by the government by gazette notification, 201/9 of 15th July 1982 for unknown reasons. No compensation had been paid upto date. Land has not been used by any of the government institutions.

2. I had a building 91.93 Main Street, Kekirawa, the only building which was not damaged in 1977 is still utilised by Building Material Corporation as their branch shop at Kekirawa. They are paying me an unreasonable, very low rent of Rs 1500/= from 1982 to todate. B.M.C. is paying me the monthly rent regularly and promptly.

3. I had a 11 roomed 2 storeyed house “Rajasthan”, at Kurumbasiddy. I had cultivatable lands at Kurumbasiddy. I had a huge rice mill building and accessories at Kurumbasiddy. All these immovable wealth of mine are utilized by the Security Forces from 1987 to 1988 and again from 1990 June 10th. I have not gone to our village from 1990 June. Security forces in that area are not allowing us to utilised our immovable properties in that area even today. For security reasons, they are not allowing the residents to enter the village until today.

4. I had a building at 253,255, Stanley Road, Jaffna, which was given as security against a bank loan from Bank of Ceylon, 2nd Jaffna Branch. I was unable to repay the loan since I couldn’t continue my business and rice milling from 1985. My building is located in the centre of the Jaffna Town and it is worth more than millions. I have taken a loan from Bank of Ceylon time to time in the years 1981/82 to invest in my rice milling industry – for building, machineries and as working capital. Since I could not continue my business at my native place I was unable to repay the loan arrears capital and interest. This amounts to 710,000/= (seven hundred and ten thousand capital), without interest from 1985 todate.

5. My first and second sons who left our native place Kurumbasiddy in the year 1986 are now in Colombo and continuing their education in legal field. I was able to direct them in a correct path during their teenage period and now they have to decide their future in any suitable profession after completion of their University Education. For which I have to free from all incumbrances including as a defaulter of my Bank.

6. I was educated in Colombo and was doing business at Kekirawa from 1968 to 1977 after the colossal loss at Kekirawa.

I was nominated as a distributor for m/s Ceylon Tobacco Company, for half the area of the Jaffna peninsula.

I was nominated as an agent for the sale of Tata Lorries by M/s Diesel & Motor Engineering Company Ltd.

I was granted permission by the inland Revenue Department as an importer to import machineries and spare parts.

I was handling a transport service from Colombo to Jaffna vice versa upto the year 1985.

I had to close down the entire business of mine due to the prevailed situation in the Jaffna Peninsula at the time 1987/88 and so on upto date.

7. All our blood relations my own two sisters and one brother, my wife’s two sisters and one brother, left Sri Lanka long ago and they are presently residing in foreign countries. Unfortunately I was adamant and determined to re settle at my birth place Kurumbasiddy and I feel this ambition of mine is futile and baseless.

8. Any way, until re-settle at my birthplace “Kurumbasiddy”, I am anxious to re-settle at my past living place Kekirawa at North Central Province-at my own land “Silvagehena” and re start my same old business at my own three shops 91,93 Main Street Kekirawa and regain my lost wealth with the fullest possible assistance from all loyal citizens of this tiny land- Sri Lanka.
May 17, 77
Deputy Minister of Justice
Ministry of Justice, Hulftsdorp,
Colombo-12

Dear Deputy Minister,

**Request to grant a post of Justice of Peace**

Mr. Nadarajah Swarnarajah Subramaniam, a businessman is well respected among the local community in the Kekirawa town, Anuradhapura district. I recommend him for a post of Justice of Peace.

He should be given this position on behalf of the Tamil Community in Kekirawa. He is not a government employee. I wish to request you to grant him a JP position within the Anuradhapura district.

(PATHIRAJA TENAKOON)
Deputy Minister of Cultural Affairs
Member of NSA- Mihintale.
NATIONAL STATE ASSEMBLY

The Manager,
Bank Of Ceylon,
Anuradhapura.

Dear Sir,

This is to certify that M/s. S N Swaranrajah & P.S.Nadarajah are both partners of M/s. P.Subramaniam & Bro, and they have been severely affected during the recent communal riots at Kekirawa.

The above firm has lost properties worth of about Fifteen lakhs of Rupees. That is, Lorries, Vans, Cars, Rice Mill, shop Building, dwelling house at Kekirawa. All buildings are badly damaged.

Now for them to rehabilitate their business they need Capital. I have come to understand that they need a Bank loan of Rupees Fifteen lakhs to enable them to restart the business.

I hope the Bank will assist them to the extent that is possible to enable them to re-establish their business. I also shall provide them with whatever help as a Member of the National State Assembly for Kekirawa.

Yours faithfully,

G.D. Mahindasoma.

G.D. Mahindasoma.
Members for N.S.A,
Kekirawa.
23rd December, 1977

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This is to certify that M/s. S.N. Swarnarajah and S. Nadarajah are both partners of M/s. P. Subramaniam and Brothers and have been severely affected during the recent communal riots at Kekirawa.

This firm has lost properties of several lakhs of rupees which include shop buildings, lorries, vans etc.

I hope the Bank of Ceylon will assist them financially to their maximum in order to rehabilitate their business. I understand they need about Rupees Fifteen Lakhs.

I will also be helping them as a Minister with whatever assistance they need.

E.L.B. Hirulle.
MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS.
The Secretary,
Commission of Inquiry into August disturbances,
111/2 Sir Sittampalam Gardener Mawatha,
Colombo.

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned P.S.Nadarajah and S.N.Swarnarajah beg to bring to the notice of the commission that during the disturbances which occurred in August 77 our business establishment named M/s P.Subramaniam & Brother was totally destroyed by arson. This business which was carried on with five other partners was our only means of livelihood as we don’t have any other branches for business in any other place.

This Business was established in 1902 by my grandfather P.Subramaniam and his brother in a small scale. Later, stage by stage by his hard work and the co-operation of the people of the area, he was able to expand in many divergent activities which were of mutual benefit to the firm and the people of the area. In spite of what occurred in August 77 we are still proud of the goodwill and reputation we established during the last seventy seven years. This could be verified from the organizations and persons listed in Annex 1.

The business is housed in two storeyed building and this building and all other assets worth about rupees four million were totally destroyed. Details of the losses are shown in Annex 2. Our share of the loss is two fifth of total loss, which amount to rupees 1.7 million. The balance three fifth belongs to Messers Tharmalingham, Chelliah, K. Karunamoorthy, V.Kandiah and Mrs.Sivapragasam.

Our main business is distribution, purchase of local produce, rice milling, transport and production of gingilly oil. List of the firms represented by us in Kekirwa and our other activities is shown in Annex 3. The people of the area have left with us totalling nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees for safe custody which we intend to repay as early as possible. We have also paid an advance against the purchase of local produce. A loan of four lakhs obtained by us from Bank of Ceylon Anuradhapura has been repaid after the incidents to maintain our good reputation. Please see Annex 4. We have been paying our income tax, wealth tax B.T.T tax promptly. All the relevant documents have been burnt. Reference could be made to our income tax file no: 82/9000-A/17 and 82/9000-C/17 and also B.T.T file no: 17/B-17/544/7. Also I am annexing the auditors statement of our accounts. Please see Annex 5.

An extract from G.C.I.B report from Jaffna police of a statement made by Mr.N.Sivapragasam is annexed.
On the day of the incident 18th August 1977 we were both in Colombo to purchase goods. We do not know in which way the incident started. However people we were later informed by the public of Kekirawa the details of the incidents & the people responsible for the trouble. I am prepared to give evidence in front of the commission to present more information.

We are in urgent need of financial assistance to compensate for our losses, which we intend to use for the following.

1. Rebuild the damaged building ........................................ Rs 814,206.90
2. Rebuild the damaged Rice Mill ....................................... Rs 105,661.90
3. Equipment for shop building ........................................ Rs 150,000.00
4. Equipment for mill .................................................... Rs 300,000.00
5. Vehicles: Two lorries
   Three Vans
   Two Cars .................. totaling Rs 780,000.00
6. To pay the creditors.................................................... Rs 250,000.00
7. To restart the business (loss in trade).............................. Rs 1500,000.00

We sincerely hope that your good self will examine our appeal and help us to obtain compensation for the losses described. Until this compensation is paid we humbly request you to help us to obtain an interest free loan of rupees 1.5 million which we need to restart the business early and to meet our liabilities.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully,
N Swarnarajah,
P S Nadarajah

Annex 1

2. A.G.A office – Kekirawa
3. Town Council – Kekirawa
4. Post Office – Kekirawa

5. Railway Station – Kekirawa
6. Police Station – Kekirawa
7. M.P. Horovapothane & Kalawewa Mihindala
8. M.P. Madavachchi

Annex 2

1. Building Name ‘ SUBRAMANIAM MAHAL’ Estimated value today... RS 800,000.00
2. Building Name ‘ SUBRAMANIAM MILLS’ Estimated value to day... Rs 150,000.00
3. VEHICLES DAMAGED & BURNT COMPLETELY:
   1. AUSTIN LORRY 24 Sri 6451 ........................................... Rs 175,000.00
   2. AUSTIN A-60 VAN 33 Sri 7609 ...................................... Rs 75,000.00
   3. AUSTIN 1300 MARINA- Brand new not registered .............. Rs 150,000.00
   4. PEUGEOT 403 car 5 Sri 9639 ........................................ Rs 55,000.00

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4. RICE MILL MACHINERY:
Consisting of One Ruston Hornsby Engine 66 h.p
One Chanpa separator
One Somasiri polisher
Five Petter Engines 7.5 h.p
Japan Huller
English Polisher
Pipe Lines & Water Tanks
Spare parts & accessories

TOTAL WORTH TO IMPORT £ 9762.00
(Approx.) Rs 300,000.00

5. Capital Loss in Trade:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>Rs. 350,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gingilly seed 825 @ 400/-</td>
<td>Rs. 330,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard seed 730 @ 300/-</td>
<td>Rs. 219,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurakkan seed 800 @ 80/-</td>
<td>Rs. 64,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy Seed 1248 @ 100/-</td>
<td>Rs. 124,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNDARY ITEMS</td>
<td>Rs. 500,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL LOSS IN TRADE Rs. 1587,800.00

6. Rice Mill Stock:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy in soaking tank 240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy in Boiler tank 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parboiled paddy 120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice milled paddy 300............. @ 100</td>
<td>Rs 75,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. SUNDARY CREDITORS              | Rs 225,000.00 |

8. Bank Loan                      | Rs 400,000.00 |

9. Dwelling House of partners & employees | Rs 200,000.00 |

10. P.S.Nadarajah’s personal goods | Rs 75,000.00 |

Annex 3

1. M/s Ceylon Tobacco Company Ltd.,
2. M/s Lever Brothers (Cey) Ltd.,
3. M/s Levis Brown & Co Ltd.,
4. M/s Union Carbide (Cey) Ltd.,
5. M/s Darley Butler & Co Ltd.,
6. Ceylon Nutritional Food Ltd.,
7. E.B.Creasy & Co Ltd.,
8. Hunter & Co Ltd.,
9. Viyiya Tiles Ltd.
10. Kelani Tyre Corporation.

With all these we are the main producers of gingelley oil by CHEKKU method. We are having continuously six families depending on us for oil crushing throughout the year.

Rice millers: We had been supplying good rice milled in our mill to good customers in Kekirawa areas on credit. We help cultivators in this areas by giving advances to their need.

Lorry transporters: We are the main lorry transporters in Kekirawa, we give lorries on hire for fairly reasonable rates.

Purchasers : We purchase local produce like Mustard, Gingelley, Paddy, Kurakkan and all the produce in this areas at reasonable price.

Annex 4

Bank Of Ceylon Anuradhapura

Copy

Ref: TMM/RA/-
8th December 1977.

N.Swarnarajah
Partner, M/s P.Subramaniam & Bro
Kekirawa.

Dear sir,

O/D Rs 400,000.00
A/c No 88

This is to certify that the above facilities granted by us to M/s P.Subramaniam & Bro., Kekirawa have been settled in full as at 18th October 1977. The balance as at 8.12.77 in Account No 88 is 22785/60 in credit.

Yours faithfully
signed
Manager

SWARNARAJAH The Personal Testament of A Dispossessed Man

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Kekirawa and Kalawewa

(1) Mr. S. Kanagasabai was the Station Master, Kekirawa. When he was at the Police Station on 18th August, he saw a large crowd looting the shop of P.S. Brothers, while the police watched but did nothing. He left his personal belongings in his quarters and went to Anuradhapura. Next day he heard that everything had been stolen, resulting in his savings of 30 years being lost.

(2) Mr. N. Sivapragasam was Manager of the firm of Subaramaniam & Co., Kekirawa and his wife was a partner of it. It was founded in 1900 by his father and uncle and was the largest business establishment there. He said he had done much good work for the benefit of the people of Kekirawa. The business was about 75 yards from the Police Station and his house was behind the shop, while his mill was about 1/4 mile away. Looting of the shops began on the morning of 18th August. His house and shop were set on fire so he and his family fled to the jungle. Lorries had been parked in the mill premises. The mill was also attacked and burnt that morning and all the parked lorries were destroyed by fire and so were his vehicles. He estimated his losses at 44 lakhs.

(3) Mr. C. Ramachandran, Accountant of the Mahaweli Development Board, was stationed at Kalawewa about 10 miles from Kekirawa. His evidence is illuminating in regard to the effect of rumours and their rapid growth when once put into circulation. When he went to Anuradhapura on 17th August to make purchases, the Land Officer’s wife told him of trouble having begun there because three policemen had been shot in Jaffna. He started his return journey and when he came to Talawa he heard that 10 policemen had been shot at Jaffna; at Maha Iluppallama, the number of policemen shot had risen to 13. On his return to his camp,
the Project Manager, Mr. Ladduwarahetty asked the Army to come there. But he was informed that they could not come as they had not been permitted to use firearms. The Kekirawa Police came there at about 8.30 p.m. and took them to the Police Station. The witness said that S I Gunaratna and all the constables at the Station were drunk. One constable told him “my sister, brother and mother are in Jaffna. Something happens to my family, I will become a dangerous murderer”. As one of the constables asked them to leave the Station by 5 a.m. he went with the assistance of a Tamil constable to Subaramaniam’s shop where 15 of them stayed, but about 3.30 a.m. that shop was set on fire. He said that S.I.Gunaratna came there and arrested a person with a tin of petrol who was in that shop. S I Gunaratna also called them back to the Police Station at about 6 a.m., being sober by then. The witness saw Subaramaniam’s shop which was close to the police station being looted. When he told S I Gunaratna to fire in to the air to disperse the looters, he replied. “we have to safeguard the Police Station and the refugees. If I spend all the ammunition, I will not be in a position to safeguard you”

At 11 a.m. a message was received that A.S.P. Chandra Mendis was coming from Anuradhapura to Kekirawa. From that time the Police became active 3 constables fired it to the air, the entire road was cleared and from 10,000 the crowd was reduce to 10 or 15 persons. The A.S.P. (not Chandra Mendis) came at noon and ordered the town to be cleared. The witness and his party were taken to Anuradhapura. His quarters were looted entirely, and his loss was about Rs.7,000 or 8,000.

(5) Evidence was given with regard to 3 lorries which were burnt on the 18th August morning while they were parked in the premises of Subramaniam & Co. Mill at Kekirawa.

(a) Witness V.Sridharan said that he travelled with 3 others to Kekirawa in lorry No. 24 Sri 3205 and parked it in those premises. When the mill was attacked on the 18th morning, he and his companion Kirupakaran and the other Tamils ran into the jungle. He heard later that Kirupakaran and 4 others had been killed: Kirupakaran’s body was not found. Goods worth Rs.75,000 were looted from the lorry.

(b) Witness Sinnathangamma said that she was the widow of S.Rajaratnam, (owner of lorry No.24 Sri 3892). He and the lorry driver T.Thurairajah had, along with the lorry, spent the night of 17th August in those mill premises. When the mill was attacked on the 18th morning they both ran into the jungle. T.Thurairajah later returned to Jaffna, but her husband, S.Rajaratnam, was not seen again, nor was his body found. The lorry was burnt. She heard that her husband had been murdered in the jungle.

(c) Witness E. Kandasamy was the cleaner of the lorry No. 24 Sri 6427 which belonged to S. Poopalasingham and was driven by K.Sinnarasa. He said that the lorry was parked in those mill premises on the night of 17th August. On the 18th morning, when the mill was attacked he ran into a field and eventually found his way to safety. He later learnt at Kekirawa that both Sinnarasa and Poopalasingham had been murdered and he informed the police about that. Poopalasingham left a widow named Sinnammah. The lorry was burnt. The bodies of the murdered men were not found. K.Sinnarasa’s widow, Sellamma, mother of 3 young children, also gave evidence and asked for compensation and assistance.
PART III—LANDS

Land Acquisition Notices

THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT (CHAPTER 490), AS AMENDED BY THE LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) ACT, No. 26 OF 1964

Notice under Section 7.

Reference No. 11/7/15/70.

I hereby give notice, under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, as amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, No. 26 of 1964, that the Government intends to acquire the following lands which is required for a public purpose:

Description of the Lands to be acquired:

All that 9 allotments of lands in extent 0.25722 Hectares described in Supplement No. 7 to EV.P. 804 prepared by the Superintendent of Surveys, Anuradhapura on behalf of the Surveyor-General situated in MALAWA village in Tulana No. 83A Grama Sevaka's Division in Kekirawa Divisional Revenue Officer’s Division in Anuradhapura District in North Central Province.

Particulars of allotments:

Lot No. 266

Name of land: Batathena Dambulla Road Assessment No. 39; Description: Remaining portion of a half burnt permanent building and its compound; Claimant’s address: P. S. Nadaraja, Kurusiddi, Theilapala; Extent: 0.01019 Hectare.

Lot No. 267

Name of land: Batathena Dambulla Road Assessment No. 32; Description: Remaining portion of a half burnt permanent building and its compound; Claimant’s address: S. Thangara and N. Swarnaraja, Kurusiddi, Theilapala; Extent: 0.01017 Hectare.

Lot No. 268

Name of land: Batathena Dambulla Road Assessment No. 34; Description: Remaining portion of a half burnt permanent building and its compound; Claimant’s address: P. S. Nadaraja, Kurusiddi, Theilapala; Extent: 0.01014 Hectare.

Lot No. 269

Name of land: Batathena Dambulla Road Assessment No. 36; Description: Remaining portion of a half burnt permanent building and its compound; Claimant’s address: Kandasiva Karmamurthi, Kurusiddi, Theilapala; Extent: 0.01014 Hectare.

The Kachcheri, Anuradhapura, 82.06.02. 7-264

Published by Authority.

K. D. S. NAKUWARAKARA,
Acquiring Officer, Anuradhapura District.

PRINTED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, SRI LANKA
To
The Hon. The Prime Minister,
Colombo

Honoured Sir,

P.Subramaniam & Bro, Kekirawa
Losses suffered during August, 1977 Disturbances

I beg to lay the following facts for your kind and sympathetic considerations:

My grand father, Mr P Subramaniam and his brother started business in Kekirawa in 1902. They gradually built up the business by re-investing most part of their earnings into it. Then their sons who followed them did likewise. There were in all five partners (including me) at the time the establishments suffered damage and at the time all the partners except me were past sixty years. I am now 35 years old. The building and the stock in trade at that time according to a conservative estimate would be rupees five million.

Our business establishment which was only a stone's throw from the Kekirawa Police Station was set fire to on 17th August 1977 when a curfew was in force. The entire stock in trade was completely burnt and the building badly damaged. Overnight the five partners and their families were driven to destitution. Since then we have not returned to Kekirawa. As most of the partners are in their late stages of life, they find it extremely difficult to embark on new ventures. I am young and have a heavy load of responsibility. I can rehabilitate myself if some finance is available. So far we have not received assistance in any form from any source.

I therefore appeal to you to consider our case very sympathetically and grant us early relief in the form of compensation or at least an interest free long term loan repayable in easy instalments spread over a period of about 25 years.

I may mention in this connection that we had been throughout loyal to your government and the party to which fact the present and past M.P.s of North Central Province will vouchsafe.

Thanking you, Honoured Sir,

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

Copied to Cabinet Ministers

Details of damaged and completely burnt properties:

1. Eight (8) Vehicles: (1 Lorry + 4 Delivery vans + 3 Cars).
   Subramania Rice Mill - 1
   Dwelling Houses Three (3).
K B Ratnayaka
Mr Speaker

19 July 1996

Hon. Nimal Siripala de Silva, MP.
Minister of Housing, Construction and Public Utilities,
Ministry of Housing, Construction and Public Utilities,
"Sethsipayya"
BATTARAMULLA.

My dear Minister,

I enclose a copy of a letter written to me by Mr. S N Swarnarajah. He had a well established and long-standing business at Kekirawa till he left the place under unfortunate circumstances during the 1980’s. He was not merely an honest businessman but also a person who contributed in a considerable way towards the welfare of the community.

I shall be grateful if you would sympathetically consider his requests and do everything possible to help him.

Thank you,
Yours sincerely,

K.B. Ratnayake
S P E A K E R
Her Excellency the Hon’ble Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga,
President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka,
Temple Trees,
Colombo 3.

Through: Mr. K. Balapatabendi P.C.,
Secretary to the President

Your Excellency,

Appeal For A Humanitarian Assistance

I regret very much that I have to crave for your sympathetic consideration of the unjust and discriminatory treatment meted out to me and the untold hardships and unbearable losses suffered by me. I have undergone severe financial and property losses during the last twenty years due to communal riots and violent ethnic conflict that have engulfed Sri Lanka.

Without any communal prejudice and bias, I was carrying on the business at Kekirawa in the district of Anuradhapura. The business was under the name and style of P. Subramaniam and Brother. My late grandfather established this business concern in the year 1902. This business concern was doing well until the fateful day on 17 August 1977.

Under the cover of a full day curfew which was in force on 17 August 1977 the entire stock in trade and my belongings and the building were looted and damaged. The total loss approximated Rupees million 4.4 which included the value of a building ‘Subramania Mahal’, a rice mill, eight vehicles, a dwelling house and the entire stock in trade. No compensation was paid to me in any form until this day for the loss sustained in 1977, though I have made various attempts to obtain some relief.

To add to my woes, the then government of Sri Lanka in 1980 initiated action to acquire our land “silvagahena” where our business concern was situated. The extent of the land was eighty perches. The necessary documents and the deeds with surveyor plan are enclosed for your perusal please.
In 1982, the then government acquired this land by extra-ordinary gazette notification 201/9 of 15.07.1982.

I am very sad to mention that until this day,

(i) No compensation was paid to me for the land acquired.
(ii) This particular land is not utilized by any government institution for any purpose.
(iii) This land is in dreg state in the middle of Kekirawa Town.

Even after this colossal loss I sustained at Kekirawa, I established afresh a business at my native place of Kurumbasiddy in the Jaffna District. This village is in close proximity to Palaly Airport and Military Base. I obtained a bank loan of one million from Bank of Ceylon-2nd Jaffna branch (A/C No.519) to start this business in small scale in the year 1980.

Unfortunately all the entire residents of this village, including our family members were compelled to vacate our birth-place in the year 1987 due to Military Operations. From that date my family members and I were displaced and started residing in different houses from time to time in the Northern Province. The entire business concern in my native place Kurumbasiddy is still under the occupation of the Sri Lankan security forces.

After 1995 November our family left the Northern peninsula and had settled in Colombo at the above address. I have three sons who are still being educated.

I have lost all my wealth and I am sick now and suffering without a permanent income from any source. My application to give me back my land in Kekirawa has received favorable response from the Ministry of Lands. However, there has been an inordinate and unexplained delay in making the necessary divesting order, by the proper authority. I shall ever be grateful if your Excellency could kindly advise the necessary Ministers or officers concerned to make the divesting order, to give the necessary gazette notification and hand over my land to me at an earliest date. If this is done without any further delay, I would be able to re-establish my business concern and rehabilitate and look after my family on my own. One of the commercial banks has agreed to lend me money to commence my business provided. I tender them collateral property as security. The delay in making the divesting order of the ownership of the land is causing me and my family heavy financial hardship.

Once again, in the name of fair play and justice I humbly appeal to Your Excellency to request the necessary Ministers or officers concerned to expedite the divesting process and hand over my own ‘Sinnakkara’ land without further delay.

I shall ever be grateful and thankful to you for expediting the performance of a lawful act and doing justice to one of the country’s dedicated citizens who has worked for the welfare of the people without any racial, religious or caste concerns.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

S.N.swarnarajah
Hon. Maithripala Sirisena. MP
Ministry of Mahaweli Development
500,T.B Jaya Mawatha
Colombo 10

My dear Minister,

I annex hereto an appeal dated July 15, 1999 which was presented at the 'on the spot service' held recently at Mt.Lavinia by Mr.Subramaniam Nadaraja Swarnarajah of No.5 Inner Vandervert Place, Dehiwala with regard to the divesting of his property at Kekirawa.

I shall be glad if this matter is expedited since the applicant states that he has been undergoing a great deal of hardship since 1977.

Yours sincerely,

Prof.G.L Peiris
Minister of Justice, Constitutional Affairs,
Ethnic Affairs and National Integration

Copy, to: Mr.Subramaniam Nadaraja Swarnarajah

Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands,

2.09.1999

Re-Allocation of block of lands

Letter No. L/14/thpath/H/07 of 22.07.1999 submitted to Director General of Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority , requesting to reallocate Lots No. A,B,C,D,E,F,G&H depicted in Plan No. A/A/79 of 139 of Surveyor General, situated in Malawa in Kekirawa Divisional Secretarial in Anuradhapura district is sent herewith

Letter dated 31.08.1999 of even number addressed to Hon.Minister of Agriculture and Lands by Hon.Minister of Mahaweli Development, requesting to re-allocate these lands is sent herewith.

Please act accordingly

Sgd/
Thilak Ranawiraj
Secretary,

Mahaweli Development Ministry

(Translation of Sinhala original)
Poothapillai Subramaniam Nadarajah Swarnarajah
(P S N Swarnarajah)
5 Inner Vandervert Place
Dehiwela
19.11.2003

Minister of Lands,
Ministry of Lands
Battaramulla.
Honourable Sir

I am tendering this appeal to Your Honour to consider my request favourably and issue me the title deeds for the crown land situated along Main Street Kekirawa, which allotments were in the possession of my grandfather Poothapillai Subramaniam and my father Subramaniam Nadarajah under a long term since the late thirties.

I was doing business along with my father Subramaniam Nadarajah, who took control of the business from his father (my grandfather) Poothapillai Subramaniam, who was the founder of the business concern in the name style of ‘Ms P Subramaniam & Bro.’. This business establishment was in existence since 1902.

In the 1977 ethnic violence this business concern was fully looted, damaged and burnt while a full day curfew was in force. The incident took place on 17 August 1977 and the culprits responsible for the looting and torching were never brought before justice.

I do not wish to elaborate on this incident which might hurt the feelings of even the few right-thinking people like you, but your Honour is free to check and verify from any of the senior residents from this area as to what extent our business establishment had contributed to the development of the communities living in the area and the reward paid to us in the form of ethnic violence. You may also get reliable information with regards to the devastation caused to my family and our business concern from any member representing the Kekirawa electorate in Parliament.

After the riots we were forced to vacate the area and moved out to Kurumbasiddy, our native village in Jaffna, which is situated along the southern boundary of the Palaly airbase and military camp. I attach a separate file showing the destruction caused to the entire village, Kurumbasiddy, and the damages caused to our properties including the dwelling houses and my rice milling industry.

After we vacated the Kekirawa area in 1977, the Building Material Corporation, which occupied three of our shops that escaped the looting and destruction, continued to pay us Rs 3,000/= as rental for all the three shops while the AGA of Kekirawa confirmed by his letter in 1996 that the market rent rate in the Kekirawa town was a minimum of Rs 5,000/= for a single shop. However the BMC was paying me Rs 3,000 as rental for the three shops all together until October 2003.

I received a very short notice from the BMC in late October this year, stating that they wanted to immediately close down the branch and thus wanted me to take over the keys of the shops henceforth.

SWARNARAJAH The Personal Testament of A Dispossessed Man

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Now I wish to utilise this building and land to keep as security in a suitable respected Commercial Bank in Sri Lanka and obtain a long-term loan to re-establish my business in a small scale.

After we were forced out of our village in 1990 and again from the Jaffna peninsula in 1995, we are currently living in a house bought with assistance from my siblings who are living abroad.

Amidst all my difficulties, I never obtained a red cent as compensation or free-grant from the Government of Sri Lanka or any other source, and with the grace of God who acted through my relatives, I was able to educate my three sons and bring them up to a level. My three sons have now completed their education and are working in reputed organisations.

Though I have done my duty towards my children, I do not wish to depend on any of them or any of my relatives, who have already rendered enormous assistance to me during the difficult times. All what I request from Your Honour is also not any kind of special assistance or compensation for the injustice done to me or the damages caused to my business concern. What I earnestly request from Your Honour is only an act which I consider rightful and to which I am entitled to ask for. It is only a request to direct the relevant authorities to issue me the title deeds for the shops which have been given to us on lease several decades ago, as has been done in the case of several others.

I have been informed that the necessary documents pertaining to this buildings and lands have already been sent by the Government Agent Anuradhapura to the Lands Commissioner in Colombo for further action.

I firmly believe that Your Honour, whom I very much respect for your commitment to the peace process in the country and towards ensuring the rights of all communities living in this island, would consider my request favourably and take action to remedy the great injustice done and the colossal loss caused to my family and myself, at least to a certain extent.

My sole aim is to re-establish myself and earn sufficient money to acquire a small apartment or a house in Colombo in close proximity to a Hindu Temple, so that I will have the satisfaction of living in my own house without depending on anyone else. I hope you will understand my position, and will realise that my request is not unreasonable, in that, I only need to live the rest of my life and die in a piece of land belonging to myself, as the acres and acres of lands and the number of properties that belonged to me had been either destroyed or currently occupied by the military in the name of high security zones.

I eagerly await a favourable response from Your Honour.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

P S N Swarnarajah
THE CAUSES AND OUTCOME OF THE DESTRUCTION OF KURUMPASIDDDY

Kurumpasiddy, once a well plannedout and picturesque village in the Jaffna district, bounded on the North by the Airport inclusive of the main army camp and the East by the Vayavilan Madhya Maha Vidyalayam, because of the geographical position, considered to be the strategical location by both the army high command as well as the Tamil militants, had been the target of several military operations since the confrontation between the armed forces and the militants began in 1983. Kurumpasiddy thus became the worst affected deserted, and most devastated village. It is unfortunate that the people of this village had to undergo immense hardships and innumerable sufferings for no fault of theirs.

The army unmistakably found they were safe within the camp from all sides but rightly identified the border between the airfield and Kurumpasiddy a potential danger to them for the militants could make use of same as their base for their attacks, in installing equipments to shoot down planes and prevent Helicopters low flying. The militants fortified themselves, digging deep trenches to prevent the movements of army motor units and erecting sentry points. The army retaliated shelling from within the camp and also aerial bombardment at random day and night. The militants counter attacked with rockets and shelling. Thus Kurumpasiddy had been on and off, the battle field where both sides tested their strength. Hence the residents of the area left for places of safety elsewhere in the district.

There had been no cultivation for the past 3 years and the lands are barren with all the huts burnt down and the entire livestock missing except their carcasses. Bearing coconut and palmryahs had been felled to construct bunkers and doors, windows, beds, wooden almyrahs, asbestos and tin sheets have been ripped from houses also for the construction of bunkers and sentry posts. Undoubtedly, the Sri Lankan army has made full use of the entire wealth of Kurumpasiddy for their own safety and protection.

A radius of 1000 metres from the airport had been declared a Security Zone by the Government of Sri Lanka in March 1986. Prior to this, in January 1986, on the pretext of acquiring a large acreage of land at Kurumpasiddy the Army announced the area required for the extension programme of the Airport. In one day about 90% of the residents were chased out of their homes as refugees by heli-firing.

The worst and the final attack took place on 26 - 03 - 1987 when the army occupied this village, opened up mini camps at Vayavilan Madya Maha Vidyalaya, the Pillayar Temple and 35 houses and chased all the residents out of this village. Due to the atrocities of the Army 22 lives were lost at Kurumpasiddy.

It was only after signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Pact that we were able to assess the situation.

We observed that 276 huts were completely burnt or destroyed. 77 houses each costing over Rs. 5 - lakhs were erased to the ground by the use of heavy equipment and about 240 houses partly damaged. Only 75 families are able to re-settle themselves at Kurumpasiddy and about 500 families have absolutely no dwelling places. The famous Muthumari Amman Temple has been erased to the ground with the valuable and expensive Chariot burnt. The Pillayar and 7 other small temples have been
RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

KURUMPASIDDI,
TELLIPPALAI,
SRI LANKA.

THE CAUSES AND OUTCOME OF THE DESTRUCTION OF KURUMPASIDDI

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The worst and the final attack took place on 24-09-1987 when the army occupied this village, opened up mini camps at Vavuvali Madhya Maha Vidyalaya, the Pillayar Temple and 35 houses and chased all the residents out of this village. Due to the atrocities of the Army 22 lives were lost at Kurumpasiddy.

It was only after signing of the Indo - Sri Lanka Peace Pact that we were able to assess the situation. We observed that 726 bales were completely burnt or destroyed, 77 houses each costing over Rs. 5-6 Lakhs were erased to the ground by the use of heavy equipment and about 240 houses partly damaged. Only 75 families are able to re-settle themselves at Kurumpasiddy and about 500 families have absolutely no dwelling places. The famous Maruthuri Amman Temple has been erased to the ground with the valuable and expensive Charriot burnt. The Pillayar and 7 other small temples have been severely damaged. Libraries Post Office, highways, electrical installations are destroyed and the school is in shambles. The Multi Purpose Co-operative Society and most of the grocery stores have been broke open and looted.

It is not easy to assess the value of the lost articles and other village properties as they are age old savings and valuable collections.

It is three years for some who had lost their homes and jobs.

Who are the Good Samaritans forthcoming to help these unfortunate ones who appear daily in front of their dear, old, cherished but now destroyed homes, with a melancholic countenance and with no hope for the future.

N. RATNAM
President

N. JEEVAKUMAR
Secretary

N. RATNAM
1-3-1988

N. JEEVAKUMAR
President

SWARNARAJAH The Personal Testament of A Dispossessed Man
43
OUR FAMILY'S HOUSE

ELEVEN ROOMED TWO STORED
IN HIGH SECURITY ZONE AREA
AT PALALY AIRPORT

DEED FOR THE ABOVE LAND IS IN
HAND.
OWNED BY LAST THREE
GENERATIONS FROM
YEAR — 1879 — 13

PRESENT PLIGHT OF THE SAME
HOUSE

STILL I AM IN POSSESSION
OF THE HOUSE. "KEYS"

DOORS ARE MISSING.

FROM 10TH JUNE 1990 WE ALL
WERE EVACUATED FROM OUR
VILLAGE.

IN SHORT NOTICE

SWARNARAJAH: The Personal Testament of a Dispossessed Man
HOUSE WHICH BELONGS TO
MY FATHER + MOTHER

AND THE PIGHT OF THE
HOUSE.

THIS HOUSE WAS BUILT WHEN
CEMENT PRICE OF A BAG IS Rs 38.

When this house was damaged
in 1986 the cement cost was
Rs 176/.

Today's Cement
Price ??

For reconstruction how
much money we need.
The Rice Mill which I owned at my native place which is also in High Security Zone in Pataly Airport.

Total Investment in 1982 for the new establishment is approximately 4 Million Rupees.

I was able to run the mill only for 4 years until the year 1986. Present plight of the Rice Mill.
Our Grandfather's Temple at Malini place

The entire temple was razed to the ground.

The Temple car was fully damaged.

My father standing in his car with the Shiva statue.

My wife Dowry House Damaged by IPICF in 1986.
"I would say that relocating the IDPs from this High Security Zones or finding alternate lands for them is neither practicable nor desirable"

- Mr.K.Ganesh, Government Agent of Jaffna.

"In these circumstances the Court is of the view that this matter resulting in the alleged infringement of the Petitioner’s fundamental rights and causing considerable financial and economic loss to the State be resolved by efforts being made to resettle the persons displaced, subject to the conditions that have been specified by Court”

- The Supreme Court of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

"It’s not the sort of compensation where the state gets the property... Turkey is still liable for Loizidou’s continuing inability to enjoy her property”

-Attorney General of Cyprus Alekos Markides in 1998
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRILANKA

In the matter of an application under Article 12(1) (2) and 14 (1) (g) (h) read with Articles 17 and 126 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Mavai Somasunderam Senathirajah,
16 (30), Martin Road
Jaffna

SC FR Application No. 646 / 2003

-Vs-

PETITIONER

1. Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga
   Minister of Defence
   15|5, Baladhacka Mawatha
   Colombo 00300

2. Ranil Wickramasinghe,
   Prime Minister,
   Sir Earnest de Silva Mawatha,
   Colombo 00300

3. Lt General Lionel Balagalle,
   Army Commander,
   Army Head Quarters
   Colombo 00300

4. Major General Parami Kulathunga,
   Commander, Secutity Forces (Jaffna),
   Army Head Quarters
   Palaly,
   Jaffna.
Registered Post

Hon. Chief Justice and other Hon. Judges,
Colombo 12.

Supreme Court Fundamental Rights Application
Nos. 646/2003 and 533/2004

My report is as follows

Application No 533/2004 applicant Kasippillai Yogeswaran

It was explained to him on 25th August, 2005 that the purpose of the meeting was to see whether any alternate formula could be found to resolve the matter. His position is that he was a farmer who knows no other vocation other than cultivation. He had his own lands for cultivation which is highly productive red soil. He was getting sufficient income, had put up a house from his income at considerable expense and was living with dignity. For no reason he had been ejected from his house and is being prevented to continue his cultivation and is made a destitute. He wants to get back to his house and to his lands and recommence cultivation and live with honour and dignity. He will not accept lands anywhere else or accept compensation.
Mavai Senathirajah, MP was also explained on 1st September, 2005 the purpose of the discussion at length. He said that in working out any alternative formula due consideration would have to be given not only to his grievances but also to that of his constituents who are caught up in this High Security Zone and similarly circumstanced. He filed this Application challenging the legality of the High Security Zone not to get any benefit only for himself and to his family but to help others also who stand forcibly evicted and that any alternative formula should be equally applicable to them. He doesn’t want to be singled out for any special treatment.

His position is that there is no valid law or regulation that authorizes the respondents to prohibit him and others from resettling in their own lands in the Valikamam North division. Under these circumstances, he is not agreeable to accept any alternate land elsewhere or compensation and his request is that he be permitted to go and live in his own land.

This High Security Zone in Valikamam North Division, legality of which is the subject matter of the two applications, covers 58.5 square kilo meters of fertile red soil which was considered to be one of the most productive areas in the north in terms of yield and income. On the north it was by sea and the fishing industry was very lucrative. About 60 percent of the population had been farmers depending on cultivation for their living and about 30 percent were depending on fishing. The people stood denied of their right to live in their homes, deprived of their livelihood and forced to live for the last 15 years, on the dry ration provided by the State which is hardly sufficient to keep their soul and body together. They have their historical places of worship and sea coast to perform last rites to the departed souls. They are very much attached to their lands and any attempt to make the displacement permanent by offering alternate lands will only complicate matters.

I discussed the matter with the Divisional Secretaries in whose Divisions this HSZ falls and checked up the relevant records as well. According to the records 36 Grama Sevaka divisions are caught up in the High Security Zone resulting in the displacement of 15,482 families consisting of 65,756 members. Displacement has been taken place in stages since 1983 and it was complete by about 1990 June.

The District has the largest number of IDPs with the number who are displaced from other High Security Zone in the District. At present 20,365 families stand displaced, out
of whom 1679 families consisting of 6386 persons are living in 50 welfare centres maintained by the State and rest are with their friends and the others. Few who could have had the opportunity have left the country.

The Government is also compelled to look after these families by providing Dry Rations at a cost of Rs. 36 million per month. The District administration is often disrupted and embarrassed by protests and demonstrations. An early resolution of this problem is highly desirable for the smooth functioning of the district administration.

Taking into consideration the above said concerns, I would say that relocating them or finding alternate lands for the IDPs of this HSZ is neither practicable nor desirable for the following reasons.

It is not practicable because even if these two petitioners are persuaded to and offered alternate lands outside the HSZ, there are no lands either state or private that is available for to provide alternate lands for the rest of the IDPs. As stated above 60 percent of them were farmers and know no other vocation other than farming and they will demand lands, other wise maintaining them will be a burden on the State. Similarly the 30 percent who were engaged in fishing also demand facilities to commence their economic activity.

Considering the above and the long term interest of the country, my suggestion is that an environment could be created and the confidence of the IDPs built for a successful negotiating process. This could only be achieved by seriously considering the possibility of permitting resettlement in stages without compromising the security concerns and at the same time guaranteeing civilian's basic human right.

\[\text{Signed}\]

\[K. Ganesh\]

Government Agent/
District Secretary,
Jaffna District

\[K. Ganesh\]
Government Agent / District Secretary
Jaffna.

\[TRUE COPY\]

CHIEF CLERK (Courts Branch)
SUPREME COURT

SWARNARAJAH The Personal Testament of A Dispossessed Man

56
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

Mavai Somasunderam Senathirajah
16(3)Martin Road,
Jaffna

Petitioner

1. Chandrika Bandaranayake Kumaratunga
Minister of Defence
Colombo 1

2. Ranil Wickremasinghe, Prime Minister

3. Lt. General Lionel Balagalle, Army
Commander, Colombo

4. Major General Parami Kulathunga
Commander Security Forces (Jaffna)

5. Hon. Attorney General

Respondents

8.5.2006

BEFORE: Sarath N Silva, C .J
Nihal Jayasinghe, J
N.E.Dissanayake J

K. Kanag-Iswaran P.C., with M.A. Sumanthiran for Petitioner in
646/2003

A. Vinayagamoorthy for Petitioner in 533/2005
S. Fernando, D.S.G., for Attorney General
Counsel to ascertain from the Petitioners and persons who have been displaced whether any of them are agreeable to re-settle within the area on a written assurance given by them that:

i) they would submit themselves for interview by the District Secretary and representatives of the Security Forces to establish their identity, claims to the particular portion of land and other relevant particulars;

ii) that they would form into Citizens Committees and ensure that the Security Forces are in no way imperiled in the area due to any armed or terrorist activity;

iii) engage in agricultural and other activities as may be agreed upon between the persons re-settling and the relevant authorities;

IV) not claim the dry rations provided by the State.

When the matter was taken up today, Counsel submitted that 7456 families have indicated that they are prepared to resettle on the conditions that have been indicated by Court. Counsel also submitted that they have tendered their requests in writing containing the assurances referred to, to the respective District Secretaries. The persons who have indicated their willingness are from 33 Gramasevaka Divisions. A full list of the persons was furnished by Counsel to Court. A copy was also furnished to the Deputy Solicitor General.

In these circumstances the Court is of the view that this matter resulting in the alleged infringement of the Petitioner’s fundamental rights and causing considerable financial and economic loss to the State be resolved by efforts being made to resettle the persons displaced, subject to the conditions that have been specified by Court.

The DSG has agreed to furnish the said list to the Secretary Defence and also to communicate with the District Secretary.

The Court directs that immediate steps be taken to interview the persons who have indicated their willingness to re-settle on the conditions that have been laid down by Court in order to be satisfied of their bonafides. Interviews to be carried out by the District Secretary or his representative and representatives of the Security Forces as may be nominated by the Secretary Defence.

The names of the claimants could be published in the office of the Grama Sevaka and any disputed claims be referred for appropriate legal action.

Thereafter the Secretary Defence and the District Secretary would indicate to Court the areas in which re-settlement could commence and the names of the persons who would be afforded such facility.

Since economic activity has to take place afresh necessary facilities should be made available to the persons who are being re-settled in order to ensure optimum returns.

Registrar is directed to forward a copy of the proceedings to the Secretary Defence, District Secretary, Jaffna.

Mention for further orders on 24.7.2006.

******************************************

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the journal entry dated of 8.5.2006, in Case no.SCFR 646/2003, filed of record in this Court.
The above application has been filed by a Member of Parliament representing the Jaffna District alleging an infringement of his fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 12(1), 12(2), 14(1)(g), and 14(1)(h) of the Constitution by being prevented from taking possession and living on his property which he was forced to vacate due to military activity in 1992.

The Petitioner wrote to the respective authorities including the then President requesting permission to return to his property. The alleged infringement is in reference to document P8 dated 5.11.03 sent on behalf of the Commander of the Army which states that his request cannot be accommodated since the house is located within the “Palaly High Security Zone.”

The Petitioner has pleaded that such a High Security Zone has not been established under any law or any operative Emergency Regulation. Several other applications have also been filed on the same basis. Considering the implications of these applications the Court adjourned hearing of the matters on several occasions to facilitate resolution of the alleged infringement by the persons being permitted to re-settle on their lands.

Administrative relief was thus granted to some of the Petitioners and those proceedings were terminated.

When the matter came up on 18.7.05, Mr. Vinayagamoorthy, Counsel in the connected application submitted that the security limit be restricted to the area occupied by the Forces in 1990, in order to bring about a settlement of the matter.

The Court then directed the State to obtain instructions from the Security Forces and the District Secretary, Jaffna, Mr. K. Ganesh, on the proposal that was made. Subsequently the Court directed that a Report be submitted by Mr. Ganesh as to the number of persons who have been displaced in the manner complained of by the Petitioner. This action was taken since the Petitioner has specifically pleaded that he filed the application not only on his personal behalf but on behalf of others similarly circumstanced. Several adjournments were granted for the Divisional Secretary to submit his Report.

The Report 20.3.2006 of the District Secretary addressed to the Chief Justice. The Report indicated that the District Secretary had discussions with the Petitioners and that they are not agreeable to any settlement on the basis of alternative land being provided or compensation being paid. In any event such a process is not feasible since according to District Secretary at present 20,365 families have been displaced, out of whom 1679 families consisting of 6386 persons are living in. 50 welfare centres maintained by the State. Others are living with friends and some have left the country.

The Report states that the “High Security Zone” in Valikamam North Division is located in an area described by him as being of fertile red soil most productive in the North, in terms of yield and income. The report also states that to the north of the Zone is the sea area where there was a very lucrative fishing industry carried on. About 60% of the population displaced had been farmers and about 30% have been engaged in the fishing industry.

The Report further states that for the past 15 years these persons have been deprived of their livelihood and are forced to live on dry rations provided by the State. The cost of providing dry rations is stated by the District Secretary as being 36 Million per month. Thus, apart from the matter of displacement the State has been incurred a huge expenditure of Rs 36 Million per month for the past 15 years to provide dry rations to the persons who have been displaced.

In addition to the matters stated in the Report it has been also noted that the Kankesanthurai Cement Factory, being the largest cement plant in Sri Lanka, is also within the zone and has been abandoned for the past 15 years, resulting in a tremendous economic loss to the country as a whole.

Considering the matters stated in the Report when the case came up on 27.3.06 the Court requested
IN a case of “historic importance”, the European Court of Human Rights has awarded Greek Cypriot Titina Loizidou compensation for Turkey’s occupation of her lands in Kyrenia since 1974.

The court ruling last night could be a landmark in opening up hundreds of similar cases against Turkey. Loizidou’s lawyer said that if that did happen, compensation claims against Turkey could run into billions of pounds.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday, soon after the court decision was announced, Cyprus Attorney General Alekos Markides said the decision was of “historic importance”.

He said the European court had decided Loizidou was entitled, for “prevention of enjoyment of her property”, to C’300,000. In addition, he told a news conference, she was entitled to C’20,000 in moral damages and a further C’137,000 to cover her legal costs.

“This is the end of a judicial process which began in 1989” said Markides.

The European Court of Human Rights judgement stated: “In view of its earlier findings that the applicant had suffered an unjustified interference with her property rights, which was imputable to Turkey, the court considered that it should make an award under Article 50.”

Article 50 of the European Convention on Human Rights states: :Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions.

The Loizidou Vs Republic of Turkey case was filed in 1989 and seven years later, in December 1996, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that Turkey had violated Loizidou’s rights by denying her access to her property.

Almost a year later, in November 1997, the court reserved its final decision on whether Turkey should pay compensation to Loizidou. Yesterday Markides described the 1996 ruling and the new court verdicts as “landmark decisions”. “We now have practical compensations,” he said.

Loizidou’s lawyer, Achilleas Demetriades, told the Cyprus Mail he felt Turkey would have a hard time not compensating his client. “In the event that Turkey does not pay,
one will have to seriously consider taking legal action in a Council of Europe member state in order to enforce the court judgment”, Demetriades said.

He said that these steps would be directed at Turkish assets in the state and that “these assets should have no protection through diplomatic immunity and should be susceptible to execution.”

He also suggested that Turkish Airlines might be the “subject matter of this enforcement”. Asked to evaluate the significance of the court ruling, Demetriades said he believed “the road is now open for everyone else in Loizidou’s shoes to file a petition to the Council of Europe.”

Given that there are approximately 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees from the 1974 war, Demetriades estimated the total cost of compensation for Turkey as “somewhere in billions of pounds”.

For his part, the Attorney General made clear that the ruling does not exonerate Turkey’s continuing violation of Greek Cypriot property rights in the north. “It’s not the sort of compensation where the state gets the property… Turkey is still liable for Loizidou’s continuing inability to enjoy her property,” he stated.

Markides pointed out that the European Union Council’s ministerial committee was now obligated “to force Turkey to give Loizidou access to her property.” The committee is set to convene in September.

Asked whether Turkey would be forced to compensate Loizidou, the Attorney General simply said that “no state has so far managed to avoid conforming with an European Court of Human Rights decision… there is no precedent for this.”

The Attorney General also explained that the 300,000 compensation had been based on estimates of the property’s land value since 1990 and not since 1974, since Turkey did not accept the European courts jurisdiction until 1990.

According to Markides, the European court attributed responsibility to Turkey and not the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which it does not recognise.

The ruling is seen as giving the Cyprus government what is potentially considerable leverage in European diplomatic circles, particularly in the event that Turkey does not abide by the court’s decision.
The new President of the Council of Europe admitted this week that “consultations” are continuing at the ministerial level over the implementation of the judgment of the CoE Human Rights Court in the case of Kyrenia refugee Titinal Loizidou.

“This is a very delicate issue but whatever is decided cannot contradict the Court’s judgment which is not negotiable.” Gerard Philip of Luxembourg told The Cyprus Weekly in an exclusive interview yesterday.

“These consultations do not amount to negotiations over the judgement” he stressed.

Philip however admitted that as the new President of the CoE Committee of Ministers he had decided to postpone consideration of the Loizidou case during this month’s meeting of the committee until next month, “in view of the consultations” that are going on.

Informed sources told The Cyprus Weekly that there is mounting pressure from certain friends of Turkey to circumvent the Court’s judgment. This recognized Loizidou’s right to enjoy her property in the occupied north and ordered Turkey to compensate her for the loss of use of her property.

The Court also ruled that the breakaway statelet is illegal and is nothing more than a subsidiary administration of Turkey, the occupying power.

Turkey has been refusing to implement the Court’s judgement and has been trying to get around it through a series of proposals that would in effect negate it.

The CoE Council of Ministers, which is a political, and not a legal body, has been tolerating this situation for over a year and has been refusing to take any action to force Turkey to implement the judgment.

“The Court has the last word, the Committee of Ministers is competent only for the execution of the Court’s judgment”, Philip stressed nevertheless.

But he gave no indication of when the Committee might decide to force Turkey to comply with the judgment. Turkey’s continuing refusal to do so may eventually result in its expulsion from the CoE.

This is believed to be the reason for the intense political behind the scenes discussions. Turkey’s friends are anxious to avert such a development and keep postponing taking any action on the issue"
Our sincere thanks...

We, the members of the Swarnarajah family, wish to express our sincere thanks and deep gratitude to all those who paid their last respects, sent messages of condolence, floral tributes and helped in numerous ways at the time of our grief.

We also wish to thank our relatives, neighbours, friends and especially the Doctors who cared for him during his illness.

Last, but not least, we appreciate the support and assistance extended to us by the associates and friends of the late Mr.Swarnarajah in bringing out this Memoir.

Members of the Swarnarajah family
09-07-2006
The theme of God Kristna is inevitable for every citizen of this tiny land.

Paradise of the Indian Ocean. I want to spent my latter part of the life in a peaceful environment and with self respect and dignity.
Essence of Bhagavad Gita

Whatever happened, has happened nicely
Whatever happening, is happening nicely
Whatever is going to happen, will also happen nicely
What did you lose that you owned?
Why are you crying?
What did you bring to lose?
What did you bring to go to waste?
Whatever you took, was taken from here
Whatever you gave was given from here
What is yours today becomes another's tomorrow
On a different day that belongs to yet another person

This change is the order of the World.

தேவ உத்தமம் ராம்
(மங்கோலஸ்)

வாங்கிய வேலைகள் உண்டு தப்பி என கூறவேண்டாம்.
வாங்கிய வேலைகள் உண்டு தப்பி கூறவேண்டும் தப்பியும்.
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லாம் கூறும் என மெலும் என பிரம்மா என்னும்
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லாம் கூறும் என மெலும் என பிரம்மா என்னும்
Last Wish

Paradise of the Indian Ocean
I want to spend my latter part of the life in a peaceful environment and with self-respect and dignity.