

# HOT SPRING

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Dr. S. A. Tharmalingam on Unity Moves

"There is no place any more for the Sri Lankan Parliament in the destiny of Eelam Tamils... The Tamil people of Eelam have already exercised the right to self-determination and given a mandate to restore the State of Eelam. So, that is the basis for talks with the Government or any other political parties from the South."

ex - Mayor of Jaffna on Unity moves  
at New York Eelam Convention.  
Quoted in Saturday Review, July 3, 1982.

## ADB Rehabilitation Aid:

# Utilized to Settle Sinhalese in Trinco.

Foreign Rehabilitation Aid made available by the Asian Development Bank for rehabilitation of fishermen of the Northeast is being fraudulently utilised by the Ministry of Fisheries of the Sri Lankan Government to settle Sinhalese Fishermen from outside in the Tamil District of Trincomalee.

'Virakesari', a Tamil daily based in Colombo, has recently exposed the Sri Lankan Government's abuse of foreign aid funds to change the demographic pattern of Tamil areas.

According to the Virakesari report of 13.4.93 Rupees 203 million have been given by the Asian Development Bank for rehabilitation of fishermen in the Northeast. Though fishermen in all areas of the Northeast are badly affected by the current war, the fishermen in the North have been completely left out from receiving the aid by a calculated scheme of discrimination. The report says that the Northern districts of Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Killinochchi have not been included to receive any aid from the Asian Development Bank.

The Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Amparai, and Mannar Districts only have been included in the scheme for distribution of this rehabilitation fund from the Asian Development Bank.

It is clear from the way in which this foreign fund is being disbursed, that the Government of Sri Lanka is making use of this foreign aid to settle Sinhalese fishermen in Tamil areas.

For example, according to the Virakesari report, Rupees 1.7 million have been given to 80 fishermen in the Trincomalee District for purchase of fishing boats. Out of the eighty recipients of this money only ONE is a Tamil. Four are Muslims. The other seventy five are Sinhalese.

Similarly again in the Trincomalee District 125 fishermen have been given fishing boats.

Out of the 125 fishermen less than five are only Tamils. All others are Sinhalese.

The report further says that many Tamil fishermen in the Trincomalee District applied for these relief loans but they have been overlooked and discriminated against. The report pinpoints the fact that those Sinhalese fishermen who have got this assistance are all from outside. The report further says that the manner in which this assistance to fishermen has been given, clearly shows the intention of the Government to settle Sinhalese in the Tamil District of Trincomalee.

Tamils from Trincomalee commenting on the report said that there was never a settled Sinhala community of fishermen in Trincomalee. Some small groups of migrant Sinhalese fishermen used to go there during certain fishing seasons and get back to their own areas in the South after the fishing season is over.

This type of migrant fishing takes place in most coastal areas but the migrant fishermen get back to their native homes soon after the season is over.

For the first time the Government provided 75 houses to Sinhalese migrant fishermen in 1957 in the village of Padukkai, now named Sri-mapura - No connection with the original Tamil name of Padukkai. The Government's administrative machinery was manipulated in various ways

to settle Sinhalese in Trincomalee and other Tamil areas even against the laws. Now it is Sinhala colonisation of Tamil areas with foreign aid funds and display of military might to stifle opposition.

According to the same Virakesari report as a measure eye-wash rupees two hundred million was allocated to Batticaloa District and the selected recipients each received a sum of Rs. 25,000/- This loan was insufficient to purchase fishing boats or re-start business according to recipients. Only four

million has been allocated to the Amparai District.

About 600 fishermen applied for this loan in the (Continued on Page 4)

## Lightning Attack by LTTE in Batticaloa

### 4 Police Personnel Killed

In a lightning attack the LTTE killed four S. L. Police personnel, while they were on patrol duty in Batticaloa on Sunday 25th April at 7.45 a.m.

This lightning attack was carried out on S.L. Police personnel who were proceeding to Velikande from a sentry point situated at Pillaiyaddy, Batticaloa. The attack lasted only for two minutes. There was no casualty on the LTTE side. LTTE also recovered some arms and ammunition.

## ERITREA BECOMES INDEPENDENT

Eritrea becomes a free state by seceding from Ethiopia. The people of Eritrea who have been fighting for their independence for the past thirty years, have at last achieved their cherished goal.

A plebiscite was held in Eritrea last week to ascertain the wishes of the people. More than ten lakhs have cast their votes in favour of secession whereas only 1,800 (Continued on Page 4)

## Women Tigers' Anti-Aircraft Unit With 50 Calibre Gun



Picture from Adele Ann's 'Women Fighters of Liberation Tigers'

## Fifth Attack within Army occupied territory

### Two Sinhala Soldiers Killed - Two Injured

LTTE fighters successfully attacked the Sri Lankan Army for the fifth time within this year inside territory occupied by the Sri Lankan Army in

The news in this connection stated that on Thursday, April 22, at 7.05 P.M. the Tigers attacked a group of Sri Lankan soldiers proceeding from Manthai S. L. Army

Camp to the Thallady S. L. Army Camp. The Sri Lankan soldiers were proceeding in a tractor. The attack took place within S. L. army occupied territory in Mannar.

The Tiger attack was lightning and lasted only for two minutes. Two Sri Lankan soldiers were killed and two were wounded. L. T. T. E. suffered no casualty.

Tigers also recovered some arms and ammunition.



## LALITH ASSASSINATION :

# Will the old dramas be re-enacted?

Now, on the directive issued by President Premadasa, Scotland Yard has been requested to investigate into and solve the murder of Lalith Athulathmudali former National Security Minister Scotland Yard has been invited for a second time to the Island to investigate into and solve yet another political assassination, since the murder of the SLFP Prime Minister, S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake way back in September, 1959.

### SCOTLAND YARD AND CRIME INVESTIGATION

The big question is whether the Scotland Yard men

will be given a free-hand to carry out their investigations and whether they will get one hundred percent co-operation from the Island's law enforcement officials.

What happened in 1959 can be repeated. The only difference between then and now is that the party in power at that time was the SLFP but now it is the UNP. There were three Buddhist monks at the Rosemead Place residence of Prime Minister Bandaranayake - the scene of the murder, at the time the murder took place, according to reports. But two of them had been accounted for in the actual investigations. One of them was Somarama who had fired at the Prime Minister with a revolver. The second was the Buddhist monk who had gone there to present the Prime Minister a petition. The first - as taken into custody, after having

been shot at and injured by the sentry on duty at the Prime Minister's residence. The second monk had continued to remain there and had made a statement to the Police on their arrival and later even gave evidence before the Magistrate as well.

There had been, however, a third monk present at the Prime Minister's premises at the time of the murder but had disappeared in a hurry, after having discarded his yellow

### VENTHAN

robes. The Scotland Yard men who had come here to investigate the murder then insisted on resolving first the mystery of the missing monk and the discarded yellow robes before coming to any conclusion on the murder. But that was not to be because the government in power was in a haste to conclude the investigations and bring the case before the Courts, perhaps for some poli-

tical expediency. So the Scotland Yard men, who had come to do a job, had to return to London disappointed, leaving it undone.

### WILL 'KARMA' PREVAIL OR MURDER BE OUT?

The irony of the present investigation is that the deceased Lalith Athulathmudali himself, headed an investigating Parliamentary Sub-committee to find out as to what happened to some Tamil youths - Balendra of Navaly, Rajeswaran and Parameswaran, two brothers of Mudamavady in Nallur but were residing at Chavakachcheri. They were all taken into custody by men in mufti during the night of July 13th, 1979 and made to disappear involuntarily. The dead bodies of two others, Inpam and Selvam of Navaly had already been discovered near a culvert at

Allaipiddy along the Pannai causeway with gun-shot injuries and tell-tale marks of torture. Iathurairajah of Second Lane, Point Pedro, Jaffna, an ayurvedic student, who too had been similarly taken with the others by men in civil, but left at the prison died at the Jaffna hospital on admission, there by prison officials.

Two other victims, Mathiaparam of Kokkuvil West and Jeyandiran of Uduvil who escaped death gave evidence before the Parliamentary Sub-committee as to all that transpired at the Chavakachcheri Police Station and the statements made by each of them, tallied with one another. Yet the Parliamentary Sub-committee did not come to any conclusion on the disappearance of the persons involved but merely recommended that the matter should be further investigated by the Police - the very perpetrators of the dastardly acts. Now Athulathmudali who headed this sterile Sub-committee, himself has fallen a victim to an assassin's bullet. Will 'Karma' prevail or murder be out?

## NEWS IN BRIEF

April 19, Monday.

Artillery shell attack from Palaly Army Camp towards Sillalai. Two injured - They are R. Swaralatha (age 16) and Joseph Nalliah (age 46). Both were admitted to hospital.

Sri Lankan forces encamped at Poonakari-Kalmunai, fired towards Jaffna lagoon. Firing continued for one hour in the morning compelling fishermen to abandon their work and return homes.

Sri Lankan Naval personnel who came in a small naval boat attacked Gurnagar fishermen who were fishing at 10 00 P. M. As the Navy personnel began to fire the fishermen jumped into the sea and escaped to the shore for safety. However, Sri Lankan Naval ratings damaged a fishing boat that belonged to M. Alexander of Gurnagar.

April 22, Thursday.

Heavy shell attack from Elephant Pass camp towards Kilali coast. At the same time Sri Lankan Navy fired guns from Kilali sea.

## SPORTS

### Cricket

In the 50 over match for the Donald Ganeshkumar trophy played at Central College grounds, Centralites (Choos.) beat Grasshoppers to enter the semi finals. Scores:- Centralites (Choos.) 202 for 9 in 48 overs Grasshoppers 181 all out in 42 overs.

### Volleyball

In the Volleyball Tournament organised by the Aiyankaran Sports Club at the Aiyankaran Courts, St. Anony's (A) beat Ariyalai United by two sets to nil. Mr. Sebastianpillai officiated.

## AN APPRECIATION

# SOMASUNDARAM VANNIASINGHAM

Mr. Somasundaram Vanniasingham, B. Sc. (Hons); B. Com. and M. Sc. (Econ) the versatile veteran is no more. He passed away peacefully on 13.4.93 after a brief illness which lasted only for 3 days.

I have known the late Mr. Vanniasingham for over 30 years. He was my lecturer in Economics for my London A/L Exam at Navalar Hall, (Tamil University Movement) Colombo and ever since then I have had the privilege of moving with him closely. He started life with humble beginnings and reached very high positions through sheer hard work and perseverance. After completing his secondary education at Jaffna Hindu College, he joined Government service as a Clerical officer.

During those days Government service was the chief "industry" of the Eelam Tamils. The talented and financially well placed young men who could afford University Education sought entry to the Ceylon Civil Service. Talented young men who could not afford University Education joined the Government Clerical Service. No wonder a talented man that he was Mr. Vanniasingham who could not afford University Education, joined the Government Clerical Service on the results of a highly competitive examination.

During this period he got interested in trade union activities and joined the Govt. Clerical Service Union and was soon elected its



General Secretary by a predominantly Sinhalese membership. It was during his tenure of office as General Secretary that the famous 1947 General Strike was conducted. The President of the Union at the time was the former Minister, the late T. B. Illangaratne. Mr. Vanniasingham was instrumental in winning several benefits for public servants including trade union rights. Trade union stalwarts of the calibre of K.C. Nithiananda, K. Vykunthivasan, A. Ascrvatham and G. R. Gunanayagam were closely associated with him at that time.

While in Government service, he fully devoted himself to the pursuit of higher studies and easily succeeded in obtaining the degrees mentioned above. He joined the Colombo Technical

College as a Lecturer in 1949 and retired from there under the compulsions of the Sinhala Only Act. While serving there as Lecturer, he was also a Visiting Lecturer at Aquinas and Navalar Hall. Then he became Head of the Department of Economics at Jaffna College. This institution was taken over by the Government in 1974 to form the nucleus of the Jaffna Campus and Mr. Vanniasingham retired in 1982 from the Jaffna University.

In 1965, Mr. Vanniasingham submitted a thesis for his Ph. D. on "Credit and Banking Developments in Ceylon". This was accepted by the London University and he was invited to go to London for the conferment of the Doctorate. But unfortunately he could not go in

### A. PUVANESAN

view of the fact that he was pre-occupied with his other urgent publications concerning our ethnic problems. In his publications, he always took up the position that the Sri Lankan polity is an illegitimate polity and that it did not have any legal validity.

In his famous book on "Sri Lanka - the conflict within", published from New Delhi by Lancer Publications, he examines our ethnic issue from the historical, legal and constitutional angles. His

view was that instead of directly pressurising the parties to the dispute to go in some form of arbitration which would have brought home to them the merits and demerits of their own case and paved the way for a settlement, New Delhi has signed an Accord - a policy that had led to India's armed involvement on a massive scale and mounting cost, with much loss of goodwill from both Sinhalese as well as Tamils and erosion of India's own image abroad with no viable peace for settlement or stability anywhere in sight. Thus it would be seen that the late Mr. Vanniasingham's approach to our problems had been pragmatic, forthright and to the point. Before talking or writing on a subject he would first make a deep study, collect facts and figures, statistics and necessary data and then only he publishes same. This may be the reason why he is hailed as a brilliant Lecturer and Author. His towering personality, his innate intelligence, his fund of common sense, his command of the language and last but not the least his lively interest in social and political activities, contributed to his success.

Mr. Vanniasingham was an ardent believer in Tamil Eelam. In fact he joined the Federal Party led by Mr.

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# Poopathy Ammah Attained Martyrdom

## In Her Fight Against Indian Injustice

With the induction of the Indian Peace Keeping Force into South Tamil Eelam, series of atrocities were let loose on the people. Women and young girls were raped and people killed indiscriminately. On 22.10.87 the Indian monsters with their heavy vehicles surrounded the village of Sathurukondan. The Gurkhas set fire to cadjan huts of the innocent villagers. When through fear people rushed out, they were shot at and cut to pieces. There was no rhyme or reason for this action of the killing Forces of India.

At Thannamunai rapist Indian forces entered an orphanage. The priests thought that because they were Christian priests, the forces would respect them and go away. But not these base Indians. They pushed the priests to a side and raped the young women and girls who had sought refuge in the orphanage. Some women escaped and through jungles reached the boundaries of Batticaloa town and related their plight. People collected, consoled the victims and helped them. All these acts enraged the innocent Tamils of South Tamil Eelam and slowly the mask of Ahimsa which the Indian Peace Keeping Force exhibited at the start, began to get exposed.

### KALAWANCHIKUDY

In the meantime thousands of Indian troops were flown into the district and they were camped at every nook and corner. They roamed the streets in search of prey. No one was safe. Sathurukondan incident was followed by another massacre at Kalawanchikudy on 23.11.87. IPKF units converged on the Pillaiyar Temple there. Teachers were forcibly brought out from the school where they were teaching and publicly shot dead. A lady was seized by her hair. Unfortunately for her, she was wearing a wig which had come off in the hands of the Indian soldier. He immediately shouted 'Tiger, Tiger - masquerading under false hair' and shot her dead. How could this rapist Indian have learnt about her sad story? Before she became a teacher in order to alleviate the poverty at home, she worked as a labourer in a rice mill. One day, while she was working there, her hair got entangled in the engine belt, and she escaped death by a hair's breadth but she lost her hair. That was the secret of her wig.

Two youngsters who were in the nearby public library were brought out and asked to stand by the side

of the temple wall and a heavy tank was driven to crush them against the wall. The mother of the boys came rushing to the place and worshipped the Indians not to kill the boys. She was pushed aside. The tank with a big noise accomplished its task of crushing the boys against the wall in front of that poor mother, soaking the debris of the wall with blood. The Indian army looted shops and houses. One woman was raped in front of her husband. When he cried out, he was shot dead. In Batticaloa town itself, two young girls who were coming along the Kodadaimunai bridge, were forced

into a continuous fast. There was a big hue and cry and the world press and media highlighted the satyagraha and the atrocities of the Indian army which prompted Rajiv Gandhi to say that the 'IPKF was not fighting against the Tamils but only against the Liberation Tigers.' Indian media began to step up its false propaganda and tried to suppress the atrocities committed by the Indian army. IPKF invited the Mother's Front to Trincomalee for talks but insisted that they should prevail upon the Tigers to lay down arms. But the Front was firm on their stand. Nothing came out of the talks. The fast was continu-

ous and there was lot of enthusiasm and support throughout South Tamil Eelam. Dixit invited the Front to Colombo to avert publicity against India. Dixit exhibited his viceregal attitude and threatened the ladies and asked them once gain to prevail upon the Tigers to lay down arms. But the Front persisted saying that 'Tigers are our shield and protectors'. Dixit went away full of wrath and disgust. Mothers had rebuffed him. The failure of the talks with Dixit resulted in the Indian army surrounding the Pillaiyar temple and putting up armed sentries. But people did not disperse from the area. A curfew was declared. It continued for some days. But the people too continued to be on the ground fasting. Army threatened the satyagrahis to give up the fast. But it was in vain. Curfew was lifted. The Indian army nevertheless continued its atrocities by assaulting and taking into custody the key figures who were behind the satyagraha campaign. What Thileepan achieved in Jaffna, the Mothers' Front achieved in Batticaloa. They converted their satyagraha fast into a fast unto death. Several volunteered. At the toss of a coin, Annammah David got the first chance even though our Poopathy tried hard to be allowed to perform the task.

### FAST DISRUPTED

On 16.2.87 Annammah David started the fast unto death.

On 19.3.87 (a Saturday) at 10.45 a.m., Poopathy Ammah commenced her satyagraha. The IPKF which was jubilant over its success in disturbing the fast of David Annammah, was upset. People became enthusiastic. Anti IPKF slogans were voiced all over. IPKF which had dismantled its temporary camp at the Pillaiyar temple, had to erect the same once again. More soldiers were inducted and threat increased but nothing deterred our lady.

### ARAPATHAI PROCESSION

A big procession of women came from Arapathai with banners, placards and shouting slogans. IPKF stopped the procession midway and let loose a reign of terror on the women by assaulting them. People protested against this atrocity. Shops were closed, students came out of schools and a hartal was observed. The IPKF and the Indian government were perturbed that for every step they took, the people were taking counter-steps. They were annoyed that the ordinary people did not mind or heed the world's fourth greatest army and showed open challenge. Suddenly,

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*A gist of the facts given in a long article written to honour our great lady Poopathy Ammah on her fifth death anniversary celebrated throughout Tamil Eelam. The article was by S. Karikalan, Deputy Leader, LTTE Political Wing, who was in the thick and thin of happenings during those hard days in Batticaloa district at the height of Indian aggression of Tamil Eelam from 1987.*

bly taken into a boutique by the Indian army and sexually assaulted.

### MOTHERS' FRONT

People could not stomach these atrocities. Mothers got together and organised themselves into a Front. Their slogans were that (1) the Indian army should proclaim a cease-fire immediately; (2) have talks with the Liberation Tigers. In support of these demands they commenced a satyagraha fast at Mamankam in the manner Thileepan did. The response was immediate and spontaneous and processions and crowds of women and girls began converging at Amirthakaly.

### MARKET MASSACRE

It was during this fast that an incident occurred at the market place. When the market was functioning in full swing, a group of Sinhala soldiers surrounded the market premises and began assaulting the innocent buyers and sellers for no reason whatsoever. Both Tamils and Muslims were severely assaulted, heads were broken, limbs were torn and those who tried to run away were shot. Dead bodies lay strewn on the wayside of the market. Shops were set on fire. While this was going on, the Indian army was looking on gleefully. The Mothers' Front was wild over these incidents and was determined to bring about a solution to this carnage and converted their token fast into a con-

### Truth and Falsehood

In a dumb conscience,  
Stone deaf and totally blind  
To the real world around,  
Truth always arrives late  
If ever she makes her appearance

But false-hood prospers with lightning speed  
Leavening the entire human social creed  
Souring even the lives of truth seekers  
With his blatant lies and half truths  
And truths with distorted and warped intentions

Dr. Henry Victor

### An Appreciation

(Continuation from Page 2)

S. J. V. Chelvanayakam in 1964 purely to get that party abandon its federal policy and opt for a separate and sovereign Tamil state. Mr. Vanniasingham failed to win over the Federal Party to his view in 1964, though he very ably placed the case of Tamil Eelam at the 9th national convention of that party held in Trincomalee. Mr. Vanniasingham was disgusted and remained a critic of that party ever since. His commitment to the Tamil Eelam cause was unswerving and complete. He implicitly trusted the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam as surest people to achieve Tamil Eelam.

In keeping with the old dictum 'Pen is mightier than the sword' Mr. Vanniasingham's contributions as an author and journalist have admirably projected our Tamil cause both in Sri Lanka and outside. His contributions to our liberation struggle during the last decade had been of immense value and it is so unfortunate that God has snatched away a valuable life, when our nation needed his services very much at this juncture. Amongst his publications are the following:

- 1) Sri Lanka - the conflict within.
- 2) Sri Lankan Legitimacy over North & East.
- 3) Sri Lanka - an illegitimate Polity.



# HOT SPRING

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## Hoisted with Their own Petard

The mighty hurry with which the Sri Lankan Police and Government support-media sought to put the blame for the killing of Lalith Athulathmudali on the LTTE and the ignominious retreat they had had to make therefrom and the still-lingering hope of some Sinhala military men to pass on the blame to the LTTE as evidenced by some reports in the press, raise certain important questions.

Lalith Athulathmudali was shot dead. The first reaction of the DUNF was to blame the Government for the killing. The UNP was equally keen to put the blame on the DUNF itself and it reminded the public that Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike was killed in 1959 by conspirators within his own SLFP circles. The innuendo was clear. Lalith had been done to death by the DUNF itself!

Statement made by these parties may be dismissed as political polemics. But the Police - a government department - came out first with the report that Lalith Athulathmudali's assassin was LTTE.

To establish this story some still unidentified man had been deliberately killed. Who is this poor chap? The world was told that the man killed was Appiah B. lakrishnan of Kokkuvil, Manipay, as verified from the identity card. Later the police had admitted that the photograph on the identity card was not that of the man found lying shot dead, some 60 yards away on another street but still made the silly suggestion that the original photograph had been replaced.

If the photograph is not the original one and which does not at the same time tally with the deceased who is said to have carried it in his person, who is the poor victim of the conspiracy? Isn't it clear that a second murder had been committed to hide the first murder and put the investigations on the wrong track to put the blame on the LTTE.

This is not the first time that the Tamils are blamed for the ills of the Sinhalese. In 1959 when Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike was killed, a rumor was immediately let loose that some Tamil had shot him. Then it was only a rumor. But this time, it was no mere rumor. It was an official report emanating from the Police and therefore entitled to some credence in an ordinary civilized state. But the Police report was found not only to be untrue but deliberately false.

The Police report said that a dead body was found 100 yards away from the scene of Athulathmudali's killing.

Later it was corrected to 600 yards.

The body itself was not found till next day! And the person who first saw the body is not known. Though one man was first reported to have identified the body as that of Lalith killer, he is later reported to have said that he did not identify.

The question naturally arises as to whose fertile brain hatched all these self-contradictory reports.

What has the Government done to punish those of its employees who let loose a deliberate lie which had the potential to spark off a Tamil pogrom in Colombo and may be in places outside the Tamil homeland? Pretty nothing.

All Sinhala politicians are very loud-mouthed in upholding 'democracy'. They pretend they are soaked in 'democratic main-stream' politics, but it is only the LTTE that is undemocratic and even blood-thirsty. The Sinhalese people by now should be feeling the effects of 'democratic exercise' by their leaders! The guns taken up by the Sinhala politicians ostensibly against the Tamils at first, has brought the gun-culture to their own house-steps.

It is not our business to conjecture and let go fantastic stories about the killing of Lalith Athulathmudali. But we have to protest against the deliberate acts of the Government in trying to put the blame on the LTTE and going beyond merely concocting evidence but also committing the murder of an innocent unknown man.

The Government cannot evade responsibility because so far the Government has failed to take steps to punish those responsible for letting the story go that Lalith Athulathmudali was killed by a Tamil.

## SINHALA COLONISATIONS:

## EVEN MR. ASHRAFF COMPLAINS

Mr. M. H. M. Ashraff, Leader of the Muslim Congress too, had complained of Sinhala colonisation at Mutur in the Trincomalee District.

In a letter to Mr. R. Premadasa, President of Sri Lanka, Mr. Ashraff has complained that action is being taken by Govt. to alienate crown land by the side of St. Anthony's College at Mutur to 13 Sinhalese families.

Mr. Ashraff has said in his letter that there are no other crown lands available in Mutur for Government purposes - even to construct the Divisional secretariat for Mutur.

Mr. Ashraff has further said that false information has been given to the effect that these Sinhalese families were living in this land for 30 years.

Only three of the 13 families had temporarily encroached

on this land but that only for the last three years. The other Sinhalese families had never lived in this land.

Mr. Ashraff has called upon President Premadasa to stop the efforts being made by officials to settle the 13 Sinhalese families on this land.

This news appeared in the Colombo based Tamil Daily Virakesari of April 17.

## 'Women Fighters of Liberation Tigers'

Adele Ann has authored a book in English titled 'Women Fighters of Liberation Tigers'. The book has been released in Jaffna by the publication Section of the LTTE.

### Eritrea...

(Continuation from Page 1)  
persons have voted against secession.

The Ethiopian government announced that it would recognise the decision of the Eritrean people and has further added that Ethiopia for its part would continue to maintain closer economic and cultural ties with the new State of Eritrea. Perhaps this decision might serve as an eye-opener to Sri Lanka and induce it also to recognise Tamil Eelam in due course.

### Poopathy...

(Continuation from Page 3)  
thousands of Indian army personnel took positions around the place where our great lady was fasting. Satyagrahis were not afraid. Devotional songs were sung and open defiance was shown to the Indian army by those who stood around.

Another ruse was adopted by the Indians. One Indian soldier came running and announced that some lads from an opposing movement were planning to frisk away our revered lady. People around knew it was a hoax but anyway they challenged them to come near our great lady. Indians fired several volleys in the air, as if someone had come to frisk away Mother Poopathy. But not a single person stirred. World press congregated at Mammaikam, as news of the great fast went around the world. The Indian demons, however, did not relax even a little from their vengeful attitude.

Poopathy Ammah's life was slowly ebbing away. Batticaloa town became restless. But the Indian army went on a spree arresting the advisers and supporters of the satyagraha campaign. One Indian officer accosted Mr. Kanapathypillai, the husband of

Tracing the history of the birth of the Women's Military Unit of the Liberation Tigers the author says: "Deepening genocidal oppression now propelled them (young Tamil women) out of their established social life into a new revolutionary world. Young women broke the shackles of social constraints, they ripped open the straight jacket of conservative images of women. The militant patriotism of Tamil women finally blossomed as they entered into a new life of revolutionary armed struggle."

The book also contains chapters on military training of women cadres, their active participation in combat both against the Sri Lankan Army and the Indian Army. There is a special reference to the role of the Women's Military

Unit of the Liberation Tigers in the highly successful attacks carried out by the LTTE at Kattakadu and Valikamam East in October and November, 1992 respectively.

According to the author the firm belief of the Tamil women that the Sri Lankan Army has no place in the Tamil homeland sustains them in the struggle in spite of the sacrifices they have to make.

The book being in the English language, conveys to the international community the Tamil cause and great conviction in it held by the Tamil women. It has also 28 previously unpublished photographs.

This is the second book published by the author in English. In 1984 she published her first book the title of which was "Women and Revolution."

our great lady, and tried to cajole him with much promises. But he stood his ground. All attempts by the Indians failed.

### HEAVENLY PEACE

After thirty-one days from the date of commencement of the fast unto death, our noble lady breathed her last on 19-4-8. People gathered in thousands to pay their last respects to our great lady in spite of all hurdles placed by the Indian army. Mammaikam area was a sea of heads. Indian Army tried to take away the dead body under cover of a post mortem. But the ladies protested and prevented them from doing so and in fact devised a way to smuggle the dead body. Mother's Front decided to have a public funeral. But the Indian army refused permission. People, in spite of the fact that they were prevented, went past the Indian army through lanes, by-lanes and over boundary fences with garlands and paid their last respects to our great martyr.

### LAST VOYAGE

On the third day after her death, funeral arrangements having been made stealthily by Pon Venugopal, an attorney-at-law and Nithiananthan, a journalist, the body was taken out in a big procession of women clad in white and thousands of men

from all walks of life to Navelady. Even the Indian soldiers bowed their heads, when our great lady was taken on her last voyage. Indian aggression could not even touch her dead body. Such was the mood of the people at that time.

S. Thiagarajah

### Utilized...

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Mannar District. Only Rupees seven million have been allocated for the Mannar District.

At the same time the Virakesari report says that five Sinhalese fishermen from Wennappuwa near Negombo in the Western Province have been given Rupees 1.7 million from the Asian Development Bank Aid on the pretext that they undertake fishing in the Batticaloa District also.

The Asian Development Bank Aid was paid over to the Sri Lankan Government's Ministry of Fisheries and this Ministry is planning and plotting to capture the Tamil coastal areas for the Sinhalese by this blatant discrimination and abuse of governmental machinery.

The Virakesari, apart from carrying the report, has editorially commented on the discrimination against Tamil fishermen and has urged that action should be taken to grant aid only for those really affected persons.