

Hot Spring

Vol. 3

12th September 1993



**Believing in the justice of
our cause, fight on
to the end**

Every position must be held to the last man; there must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall, and believing in the Justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end.

Earl Douglas Haig
12th April, 1918

FROM FRYING PAN INTO FIRE

TAMIL REFUGEES' PLIGHT INVOKES CONCERN

The plight of the Tamil Eelam Refugee - returnees from India has proved to be one from the frying pan into the fire. This situation has naturally evoked concern in many quarters.

India decided to repatriate Tamil Eelam refugees and forcibly started repatriating them. There was protest against forcible repatriation and even the UNHCR was concerned about this. Finally India allowed the UNHCR to interview repatriates to find out whether they were being compulsorily repatriated.

India, however, resorted to a deception by obtaining

'consent' of refugees to return home. India tried to secure this 'consent' by making their stay in refugee camps in India intolerable. The refugees were denied many basic amenities; they were held virtual prisoners in refugee camps and they were subjected to unbearable insults and indignities which forced them to agree to return home. As a matter of fact, some refugees who

returned have told pressmen that they consented to return because they developed a feeling that it was better to die in their own homes than be subjected to ill-treatment and insults in Indian refugee camps.

The attempts made to get the UNHCR to inspect conditions in refugee camps in India did not bear fruit because the Indian Government was not willing to allow UNHCR to inspect refugee camps in India.

Tamil refugees who were repatriated from India under false promises find themselves again in refugee camps in Sinhala Army occupied Tamil Eelam territory. They

are not able to get back to their original homes. The Government of Sri Lanka contrary to its undertaking, does not rehabilitate them in their villages but keeps them in refugee camps where again even their food requirements are not met.

On August 29, the Colombo based Tamil daily 'Virakesari' editorially referred to Refugee-Returnees from India accommodated in Refugee camps in Army occupied territory of Vavunia not even being provided with food for 24 days (at the time of writing the editorial) and said that the UNHCR had appealed to the Treasury and the Rehabilitation Ministry of the Govt. of Sri Lanka to provide the food requirements!

The same day's 'Virakesari' also carried the news that the officials at Vavunia had told their counter-parts at Trincomalee not to send further refugee-returnees to Vavunia because they could not be accommodated at Refugee Camps in Vavunia. Therefore, the paper said the officials at Trincomalee were in a fix to find accommodation for 1100 refugees who were coming that day to Trincomalee from India. Already accommodation was a great problem in Trincomalee itself.

In fine, therefore, refugee-returnees who hoped to get back to their homes and get rehabilitated find themselves again in refugee camps set up in Sinhala Army controlled areas. The irony is that they ran away to escape the same Sinhala Army.

News from Trincomalee indicates the further troubles

(Continued on Page 4)

Mid-night Air Attack at Allippalai

Sri Lankan Air Force planes carried out air attack at Allippalai jetty in the mid-night which resulted in a boutique-keeper being injured.

Reports from Allippalai said that on Thursday, September 4, towards midnight about 12.00 a.m. two Pucca planes flew into Allippalai and bombed the Allippalai Jetty area. The first two bombs did not explode. The third bomb exploded in the sea coast.

Thereafter 50 calibre gunshots were fired from the

planes towards residential areas. People who were asleep awoke and ran in various directions. In the process a boutique-keeper at Allippalai named K. Selvarathnam received a shot in his leg. Selvarathnam told reporters that there were 8 persons along with him sleeping at the boutique. On hearing plane sounds from the direction of Elephant Pass they got up from their sleep. As they tried to run into the shrubs and take shelter he received a shot and was injured. Others fortunately escaped any injury.

Tamils' Right of Self - Determination I. C. C. Seeks British P. M.'s Support

"International Co-ordinating Committee of Tamils has requested the British Prime Minister, Mr. John Major to urge for international recognition of the right to self-determination for the Eelam Tamils" said the LTTE Radio-Voice of Tigers' news broadcast.

The International Co-ordinating Committee of Tamils had personally handed over a letter to the British Prime Minister, John Major, calling

for his support to an appeal already made for international recognition of the right to self-determination for the Tamil people by fifteen Human Rights Organisations.

In that letter, according to the Radio, it has been pointed out that the International Commission of Jurists had earlier condemned the violence perpetrated against the Tamil people by the Sri Lankan government's armed

forces ten years ago but many such violent atrocities are being still let loose on the Tamil people by the very same armed forces.

Under such circumstances, the Committee has appealed for the British Prime Minister's support for the request made by fifteen Non governmental Human Rights Organisations for the recognition of the right of self-determination of the Tamil people.

"The Island" reveals it all

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

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

-Sharindra Ferdinando writing in the Island of 1st August, 1993 under caption:

Weli Oja - What went wrong?
Emphasis ours.

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



FILM REVIEW

Running Time: 30 Mins

Hot on the heels of "Ithu Engel Thesam" comes the latest video production from the Liberation Tigers, Broadcast Division and Arts & Culture Division. "Thaayaha Kanavu" which has enjoyed a tremendously successful

life LTTE fighters. Their acting is entirely natural and convincing.

The opening scene shows the Black Tiger squad leader, explaining the motivation behind the formation of the Black Tigers unit to his men.

We then follow the life-story of one of these fighters. As he looks through his diary, he comes across an entry noting his youngest sister's birthday. Now in 'flash back' sequence we see our hero in civilian life,

"I've decided to join the Tigers", our hero informs his father. The old man is not happy, but at the same time he does not raise any objection - only to make the comment, "I don't know, if your younger sister can live without you, she dotes on you!"

The flashback sequence ends and we are back in the present day. The story moves quickly to the day when the soldiers pick straws to choose the winner (not

confident, he climbs aboard his explosive-laden van and sets off on his mission. His last thoughts are of the bombing that made him join the movement and of his sister, his motherland.

A blinding flash, an ear-shattering blast, wind-borne debris. The enemy has fallen, another Black Tiger legend is born!

The final sequence shows the family's reaction. At first, like all civilians they

jerks and bumps. Only a handful of manufacturers exist worldwide. So how did the Tigers get a dolly in the middle of a war and economic blockade? The stunning answer - they MADE IT! Where there is a will, there is a way! Q.E.D.

In the previous films, dialogue sequences suffered due to poor sound quality. In this film, this has been satisfactorily solved. There is a lot of dubbing but it is done very well - again a feat of technical difficulty - even with the best of equipment. The Tiger actors play their roles very well - even though it involves a lot of emotion, it is all portrayed very well. Surprisingly, it is the civilian actors (the family) who are a bit wooden in their performances.

The production of this film is a great achievement, considering the whole thing was conceived, produced, filmed, edited and released within a week! "We started filming on June 28th and had it ready by Black Tiger Day July 5th," explained Jawan who is responsible for the broadcast division of Liberation Tigers.

The local public have always clamoured for a film which focuses on the Tigers and not so much on the Army. "Thaayaha Kanavu" delivers all that plus more - it gives us an insight into the motivation, the sheer courage and hard work behind every Tiger attack. Such films help cement the bond between the people and the Liberation fighters. Our dream of a Tamil Motherland is destined to become a reality.

Walter Vettivel

"THAAYAHA KANAVU"

run in Jaffna cinemas, is different from the preceding productions in two ways. Firstly, it runs for only half an hour - a featurette. More importantly, while the earlier films highlighted the common man's contribution to the Liberation struggle, "Thaayaha Kanavu" focuses on the Tigers, and that too specifically on the famous Black Tiger squad. This is one of the main reasons for its huge success.

"Thaayaha Kanavu", is a fictitious story based on the Black Tigers. But this is not a story about the Tigers' military prowess. Director Thasan shows us the human side of the fighters - their relationships, their friendship, their families, their dreams and their courage.

"Thaayaha Kanavu" opens with some exciting scenes of the Black Tiger training during the main titles sequence. (These scenes were specifically staged for the cameras). It is appropriate to point out here that all the Tigers in the movie are portrayed by real-

celebrating an earlier birthday with his youngest sister. We see that he comes from an upper middle class family in a major town (not named

the loser) who will go on the next Black Tiger mission. Our hero wins and he is jubilant, his comrades are crest-fallen.

DREAMS OF A MOTHERLAND

but quite obviously, Jaffna.) He is the only son amongst two girls, and it is plain that he dotes on his younger sister and that she is very fond of him.

One day he takes her to school on his motor cycle. That day there is an air raid by the Sri Lankan Air Force. This is a very effective sequence made up of actual footage of bombing.

On his way home he sees the destruction and carnage caused by the Sinhalese bombers. Suddenly, he sees a man carrying a dead girl in his arms. The girl is our hero's sister's age and strikes him that next time it could be his sister who would be a victim. How many sisters will we lose? Is there no way to stop this? There is

The bulk of the film focuses on the relationships between our hero and his fellow fighters. He behaves normally, attending to his daily chores. The others know that one day soon, he will leave them forever. The scenes are packed with emotion and no written description will do justice. The most moving sequence comes just before our hero sets out on his mission. He distributes all his worldly belongings (some clothes, his diary and a harmonica) to his fellow fighters. It is a tearful parting. The camera work in this scene is exceedingly good and thoroughly professional.

One night, dressed in black, our hero enters the battle front. Supremeley

are thrilled at the news of the successful Black Tiger mission. But when they learn that it was their own flesh and blood, they are stunned beyond belief.

The closing shots pay homage to all the previous (real-life) Black Tiger heroes, such as Capt. Miller, Lt. Col. Borg and the Sea Tigers. Within the camp, the comrades of our hero are subdued, each lost in their personal memories of him. As the song says - "even the eyes of Black Tigers shed tears. Only one or two will know the truth of the sacrifice made."

In cinematic terms, "Thaayaha Kanavu" is a giant leap forward for Director Thasan and his crew. In this film, the camera moves, as it will in any Hollywood production. The device needed to move a camera, is a platform on wheels called a 'dolly' - it has to be manufactured with care and operated smoothly to ensure smooth pictures without

Red Cross Officials Under Arrest

The three important officials of the Red Cross Society of Mannar have been arrested by the Sri Lankan Army and flown to Colombo for investigation.

The report from Mannar in this connection said that the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mannar Red Cross Society were

arrested by the Sri Lankan army which did not state any reasons for their arrest.

TEEDOR Offers Agriculture Training and Employment

The Tamil Eelam Economic Development Organisation (TEEDOR) has made arrangements to provide free training in Agriculture for educated youths and offer them employment as well.

A Press Note issued by the TEEDOR calls for applications from interested youths who are not above 25 and who have passed the G.C.E. (O/L) examination in subjects including science and mathematics. A pass at the G.C.E. (A/L) in Botany and Chemistry will be con-

The arrested Red Cross officials were flown to Colombo for investigations. It is learnt that these officials are being detained at the fourth floor of Criminal Investigations Bureau.

sidered an additional special qualification.

The Press Note says that the training course will last for 9 months. The training will be given free. Those who successfully complete the course will be offered employment. Selections for employment will be made on the basis of merit.

Air Force Planes Bomb Kudaththanai Many Boats Damaged

Over eight bombs were dropped by SL Air Force planes at Kudaththanai which resulted in damage to a large number of fishing boats.

News from Vadamardchy East stated that on Thursday, September 2, about noon Sri Lankan Air Force bombers carried out extensive bombing of the Kudaththanai coast in two spells.

The report said that over eight bombs were dropped in both spells. Many fishermen's boats on the coast were damaged. One boat was reported completely burnt.

Financial Aid by NVDAG

The Non-Violent Direct Action Group (NVDAG) has given financial aid aggregating Rs.100,000/- to 82 women who had lost the breadwinners of their families.

These women were selected from the villages of Varany, Kodikamam, Chavakachcheri,

Kaithady, Madduvil, Sarasalai, Kudamiyan and Navatkadu in the Theamaradchy Division.

'Vision' - the news bulletin of NVDAG states that more than 20 other women have been selected by the NVDAG to receive this aid.

Municipal Office to be Shifted

News from Batticaloa stated that the Sri Lankan Army has ordered the office of the Batticaloa Municipality to be shifted from its place.

The Court and Rest House buildings have also been commandeered and moves are afoot to shift the Police Station into the Dutch Fort.

Buddhists and Conversion

Sinhala Buddhists seem to have short memories and tend conveniently to forget to remember their past and what they did in the past. Rev. Maddihe Panjaseela of the Amarapura Sect has called upon the government to pass legislation, as had been done in India, Nepal, Singapore and Malaysia prohibiting religious conversions. He said that if the government did not stop this conversion of Buddhists to Christianity, Buddhists would be compelled to take up the battle against those institutions and groups that were engaged in such activities with foreign aid and that would result in social disharmony and disturbance of peace. No doubt, converting or luring people of one religion to adopt another religion is morally incorrect. But do the Sri Lankan Buddhists have the moral right to protest against Buddhists being converted to Christianity? Buddhists hierarchy encouraged and in fact indulged in converting Hindus in the North to Buddhism.

Conversion of Hindus to Buddhism

Late Mr. N. Shanmugathasan, through his movement called 'Mass Movement for the Eradication of Untouchability', led a militant revolutionary struggle for eradication of caste system. Some people who called themselves 'socialists' were upset because of the revolutionary trend the movement took and because the bulk of the Tamil nation favoured the abolition of untouchability.

They placed obstacles and diverted the issue. They preached that the so-called depressed castes by becoming converts to Buddhism, could solve the social disabilities placed against them. The Sinhala Buddhist government then in power and the Buddhist hierarchy jumped at the idea and helped certain selfish people in the North who are still alive to become Buddhists. The All Ceylon Buddhist Congress and other Buddhist enthusi-

S. Thiagarajah

asts did all their best to convert Hindus to Buddhism. Direct financial and governmental help was bestowed on those 'pioneers' who for their convenience became Buddhists.

They enjoyed the first fruits of such aid but the ordinary people who became Buddhists at the bid of these selfish people, found their life same, as it was before. Buddhist hierarchy opened up schools in Karaveddy, Puttur and Jaffna town. Buddhist clergy were imported to these areas and bot-trees were planted but the social order remained the same. In these circumstances, how can the Buddhists complain of conversion of Buddhists to Christianity? People living in glass houses should not throw stones at others.

Buddhist myths

Nisanka Wijeratne, the Diyawadana Nilame of Dalada Maligawa speaking at a meeting in Kandy, has also lamented that if Hindus and Buddhists in the Kandy district are allowed to be converted to Christianity at

the rate it is being done now, Hinduism and Buddhism will become extinct. Nisanka, being a top Sinhala Buddhist elite, demands his class collaborators in the government to alleviate the poverty of the ordinary Hindu and Buddhist people. We can very well understand the reasons for the concern they now pretend to show Hindus after their efforts to convert them have flopped, and the Hindus are now fighting for freedom from Baudha Sinhala rule.

1915 Riots

Gamini Jayasuriya, while speaking at an occasion in Kandy recently, has said that Sinhala Buddhists will be driven out of Malayaham (hill country) very soon by the activities of people like Thondaman. At the same meeting, he has also come out with another fib that Sri Lanka is the only country where Muslims have not been attacked. One wonders where Gamini Jayasuriya is living, not to know what happened seventy eight years ago. He probably had not come into the world by then. In the year 1915, the Sinhalese awakened by irrational national thinking, attacked the Muslims. A big riot followed. The Britishers taking advantage of the situation, let loose a reign of terror against the Sinhalese and it was Sir Ponnampalam Ramnathan who had to travel through mine-infested seas to plead the cause of the Sinhalese with the Britishers in London. Mr. Gamini Jayasuriya has conveniently forgotten this episode. He has even forgotten what happened two decades ago at a Puttalam mosque. He has a short memory. And it is people like him who are leading the Sinhalese and are posing as the saviours of the Sinhalese. Such leadership can only lead to destruction.

NEWS IN BRIEF

August 26th - Thursday

Sri Lankan Army stationed at Mandativu carried out artillery shell attack towards residential areas along the coast of Jaffna Town. One house was damaged at Gurunagar. As the area was vacated, civilians escaped death or injury.

August 27th - Friday

Sea Tigers forced back 3 Speed Gun boats of Sri Lankan Navy off Kilali sea. Following this repulse, 2 helicopters and 2 Puccaros of Sri Lankan Air Force pounded the area.

Sri Lankan Air Force bombers bombed Kilali, Mukamalai areas about 10.00 a.m. Many coconut plants destroyed. About 4.00 p.m. two Puccaro planes bombed Pachchilaipallai, Eluthumaduval, Kilalai and Palai. No loss to lives reported. Heavy artillery shell attack from Elephant Pass Sri Lankan Army camp towards Vannakerni, Kilali and Pulopalai. At Pulopalai, three civilians injured. Another was reported dead as a result of shock.

August 29th - Sunday

Sri Lankan Army stationed in the Islands off Jaffna Town fired artillery shells towards Chulipuram and Paralai areas from their sentry points at 7.15 p.m.

August 30th - Monday

A young woman named Chandrakala (23) sustained serious injuries as a result of aerial bombing from two Puccaro planes at Kokkuvil. A few houses in the area were damaged.

Two women passengers heading towards Jaffna, were detained at Thandikulam Army Barrier in Vavunia. Neither the cause for the detention nor the identity of those detained is known.

August 31st - Tuesday

The S. L. army at Iyakachchi Camp fired 50 calibre shots towards Kilali at 11.45 p.m.

September 1st - Wednesday

Two Puccaro planes circled over Alampil in the Mullaitivu District about 10.00 a.m. and dropped five bombs consecutively. The planes returned again about 2.00 p.m. to continue their attack. According to reports, damage was caused to many civilian properties.

Sri Lankan Navy ships fired volleys of cannon fire towards areas of Valvettiturai and Polikandy from the Vadamaradchi sea. A house at Polikandy was damaged but most of the shots fell harmlessly on open grounds at Mandan and Vallai. Sri Lankan Army stationed at Karainagar fired artillery shells at 9.35 a.m. towards residential areas of Ponnalai, Moolai but fortunately the shells fell on open lands nearby and exploded causing no injury to persons.

Sri Lankan Navy gun boats fired artillery shells and 50 calibre guns towards fishermen engaged in their occupation in the sea at Polikandy and Valvettiturai about 1.30 p.m.

September 2nd - Thursday

Sri Lankan Navy's speed boats patrolling the waters in Vadamaradchi fired shells on fishermen who were engaged in their normal occupation at Valvettiturai about 7.30 a.m. The fishermen jumped into the sea and reached the shore at 12.10 p.m. the attack resumed but aimed towards residential areas. Sri Lankan Army stationed at Mandativu opened fire from their sentry points on fishermen engaged in their occupation during the night. The fishermen abandoned their work and reached the shore.

September 3rd - Friday

Two transports heading towards Jaffna were detained at Vavunia by the Security Forces. One of the lorries was detained by the Air Force at the barrier at Iraperiakulam and the other was stopped at Nöchimodai Bridge and taken back to Vavunia. The reason for the detention was not known.

During the night shells were fired towards Kilali coast from the Army Camp at Poonakari. Simultaneously the Sri Lankan Navy attacked the Kilali coast with 50 calibre guns.

September 4th - Saturday

Sri Lankan Navy stationed at Karainagar fired artillery shells towards Ponnalai coast from their sentry point at Oorimunanguthurai at 7.20 a.m. At 9.25 a.m. shells were fired from sentry points at Thoompiliydy and Casurina Beach towards Chulipuram and Chavukkady. No injuries were caused in both incidents.

S.L. army at Kalmunai - Poonakari fired at fishermen continuously for about ten minutes.

Cannon fire on Fishermen

Sri Lankan Navy fired cannon shells at fishermen near the sea at Chavukkadithurai in Valikamam West and later sent volleys of cannon fire towards residential areas at Chulipuram West.

According to the news report in this connection nine fishermen from Chulipuram West were engaged in fishing in the coast of Chavukkadithurai about 7.00 a.m. on Saturday, September 4.

Sri Lankan Navy personnel who came in two speed boats fired cannon shots at the fishermen. The fishermen

escaped to shore but their fishing implements were damaged.

The two Sri Lankan Naval vessels, thereafter, went further away and started firing cannon shots again but directed towards the residential areas. Some buildings of the Nachchimar temple at Chulipuram West were damaged.

TEEDOR offers to buy 'Kurakkan'

The Tamil Eelam Economic Development Organisation (TEEDOR) has offered to buy from producers polished 'Kurakkan' grain at Rs: 25/- per Kilo-gram with a view to help the local produce and serve as an incentive for such production. Those interested to sell polished 'Kurakkan' grains have been requested to contact TEEDOR offices at various levels.



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The Great Ostrich

The ostrich is believed to bury its head in the sand and delude itself into believing that the world does not see it. So it is with the Sinhala politicians!

Ever since 1956 when the Sinhala-Tamil conflict became open and violent, Sinhala leaders from S.W.R.D. Bandaranayake downwards have said from time to time that they had solved the 'Tamil problem' and everything was well in the island.

Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike said this; Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike said this and so too all their successors, Dudley Senanayake, J. R. Jayawardhene and Premadasa all said the same thing. Yet they were all grappling with the same 'Tamil problem' and were accusing one another of 'betraying the Sinhalese to the Tamils!'

Whether they really believed that they had solved the 'Tamil problem' or were merely hoping that the Tamils would fall in line in time, is another matter. In fact, however, they were trying to paint themselves clean - showing everyone that they were utterly international and last communal and chauvinistic.

The present Head of the Sinhala Government, D. B. Wijetunge, seems to have out-beaten all his predecessors in office. As for Mr. Wijetunge the conflict in the island is not an ethnic issue but a terrorist problem.

He said this once and has repeated it. It is therefore evident that he will not take any steps to solve the conflict politically but will unsuccessfully prod on, like all his predecessors, in the path of consolidating the Baudha-Sinhala rule on Tamil Eelam. Yet hard facts are not so simple as Mr. Wijetunge believes them to be. He has to live with that comical body called the Parliamentary Select Committee always conceiving this and that but never delivering anything. He has perforce to answer criticism from the world over and worst of all he has to put up with the Eelam Tamils thwarting his ambitions almost at every turn.

If the problem is only one of terrorism why does he and his government repeatedly keep on saying that the closed doors of the government are open for negotiations with the LTTE to discuss matters relating to that discredited jargon called 'devolution'?

If like the ostrich Mr. Wijetunge is deluding himself that there exists no 'ethnic conflict' but only a 'terrorist problem' one can only pity him. Since however, Mr. Wijetunge is really trying to dupe others he must be told that the people of Tamil Eelam have seen greater dupe-masters and are in no mood to be duped.

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

S. L. ARMY ATTACKS VILLAGE

I Killed - 8 Houses & 2 Shops Burnt Down

One man was killed and eight houses and 2 shops were burnt down by the Sri Lankan Army at Kovil Porativu-Urukamam in an indiscriminate attack carried out in the village by the Sri Lankan Army.

News from Batticaloa said that on Friday, September 3, about 3.00 p.m. Sri Lankan Army personnel from Periya Porativu Vellaveli S.L.

Army Camps entered the village of Kovil Porativu-Urukamam and engaged in indiscriminate attack on the villagers there.

One man, Poopalapillai Gopalapillai married and father of one child, was killed in this attack.

Thereafter the Sri Lankan Armed forces engaged themselves in arson. Eight houses and two shops in the area were burnt down by the Sri Lankan Army.

House holders in Refugee Camps! S.L. Army Men in Houses

A report from Batticaloa said that the villagers of Kalviyankadu, Mandur and Kokkuvil are living in refugee camps while their houses are occupied by Sri Lankan Army.

The refugees say that the S.L. Army must vacate their houses for them to reoccupy their houses.

3 S.L. Policemen Killed Attack at B'caloa by LTTE

Three Sri Lankan Policemen were killed in the Batticaloa District in an attack carried out by LTTE.

The news in this connection said that on Friday, September 3, about 2.30 p.m. the LTTE attacked Sri Lankan Policemen on guard duty

on the Padiruppu - Vellaveli main road.

The attack took place at Kovil Porativu - Urukamam.

Three policemen died on the spot. The LTTE recovered their arms and ammunition and communication. The LTTE said that it suffered no loss in this attack.

Aerial Bombing on either side of Kilali Sea Two Persons Killed

Sri Lankan Puccaro planes and helicopters carried out extensive bombing and 50 calibre gun attack on either side of the Kilali sea resulting in the death of two persons.

News from Kilali said that on Monday, September 6, Sri Lankan Air Force Puccaro planes and helicopters carried out bombing and 50 calibre gun attack on the coasts of Kilali and Alankerny on either side of the Kilali sea.

The news further said that two persons died at Alankerny. One has been identified as Balachandran Kamaladasan. The identity of the other person was not established.

Sivasamy Balachandran, father of the deceased Kamaladasan, told reporters that he and his family were refugees from Vetrilaikerni who were presently living at Nagarkovil. They are in poor circumstances and are eking out an existence by working as boatmen. His deceased son who was only 16, was assisting him as a boatman. On the day in question about 10.30 p.m. Sri Lankan planes bombed Alankerny coast where he and his son were working and loading boats with cargo to be rowed to Kilali. Suddenly, as the planes bombed, his son fell injured and he put his son in another boat and rowed

it to the Kilali coast. His son was already dead.

He took the body to the Palai hospital where the authorities declined to take in the body as the mortuary in the hospital had been damaged due to bombing. He therefore took his son's body home.

"We left Vetrilaikerni and came to Nagarkovil. We are not able to breathe peacefully even here", lamented the shaken father.

The reports say that S. Shanmuganathan of Nagarkovil also suffered injuries, when a shell from the Sri Lankan Army Camp at Elephant Pass hit Nagarkovil the same night.

From the...

(Continuation from Page 1)

the refugee-returnees are facing. On the 3rd of this month a refugee-returnee named Ramesh, is said to have been arrested and taken by a Tamil gangster-group working with the Sinhala Army in Trincomalee.

Another news said that the Sri Lankan Police surrounded a Hotel at Trincomalee where refugees were accommodated and carried out search operations amongst the refugee-returnees in spite of the objections of UNHCR officials. This incident occurred last Wednesday according to the news.

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

Grim Statistics for the Sinhalese People

Cost of Living Index in August, 1978 when J. R. Jayawardhene assumed office as President } - 231.9

Cost of Living Index in January, 1989 when late President Premadasa assumed office as President } - 780.5

Cost of Living Index in June, 1993 one month after D. B. Wijetunge assumed office as President } - 1408.6

The above statistics are contained in a resolution passed by the Ceylon Mercantile, Industrial and General Workers' Union on July 15, 1993.

The Union in its resolution has called upon all other trade unions and mass organisations to join in a combined protest notwithstanding the State of mEergency in vogue.