



நூத்தில்

காயக்குடியில் உண்ணம் நிகழ்வுகளை தாங்கிவரும் பத்திரிகை 24-09-1993

உள்ளே.....

கடந்த மாதம் 26ம் திகதி விளாவிக் கடலேரியில் சிறீலங்கா கடற்படையின் 'வோட்டர் ஜெட்' அதிவேகப் படகுகள் இரண்டைச் சிதற்றித்து வீரச் சாவடைந்த கடற்கரும்புலி களான மேஜர் வாதன் (நிலவன்), கப்டன் மதன் ஆகியோரின் உருவப்படங்களும், கடந்த மாதம் 29 ம் திகதி பருத் தித்துறைக் கடற்பரப்பில் சிறீலங்காக் கடற் படையின் 'டோரா' பிரங்கிப் படகை மூழ்கித்து வீரச்சாவடைந்த கடற்கரும்புலிகள் மேஜர் புகழரசன் (புவீந்திரன்), கப்டன் மணிராசன் ஆகியோருடைய உருவப்படங்களும் உள்ளே இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ■

நேர்மையுடன், சத்தியத்தின் அடிப்படையில் சலுகநீதி நிலைநாட்டப்பட்டால் வேண்டும்

நீதியாளர் சத்தியப்பிரமாண வைபவத்தில் தேவீயத் தலைவர் பிரபாகரன்



தமிழ்நாட்டின் நீதியாளர், தேவீயத்தலைவர் பிரபாகரன் அவர்களின் முன் சத்தியப்பிரமாணம் செய்கிறார். நீதித்துறைப் பொறுப்பாளர் திரு. பரா அவர்களும் அருகில் காணப்படுகிறார்.

நீண்டநாள் யுத்தத்திற்கு பிரீலங்கா ஏரா உத்தரவு

1994 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆனி த்திற்கு முன்பாக தமிழ்நாட்டின் நீதியாளர் சத்தியத்துறை முடிக்கண்டுமொன்று சிறீலங்கா அரசு படைகளுக்கும் பணிப்புரை பிரிவுகளுக்கும் பணிப்புரை பிரிவுகளுக்கும் பணிப்புரையின்படி 1994 தை தத்திற்கு முன்னதாக தென்து மழுத்துதையும் (இலங்கையின்

கிழக்கையும்) 1994 ஆணி மாதத்திற்கிடையே மிகுநியான தமிழ்நாட்டுத்தையும் (இலங்கையின் வடக்கையும்) கைப்பற்றிவிடவேண்டுமெனப் பணிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாக தெரியவருகிறது. இதற்கிடைசிறீலங்காவின் இராணுவத் தளபதி சிஸில் வைத்தியாதனா, தான் மார்க்கியில் ஒய்வு பெறுவதற்கு முன்னதாகவே தமிழ்நாட்டுத்தை ஆக்கிரமித்துவிட வேண்டும் என்கிடையும்

மூலம் அரியக்கூடியதாக செய்திகள் மூலம் அரியக்கூடியதாக உள்ளது. இல்லேரிய ஆலோசனையில் அமைக்கப்பட்ட கூட்டுப்படைத் தலைமையக இராணுவ நிர்வாக முறை மாற்றப்பட்டு கூட்டுப்படைத் தலைமையகம் கலைக்கப்பட்டு, கூட்டுப்படைத் தலைமையகத் தளபதி கமில்டன் வனசிங்கா தொடர்ச்சி 14ம் பக்கம்

"தனிப்பட்ட உணர்வுகளுக்கும், பந்த பாச உறவுகளுக்கும் இடமளியது, நேர்மையுடன் பிரச்சினைகளை அணுகி, சத்தியத்தின் அடிப்படையில் மக்களுக்கு நீதி வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும். இலட்சியப் போராளிகளான உங்களிடமிருந்து தமக்கு நீதியும் நியாயமும் கிடைக்குமென மக்கள் எதிர்பார்த்துக் காத்திருக்கிறார்கள். எமது மக்களின் அபிலாசைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யும் வகையில் நீங்கள் நேர்மையுடனும் கண்ணியத்துடனும் செயற்பட்டு சமூக நீதியை நிலைநாட்ட வேண்டும்"

தார். தமிழ்ச் சட்டக்கல்லூரி யில் பயிற்சியை முடித்துக் கொண்ட நீதியாளர்களும் சட்டவாளர்களும் கடந்த மாதம் 20ம் திகதி தலைவர் முன்னிலையில் சத்தியப்பிரமாணம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டனர்.

போராளிகள் நீதியாளர்களாக வும், சட்டவாளர்களாகவும் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு செம்மையான முறையில் நீதி நிர்வாகத்துறை கட்டி எழுப்பப்படுகிறது. ஒரு சுதந்திரம் பெற்ற, இறைமையுள்ள நாட்டின் அரசு நிர்வாக அலகுபோல எமது நீதித்துறை உருவாக்கப்படுகிறது. இது எமது போராட்டத்தின் பாரிய வளர்ச்சியை எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது.

நீங்கள் போராளிகளாக இருந்து நீதியாளர்களாக மாறியிருக்கிறீர்கள். எந்த இலட்சியப் பற்றுடன் இயக்கத்தில் இணைந்து செயற்பட்டுக்கொள்ள அதேபோன்ற தியாக உணர்வுடன், பொறுப்பு ஊர்வுடன், பயம் கலந்த எச்சரிக்கை உணர்வுடன் நீங்கள் உங்களது கடமையைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். 'கற்றது கை மன்னளாவு; கல்லாதது உலகளவு' என்பார்கள். இந்த உண்மையின் தொடர்ச்சி 14ம் பக்கம்



சென்சோலைக் குழந்தைகளுடன், தேவீயத்தலைவர் பிரபாகரன்

சின்ன விளக்குகளின் சிரிப்பு - இந்த அண்ணன் இலட்சியத்தின் இருப்பு

புலிகளின் தாகம் தமிழ்முத் தாயகம்

கிளாலிக் கடலில் சரித்திரும் படைத்து கடற்புலிகளின் கரும்புலிகள்



கடற்புலிகள் கரும்புலிகள் மேஜர் நிலவன் (வாதன்)

எங்களின் கடலில் ஏறி நின்றாயோ?
எதிரியே! குருதியை ஒடிவிட்டாயா?
சிங்கள மொழியிலே பாடி வந்தாயா?
செந்தமிழ் மண்ணைந் ஆள வந்தாயா?
பொங்கிடும் புச்சை வீரர்கள் வாழும்
போர்நிலம் என்பதை மறந்து விட்டாயா?
நங்கவா போதிராய்? கரும்புலி வீதர்
நாக்குவார் என்பதை இங்றநிந் தாயா?

எவ்வதமிற் மக்களைக் கொஞ்சோறிப் பானோ?
எங்களின் மண்ணிகளை எவனறிப் பானோ?
அவனுடல் சிதறிடக் கரும்புலி வெடிக்கும்
அந்தமா வீரரை தலைவன்கை அணைக்கும்
சினமுடன் கரும்புலி தீப்பிளம் பாரும்
சிங்களப் பேரினப் படைகளோ மாஞ்சம்
என்னொரு சரித்திரும் எழுதினர் கடலில்
எங்களின் நெஞ்சிலே இருந்திடும் புனிகள்.

அன்றும் புலேந்திரன் குமரப்பா என்ற
அங்புத வீரரைக் கொன்றழித் தார்கள்
இன்றவர் பெயருடன் வெடிமருந் தேற்றி
எழுந்தது கடற்புலிப் படகுகள் கடலில்
வென்றனர் புலிகள், வீயத்தகு வீரம்
விளைத்தனர் கரும்புலி வீரர்கள் இருவர்.
மன்னெண்ணால், வர்க்கடல் அதிர்ந்தது, துங்கே
மாபெரும் நற்கொலை யாளர்கள் எப்பே?

நெற்றிருந் தீர்கள் தலைவனின் அருளில்
நிறைவுடன் இருந்துண வுன்னை
புத்தது போலப் பூத்திருந் தீர்கள்
புன்னைக் கோடு போம் விட்டை
ஊற்றினில் கலந்து கடலினில் கரைந்தீர்
கண்களில் நின்றங்க கின்றி
போற்றிடம் நினைவுடன் பூக்களை வைத்தோம்
போர்முருட்சோடுமக்களுச்சல் செய்தோம்.



தமிழக
விடுதலைப் புலிகள்

Network

September 1993

Published by the International Federation of Tamils



"We launched our struggle for self determination and political independence because of the systematic oppression of our people by the Sri Lankan state..."

- Velupillai Pirabakaran,
Leader of the Liberation Tigers
of Tamil Eelam

Savitri comments on Sinhala chauvinism's growing need for foreign aid

Sri Lanka loses 300 million rupee gun boat in sea battle

The Sri Lankan Navy lost a 300 million rupee DVRO fast attack patrol craft in a sea battle with the LTTE off the coast of Point Pedro on August 29. The Liberation Tigers seized the weaponry on the DVRO before it sank. This follows upon the Sri Lanka army's loss of more than fifty million rupees worth of weapons and ammunition to the LTTE in the Janakapura Camp attack on July 24.

The Israeli built super Dviro fast patrol craft, one of the most efficient vessels in the Sri Lanka Navy's fleet was surrounded by four Sea Tiger boats off the N-E coast near Point Pedro in the Indian Ocean, on Sunday, 29 August 1993 at about 9.30 a.m.

The four Sea Tiger boats were mounted with fifty calibre (five zero) guns. In the gun battle that ensued, one of the Sea Tiger boats, packed with explosives, and

"The current joke doing the rounds in informed circles is that Sri Lanka needs foreign aid not only to finance its own war effort but the resistance of the LTTE as well!"

with two Black Sea Tigers, Major Puvindran and Captain Manirasan on board, surged ahead and rammed the super Dviro and blew it up. The two Black Sea Tigers died as martyrs in the Tamil struggle for freedom.

It is reported that those who perished with the Dviro were its captain, Lt. Wimalaweera, his 8 member crew and four other officers including Lt.J.G.Punch-ihewa who was the Captain of a sister Dviro craft. The weaponry seized by the Liberation Tigers from the DVRO included two 23 mm cannons, one fifty calibre (five zero) gun, personal weapons and ammunition.

The front page of the Tamil tabloid Eela Natham published in Jaffna on the following day, 30 August, carried a photograph of the LTTE leader, Velu-

"The DVRO debacle, however, was not without benefit to the growing number of Sinhala business concerns with vested interests in the prolongation of the war... Colombo Dockyard (Pvt) Ltd plans to obtain the technology and build two more FACs and deliver them to the Navy early next year..."

pillai Pirabakaran inspecting the captured weapons on Sunday afternoon. This was the second Dviro to be sunk by the LTTE. The other was blown up by sea mines last year. This latest sinking comes in the wake of the sinking of two other Sri Lanka inshore Patrol Crafts during the previous week.

The Defence Correspondent of the Sinhala owned Sri Lanka Sunday Times commented on 5 September:

"The past month of the Eelam War II appears to have taken a somewhat serious turn compared to many previous months. This is particularly (sic) in terms of the prohibitively costly losses for the security forces and the correspondingly high gains of weaponry for the (LTTE)... First it was on the ground at Janakapura Camp on 25 July. An estimated Rs.50 million worth of military hardware and other material were lost... And now the loss of the super Dviro alone is over Rs.300 million not to mention the cannons, fifty calibre guns, personal weapons and the patrol craft..."

The current joke doing the rounds in informed circles is that Sri Lanka needs foreign aid not only to finance its war effort but the resistance of the LTTE as well! The more serious question that is being increasingly asked by certain non

governmental organisations is whether foreign aid and arms to Sri Lanka will secure stability in the island.

The DVRO debacle, however, was not without benefit to the growing number of Sinhala business concerns with vested interests in the prolongation of the war.

The Sinhala owned Sri Lanka Sunday Island reported on 5 September "The Navy which lost three patrol vessels last month will take delivery of two French built Fast attack Craft (FAC) within the next six weeks. The two vessels built by a private French ship building firm in a joint venture with Colombo Dockyard (Pvt) Ltd will be delivered to the Navy... Colombo Dockyard plans to obtain the technology and build two more FACs and deliver them to the Navy early next year."

Those Sinhala business interests who feel that they have not had a fair share of the lucrative defence contracts have not hesitated to blow the whistle on those who are on the inside track of the gravy train..

"Speaker M.H. Mohamed told a news conference this week that some bureaucrats, politicians and business men were like vultures thriving on the bodies and blood of the North-East war... Shady deals... have been plaguing this country.. with 'AIDS' acquired illegally and deposited in Switzerland..."

The Sinhala controlled Sri Lanka Sunday Times, commented editorially on 5 September:

"Speaker M.H. Mohamed told a news conference in the Parliamentary complex this week that some bureaucrats, politicians and business men were like vultures thriving on the bodies

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Thilagar-Thonda Meeting

Lawrence Thilagar, LTTE Central Committee Member, speaking from Paris, told India Abroad (report of 10 September) that he met with Tourism and Rural Industrial Development Minister, Savyamurthy Thondaman during the Minister's recent visit to Europe. "We discussed new initiatives to resume peace talks and break the deadlock." He told India Abroad that he had not put forward any peace proposals as such. He had suggested that Minister Thondaman should consider visiting Jaffna for talks with LTTE leaders.

Meanwhile Minister Thondaman in an interview with the Sri Lanka state controlled Sunday Observer on 22 August, said that he was in a catch 22 situation.

continued on back page

The Parliamentary Select Committee FARCE

Truth..... "The sad truth is that even when a Parliamentary Select Committee was appointed to go into the matter, neither the UNP nor the SLFP placed their proposals before the Committee... The Select Committee which has been deliberating for more than two years was to meet on Friday August 27, 1993 to finalise its report but in a sad indictment to the ongoing process, no more than 9 of the 44 members turned up for the meeting, resulting in the meeting being postponed for the lack of a 14 member quorum... Of the 44 members of the Committee, 24 are from the Government benches."

- Political Correspondent of the Sinhala controlled Sri Lanka Sunday Times, 5 September 1993

Fiction..... "A Select Committee of Parliament composed of representatives of all political parties in Parliament has been working to reach agreement on a just and lasting solution to the ethnic question which would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of all communities inhabiting the country. The government has stated that it will implement the recommendations of the Select Committee."

- Mr. Tilak Marapane, Leader of Sri Lanka Delegation speaking at the 45th Session of the UN Sub Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on 11 August 1993

Political Reality..... "The Sri Lanka government has for the past two years and more used the Parliamentary Select Committee mechanism as a way of avoiding direct talks with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The Select Committee has deliberated for more than two years and the government is content to allow this farce to continue, in the full knowledge that a Select Committee consisting of Sinhala political parties who are at each others throats and who are intent on positioning themselves to capture power at the next elections will do nothing to resolve the conflict. The Select Committee mechanism provides the Sri Lanka government with a useful cover of 'reasonableness' for international consumption, whilst it continues its genocidal military operations against the Tamil people."

- Press Release of International Secretariat of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, 16 August 1993

Candidly Speaking

Nadesan Satyendra

In certain circles where a search is on for a solution to the armed conflict in the island, the oft repeated mantra is that Sri Lanka is a 'multi ethnic plural society'. It is a mantra which the Sri Lanka government has also found useful to chant from time to time. The mantra has a nice meditative ring to it. It conjures up the soothing vision of a society where all ethnic groups are equal and a plurality of view points is encouraged and secured. But mantras intended to resolve an armed political conflict, must fit the political reality on the ground - and not the other way round.

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The demand for Tamil Eelam is a national question. It is, accordingly, an international question as well.

On the one hand, Sinhala chauvinism cannot succeed in its attempt to subjugate the people of Tamil Eelam without aid and support from influential sections of the international community, both in the Indian region and outside. On the other hand, in the end, Tamil Eelam itself will need to secure broad based international recognition.

To address the international frame within which the Tamil national struggle must perforce take shape, is therefore, not a matter of self indulgent luxury, but a matter of immediate, direct and practical significance.

The new balances that are being struck in the emerging multi-polar world are not without relevance to the struggle of the people of Tamil Eelam. It is said states have permanent interests but do not have permanent friends. This may be more so in the case of nations struggling to become states.

If the 1950s and the 1960s were the decades of the anti-colonial liberation movements, the 1990s is proving to be the decade of the post colonial national liberation movements. Self-determination is not a dirty word. The political force that it generates will, in the end, prevail over the power exerted by many existing state structures.

Network exists to help, support and network the worldwide efforts being made to secure international recognition of the Tamil right to self determination.

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The political reality is that there is nothing 'multi ethnic or plural' about the society over which the Sri Lanka government seeks to impose unitary rule. If nothing else, forty years of gross and consistent violations of the human rights of the Tamil people have seen to that. That these violations were no accidental happenings is evidenced by the statements of Sinhala political leaders and opinion makers during the past several decades:

"The history of Sri Lanka is the history of the Sinhalese race" - D.C. Vijayawardhana, The Revolt in the Temple, 1953

"...The time has come for the whole Sinhala race which has existed for 2500 years, jealously safeguarding their language and religion, to fight without giving any quarter to save their birthright... I will lead the campaign..." - J.R.Jayawardene, Sinhala Opposition Leader reported in Sri Lanka Tribune: 30th August 1957

"If we are ruling, we must rule... Let us rule as a majority community". Mrs. Wimala Kannangara M.P., Sinhala Minister for Rural Development, in Sri Lanka's Parliament, July 1981

"I am not worried about the opinion of the Jaffna people... now we cannot think of them, not about their lives or their opinion... the more you put pressure in the north, the happier the Sinhala people will be here... Really if I starve the Tamils out, the Sinhala people will be happy." - President J.R.Jayawardene, Daily Telegraph, July 1983

"The majority in this country are Sinhalese. Without the consent of the majority no one can come into power" - Ven. Galaboda Gnanassara Thera, the Chief Incumbent of Gangaramaya, January 1992

It was the Sinhala attempt to subjugate and assimilate which led, eventually, to the rise of the armed resistance of the Tamil people, led today by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

The Tamils of Eelam are not simply an ethnic group. Their togetherness is not only a cultural togetherness. There are many reasons for this. The Tamils are a people who have lived within a relatively well defined territory for many centuries. It is here that, in the past, they established their own separate and independent state and defended it against alien invaders. It is here that they founded their families and it is here that they sought refuge, in more recent times, from attacks launched by Sinhala goon squads. These historical memories are a part of their political consciousness today. The Tamils are a people whose feelings of togetherness have been consolidated by over 40 years of ever widening and deepening Sinhala oppression. It is a political togetherness which has been cemented

through their participation in a political struggle against that oppression. Their willingness to suffer and if necessary die in that struggle serves to underline the poignant strength of the national political consciousness that they have acquired.

The words of Hugh Seton-Watson in Nations and States are apposite: "A nation is a community of people, whose members are bound together by a sense of solidarity, a common culture, a national consciousness... a nation exists when a significant number of people in a community consider themselves to form a nation, or behave as if they formed one. It is not necessary that the whole of the population should so feel, or so behave, and it is not possible to lay down dogmatically a minimum percentage of a population which must be so affected. When a significant group holds this belief, it possesses 'national consciousness'... The belief that every state is a nation, or that all sovereign states are national states, has done much to obfuscate human understanding of political realities..."

Fifteen Non Governmental Organisations put it succinctly at the UN Human Rights Commission in February this year: "A social group, which shares objective elements such as a common language and which has acquired a subjective consciousness of togetherness, by its life within a relatively well defined territory, and its struggle against alien domination, clearly constitutes a 'people' with the right to self determination."

By any and every test, the Tamils today, constitute a nation. But, of course, definitions are not ends in themselves. In Tamil we say: Ettu Churakai Curiyuku Uthavuthu - 'the word churakai written on an ola leaf cannot be used to make a curry'. Simply because, by definition, the Tamils are a people with the right to self determination does not mean that they will somehow be recognised as such by the international community, leave alone by Sri Lanka.

Martin Woollacott's recent comments in the Guardian, on the Bosnian conflict offer food for thought about the real world:

"Nobody involved in this war, in fighting it or in trying to stop it, was born yesterday. What matters most in any agreement, is territory, what matters secondly is international legitimacy, what matters thirdly are constitutional arrangements and what matters least are human rights provisions..."

The Tamils, too, were not born yesterday. They know that it is because the armed resistance of the Tamil people led by the Liberation Tigers has succeeded to the extent that they

hold territory in the North-East that Tamil rights is on the international agenda. They know that if that resistance fails, Sri Lanka will have no further use for Tamil quislings. They know that if that resistance fails, they will be left with the pleaders of the TULF rump (and perhaps the Tamil Congress) whose efforts during the past forty years and more did little to stop the onslaught on Tamil rights and Tamil lives.

Territory, international legitimacy, constitutional provisions and human rights are, of course, interconnected. Without human rights, legitimacy may be more difficult to achieve. Without legitimacy, it may be more difficult to hold territory over a period of time. But without territory, a people will cease to exist - and in the end it is this which is fundamental. And it is this which the Sri Lanka government understands only too well when it prevaricates on the merger of the North-East, when it seeks to divide the Tamil homeland and when it launches its genocidal military operations in the North-East.

The sooner that informed sections of the international community openly recognise that Sri Lanka is engaged in a war for land in the Tamil homeland, that there is nothing 'multi ethnic or plural' about the society over which the Sri Lanka government seeks to impose unitary rule, the more quickly will the search begin for a political solution where the Tamil people and the Sinhala people may freely associate and cooperate with each other on equal terms. Self-determination is not a dirty word.

The words of PLO leader Yasser Arafat at the signing of the Palestine-Israel Declaration of Principles on 13 September bear repetition here:

"Our people do not consider that exercising the right to self determination could violate the rights of their neighbours or infringe on their security. Rather, putting an end to their feelings of being wronged and of having suffered an historic injustice is the strongest guarantee to achieve coexistence and openness between our two peoples and future generations."

"The armed struggle of the Tamil people for self determination arose in response to decades of oppressive Sinhala rule within the confines of an unitary state. It is a struggle that is not only just - it is also lawful."

International Secretariat of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

"On the night of May 25 (1958) one of the most heinous crimes in the history of Ceylon was carried out. Almost simultaneously, on the Government farms at Polon-naruwa and Hingurakgoda, the thugs struck remorselessly. The Tamil labourers in the Polonnaruwa sugar cane plantation fled when they saw the enemy approaching and hid in sugar cane bushes. The goondas wasted no time. They set the sugar cane alight and flushed out the Tamils. As they came out screaming, men, women and children were cut down with home made swords, grass cutting knives and katties or pulped under heavy clubs.

At the Government farm at Hingurakgoda, too, the Tamils were slaughtered that night. One woman in sheer terror embraced her two children and jumped into a well. The rioters were enjoying themselves thoroughly. They ripped open the belly of a woman eight months pregnant, and left her to bleed to death.

First estimates of the mass murders on that night were frightening: 150-200 was a quick guess on the basis of forty families on an average of four each... A gang of goondas rushed into the Hindu temple and attempted to set fire to it. In their frenzy, they were clumsy and failed to get the fire going. But they had a more interesting idea. They pulled an officiating priest out of the Kovil and burnt him to a cinder...

What are we left with (in 1958)? A nation in ruins, some grim lessons which we cannot afford to forget and a momentous question: Have the Sinhalese and Tamils reached the parting of ways?"

- Tarzie Vittachi in Emergency 1958: The Story of the Ceylon Race Riots, Andre Deutsch, London 1958



Sri Lanka's loses 300 million rupee gun boat...

continued from front page
and blood of the North-East war. These fortune building individuals and vested interests do not want the war to end and will invoke hell-fires to further their devilry... Shady deals and dubious transactions have been plaguing this country .. with AIDS acquired illegally and deposited in Switzerland..."

Sinhala SLFP Chief Minister of Western Province, Ms. Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaranatunga, with an eye on the next General Election was quick to exploit the situation. In a speech reported in the Sinhala controlled Sri Lanka Sunday Times, on 5 September she said:

"Forty percent of foreign aid is used for corrupt and wasteful practices."

The response of those in power in Sri Lanka to all this was predictable. On the one hand, President D.B. Wijetunge as Commander in Chief, upbraided the top army brass and made it clear that he was not amused. The Lanka Guardian reported on 15 August:

From the horse's mouth?

"The cost of living (in the Sinhala South) has become unbearable for most people... This is a society bursting at the seams. Our educational policy is a mess. The public service is not functioning. The private sector is rigged ... Crime and contract killings are rampant... With all this the political structure succeeds in erecting an artificial atmosphere that all is well..." - *Sinhala DUNF leader Gamini Dissanayake.*

"In a one and a half talking to after the July 25 debacle at Janakapura, President D.B. Wijetunge told the services chiefs that he was not happy with their performance."

On the other hand Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe sought to pre empt the adverse publicity of any future debacles by turning soothsayer. Speaking to the Foreign Correspondents Association in Colombo on Thurs-

day 2 September he said: "We can expect another Janakapura, another attack on another navy boat in the next three months."

At the same time, the government threatened to attack Point Pedro. Brigadier

From the horse's mouth?

"Forty percent of foreign aid is used for corrupt and wasteful practices" - *Sinhala SLFP Chief Minister of Western Province, Ms. Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaranatunga*

Nalin Angammana used the excuse of the DVRO debacle several miles off the coast of Point Pedro to declare: "We have told the ICRC that if there are attacks 'in the area', we might have to respond." In consequence, the ICRC was compelled to suspend operations at Point Pedro pier. Brigadier Angammana exposed the intentions of the government when he added: "If the ICRC is not in Point Pedro, government food ships might not want to go there." After all, some ten years ago, a Sinhala President had given expression to his perception of the feelings of the Sinhala people: "Really, if I starve the Tamil people out, the Sinhala people will be happy." The implied threat was that unless assurances were given by the LTTE that there would be no DVRO type attacks, food ships may not reach Jaffna.

The Government also launched a fresh recruitment drive urging Sinhala youth to join the army. In June, the Sri Lanka Parliament passed a Bill approving conscription. The Bill was proposed by the opposition SLFP and adopted by the ruling UNP, demonstrating yet again that though Sinhala political parties may have their differences and conflicts, they do share a common purpose, and that is to crush the Tamil struggle for freedom. Indeed when they joust with each other to capture power in the Sinhala South, it is to anti Tamil, Sinhala chauvinist sentiment that they always appeal.

Here it is not without interest to note that, when the SLFP moved the conscription Bill two years ago, the Government rejected it. At that time, the Gov-

ernment was wary of the political complexion of the Sinhala youths who may join up. Now that it has secured the disappearance of around 60,000 Sinhala youth in the South during the period 1989 to 1991 it believes that it can recruit without risk of subversion. Also, 3 years after the commencement of Eelam War II, the Government has found that thousands have deserted the armed forces. But whether conscription and fresh recruitment drives will stop the desertions is, of course, another matter. And weapons in the hands of deserters may serve to increase instability and the threat of contract killings which has become so much a part of the Sri Lanka political scene.

Yet another Sinhala contender for power, Sinhala Opposition DUNF leader Gamini Dissanayake in his anxiety to exploit the Government's predicament uttered some home truths in the Sinhala controlled Sri Lanka Sunday Times on 5 September :

"The cost of living (in the Sinhala South) has become unbearable for most people. Housing and accommodation is not available to the needy. This is a society bursting at the seams. Our educational policy is a mess. The public service is not functioning. The private sector is rigged and interfered with at every level. Decision making is very slow, if decisions are made at all. Crime and contract killings are rampant. The privatisation program including that of the plantations has been handled without taking the macro socioeconomic factors into account. It has been

From the horse's mouth?

"We can expect another Janakapura, another attack on another navy boat in the next three months." - *Sinhala Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe*

adhoc and slipshod. With all this the political structure succeeds in erecting an artificial atmosphere that all is well... I do not think the government has a strategy at this stage to solve these problems. The coming year is election year. What is possible is to make readjustments in the hierarchy of priorities."

Informed sources say that foreign aid donors are increasingly sceptical about assertions that stability in the coming election year will come from so called 'readjustments in the hierarchy of priorities' - Sinhala chauvinism's euphemism for allocating all resources to an all out effort to quell Tamil resistance. They are well aware of the fate of ex President J.R. Jayewardene's grandiloquent order to the Army Commander in June 1979 to quell Tamil resistance in six

Comment

Irritants to calibration

The celebrated calibrated approach of Indian Foreign Secretary Dixit to New Delhi-US Relations has engrossed diplomatic observers during the past year or so. During a visit to Cambridge University in July, Foreign Secretary Dixit speaking to reporters, put it rather bluntly: "Anybody with any comprehension of the context, nature and substance of US-Pakistan relations will know that US is not likely to declare Pakistan a terrorist state." Dixit went on to describe this 'nature and substance' as the cosy relationship between the Pentagon and Pakistani armed forces, the rapport between the Pakistani and American intelligence agencies, and the American perception of Pakistan as a geostrategic entity in the Gulf that could be essential for American interests.

From the US side, a recent study undertaken by the in house US Congress think tank (the Congress Research Service) says that the biggest burden that impinges on ties between Washington and Delhi is the 'long standing India-Pakistan regional rivalry'. (A New Delhi insider remarked: 'But then, they would say that, wouldn't they?') The CRS Report which was released this month notes that US and Congressional attitudes have been particularly affected by the 'deepening bitterness in ties between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir dispute and the ongoing Indian preoccupation with China as a long standing source of strategic threat.' It notes that the human rights situation in Kashmir had worsened since late 1992 and that several international human rights groups have 'cited Indian security forces for escalating the level of violence in 1993, including firing on demonstrators, burning large sections of the towns of Srinagar and Sopore and allegedly killing several prominent Kashmiri human rights activists.' The Report was written by Barbara Leitch Lopera, a South Asia specialist in the CRS's foreign affairs and national defence unit. The CRS functions under statutory charter and works exclusively as a research arm for Congress members and committees to support their legislative and other functions.

The CRS Report says that the end of the bipolar world has made India's 'traditional, though often symbolic, role as a leader of the non aligned world essentially obsolete.' Compounding these developments have been 'rivalries with neighbours, separatist tendencies and sectarian tensions' which continue to 'divert attention and resources from basic needs of economic and social development.' Consequently, the Report notes, 'fall out from these unresolved problems-particularly nuclear arms proliferation and human rights issues-present serious irritants in US-Indian relations.'

Significantly, the Report points out that the heads of Russia, Germany and Britain, who visited Delhi in early 1993, called upon India to sign the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty and to scale back its military spending. Meanwhile the study adds 'Japan which is the largest aid donor for both India and Pakistan' announced stricter foreign aid guidelines, 'particularly for countries that engage in excessive military spending and questionable nuclear activities.' Meanwhile, it is reported that the third round of the long delayed nuclear talks between India and US scheduled for mid September will be 'testy'. Apparently as a softening up process, it has been put about, that State Department officials have been irritated by Delhi's recent anti-US rhetoric, judged 'harsh by even Indian standards.' Foreign Secretary Dixit may not be amused.

First knock on the door?

The usually knowledgeable Lanka Guardian editor, Mervyn de Silva's comment (in the 15 August issue) on the Peace Plan of the four Nobel Prize winners was intriguing for two matters: Firstly for the headline under which the comment appeared: "Intervention: First knock on the door" - the pregnant suggestion was that other knocks may follow. Secondly for Mervyn's advice that the Peace Plan and the "meeting with Secretary General Boutros Ghali should be studied along with the recent CIA projection of a 50 million dollar operation in Sri Lanka which would involve a 5,000 strong peace keeping force". Kite flying is always an absorbing pastime - whether Delhi found this particular kite of interest is another matter.

months! 14 years later Tamil resistance has grown to such proportions that the Sri Lankan Government's writ does not run in the North and with difficulty and intermittently in the East.

The hard political reality is that stability will not come to the island without justice and justice demands that

the Sri Lanka government recognises the Tamil struggle for self determination, sit and talk with the leaders of that struggle, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and structure a polity where both the Tamil people and the Sinhala people may freely associate with each other on equal terms.

World Tamil Cricket Tournament 1994

at Warren Farm Sports Centre
Windmill Lane, Southall, London
commencing Saturday 2 July 1994

Teams from Australia, Canada, U.K.
and other EEC countries will participate.

Entry fee: £35 per team

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INSIDE REPORT

Tamil Eelam News Round-Up

Sinhala POW exchange - the FACTS

In June this year, some Sinhala prisoners of war, in LTTE custody since 1990, began a fast unto death demanding that the Sri Lanka Government negotiate with the LTTE and obtain their release. The Sri Lanka Government's initial response was silence. After the fast had lasted for about a week, and relatives of the Sinhala prisoners had visited them in Jaffna, and when the prisoners were in a critical state, the Government sent Brigadier Ananda Weerasekera to Jaffna to negotiate with the LTTE. The LTTE told him that it would exchange 39 Sinhala prisoners of war for 39 Tamil prisoners of war and requested him to give a list of the Tamil prisoners of war held by the Government. But Brigadier Weerasekera said that the Government was not willing to hand over a list of prisoners because that was a defence secret.

Sinhala prisoners of war are held by LTTE in accordance with international humanitarian law. They are presented to the ICRC. But the whereabouts of the Tamil prisoners of war are not known. The ICRC does not visit the Tamils held by the Government as prisoners of war. Exchange of prisoners of war is an international norm. But the Sri Lanka Government refused to recognise this. Faced with this refusal, the LTTE requested Sri Lanka to lift the economic blockade to the North in return for the release of the prisoners. It was thereafter agreed that the embargo would be lifted on certain specified items. Brigadier Weerasekera went back to Colombo for discussions. He returned to Jaffna and confirmed the Sri Lankan Government's decision to lift the embargo on the agreed items and handed over a copy of the Government Gazette notification removing the ban on the items in question.

As a settlement was reached, the LTTE forthwith released 5 of the prisoners and wanted the Government to send to Jaffna the 'unbanned' goods, before the release of the remainder. Though the Government had loaded some of these goods on a ship which left Colombo harbour for Point Pedro, before the goods arrived at Point Pedro harbour, the Government later ordered the ship not to proceed to Point Pedro and directed it to go to Kankesanturai which was manned by the Sri Lanka armed forces. It was said that it was the Sri Lankan army which had led the opposition to the agreement from within the Sri Lankan Government ranks. It was in these circumstances, that the LTTE refused to hand over the remaining Sinhala prisoners of war.

The government however, alleged falsely that the LTTE had made new demands. But, its own Brigadier Weerasekera denied that the LTTE had made any new demands. The state controlled Sri Lanka media later questioned the role of the International Red Cross in the negotiations. The fact was that the talks were between the Sri Lanka government and the LTTE. The ICRC merely facilitated the talks. For instance, due to the lack of telecommunication links between Colombo and Jaffna, at times Brigadier Weerasekera used the services of the ICRC to convey messages.

Sri Lanka seems intent on getting rid of the ICRC from the North-East and the extent to which it is prepared to go was underlined by the attack published recently in the state controlled Sunday Observer. (see below)

Red Cross denounces allegation of so called 'University of Jaffna Teachers Group for Human Rights' as 'absurd'

Mr. Pete Switzer, the Resident Representative of ICRC in Jaffna has denounced as "absurd" the report in the Sri Lanka State controlled Observer that the reliability of the ICRC had become doubtful and that the LTTE had infiltrated into it.

The Observer report carried the allegation of the so called 'University of Jaffna Teachers Group for Human Rights' that: "The reliability of the ICRC has become something to be doubted and the LTTE too had infiltrated into it. Therefore we have to look at the ICRC from a different angle. All the expectations and reliance placed on it have now become untenable as it had not acted as a straightforward intermediary with regard to the entanglement between the Sri Lanka government and the LTTE."

Mr. Pete Switzer described the allegation of the so called 'University of Jaffna Teachers Group for Human Rights' as "complete nonsense".

This latest instance of the efforts of the so called 'University of Jaffna Teachers Group for Human Rights' and the wide publicity given to its pronouncements in Sri Lanka's state controlled press suggests that the 'University of Jaffna Teachers Group for Human Rights' is a quisling body which is being used by the Sri Lanka government to undermine the Tamil struggle for self determination.

In the same way as the Sri Lanka government has used Tamil quislings on the ground as intelligence gatherers and as a para

Ana Pararajasingham
reports from Sydney

Australasian Tamils call for arms embargo

Representatives of the Australasian Federation of Tamils met with Mr. Andrew Peacock, the Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs at Canberra on 6 September, having met Australian Foreign Affairs Departmental officials earlier.

The Tamil delegation urged that Australia recognise the Tamil's right to self determination. They urged that Australia should take stronger measures to persuade Sri Lanka to talk directly with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. Such measures could include the use of diplomatic and economic sanctions, imposition of an arms embargo and direct humanitarian assistance to the beleaguered Tamil nation. The delegation suggested that Australia should invite representatives of the LTTE and hear their views in respect of a negotiated political settlement.

Thilagar-Thondaman meeting

continued from front page

He said: "I am in a very difficult situation. I cannot take sides. If I ask the government to settle it, the government will feel I want them to hand over a part of the country to the Tamils, and if I request the LTTE to stop the fighting and accept some sort of devolution, the Tamils will say that this fellow is asking us to stop when we are about to win what we want. What can I do?"

'Only LTTE & Govt can deliver the goods'

In a later interview reported in the Sinhala owned Sri Lanka Sunday Times on 5 September, Mr. Thondaman referring to a meeting with Tamil expatriates in London said: 'I expressed my opinion that the only parties concerned in finding a solution to the North-East problem were the Govern-

Quisling at UN Sub-Commission

Quisling DPLF (ex PLOTE) frontman, Dharmalingam Sithadhan surfaced in Geneva in August to canvas support for the Sri Lanka government amongst delegates at the UN Sub Commission sessions. The state controlled Sri Lanka Sunday Observer dutifully gave wide publicity to his 'efforts' in Geneva. Some NGO circles in Geneva were openly laughing at the Sunday Observer report of 22 August that Quisling Sithadhan, had 'addressed the UN Sub Commission'. To their knowledge, he had done nothing of the kind. His comment as reported by fellow ex PLOTE man, now turned journalist Taraki, in the Sinhala owned press was revealing. Said he: "...the Tigers rarely miss any forum where they can lobby their cause through propaganda and argument. The Sri Lanka diplomatic corps is in no position to match their work in terms of propaganda output and organising." The message was clear: 'So, send me again to Geneva to do the needful'!

military support force for the Sri Lanka army, it appears that the Sri Lanka government has also mobilised disgruntled sections of the so called Tamil intelligentsia as a 'Human Rights' support force for its diplomatic offensive against the Tamil struggle. The Group seeks to give authenticity to its allegations by passing off as the 'University of Jaffna Teachers Group for Human Rights' - a label which is patently false. A few months ago, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Jaffna stated in no uncertain terms that no such 'Group for Human Rights' exists in the University. To seek anonymity is one thing - to attempt to give legitimacy to its pronouncements by using a false and misleading pseudonym is quite another. People, they say, prevaricate when they have something to cover up. What does the so called 'University of Jaffna Teachers Group for Human Rights' seek to cover up - its connections with the Sri Lanka intelligence services?

A VIEW FROM THE ENEMY'S CAMP

"With the national political parties continuing to grope in the dark on how to approach the ethnic issue, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam once again seized the opportunity to confound their adversaries by calling for a negotiated political settlement.... The Government itself has been at sixes and sevens in the recent past in coming to grips with the issue, not only because it has failed to arrive at a consensus or a package of devolution to end the conflict but also due to the string of military set backs it has suffered with very little, if any, success to show in return... The ongoing war with little headway being made is not only bleeding the human resources of the country but also the economy which could only portend additional problems in the months to come..." - Political Correspondent of the Sinhala controlled Sri Lanka Sunday Times, 5 September 1993

Democracy continues - in Sri Lankan style

"In a recent Supreme Court judgment in a fundamental rights case, the Court while upholding the petitioner's complaint that she had been unlawfully arrested and detained at the Seeduwa Police Station on a false charge of theft criticised the police for the 'high incidence of unjustifiable arrest and detention of persons' at police stations. The Court observed that despite several judgments reprimanding the police 'over and over again, the incidence of unjustifiable arrests and detentions continue at police stations' and it was time that the Inspector General of Police took steps to arrest this trend." - Reported in the Sinhala owned Sri Lanka Sunday Island, 5 September 1993

"Although President D.B.Wijetunge came from the upcountry, he had been raising his hands for the last 16 years in support of the murderous UNP regime... People like that could not be trusted" - SLFP Chief Minister of Western Province, Ms.Chandrika Kumaranatunge reported in Sri Lanka state controlled Sunday Observer, 5 September 1993

"...I was ripped of my civic rights..The UNP tried all tricks to oust me .. J.R. was afraid of me. Premadasa tried his best to do the same.. I am not scared of any threats on my life. In fact attempts were made on my life on three occasions..." Mrs. Srimavo Bandaranaike, Leader of the Sinhala Opposition SLFP at Public Meeting near Kandy on Friday, 3 September 1993.

ment on the one side, and the LTTE on the other... I believe that no other group can deliver the goods. After all what have they all done so far?... In these matters I am speaking as the President of the CWC. I am speaking also as a Tamil"

Book Release

INDICTMENT AGAINST SRI LANKA

The gross, systematic and continuing violations of the rights of the Tamil people, by the Sri Lankan government and its agencies, have been well documented by innumerable reports of human rights organisations and independent observers of the Sri Lankan scene.

The Legal and Human Rights Division of the International Secretariat of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam has brought together extracts from some of these reports in a publication entitled "Indictment against Sri Lanka". The book is priced at £10 (inclusive of postage), and is available for purchase by mail order from IFT, 17, Birchview Close, Yateley, Camberley, Surrey GU17 7DL

This 126 page book is an invaluable addition to the armoury of all human rights activists engaged in furthering the Tamil cause - a cause which was described by one such activist in 1984 as being 'the very essence of the cause of human rights and justice'.

வீர வணக்கம்



கடற் கரும்புலி

மேஜூர் புவீந்திரன் / புகழுரசன்

பருத்தித்துறைக் கடலில் எதிரியின் பிரங்கிப் படகைப் பிளந்து
புதுவரலாறு எழுதிய கடற் கரும்புலிகள் இவர்கள்

நிலத்திலும் வெல்வோம், நீரிலும் வெல்வோம்
நீவரன் சூரியிலும் வெல்வோம்.
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யரிப்புலி கரும்புலி அறிவாய்.
யிஸத்திடு, மன்னன சிட்டுத் தடு
விளக்கி விஸலையே அழிவாய்.

பருத்திக் குறையானின் தினமீனில் திரும்பி
பாடுக, பாடு ஆடா தமிழா!
திருத்தெரியாமலோ.. வெடித்தெய் புனிகளை
உலகெல்லாம் கூட்டு வாழ்ந்தூரா தமிழா!
கருத்தரிக் கூட்ட தாய்கூத் தூட்ட
காந்தனின் விழுந்து வளையலா தமிழா!
யிரித்தி முடிய வீருபூ வள்ளத்
யிஸத்து துவைவனைப் போற்றா தமிழா!

கன்னின் மனிகளோ கரும்புலி வீரரோ!
காளியமான நம் தோழரோ!
உண்ணும் போதும் உங்களை நினைப்போம்
உறங்கும் போதிலும் மறவோம்.
கன்னின் வழியும் நிராக புதைப்போம்
கரும்புலி யாரிய நடபோம்,
கன்னினின் நிங்கள் வெடித்த அநிருவகள்
வெஸ்தும் வரையினித் தொடரும்.

வாடர் பகவா! வந்துபார் எங்கே
வாசலியுள்ளக்கும் புதைகுறி அறிவாய்
ஏடர் பகவா! புனிகளை எதிர்ந்தும்
எங்கி எங்கூர இறைநிற் தெய்க?
போடா! உள்குமிர பிச்சைன் நந்தோம்
புனிகளை வெற்றிட வந்த
“போரா” எங்கே? கடற்புலி ஆடு
யிரத்தில் ஏழ்ந்து அங்கே,



தமிழீம்
விடுதலைப் புலிகள்



“புலிகளின் தாகம்
தமிழீமத் தாயகம்”

செல்வி செல்வி மரணத்தை ஓட்டி தமிழ் மாணவர் கனம்பு நடாத்திய



மொளி உரவுலம்

★ ஜேர்மன் பொலிசார் தீர்பாராடு மக்கள் கூட்டம்

★ மூலாயிரத்தின்கும் ஏற்றுமொளி கூந்து விளைவிடார்



சென்ற சனிக்கிழமை 18-9-93 ஜேர்மன் நாட்டில் லீசிச் நகரத்தில், தமிழ் மாணவர் அமைப்பினர் செல்வி கல்தூ மர்மான முறையில் கொலை செய்யப் பட்டதை முன்னிட்டு ஒரு மொளி ஊர் வலத்தை ஒழுங்கு செய்திருந்தனர்.

லீசிச் நகரத்திலுள்ள செல்வி கல்தூ விள்ளிடல் ஆரம்பமான அந்த ஊர் வலம், தேவாலயத்தை வந்து பின் சேமக்காலையைச் சென்றதைந்தது. ஊர்வலம் அமைதியாகவும் ஒழுங்காக வும் நடைபெறுவதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டை சீருடை அணிந்த தமிழ் மாணவர் அமைப்பின் அங்கத்தினர் செய்திருந்தனர்.

தமிழரின் கண்ணியத்தைப் பறைசாற்றும் வகையில் ஒழுங்கு கடைப்பிடிக்கப்பட வேண்டும், கோசங்கள் தவிர்க்கப்பட்டு மொளனம் முழுமையாகக் கடைப்பிடிக்க வேண்டும்' என மாணவர் அமைப்பின்



தலைவர் வேண்டுகோள் விடுத்து ஊர் வலத்தை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தார். செல்வி வி. கல்தூவின் மிகப் பெரிய அளவிலான உருவப்படத்திற்கு தாய், தந்தையர்

மாலையிட அந்த உருவப்படத்தை மாணவர் அமைப்பின் உறுப்பினர்கள் தாங்கிச் சென்றனர்.

தமிழ் விடுதலைப் புலிகள் ஜேர்மன் கிளை, பெண்மார்க் கிளை, கலை பண் பாட்டுக் கழகம், உலகத் தமிழர் தீயக் கம், தமிழ் மாணவர் அமைப்பு ஆகியன உட்பட ஐம்பதுக்கும் மேற்பட்ட அமைப்புக்கள் மலர் வளையங்களை தாங்கிச் செல்வலத்தில் கலந்துகொண்டன. தமிழாலய மாணவ மாணவிகள் சீருடையோடு ஊர்வலத்தில் பங்கேற்றனர். பல கழகங்கள் சூலோக அட்டைகளைத் தாங்கி வந்தன. "மனித நேயம் வளர்க்கப்படவேண்டும்", "பொலிசாரின் அலட்சிய மனப்பான்மை நீக்கப்பட வேண்டும்" ஆகிய சூலோகங்கள் அடங்கிய சூலோக அட்டைகள் ஊர்வலத்தில் தாங்கிச் செல்லப்பட்டன.

கல்தூ படித்த பாடசாலையூடாக தேவாலயம் சென்றதைந்த மக்கள் அங்கு நடந்த பிரார்த்தனையில் கலந்துகொண்டனர்.

தொப்ரச்சி 14ம் பக்கம்

செல்வி செல்வி மரணம்

தமிழ் மக்களுக்கோர் செர்சரிக்கை

ஜேர்மனியில் வாழ்ந்துவரும் வெளி நாட்டவர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு உள்ளதா? அவர்களது வாழ்க்கை நிரந்தரமானதா?



கேள்வி கிட்டு அவர்களின் அஞ்சலி நிகழ்ச்சியின்போது செல்வி. கல்தூ

எதிர்காலம் எப்படி அமையும்? என்ற கேள்விகள் அவர்களது மனங்களில் எழுந்தவண்ணமே உள்ளன.

காரணம், ஜேர்மனியில் நடைபெற்றுவரும் வெளிநாட்டவர்களுக்கு எதிரான வன்செயல்கள், கொலைகள், தாக்குதல் கள், உடைமைகள் அழிப்புக்கள்தான்.

ஜேர்மன் அரசாங்கம், வெளிநாட்டவர்களுக்கு எதிரான வன்செயல்கள் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டு வருவதனால் வெளிநாடுகளில் ஜேர்மனியின் மதிப்புக்கு

றைந்து வருவதை அவதானித்தது. இதனால் வெளிநாட்டவர்களுக்கு எதிரான கொள்கையுடைய தீவிர வலது சாரிக் கட்சிகள், தீயக்கங்களைத் தடை செய்து வருகின்றது. இதன் காரணமாக இவைகள் தீரக்கியமான முறைகளில் செயற்பட்டு வர முற்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்தச் செயற்பாடுகளில் ஒன்றாக வெளிநாட்டு சீறுமிகள் கடத்தப்பட்டு கற்பிக்கப்பட்டு கொலை செய்யப்படுவதும் இருக்கலாம் என்று சந்தேகிக்க இடமுண்டு.

ஆரம்பத்தில் ஜேர்மன் பணக்காரர்கள், தொழில்திபர்களின் பிள்ளைகளைக் கடத்தி பணக்கோரிக்கை விட்டு பணம்

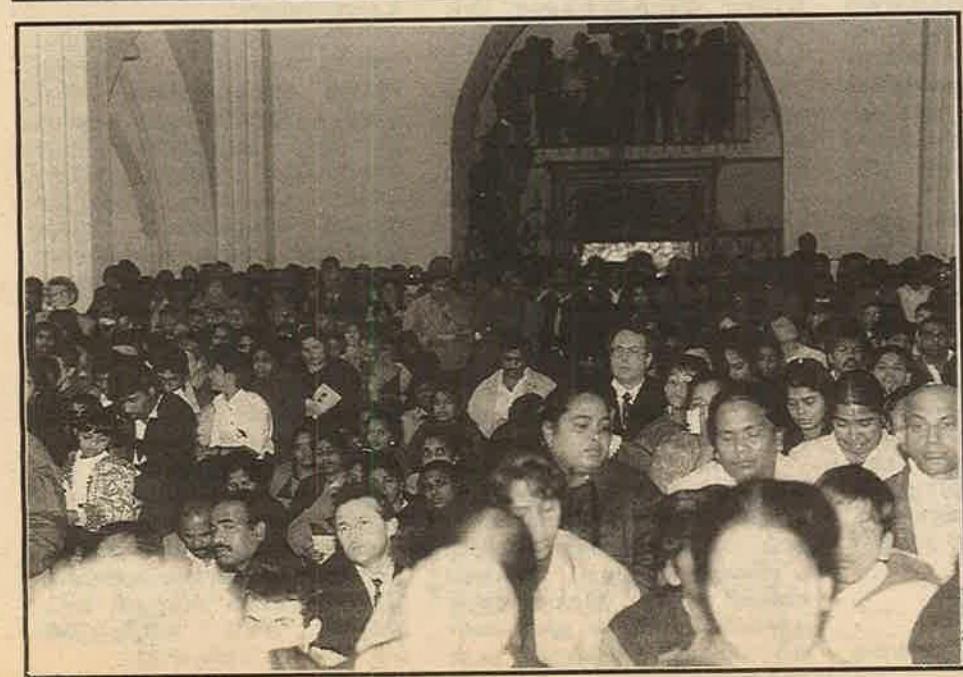
தொப்ரச்சி 15ம் பக்கம்



1991 இல் நடைபெற்ற விடுதலைமாலை நிகழ்ச்சியில் விடுதலை வர்ங்கா

திலீபனின் முதலாம் ஆண்டு

திலீபனின் தீரண்டாம் ஆண்டு
நினைவு அஞ்சலியின் போது



தியாகி வெள்ளுத்துறையர்கள்!

"போர்த்துக்கேயர், ஓல்லாந்தர், ஆங்கிலேயர், சிங்களவர், இந்தியர் படையணர் இப்படியாக எமது ஆக்கிரமிப்பாளர்களின் பிழில் இருந்து வரும் இந்தக் கோட்டையில் என்று புலிக்கூடாடு பறக்கிணறுதோ அன்றுதான் எமது சுதந்திர விழவின் ஆர்ம்பம்" என்ற அளிப்பின் பின் பிரகடனம் இன்று நிதர்சனமாகிவிட்டது.

தியாகி வெள்ளுத்துறையர்கள் அவன் உண்ணாவிரதம் இருந்து உயிர் நீத்த அதே திகதியில் -முன்று ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பின்னால் (26. 09. 1990) தமிழ்மக்கள் தங்கள் வழிபாட்டுக்காகச் சென்று வருகின்றனர்.

யாழ் கோட்டையிலிருந்து ஆதிக்க வெறியர் விரட்டியாக கப்பட்டின் இன்று கோட்டை முனியப்பர் ஆலயத்திற்கு தமிழ்மக்கள் தங்கள் வழிபாட்டுக்காகச் சென்று வருகின்றனர்.



தியாகி வெள்ளுத்துறையர்கள் அவன் உண்ணாவிரதம் இன்று கோட்டை முனியப்பர் ஆலயத்திற்கு தமிழ்மக்கள் தங்கள் வழிபாட்டுக்காகச் சென்று வருகின்றனர்.

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