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The Fonseka episode is given more publicity in some countries in America and Europe even more than in Sri Lanka. This attempt has been beefed by the foreign elements of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna and the United National Party to which the new Tamil Diaspora gives unstinted support.

It is reported that at a protest rally in New York the State Media came in for severe criticism. Many questions have been raised as to the legality and morality of these statements

Is there any point in degrading his family or pinpointing the case against Sarath Fonseka, when there is enough and more reason in the incident itself. It is worthwhile to look in to similar incidents in our neighboring countries.

As soon as he announced his candidature for the Presidency an Australian organization showed him how unwise a decision it was. Mr. Ranjith Soysa of the SPUR organization in Melbourne collected many Sri Lankan Organizations round

The Defence Secretary issued orders to the Criminal Investigation Department to summon mv son-in-law (Dhanuna Tilakaratna) and question him But the officers

refused to do so saying "it is better for us to go home shedding our uniforms This false statement of

Mr. Fonseka unexpectedly boomeranged on him. It was not possible



Senior Journalist S Piyasena

to do any electioneering on January 25th. But there was no obstruction for government officers to comment on any statement connected to them.

The CID Officers in turn gave the true facts presenting a fax message sent by Dhanuna Thilakaratna. The Director of the CID stated that Dhanuna Thilakaratna had been summoned to get details on

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the world to indicate this point of view and published it in the national newspapers in Sri Lanka.

The main reason was the report on this in the world wide web of the Tamil Diaspora with its banner headline Dog eat dog meat. Why did Mr. Fonseka who spoke in glowing terms about the President and Mr. Gotabhaya Rajapakshe at the end of the war in May, decide to contest the Presidency.

complaints they had received regarding him. But he requested time till the end of the election campaign of his father-in-law. The CID informed him that fresh date would be informs to him. Mr. Fonseka would probably have lost a considerable number of votes at the last moment on this account. Let us compare the political stand of Mr. Fonseka with other regional leaders

Sulfikar Ali Bhutto was a very powerful democratic leader in Pakistan. He had confrontations with mili-



It is reasonable to infer that this may have been the result of a conspiracy. Was it manipulated by the JVP and UNP or in the alternative by Western forces attempting for decades to establish them-selves in the Indian Ocean Region? Or it may a joint effort by all these parties

Anyway it was very easy to compute figures to sway a person, which was exactly what happened to get the consent of the common candidate. The argument was very simple. In the 2005 election Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksha's majority was less than 200.000 votes. That was with the backing of the JVP as well. Therefore in addition to the foreign money coming in for the election, if the JVP & UNP gave full support, it would be a walkover to defeat Mahinda Rajapaksha. The arithmetic was very simple. But there were sever al factors that Mr. Fonseka could not decipher. The first being that a large number of the members United National Party & Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna had jointed the camp of Mahinda Rajapaksha. The second was underestimating the immense popularity Mahinda Rajapaksha had gained by winning the war fighting all odds.

From the beginning of the election campaign, Mr. Fonseka behaved like an Army dictator. Every word he used was powered with emotion. Rascal, Mongoose, those sucking bones, were some of his expressions. Forgetting that he was address-ing a democratic election meeting, he also said he would send all opponents to jail together with their bedding prior to the 27th of January. Some lies he uttered boomeranged on him. Here is just one example.

The last day for election meeting was January 24th.. At two well attended rallies in Galle & Panchikawatta in Colombo Fonseka verv arrogantly made the following statement.

tary leaders to establish democracy in Pakistan. On account of the stubbornness of Yahiva Khan, Pakistan was divided into two and a new state Bangladesh came into being in 1971 At that time Bhutto was able to force Yahiya Khan to resign,

reauestina the establishment of democracy. After a considerable

period Bhutto the democratic leader of Pakistan appointed Zia-UI-Haq as Army Commander. A per son who had tasted power for a long time from 1950 had still not lost his greed for power. To gain power Zia-UI-Haq removed the political leader who made him the Army Commander and brought against him a charge of murder in court. The whole world requested Zia-UI-Haq to pardon Bhutto but refusing this request he sent him to the gallows while Pakistan in entirety wept with sorrow

It is noteworthy to mention here that when the news of his execution was announced the Pakistan cricket team which was at that time touring Sri Lanka observed a two -minute silence.

For sixty two years commencing from 1948 democratic governments existed in both Pakistan and Bangladesh for short periods. Sheikh Mujabin Rahaman who gained independence for Bangladesh and won the epithet - (father of the Nation) was assassinated by Army conspirators together with his entire family on 14th August 1975.

People who hold democratic views in western countries believe that the worst democratic government is better than the best army government

To understand the situation in Sri Lanka today if the 2010 election results were different one has only to examine the statements that Sarath Fonseka made during the election campaign.

Is it necessary to keep on hammering Sarath Fonseka when there are several cases in court against him?

It must be understood that repeating in detail the bomb incident and the Tamil pregnant woman and the cook connected to it may undoubtedly gain sympathy for him, which is very necessary for him.



සුතාෂිතයෙන්

සමඟින දුදන සත වනු බඳිනු නොයෙදෙන කරුනුමය සුදනන් හට පවර ගිනි ගෙන දිලි අඟුරු ගත් කල දවය් කර නිවි තැන රැගත හොත් කලු වේය නොවිතර

ගැදි පැදිය: දදන සත සමඟින

සහ වනු වෙර බඳිනු පචර සුදනන් හට නොයෙදෙන කරුනුමය ගිනි ගෙන දිලි අඟුරු ගත් කල කර දවය් නිවි තැන රැගත හොත් කර නොවිතර කලු වේය

අදහස: අසත්පුරුශයන් සමඟ යහලු වීමත් අමනාපවීමත් උතුම් වු සත්පුරුශයන්ට නොගැලපෙන (නුසුදුසු) කරුනු කාරනා වේ. (එය හරියට) ගිනි ගෙන දිලිසෙන අඟුරු ඇල්ලු විට අත දැවීමත්, නිවුනු පසු ඒවා අතට ගත්තොත් අත බොහෝසේ කලු වීමත්

පැහැදුම: කෙනකු දුටු පමනින් ඔහු සත්පුරුශයෙක් ද නොහොත් අසත්පුරුශයෙක් දැය් දැන ගැනීම ඉතා දුශ්කරය. ගුත්තිල පඬතුමාට නම් ඒ දැනුම තිබ් බව -"බලමින් ලකුනු ගත

"දුදන ගුන දැන ඔහු සිත" යන අඩගීයෙන් පෙනේ. අපට නම් එය කල හැක්කේ ටික කලක් ඔහු ඇසුරු කල පසුය. ඔහු අසත්පුරුශයෙකු හෙවත් දුශ්ටයකු බව දැන ගත් පසු ඔහු අතේ දුරින් තබා ගැනීමය, නුවනට හුරු.

ඔහට ඊද්දවන්නට යෑම - ඔහ කොන් කිරීම හොඳ නැත. දශ්ටයා අනතරුවත්ය (අනතුරු දියකය). තමන්ගේ කට ද රැක ගත යුතුය. ඔහුගේ නුගුන අන් අය සමඟ කීමද ඇඟට ගුන නැත.

අසන්පුරුශයකු ලං කර ගැනීම ඇවිලෙමින් තිබෙන ගිනි අඟුරු (අතින්) අල්ලා අත පුලුස්සා ගැනීමක් වැනිය. ඔහු අමනාප කර ගැනීම නිවි අඟුරු (අතින්) අල්ලා අතේ අලු ගා ගැනීමක් - අත කලු කර ගැනීමක් වැනිය.

ඇත්තේ හැටියට නම්, අසත්පුරුශයකු මිතුරු කර ගැනීමට වඩා ඔහු සතුරු කර ගැනීම අනතුරුවත්ය. හොඳ සිහි කල්පනාවෙන් සිටින විට අසත්පුරුශයාගේ ලනු නොකා සිටිය හැකිය. ඔහු අමනාප වුව හොත් සමහරවිට ඔහු අවවන උතුළුවලට අසුවීමට ඉඩ තිබේ. උතුල් අටවන්නා එය කරන්නේ ඕස්ටේලියාවේ වේග කැමරා (වැස ස්පැරී) අටවන විදියට නොවේ. මේ හරියේ වේග කැමරා අටවා ඇති බව දැන්වෙන ඇන්වීම් පුවරු ඔබ ඇක ඇත

අමනාප වු දුශ්ටයා විසකුරු සර්පයෙකුට ද වඩා අනතුරුවත්ය. ඔහු මාපියන්ගෙන් සහ අඹුදරුවන්ගෙන් උවද පලි ගනු ඇත.

මේ උපමාව එතරම් සුදුසු එකක් සේ සැලකිය නොහැකිය. අසත්පුරුශයකු අමනාප කර ගැනීම, නිව්නු ගිනි අඟුරු ඇල්ලීමකට උපමා කල හැකි ද ? අත සෝද ගත් විට අලු සේදේ.

විසිතුර: සහ වනු - මිතුරු වීමය්. සහකරු /සහකාරි යන පද වල ඇත්තේ මේ තේරුම විය යුතුය. මේ වචනය සාමානඝ වියහරට හුරු නැත.

පවර සුදනන් - උතුම් උතුමන්ය. පවර වැදගැම්මකට නැති සේ පෙනේ. පැදි ලිවීමේ දී මෙබඳු වැරදි ගනන් නොගැනේ

කර - අතය්, කරින් ගසා සක්වා වෙන්කල ජවිනී නිළසනි.

නොවිතර - බොහෝ සේ ය. බොහෝසේ අලු ගැවෙන්නේ නැත.

සන්නස

වෙළඳ දැන්වීම් සඳහා විමසන්න 03 8707 4604 හෝ 0402 025 516 email ads.sannasa@gmail.com

