

TAMIL GUARDIAN

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LTTE TRYING TO COVER ITS TRACKS

By Secma Guha (The Times of India News Service)
New Delhi, May 28:

The alleged meeting, since denied between the former Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and emissaries of the Liberation Tigers sometime in March this year, has convinced many people that the LTTE cannot be involved in the assassination of the Congress leader. However, those familiar with the workings of the group and have followed its operations in Sri Lanka are not convinced by this argument.

Indeed the LTTE would do precisely this to cover its tracks. Its persistent denial of involvement is also nothing new. On July 13, 1989, when Mr Appapillai Amirthalingham, leader of the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), was killed in Colombo by an LTTE hit squad, the group immediately denied any complicity. In fact it spread the word around that the Indian government, through its external intelligence wing - RAW, was responsible for the shoot-out. Ironically, the Sri Lankan government, including the then defence minister, Mr Ranjan Wijeratne, himself to be a victim of the Tigers, stoutly defended the Tamil group.

Indeed it was many months later that the LTTE finally admitted to have killed Mr Amirthalingham. The LTTE ideologue, Mr Anton Balasingham, spent over an hour trying to justify the killing, during a meeting with this correspondent in Jaffna. His point was that, though Mr Amirthalingham has lost all political credibility, in the changed circumstances in north eastern Sri Lanka, where gun culture had become the order of the day, he was nevertheless to be eliminated for his past sins. This included support for the Indo-Sri Lanka accord, which the LTTE itself had initially welcomed, though it went back on its commitment soon enough. In fact, in the first public meeting addressed by the elusive LTTE supremo, Mr Pirabhakaran, after returning from his visit to New Delhi, he clearly expressed his unhappiness over the agreement.

Mr Amirthalingham was killed at a time when the TULF, which had never publicly spoken out against the LTTE, but had been targeted by the group for its support to the accord and its softness towards Mr Rajiv Gandhi and India, was in the process of mending fences with the Tigers. The former Jaffna M.P, V. Yogeswaran, who had always kept his links with the LTTE, had for the last three months before the incident, been in contact with the Tigers. He was responsible for arranging the meeting with Mr Amirthalingham in Colombo. Preliminary talks with the LTTE's emissaries were over, and Mr Yogeswaran was now involving the TULF leader in the meeting, after the initial discussions had broken the ice.

The three assassins who arrived at the Colombo residence shared by both senior leaders Mr Amirthalingham and Mr

Yogeswaran, were armed to the teeth. However despite the security posted in the entrance to the building, Mr Yogeswaran had requested them not to check the Tiger's emissaries as a goodwill gesture. They had after all come for talks on reconciliation. Mr Amirthalingham and Mr Yogeswaran were shot dead in the former's drawing room, after concluding what Mrs Amirthalingham later described as a 'cordial discussion'. Unfortunately for the LTTE, two of the assailants were shot by Mr Amirthalingham's security guards. When the police later traced them as members of the group, the LTTE leaders then ensconced in a five-star hotel in Colombo, said that the killers had long since severed their links with the Tigers. However in Jaffna the same persons were being honoured as martyrs by the LTTE. Their photographs were put up in the LTTE offices in the North and East.

The shooting down of the two TULF members gives a clue to the way the LTTE operates. Neither Amirthalingham nor Mr Yogeswaran were in a position to challenge the LTTE. In fact during the IPKF's stint in Sri Lanka the TULF members had actively focused on the human rights violation by the Indian Army. Yet because Mr Amirthalingham kept in touch with the Indian high commission in Colombo, the Tigers feared that he may at some point be used by New Delhi to work against them. He was a 'traitor to the Tamil cause' according to Mr Balasingham and so deserved to die.

The Tigers had much more cause to hate Mr Rajiv Gandhi. He was not only responsible for the Indo Sri Lanka accord, but has also ordered the Indian army to move against the LTTE. The LTTE made no bones about their hostility towards Mr Gandhi. They hated him. Mr Pirabhakaran took his actions as a personal affront. He claimed that he was virtually under house arrest when he was flown to New Delhi, just before the accord was signed. Indian journalists who visited Jaffna after the 1989 elections were constantly bombarded with questions about the possibility of the Congress coming back to power by the LTTE.

Indian journalists were amazed to find that the LTTE and a vast majority of people in the North and East seemed to feel that if Mr Rajiv Gandhi came back to power he would once again take keen interest in Sri Lankan affairs. The LTTE always felt that no leader worth his salt would take the humiliation of the IPKF being sent off unceremoniously from Sri Lanka, without hitting back. Indians who tried to explain that for an Indian Prime Minister beset with innumerable problems at home, such considerations would not cut ice, were not taken seriously. The LTTE had a somewhat misplaced sense of its own importance for the ruling party in Delhi. Judging by the militant yardstick, the LTTE believed that Mr Gandhi, whatever his public posture on events in Sri Lanka would try to ensure that the Tigers were eliminated. Like Mr Amirthalingham, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, could have been

killed for his past anti LTTE posture and fear that in future he could further harm the Tigers and foist another group like the EPRLF on the Tamils. The dismissal of the friendly DMK government headed by Mr Karunanidhi would be another sore point with the LTTE. Mr Rajiv Gandhi and his party had repeatedly pointed out in Parliament and outside, that Mr Karunanidhi was allowing the Tamil Terrorists full control of coastal Tamil Nadu. The LTTE felt that it was basically because of Mr Rajiv Gandhi that the Prime Minister, Mr Chandra Shekhar, had dismissed the 'friendly government of Mr Karunanidhi'.

However all these 'sins' fade in comparison to the LTTE's anger against Mr Gandhi for promoting and presenting the North and East to the EPRLF. This is something for which Mr Prabhakaran can never forgive Mr Gandhi. The danger posed to the LTTE by another armed Tamil group, with the full backing of India, remained a real threat if Mr Gandhi came back to power. This would be an important consideration for the LTTE, which believes in eliminating every potential threat however remote it may appear to outsiders.

MYSTERY OVER TIGER'S ROLE CONTINUES

By Seema Guha (The Times of India News Service)
New Delhi, May 29

One of the arguments being offered against Liberation Tiger's involvement in the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, is the fact that the group had in the past always acknowledged its deeds.

This line of thinking has it that LTTE would have publicly acknowledged responsibility for this assassination to enhance its prestige and establish its claims as one of the most powerful terrorist groups in the world. The LTTE had even acknowledged its responsibility in the Amirthalingam case. However today the Tigers, who have already been established as a powerful group, no longer need publicity to prove their capabilities. Unlike in the past, the Tigers do not generate the kind of support and enthusiasm which they had among the large population of expatriate Tamils in Europe, the US and Canada. After the Tiger supremo, Mr V Prabhakaran, rejected the overtures of the Sri Lankan president, Mr R Premadasa, to establish goodwill, Western nations once sympathetic to the Tigers, are now distinctly cool. Expatriate Tamils who had donated lavishly to the LTTE coffers are worried about the viciousness of the Tigers who have killed more Tamils in the north and east than the Sri Lankan army. This is why the group has not acknowledged the killing of the former Sri Lankan defence minister, Mr Ranjan Wijeratne. In the

early days, the LTTE would have made much of its ability to eliminate one of the most heavily guarded Sinhala political

figures in the heart of the capital city. However due to its external compulsions the LTTE chose to keep quiet about it. If the Tigers are involved in Mr Gandhi's assassination, the group is unlikely to admit it in public. Mr Prabhakaran and his men fully well know that once they make the mistake of acknowledging their hand in Mr Gandhi's killing they will lose the sympathy of the people of India forever. Even a future opposition government in New Delhi will have no sympathy for the Tigers and will be unwilling to have any dealing with the group.

Reports from Madras about the involvement of non LTTE Tamil groups cannot be taken seriously. Other groups - whether it is Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), or the Eelam Peoples Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), or Peoples Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE), Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS) - do not have the ability to plan and execute such a high powered operation. None of them have suicide squads or the fanatical zeal which characterise the LTTE.

Moreover, the rival militant organisations have been weakened by the Tigers. The EPRLF chief, Mr K Pathmanabha and the entire top leadership of the party was wiped out by the LTTE in June last year in Madras. The up and coming EPRLF member of parliament Mr Sam Thambimuttu, and his wife, Mrs Kala Thambimuttu, were shot dead by a tiger hit squad in the heart of Colombo.

Similarly, most of the other groups are scattered and demoralised and live under heavy Sri Lankan security if they are in Colombo or are in hiding if they are in the north and east. The PLOTE leader, Mr Uma Maheswaran was murdered mysteriously in Colombo. Nobody knows who killed him. The present leadership of the group under Sithadthan is well disposed towards India. In fact except the EROS, who maintain close links with the Tigers, all the other former militants have no grouse with India, the Congress. In fact these groups were looking forward to Mr Gandhi's return to power with the fond hope that he would back them against the LTTE.

JAYALALITHA VOWS TO END TIGER MENACE

Chief Minister-designate of Tamil Nadu Ms. Jayalalitha who has vowed to inflict 'a severe crackdown on LTTE' is confident of ending the Tigers' menace which was 'allowed to grow' in the State by the erstwhile DMK Government.

The 43 year old Ms. Jayalalitha who will be sworn in as the Chief Minister here on Monday said, in an interview to the All India Radio which was broadcast this morning, the people of Tamil Nadu are strongly against the spread of 'gun culture'.

Explaining her views, the Chief Minister-designate said that supporting the Sri Lankan Tamils' plight for their rights was an important thing. But it was different thing to be 'blind' to them when they commit atrocities on this country's soil.

Blaming the DMK Government as a party to the militants committing atrocities here. She said her Government would take all steps to control the Tigers' sway that had led to the serious law and order situation in the state leading to the gruesome assassination of Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

The LTTE had infiltrated deeply into the State and they had set up a wide communication network. During the Governor's rule people believed that the law and order situation would improve. But with the gruesome assassination of Mr Gandhi these hopes were shattered only reinforcing the belief that the LTTE's presence and involvement in the state were deep rooted.

Ms. Jayalalitha said the matter was different in the case of Sri Lankan Tamils and other militants who really sought refugee in the state. Those militants other than LTTE have not indulged in anti-national activities and that there had been no problem to the State or to the people because of them, she stated. 'We shall extend sympathy to them'. and deal with them in a kindly manner and also help them in their rehabilitation.

(Courtesy 'Hindustan Times', June 23rd)

WHAT RAJIV HAD SAID ON LTTE

New Delhi, May 30th 'It must be the LTTE.....They are a bunch of treacherous fellows.' This is how the slain Indian leader, Rajiv Gandhi, viewed the assassination of the Sri Lankan minister, Ranjan Wijeratne, in the course of an intimate conversation, which took place here on March 9 this year, according to reliable sources who were present on the occasion.

These observations assume considerable significance in the wake of the controversy over the question whether Rajiv Gandhi had, in fact, received an emissary from the LTTE a few days earlier. The former Indian prime minister reportedly met the LTTE's representative, Kasi Ananthan, here on March 5, three days after Wijeratne was killed in a car bomb explosion in Colombo.

At his disputed meeting with the LTTE's emissary, Rajiv Gandhi reportedly said, on a warm note, that the LTTE leader, Velupillai Pirabakaran, should 'continue the struggle' against the Sri Lankan state. Congress I has categorically denied that its slain president had at all met the LTTE's representative on March 5.

The crucial conversation, in which Rajiv Gandhi expressed his clear views on the LTTE's possible involvement in the killing of Ranjan Wijeratne took place here on March 9, shortly after the release of the former Indian diplomat, Dr Karan Singh's books, 'Brief sojourn' and 'Towards a global society' Rajiv Gandhi released the books.

Apparently the timing of the assassinated leader's remarks against the LTTE is of much significance, as the former prime minister spoke his mind in no uncertain terms, four days after he met reportedly Pirabakaran's messenger.

Therefore even if Rajiv Gandhi had in fact met the LTTE's representative, The slain leader who had signed the controversial Indo-Lanka accord in 1987, was clearly not impressed by the Sri Lankan Tamil militant organisation's most recent overtures towards him, highly placed sources say.

On the other hand, seasoned observers of the Indo-Lankan scene are of the view that Rajiv Gandhi's observations against the LTTE should also be viewed in the light of his earlier position on the LTTE's role and relevance in Sri Lanka.

Even as a leader of the opposition, Rajiv Gandhi had taken a line that he could not support the idea of a separate Tamil state of 'Eelam', which the LTTE seeks to carve out of Sri Lanka. Rajiv Gandhi was also opposed to the LTTE plea that it should be recognised as the sole representative of the Sri Lankan Tamils. He was of the view that the LTTE should lay down arms and seek to emerge as the Sri Lankan Tamil's accredited representative in a fairly supervised free election.

(Courtesy Indian Express)

SALUTATIONS, NABHA !

It was about one year ago, in June 1990, Comrade Pathmanabha, the Leader and Mentor of Eelam Peoples' Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) was cowardly and dastardly killed along with 13 other comrades by the execution gang of the fascist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), in Madras, India. This was a treacherous act - a continuation of naked terrorism by LTTE with all the hallmarks of mafia.

What the LTTE did was not only to cut short the lives of those who have dedicated all their adult lives in the struggle of the Tamil speaking people of Sri Lanka for self-determination, in the struggle against chauvinism and oppression, but also set back their march towards peace, progress and democracy.

What wrong did Nabha, Yogasangari, Kirubakaran, Jessinda, Kavitha and others who laid down their lives with them commit ?

Was it wrong for them to have dedicated their lives to the struggle of the oppressed and exploited Tamil people. Was it wrong that they decided to work in the midst of the people instead of paying mere lip service to the Tamil cause? Was it

(continued page 7)



JESINTA
Batticola



PADMANABHAN (RAVI)
Batticola Amparai (Thirukkovil)



RAVI
Trincomalee
Anbuvalipuram

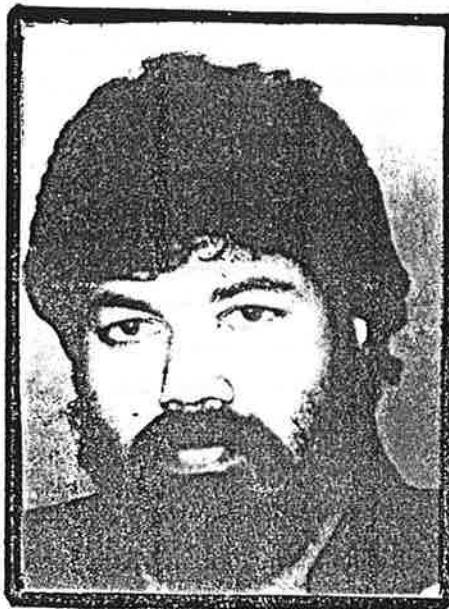


LINCON
Trincomalee



KIRUBAKARAN
Amparai

OUR SALUTE



PATHMANABHA
Jaffna



K. YOGASANKARI
(Sankari)



HAMED ALIYAR MIHILAR (KAMALAN)
Batticola (Kalmunai)



ANBU MUGUNTHAN
Trincomalee

DEATH ANNIVERSARY 19 . 6 . 1990



KAVITHA
Batticola



PUVINATHAN
Trincomalee

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wrong for them to have tried to mend bridges with the progressive forces among the Sinhalese and seek allies for Tamil cause ?

Was it wrong for them to have taken the considered and pragmatic view that the involvement of the Indian Government is inevitable and necessary to ensure the safety and security of the Tamils ?

Was it wrong for them to have tirelessly worked for the success of the democratically elected administration of the North-East Provincial Government as a major step towards the realisation of Tamil autonomy in Sri Lanka ?

Was it wrong for them to have pointed out to the people that the policies and paths adopted by the LTTE are suicidal to the Tamil people and would only lead to unnecessary and unwarranted death and destruction ?

Was it wrong for them to have pursued the policy that the only course to achieve the political goals of the Tamil speaking people was to arrive at a consensus among all the Tamil and Muslim political parties including LTTE ?

It is indeed tragic that because the murderers of Nabha and other comrades were not apprehended and were able to wander freely with their hands dripping with blood, the Tamils, India and the World paid a heavy price again, for it was one year later in Tamil Nadu, the very same gangsters struck again felling Rajiv Gandhi.

Nabha! your absence and that of those who laid their lives along with you in our midst is an irreparable loss to the Tamil people and to our party, EPRLF, to which you were the Secretary General. We have lost in you a selfless leader of tremendous organisational capacity.

You never failed to emphasise the importance of unity among the Tamils and the various Tamil and Muslim Political parties. Despite treachery on the part of certain leaders who posed to join hands for photographs, only to kill in cold-blood later, you continued to concentrate on the forging of unity, you were responsible for the formation of Eelam National Liberation Front in April 1984, comprising of EPRLF, EROS and TELO in which LTTE became a constituent member in April 1985. It is tragic that in April 1986 LTTE destroyed this unity in its pursuit of hegemony over the Tamils which has once and for all weakened the Eelam resistance.

You firmly believed that arms should be subservient to wider political and social goals and condemned unequivocally the fratricidal killings and the massacre of innocent civilians, whether they be Sinhalese, Tamils or Muslims.

You believed in democratic centralism and secularism, nurtured EPRLF as a party which forges Tamil consensus, would

also go beyond narrow Tamil chauvinism to bring about a fundamental social transformation based on democracy, social progress and equality for all peoples of Sri Lanka.

You took a clear, consistent and principled position based on pragmatism that India has a legitimate role to play in the region. In the light of the past experiences of the Tamils of Sri Lanka in which bilateral agreements were unilaterally abrogated by Sinhala majority Governments, you assessed that the Indian factor in the political equation is a must as a safeguard against possible trampling of their rights by any chauvinist Sinhalese Governments.

In the face of threats and intimidation by LTTE then operating with the Sinhala security forces, and losing many dedicated cadres at their hands, you boldly led the EPRLF in the participation and victory in the elections to the North-East Provincial Government and decided to form a coalition Government that would be pluralistic and multi ethnic in nature in the interests of the Tamil speaking people. You disclaimed the request by the party to be the Chief Minister of North East Provincial Government.

You were saddened at the future of the Tamils when the LTTE collaborated with Sri Lankan Government for the withdrawal of the IPKF before the devolution of powers to the North-East Provincial Government is complete and before the safety & security of the Tamils are ensured. You were appalled by the frighteningly flawed judgement of those who joined hands to weaken the influence of India in the affairs of the Tamil speaking people. You and the party warned of the disastrous consequences the premature withdrawal of the IPKF would bring and what the Tamil people suffer now is the direct result of not heeding to this warning.

Nabha! you were a humane person. Your struggle and the path EPRLF chose were based on love for human beings and the ideals of humanism. You were profoundly anti-racist, stood for and believed in humanism and democratic socialism. You foresaw the brutalisation that would set in the Tamil society if one were to succumb to purely militaristic approach at the expense of political and made EPRLF stay clear of this approach. You ensured that EPRLF do not engage in the killing of Sinhala and Muslim civilians and in drug trafficking as a source of revenue. When in 1986 LTTE brutally killed TELO's leader Sri Sabaratnam and its cadres you courageously organised a hartal in Jaffna to protest.

Your assassins are mere cowards. They didn't even have the guts or courage to claim responsibility for your killing even after one long year, let alone stating why they did it ? They removed you from the political scene only because they could

not match your political concepts. They know that your ideals will work and they were politically bankrupt.

To Comrade Nabha and other martyrs of EPRLF who were felled as violent victims to the great cause of the Tamil people, we state with salutations: The memory of those brutal moments that destroyed your lives pains us. We are not only pained over your absence among our midst, we also find it excruciating to get over the manner in which your lives were so crudely and prematurely extinguished. But we will continue this struggle with vigour. These political pygmies who chose to call the ruse by sheer violence, who spread the stench of violence and confrontation, will be rejected by the people.

No amount of terrorism will detract us from our sacrosanct cause - such acts only reinforce our resolve to work harder towards the liberation of our people. Those who committed or helped to commit this heinous crime should know that they would never silence our voice. Your treacherous and brutal assassination has only resolved us to dedicate ourselves with greater determination to the accomplishment of the tasks so dear to all of us as a real tribute to your cherished memory.

We will continue to cherish the memory of your exuberant presence and selfless dedication. We shall draw inspiration from your ideals and concepts for which you lived and died for.

We shall ensure that your death shall not be in vain.

FOCUS ON IMPLEMENTING ACCORD WITH COLOMBO

New Delhi, July 5 India is likely to insist on detailed implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka accord during its ministerial talks with Sri Lanka starting this month end here. Informed sources say that New Delhi is likely to convey to Mr.Herald Herat Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, that only implementation of the accord, incorporated as the 13th amendment in Sri Lanka's constitution can bring back the Tamil minority to the country's mainstream as well as serve to isolate the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

The accord includes, among other provisions, devolution of power and merger of Northern and Eastern Provinces following a referendum.

While drug trafficking and terrorism will form a part of general agenda, a stand towards the LTTE is likely to be detailed. India is likely to propose elimination of the deeply embedded LTTE influence in the body politic of both countries.

It is likely to highlight the need to deny the LTTE territorial use of Sri Lanka, calling existence of 'safe havens' as inimical to the interests of both countries.

New Delhi may also insist Colombo include Tamil groups apart from the LTTE in the stalled talks, arguing that the Tigers do not represent all Tamils and therefore have no basis to monopolise the talks.

The wide ranging talks are also expected to cover repatriation of Tamil Sri Lankan refugees to Sri Lanka since India will avoid forcible repatriation, sources say New Delhi will highlight the desirability to create provisions for suitable living in Sri Lanka which will make voluntary return attractive. India is bearing 85 per cent of the expenditure in kind in the running of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) camps in Sri Lanka.

India is however, likely to emphasise that the focus on ending Sri Lanka's ethnic strife, which may encounter temporary setbacks, should not jeopardise increasing co-operation between the two countries in other spheres.

Further, the controversial provision of facilities for the voice of America, apparently for broadcasting purposes in Sri Lanka but which India fears may be utilised for military intelligence and espionage against it - is likely to be discussed. However, sources add that ever since India had made its apprehensions clear on the issue, which tends to undermine the exercise of India's sovereignty. Sri Lanka has not been reticent with information which apparently delinks the facility from any military or espionage use.

Finally, an agreement for setting up a joint commission, the modalities for which had been detailed at the meeting of Foreign Secretaries in April 1991, is expected to be signed during the visit.

KOKKADDICHOLAI MASSACRE

On 12th of June, two Sri Lankan soldiers were killed and another two were injured in an LTTE landmine attack in Kokkaddicholai, Batticaloa district. In an unnerving replay of 'Mai Lai', the Sri Lankan army went on a murderous spree in Mahiladitheevu, and Muthalaikudah villages in Mannmunai A.G.A.Division. Several innocent people including women and children were shot dead and hundreds of houses were set on fire. Some reports spoke of women being raped by the soldiers.

All Tamil Members of Parliament condemned this gruesome act and Secretary General of EPRLF Mr.K. Premachandran M.P. urged President Premadasa to appoint an independent commission to enquire the massacre. He also urged the

President to take steps to put an end to this type of massacre being repeated and punish those involved in the massacre. A team of EPRLF members, including Mr.Prince Kasinadhar, M.P for Batticaloa District, and Mr.A.E.Silva M.P. for Wannu District, visited the area on 15th of June in a fact finding mission. According to their findings 182 people have gone missing and 343 houses have been looted and more than half of those houses were destroyed, 67 bodies of those missing have been recovered by their relatives. The rest of the missing believed to be either burnt or buried by the soldiers.

After immense criticism inside and outside the country, the President appointed a commission headed by D.G.Jayalath, a retired Judge of the court of appeal and the Defence Ministry's Legal Advisor. They visited Kokkaddicholai later and decided to bring all the people affected in the incident to Colombo to conduct their inquiry from Colombo. Tamil Parties have expressed their strong disapproval of this decision and have casted their doubts.

Names of those victims of Kokkadicholai.

MAHILADITHEEVU

1	Veladchi	Valliammai	63	F
2	Kathiramappodi	Gnanamuthu	70	M
3	Alahippodi	Revathy	28	F
4	Selvarasa	Bhavanil	1	F
5	Arunasalam	Tharsana	1	F
6	Gnanamuthu	Kurukulasingam	32	M
7	Shanmugam	Puvaneswari	25	F
8	Kurukulasingam	Nisanthan	6	M
9	Kurukulasingam	Suhanthan	3	M
10	Kurukulasingam	Roopavathani	9	F
11	Kurukulasingam	Akaliha	1	F
12	Mamankam	Maheswari	38	F
13	Sinnavappodi	Sinnamuthu	70	F
14	Kanapathiar	Nallamah	66	F
15	Kanagaratnam	Yuhayaline	2	F

MAHILADITHEEVU SOUTH

16	Sivagnanam	Jeyaram1	3	M
17	Nallathambi	Subramaniam	73	F
18	Kumarasingam	Santhalingam	22	M
19	Alahippodi	Kunamani	20	F
20	Ramalingam	Sivamani	20	F
21	Sabaratham	Suthaharan	6	M
22	Sinnappodi	Yoganathan	18	M
23	Pillaiankuddi	Rajani	3 Mths	F
24	Ponnampalam	Seethevipillai	36	F
25	Nagalingam	Vinothakumari	7	F

26	Mamankam	Jeyanthimalar	27	F
27	Pakiyyarasa	Suthaharan	9	M
28	Kupenthirarasa	Sathaaruhan	6	M
29	Kupenthirarasa	Nirmalathevy	2	F
30	Paramalingam	Ganga	4	F
31	Kanthappan	Parameswari	37	F
32	Nadarajah	Subajini	9	F
33	Nadarajah	Yogeswaran	7	F
34	Kanthappar	Punniyawathy	33	F
35	Thadchanamoorthy	Sasikaran	5	M
36	Elayathambi	Thangamma	50	F
37	Nallathambi	Kamaladevi	20	F
38	Puvanakesari	Venukaran	6 Mths	M
39	Yogarajah	Skantarasa	3	M
40	Krishnapillai	Bavani	7	F
41	Subramaniam	Sivanesarasa	28	M
42	Kanapathippilai	Somasegaram	34	M
43	Vairamuthu	Moothathambi	65	M
44	Karunanithi	Malarvilli	14	F
45	Arulambalam	Premalatha	3	F
46	Arulambalam	Premasasikala	3	F

MUTHALAIKUDAH

47	Sabapathy	Santhosam	42	M
48	Velappodi	Ariyanayagam	42	M
49	Vairamuthu	Kulanthivel	44	M
50	Elayathambi	Velappodi	43	M
51	Krishnapillai	Mahendramoorthy	32	M
52	Thangamma	Sinnathambi	36	M
53	Thambipillai	Kanthaiah	35	M
54	Kanthian	Rajendran	27	M
55	Velappodi	Sinnakili	30	M
56	Subramaniam	Theivanayagam	31	M
57	Velappodi	Thillaiampalam	40	M

MUTHALAIKUDAH WEST

58	Nagamuthu	Kulanthaivel	45	M
59	Kulanthaivel	Chandrasegaram	17	M
60	Ketharappillai	Savunthararasa	16	M
61	Myilvahanam	Balasubramaniam	48	M
62	Kanapathippillai	Gopalappillai	35	M
63	Kanthasamy	Ravindran	27	M
64	Elayathambi	Thangavel	29	M
65	Vyramuthu	Kanapathippillai	60	M
66	Velappodi	Visumappodi	22	M
67	Vyramutau	Rasanayagam	42	M