



கலத்தில்

தாயகத்தில் உய்வும் நிழலுறவுகளை தூங்கிவரும் பத்திரிகை 24-09-1993

உள்ளே.....

கடந்த மாதம் 26ம் திகதி கிளாஸிக் கூடையில் சிதம்பரம் உருவகையில் 'மேட்டர் ரெட்' அறிவேல் படகும் இரண்டைச் சிதறுகத்து வீச சாவடைந்த கடற்கரையில் உள்ள மேஜர் வாதன் (நிவேல்), கடன் மதம் ஆகியோரின் உருவப்படங்களும், கடந்த மாதம் 29 ம் திகதி பந்த தித்துறைக் கூடையில் சிதம்பரம் கடற்கரையில் 'மேட்டர் ரெட்' பீரங்கிப் படகை மூழ்க்த்து வீச சாவடைந்த கடற்கரும்புகள் மேஜர் பழமான் (நிவேல்), கடன் மணிபிரசன் ஆகியோருடைய உருவப்படங்களும் உள்ளே இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

நேர்மையுடன், சத்தியத்தின் அடிப்படையில் சமூகநீதி நிலைநாட்டப்பட்டாக வேண்டும்



தமிழ்நீர் தித்துறையின் நிதியாளர், தேசியத்தலைவர் பிரபாகரன் அவர்களின் முன் சத்தியப்பிரமாணம் செய்கிறார். தித்துறைப் பொறுப்பாளர் திரு.பரா அவர்களும் அருகில் காணப்படுகிறார்.

நீதியாளர் சத்தியப்பிரமாணம் வைப்பதில் தேசியத் தலைவர் பிரபாகரன்

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

இவ்வாறு தமிழ்நீர் தேசியத் தலைவர் திரு.வே.பிரபாகரன் தமிழ்நீர் தித்துறையின் நிதியாளர், சட்டமன்ற ஆகியோரின் சத்தியப்பிரமாணம் வைப்பதில் உரைப்பற்றப்போது எடுத்துரைத்தார். தமிழ்நீர் சட்டக்கல்லூரி யில் பத்திரியை முடித்துக் கொண்ட நிதியாளர்களும் சட்டமன்றங்களும் கடந்த மாதம் 20ம் திகதி தலைவர் முன்மனையில் சத்தியப்பிரமாணம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டனர்.

நீண்டநாள் யுத்தத்திற்கு பரீலங்கா அரசு உத்தரவு

1994 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆனி மாதத்திற்கு முன்பாக தமிழ்நீர் ஆக்கிரமிப்புப் பத்திரிகை முக்கிய வேண்டுகோள் சிதம்பரம் அரசு முன்பாக கடிதம் பணிப்புகள் வழங்கியுள்ளதாக ஏழு மூலச் செய்திகள் தெரிவிக்கின்றன. இடம்பெயர்வுபெற்ற 1994 மாத மத்தியில் முன்னதாக பத்திரிகைத் தலைவர் (இலங்கையில் வடக்கைப்பம்) கைப்பற்றிவிட்ட வேண்டுகோள் பணிப்புகள் உள்ளதாக தெரிவிக்கிறது. இதற்கிடையே சிதம்பரத்தில் இராணுவத் தளபதி சிசிம் வைத்தியரத்தனா, தான் மார்புப்பில் ஓடிப் பெறுவதற்கு முன்னதாகவே தமிழ்நீர் பத்திரிகை ஆக்கிரமித்துவிட்ட வேண்டும் எனத் துடிக்கப்பட்டதாக செய்திகள் தெரிகின்றன. இலங்கையில் உள்ள இராணுவத் தளபதி சிசிம் வைத்தியரத்தனா மார்புப்பில் ஓடிப் பெறுவதற்கு முன்னதாகவே தமிழ்நீர் பத்திரிகை ஆக்கிரமித்துவிட்ட வேண்டும் எனத் துடிக்கப்பட்டதாக செய்திகள் தெரிகின்றன. இலங்கையில் உள்ள இராணுவத் தளபதி சிசிம் வைத்தியரத்தனா மார்புப்பில் ஓடிப் பெறுவதற்கு முன்னதாகவே தமிழ்நீர் பத்திரிகை ஆக்கிரமித்துவிட்ட வேண்டும் எனத் துடிக்கப்பட்டதாக செய்திகள் தெரிகின்றன.

இந்த உடயத்தில் தேசியத் தலைவர் கருத்துரை ஏழுமூலச் செய்தி மூலம் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது. இவ்வாறு தான் எமது இடம் கத்தின் போராட்ட வரலாற்றில் ஒரு முக்கிய நினைவு. இவ்வாறு தான் தமிழ்நீர் தித்துறைக்கு அத்தியாயம். ஒரு முக்கிய வரலாற்று நிகழ்வாக இந்த சத்தியப்பிரமாணம் வைப்பம் தனிப்பெற்றிருக்கிறது. முன்பு பஞ்சாயத்து முறையில் கிராமிய இணக்கச்சபைகளில் திரும்பி, மக்களின் பிணக்குகளைத் தீர்த்துவைக்க எமது இயக்கம் முயன்றது. இன்று தித்துறையில் பத்திரியைப் பெற்று



செஞ்சோலைக் குழந்தைகளுடன், தேசியத்தலைவர் பிரபாகரன் சின்ன விளக்குகளின் சிரிப்பு - இந்த அண்ணன் இலட்சியத்தின் இரூப்பு

புலிகளின் தாகம் தமிழ்நீர் தாயகம்

கிளாலிக் கடலில் சரித்திரம் படைத்த கடற்புலிகளின் கரும்புலிகள்



தமிழ் ஆவணக்காப்பகம்
TamilEalam Archive

கடற்புலிகள் கரும்புலி மேஜர் நிவன் (வரதன்)

எங்களின் கடலில் ஏறி நின்றாயோ?
எறிமே! குருதியை ஓடவிட்டாயா?
சில்கள் மொழியிலே பாடி வந்தாயா?
செத்தமிழ் மண்ணை ஆள் வந்தாயா?
பொங்கிலும் புயிழை வீரர்கள் வாரும்
போர்நிலம் என்பதை மறந்து விட்டாயா?
நயக்கலா போகிறாய்? கரும்புலி வீரர்
நாக்குவார் என்பதை இன்றித் தாயா?

எவ்வழியும் மக்களைக் கொன்றோழிப் பானோ?
எங்களின் மண்ணினை ஏவனழிப் பானோ?
அவனுடல் சிதறிடக் கரும்புலி வெடிக்கும்
அந்தமார் வீரரை தலைவர்களை அணைக்கும்
சினமுடன் கரும்புலி தீர்ப்பைப் பாரும்
சில்களப் போரின்பு படைகளோ மாரும்
என்றொரு சரித்திரம் எழுதினார் கடலில்
எங்களின் நெஞ்சிலே இருத்திரும் புலிகள்.

கடற்புலிகள் கரும்புலி கய்டன் மதன்

அன்றநம் புலத்திரைக் குமர்ப்பா எஃற
அந்த வீரரைக் கொன்றித் தாயா?
இன்றம் பெயருடன் வெடிமருத் தெற்றி
எழுத்தற கடற்புலிப் பருகன் கடலில்
வென்றார் புலிகள், விவத்தற வீரம்
விளைத்தனர் கரும்புலி வீரர்கள் இரவுள்,
மகனொரு, வள்கடல் அறித்தற இவனே
மரபெரும் தற்கொடை யாளர்கள் எங்கோ?

தெத்திரத் தீர்தல் தலைவனின் அருகில்
தீவரவுடன் இருத்தின வளவா!
புத்தற போலப் பூத்திரத் தீர்தல்
புள்ளை யோரு போய் விடார்
காந்தினில் கலத்த கடலினில் கரைத்தர்
கண்களில் தீவரம் கிந்தி
போற்றிடும் தீவரவுடன் பூக்களை வைத்தோம்
போற்றார் சோடுமக்களின் செத்தோம்.



தமிழ்
விடுதலைப் புலிகள்

வீர வணக்கம்



கடற் கரும்புலி



கடற் கரும்புலி

மேஜர் புவீந்திரன் / புதுமுரசன் கப்டன் மணியரசன்

பருத்தித்துறைக் கடலில் எதிரியின் பிரயுகப் படகைப் பிளந்து
புதுவரலாறு எழுதிய கடற் கரும்புலிகள் இவர்கள்

நிலத்திலும் வெல்வோம், நீரிலும் வெல்வோம்
நீலவான் ஊர்ப்பிலும் வெல்வோம்.
கனத்திலும் வெல்வோம், கரும்புலி யாகி
கடலிலும் பகைவரைக் கொல்வோம்,
வளித்தவள் தலைவன், வந்துபார் இனிவேல்.
வரிப்புலி கரும்புலி அறிவாய்,
விஸத்திடு, மண்ணை விட்டுத் துடி
விளக்கிட கிண்கியெல் அழிவாய்.

பருத்தித் துறையின் திரைநிலை திரும்பி
யாடுக, பாடி ஆடா தமிழா!
உருத்தெரியாமலே.. வெடித்தெரி புலிகளை
உலகெலாம் கேட்டிட வாழ்த்தலா தமிழா!
உருத்திரித் திட்ட தாயகத்தே தேடித்
வால்காலில் விழுந்து வணக்கலா தமிழா!
வித்திட முடியா வீராய் வளர்த்த
விபத்தடி தலைவனாய் போற்றலா தமிழா!

உன்னின் மனிகளே! கரும்புலி வீரரே!
காலியமான நம் தொழிரே!
உன்னும் போதுக உங்களை நிகளம்போக
உருக்கும் போதிலும் மறவேசாக.
உன்னில் வழியும் திரைத் துடைப்போக
கரும்புலி யாகியே நடப்போக,
விண்ணிலில் திகைக் வெடித்த அதிர்வுகள்
வெல்லும் வளரவினித் தொடரும்.

யாலா பகைவா! வந்துபார் எங்கள்
யாசலினுக்கும் புதைகுழி அறிவாய்
ஏடா பகைவா! புலிகளை எறித்தாய்
எப்படி என்வதை இறைநிற தாயா!
போடா! உனக்குடைய பீசைகள் தடுதொக
புலிகளை வென்றிட வந்த
"தொரா" எங்கே! உட்புலி ஆடா
வந்திரி விழ்த்தடி அகடுக.



தமிழீழ
விடுதலைப் புலிகள்



"புலிகளின் தாயகம்
தமிழீழத் தாயகம்"

Network

September 1993

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"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 Dvros 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 Dvros 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 Dvros were its captain, Lt. Wimalawera, his 8 member crew and four other officers including Lt. J.G. Punchihewa who was the Captain of a sister Dvros 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, Velupillai Pirabakaran inspecting the captured weapons on Sunday afternoon. This was the second Dvros 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 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..."

Velupillai Pirabakaran inspecting the captured weapons on Sunday afternoon. This was the second Dvros 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 Dvros 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

continued on page 3

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 SLEP 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

Networking to secure international recognition of Tamils' right to self determination

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.

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 opinions... 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 Churakas Curryyuku 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 Woollocott'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, inter connected. 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 Polonnaruwa and Hingurakgodra, 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 katuses or pulped under heavy clubs.

At the Government farm at Hingurakgodra, 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 1988)? 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?"

- Tarnie Vinuchi in Emergency 1988: The Story of the Ceylon Race Riots, Andre Deutsch, London, 1988

Network

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 world wide efforts being made to secure international recognition of the Tamil right to self determination.

Correspondence Address: The International Federation of Tamils, 17, Birchview Close, Yateley, Camberley, Surrey GU17 7DL



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 con tender 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 telecommunications has been hurriedly undertaken 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

ad hoc 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. Jayawardene'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, would'nt 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 Lopper, 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 past time - 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 Kankesanurai 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 Switcher, 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 Switcher 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 Pararajalingham 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-Thonda 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 Sithadthan 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 Sithadthan, 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".

செல்வி சுஜீதாவின் மர்மமான மரணத்தை ஒட்டி தமிழ் மாணவர் அமைப்பு நடாத்திய

மௌன ஊர்வலம்

- ☆ ஜேர்மன் பொலிசார் எதிர்பாராது மக்கள் கூட்டம்
- ☆ ஸுவாமிநாத் சூர் அறிமுகமே கலந்து கொண்டனர்



சென்ற சனிக்கிழமை 18-9-93 ஜேர்மன் நாட்டில் லீனிசு நகரத்தில், தமிழ் மாணவர் அமைப்பினர் செல்வி சுஜீதா மர்மமான முறையில் கொலை செய்யப்பட்டதை முன்னிட்டு ஒரு மௌன ஊர்வலத்தை ஒழுங்கு செய்திருந்தனர்.

லீனிசு நகரத்திலுள்ள செல்வி சுஜீதாவின் வீட்டில் ஆரம்பமான அந்த ஊர்வலம், தேவாலயத்தை வந்து பின் சேமக்கலைகளைச் சொன்னதற்கு ஊர்வலம் அமைப்புகளில் ஒழுங்காகவும் நடைபெறுவதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டை சீருடை அணிந்த தமிழ் மாணவர் அமைப்பினர் அங்கத்தினர் செய்திருந்தனர்.

'தமிழின் கண்ணியத்தைப் பறசாராரும் வகையில் ஒழுங்கு கடைப்பிடிக்கப்பட்ட வேண்டும், கொலைகள் தவிர்த்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும்' என மாணவர் அமைப்பினர்



தலைவர் வேண்டுகோள் விடுத்து ஊர்வலத்தை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தார். செல்வி சுஜீதாவின் மிகப் பெரிய அளவிலான உருவப்படத்திற்கு தாய், தந்தையர்

மாணவியிடம் அந்த உருவப்படத்தை மாணவர் அமைப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்கள் தாங்கிச் சென்றனர்.



தமிழ் விடுதலைப் புலிகள் ஜேர்மன் கிளை, பென்லாக் கிளை, கலை படை போன்ற கழகம், உலகத் தமிழர் இயக்கம், தமிழ் மாணவர் அமைப்பு ஆகியவை உட்பட இப்படிக்கும் போட்ட அமைப்புகள் மலர் வண்பாடுகளை தாங்கி ஊர்வலத்தில் கலந்துகொண்டன. தமிழ் மாவட்ட மாணவ மாணவிகள் சீருடை போட்டு ஊர்வலத்தில் பங்கேற்றனர். பல கழகங்கள் கலோக அட்டைகளைத் தாங்கி வந்தன. "மனித நேயம் வளர்க்கட்ட வேண்டும்", "பொலிசாரின் அடக்கிய மனப்பான்மை நீக்கட்ட வேண்டும்" ஆகிய கலோகங்கள் அடங்கிய கலோக அட்டைகள் ஊர்வலத்தில் தாங்கிச் செல்லப்பட்டன.

சுஜீதா படித்த டி.என்.எல்.டி.யாக தேவாலயம் சென்றடைந்த மக்கள் அங்கு நடந்த பிரார்த்தனையில் கலந்து கொண்டனர்.

தொடர்ச்சி 1ம் பக்கம்



திலிபனின் முதுகை ஆண்டு நினைவு அஞ்சலியின் போது திலிபனின் இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு நினைவு அஞ்சலியின் போது



செல்வி சுஜீதாவின் மரணம் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கோர் எச்சரிக்கை

ஜேர்மனியில் வாழ்ந்துவரும் வெளிநாட்டினர்களுக்கு என்னதான் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்? அந்தவாறு வாழ்க்கை நிரந்தரமானதா?

அந்த வரலாறு அப்பாவித்தனம் இதுமட்டுமல்லாமல் அவர்களுக்கு எதிரான கொள்கையையும் தீவிர வலது சாரிக் கட்சிகள் இடக்கொண்டன. தலை செங்கு வரலாற்று இடக்கொண்டன. இவைகள் இரகசியமான முறையில் செயல்பட்டு வர முற்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்தச் செயல்பாடுகளில் முன்னாள் வெளிநாட்டு சிறப்புகள் கூடதட்டித் தடுக்கப்பட்டன. கொலை செய்வதற்கும் இடக்கொண்டனர் என்று சந்தேகிக்க இடமுண்டு. ஆரம்பத்தில் ஜேர்மன் பணக்காரர்கள் தொழிலதிருக்களின் பிள்ளைகளைக் கூட்டிப் பணக்காரர்களை விட்டு பணம் தொடர்ச்சி 1ம் பக்கம்



கேணல் சி.டி அவர்களின் அஞ்சலி நிகழ்ச்சியின் போது செல்வி சுஜீதா

எதிர்காலம் எட்டிய அமைப்பினர் என்ற கேள்விகள் அவர்களுக்கு மனங்களில் எழுந்தவண்ணமே உள்ளன.

காரணம், ஜேர்மனியில் நடைபெற்று வரும் வெளிநாட்டினர்களுக்கு எதிரான வலதுசாரிக், கொலைகள் தாக்குதல்கள், உடைமறைகள் ஆகியுள்ளன.



1991 இல் நடைபெற்ற விடுதலைவாதம் நிகழ்ச்சியில் விடுதலை வீரனாக

