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King Faisal University
P.O.Box 420
Al-Hasa 31982
Saudi Arabia
6-11-1987

Mr.Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister
Republic of India

Dear Mr.Gandhi,

This letter is addressed to you in your dual capacities as the Prime Minister of India and a son whose mother was murdered by uniformed assassins. Despite your exalted position, I am sure you too would have suffered and are probably yet suffering from the trauma of your mother's death. Love and affection for our near and dear, especially parents and siblings, is something that is common to all man kind and which is developed commencing at birth and felt throughout life. The long lasting nature of this bond and its death are what largely delineates man from beasts.

I am writing this letter as a son and a brother, whose mother and younger brother were callously murdered by the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) on the 16th of October 1987 at Navatkuli, Jaffna. However, there were no State Funerals and national display of grief for them, unlike for your mother ! Their bodies were left to rot and be eaten by dogs and crows ! The bodies or whatever remained of them would have yet remained around, had not the Sri Lankan army and airforce helped me get to the site on the seventh day and cremate the remains.

My mother was sixty five years old and had given birth to seven children and reared them through years of material hardship and personal deprivation. We children are what we are today largely on account of the sacrifices made by her. There are very few mothers any where today who could have suffered more than she did to rear her seven children as decent human beings. I built the house in Navatkuli, Jaffna, five years back for her to live with all comforts. The house was a token of the gratitude I felt for what she had done for us. The IPKF has made this very same house her grave! My brother who was 38 years old was a leading citizen of Jaffna, was married five years and had two children aged two and a half and a year respectively. He had forgone several opportunities to leave Sri Lanka, in order to be near our mother. All my other brothers and sisters are living scattered in various parts of the globe. My brother has paid the ultimate penalty for having loved his mother and been thoughtful towards her welfare! How can his young widow and two small

children be consoled now ? This is a tragedy that will be not forgotten nor forgiven for generations to come.

The fact that both these lives were terminated without any rational reason in a brutal manner and the bodies not accorded the respect due to that of even a hapless beggar on the streets is absolutely unpardonable. The fact that they were summoned out and shot point blank at close range without any questions being asked, under the portico of their own house speaks volumes for the brutality and utter disregard for human life displayed by the Indian army. The right to life inherent in all the covenants on human rights talked about today, has been most brazenly violated in this instance. How an army representing what is in reality a hindu India (Mahatma Gandhi's India !) could sink to such low depths is beyond my comprehension. Why couldn't my mother and brother been questioned and taken in to custody if they had posed a threat to the IPKF ? Why should human life have become so cheap?

Ironically, the very same Sri Lankan armed forces we tamils had hither to considered our enemies showed their budhist cultural heritage - compassion and brotherhood, at a moment in our history when the Indian forces that had entered Sri Lanka as the defenders of the Tamils had turned in to their very killers. I will be eternally grateful for the compassionate manner in which the Sri Lankan forces came to my assistance when it was most needed. What I have seen in my own house and the neighbourhood is proof enough of the murderous intent of the Indian army and the immoral manner in which it has carried out its crusade against the L.T.T.E in Jaffna. No amount of press censorship and propaganda could put a lid on the facts for long and the trauma of what has transpired can not be erased from the collective memory of the tamils, by providing them free food and medicines !! My mother and brother had survived four years of near civil war and had continued to live in the same house despite its proximity to the Sri Lankan army camp. However, they had to die a death even stray dogs do not deserve, at the hands of the Indian forces that had come to ensure their safety. What makes the whole episode all the more nauseating is the fact that these murders were carried out apparently to enable the Indian soldiers loot the house of its valuables !! The missing stereo system and colour television testify to this. The house had been ransacked in search of money and jewels and my inability to find any money in the house during my visit attests to this fact. The location of the house in a sparsely populated area, the nature of the house and, the age and social background of the inhabitants would have indicated to any one with even a modicum of intelligence that my mother and brother did not constitute a threat to the IPKF. The murders had in fact been committed two days after the IPKF had assured their safety !!

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I can comprehend the finality of death and the impossibility of bringing the dead alive by even the prime minister of India. However, I hope this letter will serve the purpose of preventing any more wanton deaths of innocent tamils at the hands of the IFKF (Aptly called in Jaffna the 'Innocent People Killing Force' !!). This is the only useful homage I could pay to my beloved mother and brother. I hope this letter and the enclosed material detailing the events that have transpired, would prompt you to initiate action to penalize the guilty and stop the recurrence of such incidents.

With kind regards,

Yours truly

R. Narendran

R. Narendran. Ph.D

Associate Professor

and, an unconsolable son
and brother

G.C:

President of Sri Lanka
Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu
Mr. M. Karunanithi, DMK
Indian and International Press.
Amnesty International

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS RELATING TO THE TRAGIC DEATHS OF MRS.
FLORENCE ARIAMALAR RAJASINGHAM (AGE 65 YEARS), MR. RAJASINGHAM
MANOHARAN (AGE 38 YEARS) AND MR. RASAIYAH (AGE 65 YEARS) AT
KOKULAM, SINGAIMALAI, NAVATKULI (JAFFNA), SRI LANKA.

COMPILED BY:

Dr. Rajasingham Narendran
Associate Professor
College of agriculture
King Faisal University
Al-Hasa
Saudi Arabia

ON:

1st November 1987

Dr. R. Narendran is the eldest son of Mrs. Rajasingham and the elder brother of Mr. Manoharan. He is also the owner of the house at Navatkuli.

18-10-1987 (Sunday)

Message was received by Dr.R.Narendran in Saudi Arabia at 11.45 am through a relative (Mr.Ben Navaratnam) in Riyadh that Mrs. Rajasingham (Mother) and Mr. Manoharan (Brother) had died under tragic circumstances in Navatkuli, Sri Lanka. The message had been passed to Mr. Ben Navaratnam from Colombo at the request of Rev (Dr) D.J. Kanagaratnam (Uncle) of Vavuniya, Sri Lanka.

Dr.Narendran there after sought further information from relatives in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Details of what had transpired at Navatkuli was not known to any one in Colombo.

Dr. Narendran applied for 10 days emergency leave from his employer and made the necessary arrangements to leave for Sri Lanka on the first flight available.

19-10-87 (Monday)

Dr.Narendran departed for Sri Lanka on flight leaving Dhahran, Saudi Arabia at 6.25 pm.

20-10-1987 (Tuesday)

Dr.Narendran arrived Colombo, Sri Lanka at 5.00 am and was received at the airport by Dr.Robert Sourjah. Boarded mini bus for Anuradhapura at 9.00 am. Arrived Anuradhapura at 2.00 pm and immediately took connecting bus to Vavuniya. Arrived Vavuniya 4.00 pm and proceeded to Rev.Kanagaratnam's house. Rev.Kanagaratnam and wife were away in Kilinotchi visiting Mrs.Manoharan and children.

Inquiries from inmates at Rev.Kanagaratnam's house revealed the following details:

1. The details of what transpired at Navatkuli had been conveyed to Mrs.V.Nadeswaran (Aunt) who resides in Chavakachcheri by -----(Name withheld), a 10 year old boy who was reared by Mrs.Rajasingham from the age of three years. The boy was the only inmate of the house at Navatkuli, who survived to tell the tale.

2. Mr.K.Perampalam, a retired grama sevaka and a close relative , who also resides in Chavakachcheri had travelled to Vavuniya to convey the news to Rev.Kanagaratnam. Enroute Mr.Perampalam had also conveyed the news to Mrs.Manoharan and her parents through a person known to him at Kilinotchi. At the time of the incident Mrs.Manoharan and her two children (aged 2.5 and 1 year respectively) were visiting her parents at Kilinotchi.

3. On the morning of the 16-10-1987 the inmates had set about their usual chores. After they had a breakfast of green gram and sambol, the sound of some gunshots being fired near the front gate was heard. Mr. Manoharan had requested his mother (Mrs. Rajasingham) to go to the front and find out what was happening.

As soon as she had stepped on to the porch, a further shot plus the sound of her falling over a bicycle parked under the front portico had been heard.

4. Mr. Manoharan had there after come in to the front verandah and peeped out through the canvass draped over the metal grill. On seeing him orders were given by unknown personnel at the gate that he should step out. Mr. Manoharan had come out begging that he be not shot. However, he too was gunned down.

5. Mr. Rasaiyah, the gardner had soon thereafter come on to the porch, followed by the boy, through the side entrance. He too was was felled with a volley of shots. The boy had fallen on Mr. Rasaiya's body. The assailants who were seen by the boy were described by him to be in military uniform and heard speaking a strange language. The boy is familiar with the tamil, sinhaless and english languages used in Sri Lanka. The assailants had soon after departed, under the impression that the boy was also dead.

*6. The boy had there upon jumped over the parapet wall at the back and run through the bush to the nearest occupied house. He was given a change of clothing there (his clothes were soaked in blood) and taken to one Mr. Ratnam of Kaithady North. Mr. Ratnam is a building contractor and a close acquaintance of Mr. Manoharan. Mr. Ratnam had there after taken the boy to Mrs. Nadeswaran's house at Chavakachcheri. From Chavakachcheri a message was dispatched to Vavuniya.

7. Rev. Kanagaratnam while trying to pass on the news of the tragic deaths to Colombo on the only telephone left operational in Vavuniya was interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) crew who were present at the same location.

21-10-1987

Dr. Narendran contacted Dr. Pararajasingham, a member of the citizens committee, Vavuniya and sought his advise as to how to,

1. Seek confirmation of the deaths &
2. Get to Navatkuli in order to perform the funeral rites.

With Dr. Pararajasingham's introduction, Dr. Narendran met Colonel Anura Karunaratne, the officer-in-charge of the Sri Lankan army contingent at Vavuniya at 9.30 am. Col. Karunaratne sympathetically listened to the tale narrated and thereafter contacted the Sri Lankan army headquarters in Pallali, Jaffna to seek their assistance in confirming the deaths. He also advised Dr. Narendran to proceed to Kilinotchi and contact Colonel Kulatunga and Major Uyangoda of the Sri Lankan army contingent at Kilinotchi. A letter of introduction was provided to Dr. Narendran by Col. Karunaratne. Col. Karunaratne also said that he will pass on any information received from Pallali to Kilinotchi.

Dr. Narendran thereafter met his uncle, Rev. Kanagaratnam, who had in the mean time returned from Kilinotchi and confirmed the sequence of events described previously.

Dr. Narendran departed for Kilinotchi at around 2:00 pm and reached there around 5.50 am. The night was spent in the house of Mrs. Manoharan's parents near the Sri Lankan army camp at Kilinotchi.

Mrs. Manoharan narrated the tale of how she had tried to go to Navatkuli accompanied by her mother and the two children, through country lanes and roads, despite the 24 hour curfew. She was able to reach Chavakachcheri, but could not proceed beyond. At Chavakachcheri she had stayed with Mrs. Nadeswaran. While there she was able to meet the boy who had initially conveyed the tale of the tragedy, Mr. Ratnam and a Mr. Saravanamuthu. Mr. Saravanamuthu was almost a daily visitor to the house in Navatkuli and frequently helped the inmates with various chores.

Mr. Saravanamuthu had met Mr. Manoharan either on the 14th or 15th night and had been told by the latter that the INDIAN PEACE KEEPING FORCES (IPKF) had visited the house on the 14-10-1987 and assured the inmates that they should continue to live in the house and that the IPKF would provide protection. According to Mr. Saravanamuthu a similar assurance had been given to the inmates a few days previously as well.

22-11-1987

Dr. Narendran accompanied by Mr. C. A. Rajadurai (Father-in-law of Mr. Manoharan) visited the Sri Lankan army camp at Kilinotchi at about 8.30 am. As Col. Kulatunga was away on leave, Dr. Narendran was taken to Major. D. R. P. Uyangoda.

Major. Uyangoda soon after contacted the Sri Lankan army contingent at Navatkuli and requested them to proceed to the house concerned and confirm the deaths. No message had been received from the Pallali camp in response to the previous days

request from Vavuniya. Around 1.30 pm a message was received from Navatkuli that three bodies in an advanced state of decay were lying under the porch of the house and that there were several bullet casings lying in the compound of the house between the gate and the place where the bodies were lying. The presence of another body lying the neighbouring house and the stench from decomposing bodies from other houses in the vicinity were also reported.

Major. Uyangoda there after set about making arrangements to fly Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai to Navatkuli by helicopter the next day. Co-operation from various personnel in the Sri Lankan army and airforce was sought and whole heartedly given. Final approval was given by Brigadier Kobbekaduwa from Colombo. Brig.Kobbekaduwa also spoke to Dr.Narendran and conveyed his condolences and the willingness of the Sri Lankan armed forces to help in every way possible. The IPKF at Navatkuli was also requested to provide what ever assistance possible.

Major. Uyangoda also provided Dr.Narendran with four surgical masks to be used while at the site.

23-11-87

Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai proceeded to the elephant pass camp of the Sri Lankan army from where they were to be flown to Navatkuli (reached elephant pass camp around 8.30 am). The helicopter was delayed on account of bad weather in Pallali and were able to proceed to Navatkuli only around 3.15 pm. The Sri Lankan army contingent at Navatkuli was contacted in the mean time and arrangements made to obtain some old tires and diesel for use in cremating the three bodies.

Reached Navatkuli camp around 3.30 pm and proceeded accompanied by 2nd Lt. Ranjith Perera and four Sri Lankan soldiers to the IPKF camp, where Brigadier Dhillon and his staff, expressed their sympathies and denied any involvement in the incident. Were provided with an armed IPKF escort led by Major.I.P.Singh and proceeded to the site of the house. Lt.Perera and his troops also accompanied the group to the site.

At the neighbouring house (Mr.Shanmuganathan's) only a skull was found. This was assumed to belong to the watcher who looked after the house, when the Shanmuganathan's were away in Colombo. Crows were seen attacking the skull. The rest of the bones apparently had been carried away by dogs and other wild animals.

At KOKULAM, the stench was unbearable and three bodies were found in three different places in the porch. Several crows and a dog were seen in the vicinity of the bodies. The position of the bodies conformed to that described by the boy. The entire

porch area was covered with thousands of maggots.

The state of the bodies and identifications were as follows:

Mrs. Rajasingham: The minimally fleshed skeleton was lying nearer the furthest end of the porch when viewed from the side gate. The ears with the ear rings were yet attached to the skull. One hand was yet covered with flesh and skin. The rest of the body had been eaten by animals leaving the skeleton exposed. Even the hair had been pulled off along with the scalp and was lying about two meters from the body. A white blouse was yet around the rib cage and had a large bullet hole with a burn mark on it. The dentures usually worn by Mrs. Rajasingham were found loose within the mandibular and maxillary bones of the jaw. The saree worn by Mrs. Rajasingham had fallen off and was lying under the skeleton soaked in body fluids and decaying material. The skeleton was lying parallel to the bicycle with part of a hand over the pedal. The skeleton was lying straight without any contortion.

Mr. Manoharan: The body was lying face downwards and was closest to the door leading to the verandah. The body was the most intact. The bullet had apparently passed through his face and the wound was infested with maggots. The face was unidentifiable. The rest of the body though bloated was intact and fully clad. The wrist watch was on the left wrist and the eye glasses were seen hooked to the shirt. He was wearing a sarong held in place as usual by a belt. The left hand was partly draped over the raised floor of the verandah. The body was lying straight without any contortions. Despite the bloating the body retained the general conformations of Mr. Manoharan.

Mr. Rasaiyah: No flesh nor internal organs were found on the skeleton. The skeleton was lying on the outer most edge of the porch along the path from the back garden and closer to the large side gate. Mr. Rasaiyah was a very obese man in life and it was a revelation to see the relative narrowness of the skeleton. The body was identifiable only by the clothing and a pair of slippers found near the skeleton. The skeleton was identified as Rasaiyah's largely on the basis of the description of the place where he had fallen provided by the boy.

A search of the area between the porch and the front gate did not reveal the presence of any bullet casings. The Sri Lankan army team visiting the site on the previous day had specifically mentioned their presence. It was assumed that some interested party had removed the evidence.

A cursory look at the downstairs section of the house revealed that it had been ransacked - every drawer and cupboard had been opened and the contents strewn.

The bodies were photographed in their undisturbed positions using a camera brought along by Mr.Rajadurai, before being handled in any way.

Thereafter Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai moved the bodies individually outside using bed sheets for support and prepared them for cremation using old tires, branches of trees, and dried coconut and palmyra palm fronds. Each body was prepared for cremation separately and doused with diesel. Prayers were recited by Dr.Narendran and the pyres set alight. Dr.Narendran attended to all these matters without the use of a mask as the four masks brought along had been grabbed by accompanying personnel.

The IPKF escort group although ordered by Brig. Dhillon to provide all assistance with removal of the bodies for cremation and the cremation itself refused to do so. The Sri Lankan army personnel provided valuable service by securing the materials used for cremation. The only concern expressed by the IPKF personnel present at the site was for the wrist watch yet on Mr.Manoharan's body. Major.I.P.Singh wanted this removed before cremation and was rebuffed by Dr.Narendran with the following words, " I have lost something much more valuable and have no need for a miserable wristwatch. If anyone has any need for it he could remove it". Major Singh backed off muttering, "Why should I?".

Soon after the pyres were set alight Major.I.P.Singh approached Dr.Narendran and said that they had to get back to camp as it was nearing 6.00 pm and they had other work to do. All those present left the site and returned to the IPKF camp, where an escort was promised to collect the ashes and attend to some matters relating to the house the next morning. Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai returned to the Sri Lankan army camp and spent the night there.

24-10-87

Lt.Ranjith Ferera informed Dr.Narendran that he would not be able to stay with him at Kokulam for collecting the ashes, as his camp was due for inspection by a senior officer in the morning. However, he said that he will drop Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai at the house and pick them back an hour or so later. Lt.Ferera also provided a civilian labourer from the Sri Lankan camp to assist with cleaning and disinfecting the porch at Kokulam.

Proceeded to IPKF camp at 6.30 am accompanied by Lt.Ferera and four soldiers. The IPKF did not provide the escort promised with the excuse that they did not have any men to spare. However, it was said that we could proceed to the site and regular IPKF

patrols on the main road would ensure our security.

Proceeded to the house with Sri Lankan troops. Inspection of cremation site revealed portions of skeletons were yet unburnt. Requested Lt. Perera to bring some diesel with him from the Sri Lankan camp so that the left overs of the bodies could be reburnt. Also inspected the house and the garden in the company of Lt. Perera. All sections of the house including the upstairs area had been ransacked. The portable stereo system and the 16" colour television set were the obvious items missing from their usual places. Other electronic items such as the wall clock and blender were yet there. The left overs from the breakfast of 16-10-87 were yet remaining on the dining table in the kitchen. Fish being prepared for lunch on the fateful day was also found yet on the table near the gas cooker. The remainder of the breakfast and the fish were fungus covered. The beds were made and the doors and windows usually opened out in the mornings were found open. The two dogs were yet tethered to their usual places and were very weak. A goat was found tethered to a tree. It was yet alive. The chicken were in their coop yet alive. The budgerigars in their cage were all dead with the exception of one, which was on the verge of death.

After the above tour Lt. Perera and his soldiers left for their camp, leaving Dr. Narendran, Mr. Rajadurai and the labourer - Mr. Ranjith Abeyasuria at the house. The labourer was set the task of washing and disinfecting the porch area where the bodies were lying. Dr. Narendran and Mr. Rajadurai photographed the various rooms in the house, including the kitchen and untethered the dogs and the goat. The chicken were left out of their cage and the sole surviving budgerigar taken out and given to the labourer. The left over food was thrown out and the utensils cleaned.

A closer inspection of the house revealed that the ransacking of the house had been carried out by people looking for cash and valuables. No cash was found any where in the house and Mr. Manoharan's purse was totally empty. This inspection also left Dr. Narendran and Mr. Rajadurai with the impression that the inmates had not anticipated any trouble on the fateful morning and had set about their normal chores as usual. Only a briefcase containing important documents pertaining to Mr. Manoharan's family was taken from the house by Dr. Narendran and Mr. Rajadurai. The house was closed up there after and the keys taken by Dr. Narendran.

After collecting the ashes of the three deceased separately, the unburnt parts of the sketelon were piled together and pyres were made anew in order to complete the cremation. There after a methodical and careful search was made of the front garden and the area outside the front gate for bullet casings. Although no bullet casings were found in the garden, three bullet

casings were found among the bushes outside the parapet wall near the front gate. Dr.Narendran after photographing the site where the casings were found hid the casings in his clothing. Inspection of the verandah through the grill also revealed a bullet hole in the wall just behind the point where Mrs. Rajasingham had fallen. This hole was however closer to ground level and not in line with Mrs Rajasingham's chest in a standing position. The house was reopened and a lead bullet fragment was dug out of the wall. The house was there after closed up again.

The time was now close to 8.30 am and Dr.Narendran, Mr.Rajadurai and the labourer stepped on to the road, closing the gates behind them to await the return of Lt.Ranjit Perera and his soldiers. A few minutes later about 15 IPKF soldiers with their guns on the ready came running towards Dr.Narendran, Mr.Rajadurai and the labourer and surrounded them. A few among the IPKF men were tamil speaking. The IPKF men said that they had information that 15-20 terrorists had come towards the house and wanted to know where they were. Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai told them that they had seen no terrorists during the time they had been in the house. However, the IPKF men kept on belligerently insisting that they had definite information that the terrorists were there. Both Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai were scared and highly suspicious of the intentions of the IPKF men. Luckily, Lt.Perera returned at this moment with his men and inquired from Dr.Narendran as to what was happening. On being told, he sensed the lurking danger and came forward with his men to protect Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai. With the diesel brought from the Sri Lankan camp the pyres were set alight again and the party hastily departed from the scene. The IPKF men on regular patrol duty were yet on the main road and were unaware of the IPKF men who had menaced Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai near the house.

The entire area around Kokulam extending northwards up to the IPKF camp were found deserted. Houses were open and not a living soul was seen. However, only one house and the fish processing factory opposite the IPKF camp were found inhabited. Dr.Narendran summoned the inmates of the house to the gate and spoke to them. Both men and women were seen occupying the house. One inmate told Dr.Narendran that they had been away from the house for one and a half years and had only returned after the peace accord. He also mentioned that they IPKF was protecting them and providing them with food. The IPKF was also using the premises as a safe house for others it wanted to protect. Dr.Narendran remarked that it was funny that only one group of people had been permitted to live in Navatkuli by the IPKF and departed.

On approaching the IPKF camp the group was stopped by the sentry and told that Brig. Dhillon wanted to see Dr.Narendran. Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai went in to the IPKF camp while Lt.Perera and the Sri Lankan soldiers returned to their camp. Brig.Dhillon was extremely courteous and sympathetic. However, he blamed the LTTE for what had transpired. Dr.Narendran did not mention to Brig. Dhillon anything about the bullet casings collected or of the episode involving the IPKF men. Brig.Dhillon there after showed Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai the display of weapons captured from the LTTE and requested Dr.Narendran to photograph same, if he wanted to. Photographs were taken by Mr.Rajadurai of the captured weapons. Brig. Dhillon assured Dr.Narendran that he will send out a patrol daily to the house to ensure its safety. Dr. Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai bid farewell to Brig. Dhillon and returned to the Sri Lankan army camp. The escort to the Sri Lankan camp was provided by Major Dixit of the IPKF.

At the Sri Lankan army camp, the bullet casings collected by Dr.Narendran were identified as the type used by the IPKF. Neither the LTTE nor the Sri Lankan army uses this type of bullets. The Sri Lankan police are however issued with this type of bullets, but they are not stationed any where near the theater of the present conflict.

A document prepared by Dr.Narendran attesting to the three deaths, their identification and subsequent cremation, was witnessed by Mr.Rajadurai, Lt.Ranjith Perera and two Sri Lankan soldiers.

Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai were flown out of the Sri Lankan army camp at Navatkuli by helicopter at around 11.30 am.

Dr.Narendran and Mr. Rajadurai reached the Sri Lankan army camp at elephant pass around noon and after lunch there with Lt. Wimalatissa and his staff, returned to Kilinotchi around 3.30 pm via Paranthan.

Rev.Kanagaratnam was awaiting the return of Dr.Narendran and Mr.Rajadurai at Kilinotchi. The above three visited the Sri Lankan army camp around 5.00 pm and thanked Col.Kulatunga and Major. Uyangoda for all assistance provided.

A prayer meeting was held at Mrs.Manoharan's parents house in Kilinotchi around 8.30 pm in memory of the deceased.

25-10-87

A service was held at the Karuna Nilayam church, Kilinotchi, officiated by Rev.Selvaratnam and Rev.Kanagaratnam in memory of the deceased. After the service breakfast was served to the congregation and the orphans at Karuna Nilayam in memory of the

deceased.

26-10-87

Dr. Narendran left for Vavuniya at 7.00 am. Reached Vavuniya by 10.30 am and proceeded to the house of the Chairman, Citizens committee, Vavuniya. An affidavit as to the events described herein was prepared and signed by Dr. Narendran. Dr. Narendran contacted Col. Karunaratne at the Sri Lanakan army camp at Vavuniya by phone and thanked him for the assistance provided.

27-10-87

Dr. Narendran left for Colombo via Anuradhapura at 9.00 am and reached Colombo around 5.30 pm.

28-10-87

Dr. Narendran met the correspondents of the BBC and Australian News Bureau in Colombo and provided details of this incident. Also gave roll of film exposed at Navatkuli for developing and printing.

29-10-87

Dr. Narendran gave interview to Associated Press International Correspondent in Colombo on the incident.

30-10-87

Dr. Narendran departed for Saudi Arabia at 5.30 am.

Dr. R. Narendran
01/11/1987