

**PEOPLE'S LIBERATION
ORGANIZATION OF TAMIL
EELAM
(PLOT)**



*Uma Maheswaran
Speaks:
The Volcano Erupts*

The following excerpts are taken from numerous writings and speeches made by Uma Maheswaran, Secretary General of the Plot and the undisputed leader of the EELAM REVOLUTION.

PLOT:

“We are not born revolutionaries, neither are we born as politicians. It is our revolution, our people who have created this role for us: . . . Hence our movement is the product of the specific conditions of our country. It is not a phenomenon that is imposed theoretically or pulled out of books. Throughout the past fifteen years of struggle and action, we created the theory; it is this theory that we have taken up”.

“The inception of Tamil Manavar Pervai in 1970 opened up a new leaf in the history of the Tamil Nation. The persistent struggle of the masses since then, which has manifested in various forms, has now culminated in the creation of the people’s Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, and this is the sole legitimate vanguard of the oppressed masses of our country”.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

“The total emancipation of the Tamils of Eelam has always been our principal objective. We, as a nation, have suffered a long period of economic, cultural, military, and ideological repression. The disenfranchisement of over a million Tamil plantation workers in 1948, three decades long state aided colonisation aimed at disfiguring the geographical entity of our

nation, the 'Sinhala only' Act in 1956, deliberate deprivation of economic advancement, discriminatory policies in agriculture and industry, denial of cultural expressions, and attempted pogroms in 1956, 1958, 1977, 1979, 1981 and 1983 are but a few facets of the national oppression of Eelam. Under these circumstances we see no other options than to fight for the creation of a sovereign State — "The people's Democratic Republic of Tamil Eelam".

"When we say that our principal objective is the emancipation of the Tamil speaking people of Eelam, we do not mean hoisting the flag of independence in Trincomalee, liberation is not just a political question: We wish to see our masses emancipated from economic, social, cultural and ideological domination. This emancipation cannot be only from the repressive Sri Lankan State, but also from the clutches of the Tamil bourgeoisie".

THE WAY FORWARD:

"We wish to initiate a protracted People's War, the natural logical consequence of this statement is that it should be a mass struggle. To attempt to liberate Eelam without the active participation of the populace is a prelude to inevitable disaster. Our force should become a more coherent people's fighting vanguard. Seeing the

political backwardness in which three decades of Sri Lankan rule had submerged the people, we believe that only a lengthy struggle could allow patriotic and socialist consciousness to develop adequately”.

“The armed insurrection of the masses is a means to achieve the revolutionary overthrow of the Sri Lankan rule in Eelam, and open up a process of popular democracy, which will allow our people to enjoy democratic liberties, a more favourable framework in which to accumulate the revolutionary energies required for the march towards prosperity and socialism”.

“The traditional parties of Eelam gave the struggle a strictly defensive dimension centred on immediate demands. Masses in general are not spontaneously revolutionary — neither in Eelam nor anywhere else in the world — but must be given leadership towards their role as the vanguard of the revolutionary process . . . Neither the primitive Narodniks who resort to terrorism nor the traditional parties who have a long history of capitulationist policies are capable of mobilizing the masses for a protracted struggle . . .”

“Only the workers and peasants will go on until the end; only their organised force will achieve victory. This conclusion is not derived only from an ideological

stance, but also from a practical point of view. For we believe that it is realists who make the best revolutions, the best and most profound revolutions. While, we say it is the peasants and workers who form the vanguard of our revolution, we do not ignore the social configuration of our society and the power of nationalist ideology. We wish to unite the people of Eelam under the Leadership of the working masses. In this struggle, intelligentsia, the petty bourgeoisie, in fact, all the nationalities, have a role to play”.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

“We want to dispel the myth that the independence struggle of the Eelam Tamils can be carried out in isolation; we are well aware that the contradictions in Sri Lanka would decisively determine the outcome of our struggle. This factor cannot and should not be dismissed. Hence, we take the stand of supporting the Sinhala masses in their struggle against the state apparatus. It is not our intention to interfere in the internal politics of Sri Lanka. Nevertheless, it is obvious for us and for the Sinhala masses that the left, who adopt a parliamentary path to socialism, have not only miserably failed to defend the Sinhala working class, but, in fact, betrayed them. Therefore, if extra-parliamentary revolutionary forces become stronger, we will extend our militant support to them. There is nothing better for an inde-

pendent Socialist Eelam than to see a revolutionary Government in neighbouring Sri Lanka.”

“Very soon we shall achieve our victory in Eelam, and with it the fuse of the proletarian explosion will be lit against the Imperialists of the world. We are in direct confrontation with imperialism, for the state in Ceylon is a mere appendage of International monopoly capitalism.”

“The imperialists prop up the reactionary Sri Lankan regime by pouring in millions of dollars and by extending political and ideological support. We must, therefore, form a strategic alliance with all the anti-imperialist forces; the socialist countries of the world, National Liberation movements, democratic and working class parties in the capitalist countries, anti-imperialist countries. Without the active support of these forces we cannot achieve our objectives.”

ON UNITY:

“We are willing to unite with all the progressive and democratic forces in Tamil Eelam. Such unity is not only desirable, but also a necessary condition for the continuation of the resistance. This unity must be based on a minimally agreed programme, and the united Front tactics must be understood by all. One of the bases of such a United Front is the notion of unity-

struggle-unity; we unite on a common programme, we struggle ideologically against each other on strategies and tactics which we do not agree upon, but in the final instance we unite on a common programme. This is what we mean by unity-struggle and unity.”

“While we urge all the Nationalist forces to come under a United Front, we must guard against the intrusion in this Front of those who masquerade as Nationalist, but in their deeds are nothing but fascists and capitulationists. We will not let these forces enter into our proposed United Front, for they are traitors to our cause”.

MILITARY COMMUNIQUE

(The following Military communiques are an example of the success of the armed vanguard of our movement).

COMMUNIQUE 16 — ANAIKODDAI

As part of our military policy of staging frontal attacks on military outposts of the enemy, our forces launched an attack on the station in Anaikoddaï occupied by the enemy death squad, on the midnight of 27.7.1981. The operation was successful and all our

commandos returned to base safely. The enemy suffered two casualties and all the weapons from the armoury of the station were captured by our forces.

COMMUNIQUE 21 — KILINOCCHI. 22.9.1981

We shall not let a single institution of the Sri Lankan State remain in EELAM. We have periodically launched armed attacks on various state establishments in order to disrupt its repressive administrative structures. The most spectacular of all was the successful expropriation of the means of exchange from the State coffer in Kilinochi. A Sri Lankan Army Unit attempting to prevent our operation being brought to fruition was wiped out. Our forces, after executing their duties, returned safely to base.

COMMUNIQUE 25 — PUNGUTIVU

Two Sri Lankan Army Officers in Kurikadduvaan ferry were executed by our forces on 13.2.1982. This Act was in accordance with an earlier decision of the people's Court convened by our mass movement, to punish those sadistic Army and Police Officers who inflicted sufferings on the innocent people.

COMMUNIQUE 27 — VAVUNIYA

Two Sri Lankan Air Force officers in Vavuniya Town near the market were ambushed by our force on 02.06.1983. This operation was carried out in order to warn the genocidal Sri Lankan State not to interfere with the resettlement programme of the up country Tamil workers in Vavuniya and Trincomalee.



**EVER ONWARDS TO VICTORY:
THE PLOT SHOWS THE WAY
FORWARD**

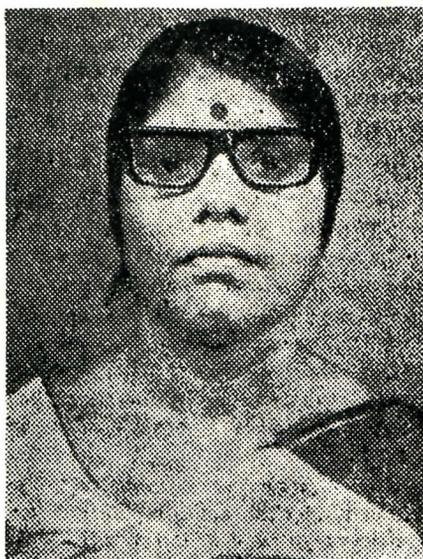
Three of the numerous martyred leaders of the P L O T.



Sivashanmugamoorthy



Krishnamoorthy



Urmila

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