

World Wide Tamil Referendum



Tamil National Council

தமிழ் தேசிய சபை

REFERENDUM on INDEPENDENT EELAM

Saturday, December 12th 2009



Through a democratically conducted referendum among the Tamil speaking Diaspora, the united will of the Eelam Tamil speaking people is sought to be clearly expressed and reinforced once again. We, the Tamils in Britain, hereby extend our cooperation by conducting a referendum.

- » Tamil speaking people of Sri Lanka should be recognized as a distinct nation.
- » The ancestral habitat of the Tamil speaking of Sri Lanka viz the Northern and Eastern provinces (Eelam) should be recognized as their traditional homeland.
- » The right to self-determination of the Tamil speaking people should be recognized.
- » By voting democratically in this referendum, we will convince the Sri Lankan and other Governments who refused to believe that the Tamils wish to live independently without accepting the Sinhala Government; their true aspirations are just the opposite.
- » To achieve the above objectives, the Tamil speaking Diaspora should struggle ceaselessly both democratically and diplomatically.
- » Action should be taken to alleviate the suffering of the unfortunate and forsaken displaced Tamil detainees, languishing in the barbed wire-fenced, army-supervised death camps.
- » We should, through our concerted struggle both in Sri Lanka and abroad, make it evidently clear to Sinhala State that we would not rest unless and until the Tamil speaking people achieve their sovereignty.
- » We should expose to the outside world that the Sri Lanka state is carrying out a hidden agenda in order to annihilate the concept of separate Tamil traditional homeland by systematically colonising Sinhala Buddhists in large numbers.
- » In order to achieve the above objectives, the Tamil Diaspora should conduct their diplomatic campaigns at all levels. This referendum is just one aspect of this process.

Therefore, please exercise your democratic right in the Referendum taking place on Saturday, December 12th 2009 thereby giving your support for the sake of your kith and kin, to achieve their rights and to live in freedom in their own land. Let us jointly express loud and clear that our unanimous support is for Eelam. This is your bounden duty. Please help us in this endeavor.

United we stand - Unity is strength

Tamil National Council

www.vkr1976.org.uk

Inside Front Cover

Mandate by Tamils in Great Britain for an

Independent Sovereign Tamil Eelam

சுதந்திர இறைமையுள்ள
தமிழ் ஈழத்துக்கான
கருத்துக் கணிப்பு வாக்கெடுப்பு

A ballot on the aspirations of Diaspora Tamils in Great Britain, for an Independent Tamil Eelam based on the core political tenets of the Vaddukoddai Resolution of 1976.

30th, 31st January 2010

Prologue

The **Tamil National Council** had organised the referendum in United Kingdom on 30th & 31st Jan 2010 based on Vaddukoddai resolution that was declared by TULF on the 14th day of May 1976, in order to reinstate the demand and revalidate it.

This revalidation which supports the declarations mentioned in it and also reaffirms the continuous genocidal acts on our people.

The **Tamil Nation** has experienced the following:

1. Witnessed the two major masterminded communal riots in 1977 and 1983 and not to mention the smaller riots,
2. Since 1983, the North and East Tamil homeland did not enjoy the democratic rights as a result of the Emergency Laws and Prevention of Terrorism Act implemented by the Sinhala Nation,
3. The Government that was mandated by the Sinhala Nation has rejected to investigate and punish those responsible for the extra judicial killings before and after May 2009.

The Tamil Nation has decided to declare a nation that was already declared by the Vaddukoddai Resolution.

By this voting, The **Tamil speaking People** declare;

- That they are a distinctive nationality
- Who live in territorial integrity in the continuous landscape of north and east Ceylon with their distinctive culture
- They have the capability of establishing their own economical structure without depending on the economical setup of the Sinhala nation centralised in Colombo
- They have the experience and are of the opinion that they cannot lead a descent democratic life with dignity under any institution established by the Sinhala nation

The **Tamil Nation** has voted to determine its own future under the Vaddukoddai Resolution.

We therefore bring this to your good office to support our democratic right to liberate our nation and use your authority to organise a referendum under the supervision of United Nation among the Tamil Nation in the North and East and for those who fled to other countries (Diaspora Tamils) in the west and rest of the world.

முன்னுரை

மே 14 1976 இல் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட வட்டுக்கோட்டை பிரகடனத்தை மீண்டும் வலியுறுத்தி அதனை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்காக மக்கள் வாக்களித்துள்ளனர். இம்மீள் வலியுறுத்தல் இப்பிரகடனத்தின் அம்சங்களை ஆதரிப்பதுடன் 1976 இற்கு பின்னர் நடந்த இனரீதியான தொடர் சம்பவங்களின் துன்பகரமான விளைவுகளின் வெளிப்பாட்டையும் உறுதிப்படுத்தி நிற்கிறது.

1976 இற்கு பின்னர் தமிழ் தேசிய இனமானது :

- 1977 இலும் 1983 இலும் திட்டமிட்ட இனக்கலவரங்களை சந்தித்திருந்ததாலும்.
- 1983 இற்கு பின்னர் தொடர்ச்சியாக அவசரகாலசட்டம் பயங்கரவாத தடைச்சட்டத்தின் கீழ் சிங்கள பெரும்பான்மை இனத்தின் கீழ் வடக்குஇ கிழக்கு தமிழ் பிரதேசங்கள் ஜனநாயக செயல் முறை இன்றி இருப்பதாலும்.
- இறுதியாக மே 2009 இலும் அதற்கு முன்னும் பின்னும் இடம் பெற்ற நீதிக்கு புறம்பான இனப்படுகொலைகளுக்கு சிங்கள மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அரசு நீதி விசாரணை செய்ய மறுப்பதாலும்.
- தமிழ் தேசிய இனமானது இலங்கைத்தீவில் வட்டுக்கோட்டை தீர்மானத்தை அடியொட்டி தனித்து ஆட்சிமுறை அமைத்து வாழ தொடர்ந்தும் முன்மொழிவு செய்துள்ளது.

மேலும் இவ்வாக்களிப்பின் மூலம் தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள்.

- தாம் ஒரு மொழிவாரி தனியான இனம் என்றும்
- வடக்கு கிழக்கு பகுதிகளில் தொடர்பிரதேசம் ஒன்றில் தனியான கலாச்சாரத்துடன் வாழ்ந்து வருகிறது என்றும்
- கொழும்பை மையம் கொண்ட ஆட்சி முறையின் பொருளாதார கட்டமைப்பின்கீழ் தங்கியிராத சுயபொருளாதார செயல்திறன் கொண்டது என்றும்
- பெரும்பான்மை சிங்கள மக்களால் நிறுவப்பட்ட பாதுகாப்பு கட்டமைப்பு எதன்கீழும் தான் ஜனநாயக வாழ்க்கை ஒன்றை செயற்படுத்தமுடியாது என கருதுவதாலும் வட்டுக்கோட்டை பிரகடனத்தின் அடிப்படையில் தனது எதிர்காலத்தை நிர்ணயிக்க ஆதரவளித்து வாக்களித்து உள்ளது.

மேற் கூறிய காரணிகளின் அடிப்படையில் இழந்த எமது தேசத்தை விடுதலை செய்வதற்கு, தங்கள் மேலான அதிகாரத்தை பயன்படுத்தி இலங்கையின் வடக்கிலும் கிழக்கிலும், ஏனைய மேற்கத்திய நாடுகள் உட்பட உலகின் பல பாகங்களிலும் புலம் பெயர்ந்து வாழும் இலங்கையை பூர்வீகமாகக் கொண்ட தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் மத்தியில் ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் சபையின் மேற்பார்வையில் கருத்துக் கணிப்பு வாக்கெடுப்பை நடத்துமாறு தங்களிடம் வேண்டிக்கொள்கின்றோம்.

Contents

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Tamil National Council
- 1.2 Referendum Committee
- 1.3 Great Britain Precedence
- 1.4 The Vaddukoddai Resolution
- 1.5 Referendum Statement
- 1.6 The Ballot Sheet

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 Setting up Polling Stations
- 2.2 Polling Stations on Saturday 30th & Sunday 31st January 2010
- 2.3 Eligibility
- 2.4 Voting procedure

3.0 Results of the Referendum

- 3.1 Map showing distribution of voters
- 3.2 Voters distribution and coverage
- 3.3 Result table and confirmation
- 3.4 Counting Stations and Results Announcing
- 3.5 Referendum Results from other countries

4.0 Conclusion

5.0 Media Coverage

6.0 Cost Overview

1.0 Introduction

In 1505 Portuguese held the island and then in 1658 the Dutch seized control until British arrived on the Island 1796;

When the Portuguese arrived in 1505 there were 3 kingdoms in Ceylon.

- Tamil Kingdom
- Kandyan Kingdom and
- Kotte Kingdom

All the Tamils living in the North and East of Ceylon (Tamil Eelam) was under the Jaffna Kingdom.

*All 3 kingdoms were brought together by the British in 1833 under a single government of Ceylon on the recommendation of Colbroke– Cameron Commission.

• When the British gave independence to Ceylon on 4th February 1948, they left it as a unitary State.

Sri Lankan State Since Independence And The Sinhalese Hegemony 1948

- First Parliament with 101 members (24 Tamils out of 95)
- 1000,000 Indian Tamils loose nationality and franchise

LAND GRABBING SCHEMES

*Minnerya settlement scheme

*Gal-Oya scheme

* 1972 Land Limit Law

*Reclaiming Estate Ownership

*Deprivation of the traditional Tamil Homeland Territories

“The Tamils had the North and Eastern Provinces for the last three Thousand years and now the Sinhalese, not satisfied with the Seven provinces they occupy, are trying to usurp our lands as well”

S.J.V.Chelvanayagam, Times of Ceylon 16 July 1956

Economic Destruction Of The Tamils

1949 All businesses belonging to Indians and Pakistanis nationalised

1956 Sinhala as Official Language act passed in Parliament

1960 Education Standardisation—New Text books with distorted histories provided for the consumption of students.

1972 Entry to Universities on a racial basis—District Quota System Or Standardization introduced.

E.g.: Admissions to Faculty of Medicine, University of Ceylon Qualifying marks

For Sinhalese students 229 marks and for Tamil Students 250 marks.

All New Factories and commercial establishments built up only in Sinhalese areas.

1980 Rapidly worsening unemployment among Tamils

NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE

1956 Satyagraha (Passive resistance) at Galle Face attacked by Sinhalese thugs and mobs.

1961 Satyagraha in Jaffna, Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Batticaloa in Front of administrative offices people arrested by Army.

Tamil MPs imprisoned. State of Emergency declared.



1962 Non-cooperation with Government. Civil disobedience.

RACE RIOTS

1956 Tamils in Sinhalese south subjected to a pogrom in which many were killed, women raped and properties looted.

1957 Tamil homes, business establishments, and factories burnt and destroyed. 10,000 Tamil refugees shipped to Jaffna.

1958 The worse race riots the country had ever seen. More than 3,000 Tamils lost their lives (exact figures not known). About 500,00 Tamils left Sri Lanka for Canada, Europe and Australia.

1983 53 Tamil inmates at the Wellikade Maximum security prison were massacred.

ARMY ATROCITIES IN TAMIL AREAS

1961 Army sent to Tamil areas to suppress non-violent struggles became engaged in all forms of atrocities, became permanently stationed there.

VADDUKODDAI PROCLAMATION May 1976

1976 **TULF** decides that separation and formation of an independent Tamil Eelam and the establishment of the right to self rule is the only salvation for the Tamils.

1977 Anti-terrorism Law enacted by Government

1981 Sinhalese soldiers set ablaze the Jaffna Public Library , Eelanadu, the Tamil Daily offices burnt. More than 1000 commercial establishments destroyed by the Army.

1983 pogroms the Sinhalese community unleashed against the Tamils conveyed the message that the Tamil political leaders fighting for the rights of Tamils employing democratic means would never receive a justifiable solution from the Sinhalese government.

FORMATION OF THE MILITANT MOVEMENTS

As a result of the past experiences the youth of that era emerged as Tamil Militant group, which evolved into various arm groups to campaign for the Independent sovereign state of Tamil Eelam.

The Referendum to be held among the Diaspora of Tamils in Great Britain on Saturday 30th and Sunday 31st of January 2010 with the aim of determining their stance on an Independent Sovereign Tamil Eelam in the contiguous North and East territory of Sri Lanka. For this purpose, consultation meetings were arranged by the Tamil National Council (TNC) in locations across Great Britain to explain the purpose of the Referendum and to garner a broad range of views and ideas before finalising the voting procedures, dates and the exact wording on the ballot papers.

1.1 Tamil National Council

During the latter part of December 2008/Early 2009 few Humanitarians gathered with the intention of finding a reasonable nonpolitical impartial assessment of the smoldering Tamil situation. At the discussion a referendum based around the issues became apparent.

Then the dialogue moved on with the scrutiny for the model/representation of the referendum.

To begin with France referendum model was discussed in length and most of the members preferred to place before the public. Provisional date was fixed for the 10th of May 2009 and this date was eventually reassigned to be the public discussion.

Thoughts brought in at the meeting and TNC proceeded as an independent body and liaised with all other organizations BTF, TGTE country working group, TYO, TAF nationalists etc.

As Tamils everyone rallied around our most respected leader S.J.V. Selvanayagam and the 1977 Vaddukoddai Resolution to find a reasonable and just solution for the Tamils. Unity within our community was considered as the key for peaceful and nonviolent means of transformation with the help of the Global Politicians and the Media as our diplomacy and strategy.

Collectively the referendum was conducted successfully on 30th & 31st January 2010.





1.2 The Referendum Committee

The referendum was conducted by Tamil National Council along with full partnership and commitments from the following organisations, British Tamils Forum (BTF), Tamil Youth Organization (TYO), Tamil Activists Forum (TAF), the UK Country Working Group for the formation of Transnational Government of Tamil Eelam and all other organisations for their unassailable solidarity for the effective coordination and hard work for the accomplishment of this historical expression of free speech by the UK Diaspora Tamils.



We are indebted to the grass root organizations, community workers and also the individuals who sincerely committed themselves to the success of this ground-breaking endeavour. We also thank the media that took keen interest in our democratic mission and for giving coverage of the outcome.

1.3 Great Britain Precedence

We acknowledge due thanks to a poll conducted by the various British Tamil organisations on the question of the modern relevance of the Vaddukkoaddai Resolution of 1976. This has served us as a precedence to initiate a similar

The Referendum to be held among the Diaspora of Tamils in Great Britain on Saturday 30th and Sunday 31st of January 2010 with the aim of determining their stance on an Independent Sovereign Tamil Eelam in the contiguous North and East territory of Sri Lanka. For this purpose, consultation meetings were arranged by the Tamil National Council (TNC) in locations across Great Britain to explain the purpose of the Referendum and to garner a broad range of views and ideas before finalising the voting procedures, dates and the exact wording on the ballot papers.



Rachel Joyce with other observers at a polling station in Harrow, observing the process

1.4 The Vaddukodai Resolution

VADDUKODDAI RESOLUTION

THE RESOLUTION

Unanimously adopted at the First National Convention of the

TAMIL UNITED LIBERATION FRONT

held at Vaddukodai

on May 14, 1976

Whereas, throughout the centuries from the dawn of history, the Sinhalese and Tamil nations have divided between themselves the possession of Ceylon, the Sinhalese inhabiting the interior of the country in its Southern and Western parts from the river Walawe to that of Chilaw and the Tamils possessing the Northern and Eastern districts; And,

Whereas, the Tamil Kingdom was overthrown in war and conquered by the Portuguese in 1619, and from them by the Dutch and the British in turn, independent of the Sinhalese Kingdoms; And,

Whereas, the British Colonists, who ruled the territories of the Sinhalese and Tamil Kingdoms separately, joined under compulsion the territories of the Sinhalese and the Tamil Kingdoms for purposes of administrative convenience on the recommendation of the Colebrooke Commission in 1833; And,

Whereas, the Tamil Leaders were in the forefront of the Freedom movement to rid Ceylon of colonial bondage which ultimately led to the grant of independence to Ceylon in 1948; And,

Whereas, the foregoing facts of history were completely overlooked, and power over the entire country was transferred to the Sinhalese nation on the basis of a numerical majority, thereby reducing the Tamil nation to the position of subject people; And,

Whereas, successive Sinhalese governments since independence have always encouraged and fostered the aggressive nationalism of the Sinhalese people and have used their political power to the detriment of the Tamils by-

(a) Depriving one half of the Tamil people of their citizenship and franchise rights thereby reducing Tamil representation in Parliament,

- (b) Making serious inroads into the territories of the former Tamil Kingdom by a system of planned and state-aided Sinhalese colonization and large scale regularization of recently encouraged Sinhalese encroachments, calculated to make the Tamils a minority in their own homeland,
- (c) Making Sinhala the only official language throughout Ceylon thereby placing the stamp of inferiority on the Tamils and the Tamil Language,
- (d) Giving the foremost place to Buddhism under the Republican constitution thereby reducing the Hindus, Christians, and Muslims to second class status in this Country,
- (e) Denying to the Tamils equality of opportunity in the spheres of employment, education, land alienation and economic life in general and starving Tamil areas of large scale industries and development schemes thereby seriously endangering their very existence in Ceylon,
- (f) Systematically cutting them off from the main-stream of Tamil cultures in South India while denying them opportunities of developing their language and culture in Ceylon, thereby working inexorably towards the cultural genocide of the Tamils,
- (g) Permitting and unleashing communal violence and intimidation against the Tamil speaking people as happened in Amparai and Colombo in 1956; all over the country in 1958; army reign of terror in the Northern and Eastern Provinces in 1961; police violence at the International Tamil Research Conference in 1974 resulting in the death of nine persons in Jaffna; police and communal violence against Tamil speaking Muslims at Puttalam and various other parts of Ceylon in 1976 - all these calculated to instil terror in the minds of the Tamil speaking people, thereby breaking their spirit and the will to resist injustices heaped on them,
- (h) By terrorizing, torturing, and imprisoning Tamil youths without trial for long periods on the flimsiest grounds,
- (i) Capping it all by imposing on the Tamil Nation a constitution drafted, under conditions of emergency without opportunities for free discussion, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of the Soulbury Constitution distorted by the Citizenship laws resulting in weight age in representation to the Sinhalese majority, thereby depriving the Tamils of even the remnants of safeguards they had under the earlier constitution, And,

Whereas, all attempts by the various Tamil political parties to win their rights, by co-operating with the governments, by parliamentary and extra-parliamentary agitations, by entering into pacts and understandings with successive Prime Ministers, in order to achieve the bare minimum of political rights consistent with the self-respect of the Tamil people have proved to be futile; And,

Whereas, the efforts of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress to ensure non-domination of the minorities by the majority by the adoption of a scheme of balanced representation in a Unitary Constitution have failed and even the meagre safeguards provided in article 29 of the Soulbury Constitution against discriminatory legislation

have been removed by the Republican Constitution; And,
Whereas, the proposals submitted to the Constituent Assembly by the Ilankai Tamil Arasu Kadchi for maintaining the unity of the country while preserving the integrity of the Tamil people by the establishment of an autonomous Tamil State within the framework of a Federal Republic of Ceylon were summarily and totally rejected without even the courtesy of a consideration of its merits; And,
Whereas, the amendments to the basic resolutions, intended to ensure the minimum of safeguards to the Tamil people moved on the basis of the nine point demands formulated at the conference of all Tamil Political parties at Valvettithurai on 7th February 1971 and by individual parties and Tamil members of Parliament including those now in the government party, were rejected in to by the government and Constituent Assembly; And,
Whereas, even amendments to the draft proposals relating to language, religion, and fundamental-rights including one calculated to ensure that at least the provisions of the Tamil Language (Special Provisions) Regulations of 1956 be included in the Constitution, were defeated, resulting in the boycott of the Constituent Assembly by a large majority of the Tamil members of Parliament; And,
Whereas, the Tamil United Liberation Front, after rejecting the Republican Constitution adopted on the 22nd of May, 1972, presented a six point demand to the Prime Minister and the Government on 25th June, 1972, and gave three months time within which the Government was called upon to take meaningful steps to amend the Constitution so as to meet the aspirations of the Tamil Nation on the basis of the six points, and informed the Government that if it failed to do so the Tamil United Liberation Front would launch a non-violent direct action against the Government in order to win the freedom and the rights of the Tamil Nation on the basis of the right of self-determination; And,
Whereas, this last attempt by the Tamil United Liberation Front to win Constitutional recognition of the rights of the Tamil Nation without jeopardizing the unity of the country was callously ignored by the Prime Minister and the Government; And,
Whereas, the opportunity provided by the Tamil United Liberation leader to vindicate the Government's contention that their constitution had the backing of the Tamil people, by resigning from his membership of the National State Assembly and creating a by-election was deliberately put off for over two years in utter disregard of the democratic right of the Tamil voters of Kankesanthurai, and,
Whereas, in the by-election held on the 6th February 1975, the voters of Kankesanthurai by a preponderant majority not only rejected the Republican Constitution imposed on them by the Sinhalese Government, but also gave a mandate to Mr. S.J.V. Chelvanayakam, Q.C. and through him to the Tamil United Liberation Front for the restoration and reconstitution of the Free Sovereign, Secular, Socialist State of TAMIL EELAM.

The first National Convention of the Tamil United Liberation Front meeting at Pannakam (Vaddukoddai Constituency) on the 14th day of May, 1976, hereby declares that the Tamils of Ceylon by virtue of their great language, their religions, their separate culture and heritage, their history of independent existence as a separate state over a distinct territory for several centuries till they were conquered by the armed might of the European invaders and above all by their will to exist as a separate entity ruling themselves in their own territory, are a nation distinct and apart from Sinhalese and this Convention announces to the world that the Republican Constitution of 1972 has made the Tamils a slave nation ruled by the new colonial masters, the Sinhalese, who are using the power they have wrongly usurped to deprive the Tamil Nation of its territory, language citizenship, economic life, opportunities of employment and education, thereby destroying all the attributes of nationhood of the Tamil people.

And, while taking note of the reservations in relation to its commitment to the setting up of a separated state of TAMIL EELAM expressed by the Ceylon Workers Congress as a Trade Union of the Plantation Workers, the majority of whom live and work outside the Northern and Eastern areas,

This convention resolves that restoration and reconstitution of the Free, Sovereign, Secular, Socialist State of TAMIL EELAM, based on the right of self determination inherent to every nation, has become inevitable in order to safeguard the very existence of the Tamil Nation in this Country.

This Convention further declares -

- a. that the State of TAMIL EELAM shall consist of the people of the Northern and Eastern provinces and shall also ensure full and equal rights of citizenship of the State of TAMIL EELAM to all Tamil speaking people living in any part of Ceylon and to Tamils of EELAM origin living in any part of the world who may opt for citizenship of TAMIL EELAM.
- b. that the constitution of TAMIL EELAM shall be based on the principle of democratic decentralization so as to ensure the non-domination of any religious or territorial community of TAMIL EELAM by any other section.
- c. that in the state of Tamil Eelam caste shall be abolished and the observance of the pernicious practice of untouchability or inequality of any type based on birth shall be totally eradicated and its observance in any form punished by law.
- d. that TAMIL EELAM shall be a secular state giving equal protection and assistance to all religions to which the people of the state may belong.
- e. that Tamil shall be the language of the State, but the rights of Sinhalese speaking minorities in Tamil Eelam to education and transaction of business in their language shall be protected on a reciprocal basis with the Tamil speaking minorities in the Sinhala State.

that Tamil Eelam shall be a Socialist State wherein the exploitation of man by man

shall be forbidden, the dignity of labour shall be recognized, the means of production and distribution shall be subject to public ownership and control while permitting private enterprise in these branches within limit prescribed by law, economic development shall be on the basis of socialist planning and there shall be a ceiling on the total wealth that any individual of family may acquire.

This Convention directs the Action Committee of the TAMIL UNITED LIBERATION FRONT to formulate a plan of action and launch without undue delay the struggle for winning the sovereignty and freedom of the Tamil Nation;

And this Convention calls upon the Tamil Nation in general and the Tamil youth in particular to come forward to throw themselves fully into the sacred fight for freedom and to flinch not till the goal of a sovereign state of TAMIL EELAM is reached.

1.5 Referendum Statement

Based on Vaddukoddai Resolution....

“I aspire to the formation of an independent and sovereign state of Tamil Eelam in the contiguous north and east territory of the island of Sri Lanka on the basis that the Tamil speaking people in the island of Sri Lanka make a distinct nation, have long had a traditional homeland and have the right to self-determination”.

Yes / No



Tamil Referendum GB
30th/31st January 2010

Based on Vaddukodai Resolution...

வட்டுக்கோட்டைத் தீர்மானத்தின் அடிப்படையில்...

I aspire to the formation of the independent and sovereign state of Tamil Eelam in the contiguous north and east territory of the island of Sri Lanka on the basis that the Tamil speaking people in the island of Sri Lanka make a distinct nation, have a traditional homeland and have the right to self-determination.

இலங்கைத் தீவில் தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் தனித்துவமான தேசியமும் பாரம்பரியத் தாயகமும் சுயநிர்ணய உரிமையும் கொண்டவர்கள் என்ற அடிப்படையில் இத் தீவின் வடக்கு, கிழக்கு இணைந்த நிலப்பரப்பில் சுதந்திரமும் இறைமையும் கொண்ட தனித் தமிழீழ அரசு உருவாகவேண்டும் என நான் விரும்புகிறேன்.

Mark a cross (X) in the appropriate box.

விரும்பிய ஒரு பெட்டிக்குள் புள்ளி (X) இடவும்.

Yes

ஆம்

No

இல்லை

2.0 Methodology

In cooperation with the local Tamil organizations, the TNC organised 65 polling stations in Great Britain for the Diaspora Sri Lankan Tamils to cast their vote. It was expected that 50,000 to 75,000 Tamils would participate in the referendum voting. It is to be noted here that for the first time a distinct group of people in the Diaspora conducted a poll on this scale in Great Britain. The TNC acted as independent election commissioners and many non-Sri Lankans acted as impartial observers (MP, Councillors and Religious Leaders) while voting and counting was taking place. There was another committee with Prof. Bryan Woodriff as chairman and 14 others (MP, Lawyers and other professionals) was set up to oversee the electoral process, implementation & conduct of the polling stations and its staff. Additionally, Prof. Bryan Woodriff announced the Referendum result on the 31st of January at 11:00pm along with Hugh Charlton, a human rights barrister and member of CAMPAC. In addition, another group of international observers visited the polling station to make sure the polling staffs were following a legal and fair process. Importantly, for every 4 polling stations there were 2 TNC members overseeing the whole event as mobile unit to help the polling staffs with all the help they may need and to make sure all the electoral process and the law of the land is strictly followed.

2.1 Setting up Polling Stations

When deciding on polling station location the following points were given consideration.

Where the Tamil population lives?

Transport facility to the polling station.

Disabled people's access.

Minimise the disturbance to normal day to day living to the general public.

2.2 Polling Stations on Saturday 30th & Sunday 31st January 2010

East Ham

Hartley Centre

East Avenue
Manor Park
London
E12 6SG

Trinity Centre

267 Barking Road
East Ham
London
E6 1LB

Saiva Munnetta Sangam (UK)

(Saturday Only)
2 Salisbury Road
Manor Park, London
E12 6AB

Enfield & Southgate

Wilbury Primary School (Saturday only)

Wilbury Way
Enfield
London
N18 1DE

Church Hall

Alston Road
Barnet
Herts
EN5 4ET

Enfiled Nagapoosani Amman Temple

61-65 Church Lane
Edmonton
London
N9 9PZ

Essex

Sri Selva Vinayager (Ilford)

299-303 Ley Street
Ilford
Essex
IG1 4BN

Ilford Community Centre

Eton Road
Ilford
Essex
IG1 2UE

Spurway Parade Temple

141 Woodford Avenue
Gants Hill
Ilford
IG2 6UU

Fairkytes Arts Centre (Saturday Only)

51 Billet Lane
Hornchurch
Essex
RM11 1AX

Chadwell Village Hall (Saturday only)

Waterson Road
Chadwell St. Mary
Grays
Essex RM16 4NX

Civic Centre (Saturday only)

Committe Room 2
Victoria Avenue
Southend-on-sea
Essex SS2 6ER

Walthamstow & Chingford

Unity Hall Community Centre

144, Bramley Close
Walthamstow
London
E17 6EG

Waltham Forest College

Room No 207
Forest Road
Walthamstow
E17 4JB

North West (NW) London

Harrow

Harrow High School

Gayton Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 2JG

Northolt Village

Community Centre
Ealing Road
Northolt
Middlesex UB5 6AD

Granary Pre School

(Rayners Lane Scout Head uarters)
Rear Of Tresco Gardens
High Worple
Middlesex HA2 9TD

District Activities Centre

1A Walton Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 4UX

Unit 27 The Arches

Stanley Road
South Harrow
Middlesex
HA2 8AZ

Brent

Copland Community school

Cecil Avenue
Wembley
Middlesex
HA9 7DUX

Alperton Community School

Ealing Road
Wembley
Middlesex
HAO 4PW

The Lodge (Greenford Scout Club)

Whitton Avenue East (Next to 415)
Greenford
Middlesex
UB6 0PR

Bertie Road Resource Centre

Bertie Road
Willesden
London
NW10 2LH

Ealing

Shri Kanagathurkkai Amman Temple

5 Chapel Road
Ealing
London
W13 9AE

Brookside Community Centre

70 Brookside Road
Hayes
Middlesex
UB4 0PL

Stanhope Primary School

Mansell Road
Greenford
Middlesex
UB6 9EG

Heston Community School

Heston Road
Hounslow
Middlesex
TW5 0QR

North Primary School

Meadow Road
Southall
Middlesex
UB1 2JE

Kingsbury

St. Bernadette's Catholic Primary School

Clifton Road
Edgware Road
Colindale
Middlesex
HA3 9NS

Anjaneyar Temple

Rear of 243-247
Kenton

London
NW9 6LU

Watford

St Mark Church

Leggatts Way
Watford
WD24 5NQ

South East (SE) London

Lewisham

Lewisham Sivan Temple

4a Clarendon Rise
London
Lewisham
SE13 5ES

Sydenham School (Only Saturday)

Dartmouth Road
London
Sydenham
SE26 4RD

Greenwich

Conway Primary School

Galloson Rad
London
Plumstead
SE18 1QY

Dartford

Acacia Hall (Near KFC)

High Street
Kent
Dartford
DA1 1DJ

Bromley

Langthorne Community Hall

(Next to St.Jhon Baptist Primary School/Opposite Homebase)

Bromley Road
Bromley
BR15RU

South West (SW) London

Croydon

Elmwood House

2A Elmwood Road
Croydon
Surrey
CR0 2SG

Shri Shakthi Ganapathy Temple

21 Brigstock Road
Thornton Heath
Surrey
CR7 7JJ

New Malden

Tolworth Girls College

Fullers Way North
Surbiton
Surrey
KT6 7LQ

Stoneleigh Amman Temple

Dell Lane
Stonleigh
Surrey
KT17 2NE

MIZAS Hall

(Rear Malden Centre)

Cocks Crescent
New Malden
Surrey
KT3 4TA

North Cheam Community Association

(Elmcroft Centre)

570 London Road
North Cheam
Surrey
SM3 9AB

Mitcham

Stanley Park Children Centre

Stanley Park Road
Carshalton
Surrey
SM5 3JL

Jubilee Hall

Green Lane
Morden
Surrey
SM4 6SS

North East Mitcham Community Centre

Woodland Way
Mitcham
Surrey
CR4 2DZ

Mitcham Sivan Temple

Bond Road
Mitcham
Surrey
CR4 3HG

Tooting

Tooting Muthumari Amman Temple

180 Upper Tooting Rd
Tooting
London
SW17 7EJ

Wimbledon Pillayar Temple

25-133 Effra Road
Wimbledon
London
SW19 8PU

Outer London (out of M25 - Saturday only)



Birmingham

Shri Venkateswara Balaji Temple

Community Hall
Dudley Road East
Tividale NR
Birmingham
B69 3DU

Crawley

Three Bridges Community Centre

Cross Way
Crawley
RH10 1QG

Coventry

St Paul's Community Centre – Room 1

346 Foleshill Road
Coventry
CV6 5AJ

Glasgow

Woodside Hall

36 Glenfarg Street
Glasgow
G20 7QF

Hampshire

Oasis Academy Lower School

Green Lane
Maybush
Southampton
Hampshire
SO16 9RG

High Wycombe

Green Street Youth and Community Centre

Desborough Street
High Wycombe
Buckinghamshire
HP11 2RA



Leicester

Belgrave Neighbourhood Centre

Rothley Street
Leicester
LE4 6LF

South Wales

Bryn Village Hall

Bryngyros Street (B4282)
Bryn
West Glamorgan SA13 2RY

Liverpool

Merseyside Police Sports and Social Association

“Fairfield” (Nearby: – POTHIKAI TAMIL KADAI)

Prescot Road

Liverpool

L7 0JD

Luton

Trinity Hall

Trinity Road

Luton

Bedfordshire

LU3 1TR

Manchester

Christopher Church

Moorgate Avenue

Withington

Manchester

M20 1HE

Milton Keynes

Stanton Bury Campus

Stantonbury

Milton Keynes

MK14 6BN

Newcastle / Middlesbrough

Hindu Temple Newcastle

172 West Road

Newcastle Upon Tyne

NE4 9QB

Nottingham

Brownsea Centre

Cobden Street (Kirkby in Ashfield)

Nottingham

NG17 7DN

Rading / Oxford

South Reading Youth & Community Centre

252-260 Northumberland Avenue

Reading

Berkshire

RG2 7QA

Ratherham

Brinsworth Parish

Brinsworth Lane

Brinsworth

Rotherham (M1 Junction 33)

S60 5BU

Bristol

Bartonhill Settlement

Ducie Road

Barton Hill

Bristol

BS5 0AX

2.3 Eligibility

The voter must reside in Great Britain (England, Scotland & Wales) and must be at least 18 years old. In addition they should meet one of the following criteria:

- a) Born in Sri Lanka and has Tamil as the mother tongue.
- b) Has a spouse who was born in Sri Lanka and has Tamil as the mother tongue.
- c) Descendants of (a) and (b) born outside Sri Lanka



2.4 Voting Procedures

Voters must prove that they are Tamil speaking Sri Lankan descendants living in Great Britain by showing identification to the polling station's first officer. When a voter enters the polling station and passes clearance, they will be marked with permanent ink on their finger, the first officer will check if there is any ink on their fingers to prevent second votes.

The second officer will make sure voters finger is marked with permanent ink to make sure no second voting takes place.

The third officer will issue a ballot paper.

The voter will take the ballot paper to a secure table with full privacy and put cross in either the "Yes" or "No" box.

The ballot paper is then folded and placed in a secure ballot box.

All the procedures are to be constantly monitored by independent observers who are non-Sri Lankan descendants.

3.0 Results of the Referendum.



Final Result Great Britain

99.33% Said YES for Independent Tamil Eelam

Total	Yes	No	Spoilt
64,692	64,256	185	251
	99.33%	0.29%	0.39%

3.1 Map showing distribution of voters & Polling Stations



	Polling Station Name	Ballot Box Quantity	Ballot Box		Turn Out	Votes			Percentage			
			1	2		YES	NO	VOID	YES	NO	VOID	
TRNE001	Hartley Centre	Basel Cross, Epsom	✓	✓	3130	3097	4	29	3130	98.95%	0.13%	0.93%
TRNE002	Trinity Centre	Windsor Park, London	✓	✓	3155	3098	11	46	3155	98.19%	0.35%	1.46%
TRNE003	Saiva Munnetta Sangam (UK) (Saturday Only)	Windsor Park, London	✓	✓	366	364	0	2	366	99.45%	0.00%	0.55%
TRNE004	Enfiled Naga poosani Amman Temple	Enfiled, London	✓	✓	753	750	2	1	753	99.60%	0.27%	0.13%
TRNE005	Wilbury Primary School (Saturday only)	London	✓	✓	203	202	0	1	203	99.51%	0.00%	0.49%
TRNE006	Church Hall	London	✓	✓	302	299	0	3	302	99.01%	0.00%	0.99%
TRNE007	Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple (Ilford)	Ilford, Essex	✓	✓	2376	2370	5	1	2376	99.75%	0.21%	0.04%
TRNE008	Ilford Community Centre	Ilford, Essex	✓	✓	511	504	4	3	511	98.63%	0.78%	0.59%
TRNE009	Fairkyes Arts Centre (Saturday Only)	Hayes, Middlesex	✓	✓	64	63	1	0	64	98.44%	1.56%	0.00%
TRNE010	2 Spurway Parade	Uxbridge, Uxbridge	✓	✓	621	619	0	2	621	99.68%	0.00%	0.32%
TRNE011	Chadwell Village Hall (Saturday only)	Uxbridge, Uxbridge	✓	✓	84	84	0	0	84	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TRNE012	Civic Center (Saturday only)	Uxbridge, Uxbridge	✓	✓	200	200	0	0	200	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TRNE013	Unity Hall Community Centre	Walthamstow, London	✓	✓	394	389	1	4	394	98.73%	0.25%	1.02%
TRNE014	Waltham Forest College	Walthamstow, London	✓	✓	875	872	2	1	875	99.66%	0.23%	0.11%
NE	Total				13034	12911	30	93	13034	99.06%	0.23%	0.71%
TRNW001	Harrow High School	Harrow, Middlesex	✓	✓	2028	2005	18	5	2028	98.87%	0.89%	0.25%
TRNW002	Northolt Village Community Centre	Northolt, Middlesex	✓	✓	408	407	1	0	408	99.75%	0.25%	0.00%
TRNW003	Copland Community School	Uxbridge, Middlesex	✓	✓	1588	1578	3	7	1588	99.37%	0.19%	0.44%
TRNW004	Alperton Community School	Uxbridge, Middlesex	✓	✓	1836	1825	9	2	1836	99.40%	0.49%	0.11%
TRNW005	The Lodge (Greenford Scout Club)	Uxbridge, Middlesex	✓	✓	538	535	0	3	538	99.44%	0.00%	0.56%
TRNW006	Bertie Road Resource Centre	Uxbridge, London	✓	✓	204	204	0	0	204	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TRNW007	Shri Kanagathurkai Amman Temple	Ealing, London	✓	✓	996	989	5	2	996	99.30%	0.50%	0.20%
TRNW008	Brookside Community Centre	Hayes, Middlesex	✓	✓	1806	1803	3	0	1806	99.83%	0.17%	0.00%
TRNW009	Stanhope Primary School	Greenford, Middlesex	✓	✓	770	769	1	0	770	99.87%	0.13%	0.00%
TRNW010	Heston Community School	Hayes, Middlesex	✓	✓	523	521	0	2	523	99.62%	0.00%	0.38%
TRNW011	North Primary School	Uxbridge, Middlesex	✓	✓	1359	1351	5	3	1359	99.41%	0.37%	0.22%
TRNW012	Anjaneyar Temple	Colindale, London	✓	✓	1757	1751	2	4	1757	99.66%	0.11%	0.23%
TRNW013	St. Bernadette's Catholic Primary School	Kenton, Middlesex	✓	✓	1799	1792	1	6	1799	99.61%	0.06%	0.33%
TRNW014	St Mark Church	Watford	✓	✓	562	561	0	1	562	99.82%	0.00%	0.18%
TRNW015	Granary Pre School (Rayners Lane Scout Head Quarters)	Uxbridge, Middlesex	✓	✓	2422	2404	2	16	2422	99.26%	0.08%	0.66%
TRNW016	District Activities Centre	Harrow, Middlesex	✓	✓	998	994	0	4	998	99.60%	0.00%	0.40%
TRNW017	Unit 27 The Arches (Second Unit At the end of Stanley Rd)	South Harrow, Middlesex	✓	✓	1543	1534	6	3	1543	99.42%	0.39%	0.19%

	Polling Station Name	Ballot Box Quantity	Ballot Box		Turn Out	Votes			Percentage			
			1	2		YES	NO	VOID	YES	NO	VOID	
NW	Total				21137	21023	56	58	21137	99.46%	0.26%	0.27%
TRSE001	Lewisham Sivan Temple	Lewisham	TRSW0001	TRSW0002	3645	3627	13	5	3645	99.51%	0.36%	0.14%
TRSE002	Conway Primary School	Forestwood	TRSW0003	TRSW0004	585	571	3	11	585	97.61%	0.51%	1.88%
TRSE003	Sydenham School (Saturday Only)	Sydenham	TRSW0005	TRSW0006	109	108	1	0	109	99.08%	0.92%	0.00%
TRSE004	Acacia Hall	Crabtree	TRSW0007	TRSW0008	401	400	0	1	401	99.75%	0.00%	0.25%
TRSE005	Langthorne Community Hall (Next to St John Bap)	Bromley	TRSW0009	TRSW0010	511	505	2	4	511	98.83%	0.39%	0.78%
SE	Total				5211	5211	19	21	5211	99.24%	0.36%	0.40%
TRSW001	Elmwood House	Croydon, Surrey	TRSW0011	TRSW0012	2781	2766	3	12	2781	99.46%	0.11%	0.43%
TRSW002	Shri Shakthi Ganapathy Temple	Thornhill Heath, Surrey	TRSW0013	TRSW0014	1306	1298	6	2	1306	99.39%	0.46%	0.15%
TRSW003	Telworth Girls College	Thornton Heath, Surrey	TRSW0015	TRSW0016	1440	1429	5	6	1440	99.24%	0.35%	0.42%
TRSW004	Stoneleigh Amman Temple	Stoneleigh, Surrey	TRSW0017	TRSW0018	828	813	3	12	828	98.19%	0.36%	1.45%
TRSW005	MIZAS Hall (Rear Maiden Centre)	Manor Heath, Surrey	TRSW0019	TRSW0020	1556	1550	3	3	1556	99.61%	0.19%	0.19%
TRSW006	North Cheam Community Association (Elmercroft C	North Cheam, Surrey	TRSW0021	TRSW0022	1452	1451	0	1	1452	99.93%	0.00%	0.07%
TRSW007	Stanley Park Children Centre	Cheriton, Surrey	TRSW0023	TRSW0024	366	363	1	2	366	99.18%	0.27%	0.55%
TRSW008	Jubilee Hall	Mitcham, Surrey	TRSW0025	TRSW0026	2322	2314	6	2	2322	99.66%	0.26%	0.09%
TRSW009	North East Mitcham Community Centre	Mitcham, Surrey	TRSW0027	TRSW0028	577	574	0	3	577	99.48%	0.00%	0.52%
TRSW010	Mitcham Sivan Temple	Mitcham, Surrey	TRSW0029	TRSW0030	4087	4070	15	2	4087	99.58%	0.37%	0.05%
TRSW011	Tooting Muthumari Amman Temple	Tooting, London	TRSW0031	TRSW0032	1521	1514	3	4	1521	99.54%	0.20%	0.26%
TRSW012	Wimbledon Pillayar Temple	Wimbledon, London	TRSW0033	TRSW0034	1061	1037	6	18	1061	97.74%	0.57%	1.70%
SW	Total				19297	19179	51	67	19297	99.39%	0.26%	0.35%
	Inside M25 Total				58719	58324	156	239	58719	99.33%	0.27%	0.41%
TROL001	Shri Venkateswara Balaji Temple Community Ha	Tivdale NR, Birmingham	TROL0035	TROL0036	1450	1436	11	3	1450	99.03%	0.76%	0.21%
TROL002	Three Bridges Community Centre	Crawley	TROL0037	TROL0038	309	307	0	2	309	99.35%	0.00%	0.65%
TROL003	St Paul's Community Centre - Room 1	Crawley	TROL0039	TROL0040	568	568	0	0	568	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TROL004	Woodside Hall	Chichester	TROL0041	TROL0042	129	129	0	0	129	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TROL005	Oasis Academy Lower School	Southwater, West Sussex	TROL0043	TROL0044	155	155	0	0	155	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TROL006	Green Street Youth and Community Centre	East W Sussex, West Sussex	TROL0045	TROL0046	211	209	2	0	211	99.05%	0.95%	0.00%
TROL007	Belgrave Neighbourhood Centre	Belgrave, West Yorkshire	TROL0047	TROL0048	362	358	3	1	362	98.90%	0.83%	0.28%
TROL008	Bryn Village Hall	Bryn, West Glamorgan	TROL0049	TROL0050	268	264	4	0	268	98.51%	1.49%	0.00%
TROL009	Merseyside Police Sports and Social Association	Liverpool	TROL0051	TROL0052	301	298	2	1	301	99.00%	0.66%	0.33%
TROL010	Trinity Hall	Leamington Spa, Warwickshire	TROL0053	TROL0054	212	211	1	0	212	99.53%	0.47%	0.00%
TROL011	Christopher Church	Walsingham, Norfolk	TROL0055	TROL0056	175	175	0	0	175	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TROL012	Stanton Bury Campus	Milton Keynes	TROL0057	TROL0058	973	966	4	3	973	99.28%	0.41%	0.31%
TROL014	Brownsea Centre	Nottingham	TROL0059	TROL0060	285	285	0	0	285	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TROL015	South Reading Youth & Community Centre	Reading, Berkshire	TROL0061	TROL0062	148	147	1	0	148	99.32%	0.68%	0.00%
TROL016	Brinsworth Parish	Rotherham (M1 Junction 33)	TROL0063	TROL0064	148	147	0	1	148	99.32%	0.00%	0.68%
TROL017	Cancelled											
TROL018	Bartonhill Settlement	Southampton, Hampshire	TROL0065	TROL0066	119	117	1	1	119	98.32%	0.84%	0.84%
Out of London Total					5973	5932	29	12	5973	99.31%	0.49%	0.20%
Great Britain Total					64692	64256	185	251	64692	99.33%	0.29%	0.39%

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1986 – 2002: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames Councillor for Hampton-on-Thames

My Report as Election Monitor of the Tamil Referendum TKR 2010 in the London area.

On Saturday and Sunday, 30th and 31st January 2010, I was collected by car from my home in Hampton by Arun who proceeded to drive me to several Polling Booths to ascertain that the procedures, as outlined in the excellent Handbook for Polling Station staff, were being followed as closely as possible. We began our round of visits at Heston School which may not at first have been seen to be the best example of how a Polling Station should be run because it was confined to one of the old classrooms. However, on close inspection and observation, I was satisfied that the staff was accurately following the procedures and responded to my searching questions positively and in a pleasant manner - a manner which also put a lot of Voters at their ease in these novel surroundings. The layout of the tables and the Voting Booths closely followed the advice in the handbook, so after half an hour I felt we could proceed to the next Polling Station. That day I visited another six Polling Stations across London from Hayes to Waltham Forest and beyond, and although I saw several interesting interpretations of the advice on Polling Station layouts, it was only in one that I had to suggest a modest improvement to the positioning of the actual Booths.

On the Sunday, I was again driven to another five disparate and widely distributed Polling Stations across London and just managed to reach Bromley, the last on my list, spot on 6.00 pm., just as voting in the Referendum was coming to its eventual close. In every Polling Station which I visited, I was impressed by the sense of responsibility shown by every person involved in running, or observing the running of, the Polling Stations. As far as I could see, the recommendations of the Handbook had been carefully followed, although sometimes neatly interpreted, but always as fully as local circumstances permitted. I had no problem with the way in which any Polling Station that I visited was run, and was full of admiration for the dedication of the volunteers. It was equally impressive to see how the security of the Ballot Boxes was observed. I would usually spend about half an hour at each Station before moving on to the next.

It was pleasant to notice that many of the organisers had taken the trouble to make arrangements for the helpers to have access to suitable refreshments during their long day although the preparations were sometimes quite varied in quality and quantity. I was very pleased to have access to the variety of interesting places which had been chosen to act as Polling Stations, and I was very glad to have been invited as a neutral observer to help monitor this important Referendum - an unforgettable experience.

Bryan Woodriff

Author of: Twentieth Century Writing (Slavonic Section); New Soviet Foreign Language Teaching Methods; East-West Transfer of Technology, Fork-making and Farming in Shire Green; Kingston-upon-Thames as it was; The Tramways of Surrey; The Archaeology of Kingston-upon-Thames; Shire Green, Wincobank & Ecclesfield; Shire Green, Wincobank & Ecclesfield Memories; Fulwell – Home to Trams, Trolleys and ‘Buses;

Shire Green, Wincobank & Beyond.

3.4 Counting Stations and Results Announcing



Result was announced by Prof. Bryan Woodriff along with Hugh Charlton, a human rights barrister and member of CAMPAC at Park Lane Hotel on 31st January 2010 at about 11:30pm.

In Great Britain 99.33% said yes to Independent Sovereign Tamil Eelam

He went on to say this is amazing results and congratulated the Tamil National Council for organising a Referendum. Normally governments organise this sort of voting but here TNC with the help of other Tamil organisations conducted the Referendum proficiently and legitimately for their people and he was very proud to be part of it.

3.5 Referendum Results from other countries

99.8 Percent Italian Tamil said Yes to Independent Tamil

Eelam: [TamilNet, Tuesday, 23 March 2010, 00:04 GMT]



Eelam Tamils in Italy successfully conducted a referendum on independent and sovereign Tamil Eelam and simultaneously elected a 20-member country council Sunday. 98.8% of those who voted said

'yes' to Tamil Eelam in a turnout of around 75 percent of eligible Eelam Tamil voters in Italy, the organisers of the polls said. Youth figured prominently among those elected to the Council, Ms. Sinthuja Nagendram in her twenties getting the largest number of votes in the national list. The polls organised by an independent election commission of Eelam Tamils in Italy were nationally supervised and monitored by an Italian federation of NGOs, COCIS (Co-ordination of Non-governmental Organisations for International Development Co-operation). In Italy, Sinhalese expatriates are large in numbers compared to Tamils who make only less than a tenth of them.

98.2 Percent vote for Tamil Eelam in Denmark

4,147 out of an estimated 6,000 to 6,500 eligible Eelam Tamil voters in Denmark participated in the referendum conducted by a third party professional institute on Sunday and 98.2 percent of them voted yes for the formation of independent and sovereign Tamil Eelam in the contiguous north and east of the island of Sri Lanka. Denmark is the eighth country in the West where Eelam Tamils have overwhelmingly demonstrated their aspiration for independence through a series of referenda conducted among the Diaspora. Even though the population of Eelam Tamils in Denmark is relatively small, since their number is known with fair accuracy, the turnout and poll results are very significant in silencing detracting campaign against the very democratic process of Tamil referendum, Diaspora circles said. [28th February 2010]

99.4 percent vote for Tamil Eelam in Australia



99.4 percent of those who cast votes in the Tamil referendum across Australia said “yes” to the formation of independent and sovereign Tamil Eelam in the contiguous north and east of the island of Sri Lanka. The results were announced Thursday at a press conference held at NSW State Parliament in front of state and national media. 8,272 out of the registered, numbering around 10,000, participated in the polls. The number of eligible Eelam Tamil voters in Australia is estimated to be around 15,000. The formation of Tamil Eelam was assented by 8,154. The negative votes were 51 and 67 were invalid. [Result announced on 22nd April 2010]

Holland, 99.2% voters consent Tamil Eelam

In the referendum held in Holland on Sunday for the formation of independent and sovereign Tamil Eelam in the North and East of the island of Sri Lanka, 2,750 voters participated and 99.2 percent of them aspired for it. 2,728 said yes, 9 voted no and 13 votes were invalid. The poll organised by an independent group of the Diaspora in the Netherlands was conducted in 15 centres across the country under the supervision of non-Tamil election officials.

Switzerland, 99.49% said Yes in the Referendum for Tamil Eelam

99.49 percent of 16,441 Eelam Tamil voters who participated in the referendum in Switzerland Saturday and Sunday mandated the formation of an independent and sovereign Tamil Eelam in the North and East of the island of Sri Lanka. The referendum was organised by a coalition of 2nd generation Eelam Tamils in Switzerland and the task of conducting the ballot process was undertaken by an independent election commission that was headed by M. Pagani, ex-Mayor of the city of Biel and participated by journalists, politicians and members of Young Socialist Party (JUSO) of Switzerland. Well-covered by the Swiss media, Pia Holenstein, a member of the federal parliament, described the process as something neatly organised and is exemplary.

Germany, 99.2% mandate Tamil Eelam

99.2 percent of voters said yes to Tamil Eelam in an impressive turn out of more than 90% of eligible Eelam Tamil voters for the referendum in Germany on Sunday. International Human Rights Association in Bremen conducted the referendum on the question of forming an independent and sovereign state of Tamil Eelam in the North and East of the island of Sri Lanka. 23,089 voters participated in the poll in 110 centres across the country and 22,904 of them said yes. 136 voters said no and 49 votes were invalid.

Canada, 99.8 % mandate Tamil Eelam

99.82 percent of 48,583 voters mandated independent and sovereign Tamil Eelam in the poll conducted in 31 centres across Canada, on Saturday. The Canadian media and politicians showed great interest in the process of the ballot and organizers expressed satisfaction as 50,000 was the expected turn out, they quoted to media earlier. The poll was officiated by ES&S a professional company in North America that used counting machines. Unlike in Norway and France and contrary to earlier assurances, the ballot took place with complete registration of voters, which limited confidential participation, observers said. Voter turnout is assessed to be between 50 and 65 percent, but no authentic statistics is available on eligible Eelam Tamil voters. 48,481 (99.82%) voted 'yes' and 85 (0.18%) voted 'no'. 17 votes were rejected.

France, 99% mandate Tamil Eelam

31,148 eligible Eelam Tamil Diaspora voters over 18 in France participated this weekend in the referendum to say yes or no to independent and sovereign Tamil Eelam and 30,936 of them have said yes. The postal votes permitted to interior areas of France are yet to be counted and the number is expected to be between 2,000 and 3,000. In the absence of any official statistics, police estimates earlier placed the number of adult Eelam Tamils in France between 25,000 and 35,000. The near total turn out of voters amidst international campaign that Tamil Eelam is drowned in Mu'l'livaaykkal has stunned the observers. The public spirit has made sections of Tamil media, initially engaged in vicious campaign against the referendum, to make a U-turn supporting it later.

99% Norway Tamils aspire for Tamil Eelam



Ballot counting in Alwarthi



Ballot counting in Thiruvananthapuram

In a secret ballot of universal suffrage, conducted by a Norwegian media simultaneously in 14 centres in the length and breadth of the country among Eelam Tamils, 98.95 percent of the voters said that they aspire for the formation of an independent and sovereign Tamil Eelam in the North and East of the island of Sri Lanka. The voter turnout was a high 89.8 percent in the capital city of Oslo and an average 80 percent for the country, Utrop biweekly that conducted the ballot said. The ballot gains significance not only in democratically and concretely revealing what the Tamils want, but also in telling that the so-called Oslo Declaration that speaks about internal self-determination is not up to their expectations, Tamil circles said. A couple of days before the ballot, Norwegian Minister Erik Solheim advocated a federal solution to the crisis.

Date of		Voted				%
<u>Referendum</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Spoil</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>YES</u>
21 March 2010	Italy	3,596	44	40	3,680	99.8%
28 February 2010	Denmark	4,072	21	54	4,147	98.2%
30&31 January 2010	Great Britain	64,256	185	251	64,692	99.3%
24 January 2010	Holland	2,728	9	13	2,750	99.2%
23 & 24 January 2010	Switzerland	16,357	32	52	16,441	99.5%
24 January 2010	Germany	22,904	136	49	23,089	99.2%
20 December 2009	Canada	48,481	85	17	48,583	99.8%
12 & 13 December 2009	France	30,936	43	169	31,148	99.0%
10 May 2010	Norway	5,574	50	9	5,633	99.0%
18 April 2011	Australia	8,154	51	67	8,272	99.4%
Total		207,058	656	721	208,435	99.2%

4.0 Conclusion

Mr.S.Sriranjan-the Secretary of Tamil National Council – while announcing the result said:



The UK Diaspora Tamils has given a clear mandate of 99.33% said they want Independent sovereign state of Tamil Eelam. The same was echoed all over the world, clearly have said democratically what is their aspiration is in the Referendum conducted in their respective country.

Over whelming number more than 99% have said their aspiration is an Independent sovereign state of Tamil Eelam.

Now we appeal to all the Governments all over the world who are elected democratically, please help us by organising a Referendum supervised by United Nation in the North and East of Sri Lanka.

Went on to thank all the partners who helped the TNC to successfully conduct the Referendum, and who were present at the result announcing night. Also thanked all the MP's from various parties for their support to do the Referendum and being at today's result announcing function.

5.0 Media Coverage

We must thank the Deepam Television, Global Tamil Television, IBC Radio, Eelamurasu news paper, BTF news paper, websites; Tamil net, Tamil win, Nerudal and many others for their support for the Referendum and for the Tamil people.

Special thanks go to Tamil Net website and their web master for their continuous and untiring support from incept.



Shiobhan Mc Donagh,
MP for Mitcham and Morden



Andrew Charalambous, Conservative
parliamentary candidate for Edmonton



Joan Ryan, MP Enfield North



Andrew Pelling, independent MP for Central Croydon



Labour party activist and
Trade unionist Mike Griffiths



Professor Theeran from Tamil Nadu



Barry Gardner, MP Brent North



Sriranjan of Tamil National Council



Jan Jananayagam, Eelam Tamil candidate for the European Union Parliament in the last elections
Also in the committee to prove Genocide took place in Sri Lanka since 1948.



Announcement of the results of individual poll centres at the event



Project Manager Raj addressing the audience

Some of the British politicians at the event convened for the announcement of results on 31st January 2009





Counting of results



Professor Theeran from Tamil Nadu witnessing the counting

**The event organised
for the
announcement of
results at Park
Lane Hotel**



Countries formed after holding Referendum		
1	Norway	1905
2	Sweden	1905
3	Slovenia	1990
4	Croatia	1991
5	Macedonia	1991
6	Ukraine	1991
7	Georgia	1991
8	Bosnia	1992
9	Moldavia	1994
10	Eastimor	1999
11	Montenegro	1999
12	South Ostia	2006
13	South Sudan	2011
Countries to be formed after holding Referendum		
14	Bougainville	2011
15	Tamil Eelam	Possibly 201?
16	Caledonia	2014

6.0 Cost Over View

Tamil Referendum Income & Expenditure:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
17-Jul-09	Membership – TNC	£ 650.00	
25-Jul-09	Referendum notice – Printing		£ 2,570.00
	Donations	£ 6,345.00	£ 192.00
05-Oct-09	Referendum advert - GTV/Deepam		£ 1,900.00
19-Nov-09	Printing Receipts & Entrance Tickets		£ 340.00
19-Nov-09	Postage		£ 147.20
19-Nov-09	Web Purchase & Hosting for 2 Years (Expire-18/7/2011)		£ 47.52
	TNC Letter heads printing		£ 175.00
	Referendum- Cult Event Income & Expenditure	£ 2,817.40	£ 958.84
29-Nov-09	Refreshment- Archway Murugan Temple W/shop - 29/11/09		£ 46.70
18-Dec-09	Referendum advert - GTV/Deepam		£ 2,300.00
06-Jan-10	Loan - (to pay GTV advert-Election Link)	£ 900.00	
15-Jan-10	560035 15 Jan 1609	£ 800.00	
15-Jan-10	602129 15 Jan 1507 - Switzerland - Black Election Stain	£ 800.00	
15-Jan-10	Loan for Election Ink	£ 4,000.00	
18-Jan-10	Loan - (to pay for the Election ink)	£ 400.00	
18-Jan-10	Diamine-Speciality Inks Ltd- Inv.No.978		£ 4,887.50
25-Jan-10	601431, 602223 & 602327 25 Jan 1608-1412-1500	£ 5,500.00	
26-Jan-10	600840, 601431 & 602223 26 Jan 1558-1445-1606	£ 3,500.00	
26-Jan-10	Pakflatt (uk) Ltd- Inv.No.IS2010-0001- Polling Boxes 100}		£ 4,368.50
29-Jan-10	601118- Receipt No: 0065	£ 1,000.00	
	Loan Repayment		£ 5,800.00
	Polling Station		£ 700.00
29-Jan-10	Pmt for Park lane hotel on 31/01/2010		£ 2,000.00
	Stationeries/Photocopies/Phone		£ 908.15
	Polling Station - Harrow High School & Sorts College		£ 554.46
05-Feb-10	Stationeries for Polling Stations- Staples Inv		£ 246.33
05-Feb-10	Media on 31.01.2010		£ 200.00
	Independent observer on 30/01/2010	£ 100.00	£ 100.00
	Polling Station Hire for 30/01 & 31/01/2010	£ 580.00	£ 580.00
05-Feb-10	602223 & 602308	£ 2,790.00	
	vkr1976 website re-launch		£ 350.00
	TNC Website		£ 110.00
	Result Book Printing Estimated		£ 2,000.00
			£
		£ 30,182.40	31,482.20
Net Expenditure			-£ 1,299.80

[Some of the accounts have not yet been handed in by our Referendum partners, however all of the outer London polling stations were sponsored by either individuals or the community associations and we thank them for their generosity.]

சுதந்திர ஈழத்திற்கான கருத்துக்கணிப்பு வாக்கெடுப்பு

மார்கழி மாதம் 12ம் திகதி 2009



புலம்பெயர் ஈழத்தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களின் ஜனநாயகக் கருத்துக் கணிப்பு மூலம் இலங்கையில் ஈழத்தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களின் இறைமையை மீண்டும் உறுதிப்படுத்த பிரித்தானிய வாழ் தமிழர்களாகிய நாமும் எமது பங்கினை இக்கருத்துக்கணிப்பு வாக்கெடுப்பு மூலம் வழங்குவோம்.

- » இலங்கைத் தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் ஓர் தேசிய இனமாக அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- » இலங்கைத் தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் வாழும் பூர்வீக வாழ்விடங்களாகிய வடக்கு-கிழக்கு மாகாணங்கள் (ஈழம்) அவர்களது பூர்வீக தாயகம் என்பது அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- » இலங்கைத் தமிழ் பேசும் இனத்தின் சுயநிர்ணய உரிமை அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- » ஏதில்களாக்கப்பட்டு வதைமுகாம்களில் முட்க்கம்பிகளுக்குள் இராணுவக்காவலில் வாடும் மக்களின் துயர் துடைக்கப்படவேண்டும்.
- » தமிழ்பேசும் மக்கள் இலங்கையின் ஆதிக்குடிமக்கள் என்பதையும், அவர்கள் மீண்டும் தமது இறைமையை மீள்பெறும் வரை தொடர்ந்து இலங்கையிலும், வெளிநாடுகளிலும் போராடிக் கொண்டு இருப்பார்கள் என்பதையும் சிங்கள அரசுக்கு எமது நடவடிக்கைகளால் உணர்த்த வேண்டும்.
- » இலங்கைச் சிங்கள அரசின் இரகசியத்திட்டமான (Hidden Agenda) முழு தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளையும் சிங்கள-பெளத்த மதப்பகுதிகளுக்குவதை உலகுக்கு தெரியப்படுத்த வேண்டும்.
- » தமிழ்மக்கள் சிங்கள ஆட்சியை ஏற்காது சுதந்திரமாக வாழவிரும்புகின்றனர் என்பதை நம்ப மறுக்கும் சிங்கள அரசுக்கும் உலக நாடுகளுக்கும் இந்த ஜனநாயகக் கருத்துக் கணிப்பு வாக்கெடுப்பின் மூலம் தமிழ்மக்களின் அபிலாசைகளை உணர்த்துவோம்.
- » இவற்றிற்காக புலம் பெயர் தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் ஜனநாயக முறையில் எல்லாவித இராஜதந்திரப் போராட்டங்களையும் நடாத்தவேண்டும் இந்த ஜனநாயகக் கருத்துக் கணிப்பு வாக்கெடுப்பு இதன் ஓர் அங்கமே.

ஆகவே பிரித்தானியா வாழ் தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களே! நாமும், நமது உற்றார் உறவினர்களும், எமது சொந்த பந்தங்களினதும், ஈழ உறவுகளினதும் இறைமைக்காகவும், ஜனநாயக உரிமைக்காகவும், சுதந்திரத்திற்காகவும், பூர்வீக நிலத்தில் சுயநிர்ணயத்துடன் வாழ்வதற்காகவும் வரப்போகும் மார்கழி மாதம் 12ம் திகதி நடக்கவிருக்கும் கருத்துக்கணிப்பு வாக்கெடுப்பில் கலந்து கொண்டு எமது பெரும்பான்மைத் தீர்வு ஈழத்துக்கே என்பதை உலகுக்கு உணர்த்த வேண்டும்.

இதுவே ஈழத்தில் வாழும் உங்கள் உறவுகளுக்காக நாங்கள் செய்யும் ஒப்பற்ற கடமையும், உதவியுமாகும்.

“ஒன்றுபட்டால் உணர்வு வாழ்வு - ஒற்றுமையே உயர்வாகும்.”

தமிழ் தேசிய சபை

www.vkr1976.org.uk

Inside Front Cover

REFERENDUM on INDEPENDENT TAMIL EELAM

If the Tamil speaking people are to live as a distinct nationality in their own home land, enjoying their right to self-determination, it is vital that Tamil Eelam state, as envisaged in the Vaddukodai Resolution, is established.

Presently, there have occurred fundamental changes in the struggles so far prosecuted, leaving the Tamil speaking people clueless and helpless. At this juncture, the Tamil Diaspora has an indispensable responsibility to discharge.

They are being entrusted with a duty and responsibility to make arrangements for the Tamil speaking people to live with self respect in their own home land and it is for achieving this noble objective that we are making preparation for a Referendum.

This is democratic exercise where the Tamil Diaspora would turn out in their thousands and declare to the world that the Tamil speaking people do not want to be ruled over by the Sinhala Government but would desire to live with freedom in their own homeland. We appeal to you to heed this request and exercise you're democratic right on 30th January 2010, to make it a great success all Sri Lankan descendant Tamil speaking people please come out and vote.

**30
JANUARY**



United we stand

Unity is strength

Tamil National Council

www.vkr1976.org.uk

164 Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 4JJ; Office Tel: 020 8902 2223

Sriranjan: 07841 522514; Raghunathy: 07807 108318; Paramakumaran: 07958 50701

Back Cover