Collection of

NESoHR’s Human Rights Reports

2005-2009

This document consists of the collection of NESoHR human rights reports issued between January 2005 to January 2009. It is a companion collection to the NESoHR report/book “Massacres of Tamils 1956-2008”. This collection is collated into six main themes: Massacre reports; Individual case reports; Reports on food and medicine embargo; Displacement reports; Reports on curtailment of Tamil fishing rights; and Monthly Human Rights reports. The book and this companion collection demonstrates the on going nature of the genocide of the Tamil people on many fronts.
Content Description

1 Massacre reports

NESoHR published several detailed reports on some of the massacres documented in the book “Massacres of Tamils 1956-2008”. These detailed reports are included in this Section, separated according to the period when they occurred, namely pre-ceasefire period; during ceasefire; and post January 2008 when the Lankan government unilaterally abrogated the ceasefire.

Pre-ceasefire period massacre reports

2. Piramanthanaru massacre 02 Oct 1985 massacre (Page 102)

Ceasefire period massacre reports

1. Pesalai housing scheme massacre 23 Dec 2005 (Page 127)
2. Manipay family massacre 14 Jan 2006 (Page 131)
3. TRO employees disappearance 29 Jan 2006 (Page 134)
4. Trincomalee riots 12 April 2006 (Page 138)
5. Nelliyadi massacre 04 May 2006 (Page 142)
7. Padahuththurai bombing 2 Jan 2007 (Page 393)

Post January 2008

1. Thadchanamadhu claymore attack 29 Jan 2008 (Page 432)
2. Kiranchi bombing 22 Feb 2008 (Page 436)
3. Murukandy claymore attack 23 May 2008 (Page 438)
4. PTK bombing – 15 June 2008 (Page 441)
5. Nahathambiran pilgrim claymore attack 02 June 2008 (Page 444)
6. Puthumurippu IDP shelling 30 August 2008 (Page 449)

The following reports are on the widespread bombing and shelling of civilian areas including hospitals.

1. Mullaithivu hospital shelling August 2008 (Page 446)
2. Kilinochchi city bombing Sept 2008 (Page 451)

Once the number bombings and victims started to reach alarming levels towards the end of 2008, NESoHR was unable to keep up with the events. Thus NESoHR resorted to producing
just lists of attacks and with pictures of victims. After January 2009 even this became impossible.

1. Victim list -November 2008 (has reference to cluster bomb) (Page 457)
2. Victim List – Dec 2008 (Page 462)
3. Victim List – 1-16 Jan 2008 (Page 470)
4. Victim List 17-22 Jan 2008 (Page 480)

2. Individual case reports

Prior to the period when death squad activities in Jaffna reached a crescendo in 2006 and 2007, families of victims reported these incidents directly to NESoHR at its office in Kilinochchi. NESoHR issued several reports in January 2006 on these incidents. These reports through the eye-witness accounts of families clearly show the culprits behind the death squad activities.

Once these death squad abductions and murders reached alarming levels families were too frightened to report it to NESoHR. Thus NESoHR could not continue to produce these reports. However, monthly statistics on deaths and disappearances by death squads throughout 2007 and 2008 were published in the monthly human rights reports issued by NESoHR. These monthly reports can be found in the Section 6 below with the same name. The individual case reports can be found in this Section 2.

1. Rape and murder of Tharshini Ilayathamby Dec 2005 (Page 495)
2. Point blank shooting of Arulajanthan in his home – Jan 2006 (Page 499)
3. Point blank shooting of Iyathurai Baskaran at his home – Jan 2006 (Page 502)
5. Point blank shooting of Murugesu – Jan 2006 (Page 508)
6. Abduction of Maheswaran Balraj from his home – Jan 2006 (Page 510)
7. Abduction of Maruthanayagam near his home – Jan 2006 (Page 512)
8. Point blank shooting of Murugan and two others – Jan 2006 (Page 515)
10. Abduction and murder of Sathananthan – May 2006 (Page 519)
12. Disappearance of Fr Jim Brown, a priest, and his assistant– May 2006 (Page 522)
13. Point blank shooting of Jesuthasan – Nov-2006 (Page 524)
15. Handling of extra judicial execution by the Justice system - Dec 2008 (Page 530)
3. Reports on food and medicine embargo

During 2007 onwards Vanni was put under severe embargos on food and medicine. Some of the NESoHR reports on this subjected are collected under this section.

1. Needs of the IDPs - July 2008 (Page 533)
2. Siege on healthcare services in Vanni – July 2008 (Page 537)
3. Convoy problem enters new phase – August 2008 (Page 540)
4. Expelling international agencies – August 2008 (Page 542)
5. Update on Vanni Displacement August 2008 (Page 545)
7. Food for the Vanni people – Nov 2008 (Page 552)

4. Displacement reports

NESoHR reports on displacement and forced evictions are presented here. One of the report include here is a report released by the LTTE Peace Secretariat but it is included here because of its value in presenting demographic changes prior to the ceasefire period.

1. Demographic Changes Tamil Homeland prior to ceasefire (Page 560)
2. Forced Evictions since the 1980's (Page 573)
3. Echilampattu IDP return – 2008 (Page 590)
5. Mannar Displacement 2007-2008 (Page 597)
6. Vanni Displacements – 2008 (Page 600)

5. Reports on severe curtailment of Tamil fishing rights

NESoHR issued one very detailed report and two short reports on the denial of fishing rights to the Tamils prior to the ceasefire period, during the ceasefire period, and post the ceasefire period.

1. Fishermen’s human rights to livelihood – April 2006 (Page 604)
2. NorthEast fishing communities – April 2006 (Page 611)
3. Wretched fishermen of Jaffna – August 2008 (Page 655)
6. Monthly Human Rights reports

This section includes a collection of monthly human rights reports issued from August 2007 to December 2008. These include monthly statistics on the deaths and disappearances on a district basis. Some of the massacres documented in the book “Massacres of Tamils 1956-2008” are also detailed in these reports.

1. Monthly HR report - Aug 2007 (Page 659)
5. Annual HR report - Dec 2007 (Page 756)
7. Monthly HR report - Feb 2008 (Page 780)
11. Monthly HR report - June 2008 (Page 821)
17. Monthly HR report - Dec 2008 (Page 857)
Footprints in Sand

MAM Report

Mandaitivu-Allapiddy-Mankumban (M-A-M)
Disappearances
25-08-90 & 23-09-90

15 years later

November 2005

Report by NESOHR
This report is the outcome of the efforts and struggles of the families who lost their children. They initiated this report and helped with the investigations.

We owe our thanks to them.
## Contents

Foreword .................................................................................. iii  
1. Introduction ........................................................................ 1  
2. The Base List ....................................................................... 1  
3. The Background ............................................................... 5  
4. The Roundups ................................................................. 5  
5. The Douglas connection .................................................. 6  
6. The Search – Inquiry No 1 ........................................... 8  
7. The Court case – Inquiry No 2 ....................................... 9  
8. The ICRC – Inquiry No 3 .................................................. 10  
9. The Amnesty International – Inquiry No 4 ............. 11  
10. The Family appeals – Inquiry No 5 ......................... 12  
11. The Commissions – Inquiry No 6 .......................... 13  
12. The Committee of Sri Lanka HRC – Inquiry No 7 14  
13. The Follow-ups – Inquiry No 8 .............................. 15  
14. Families of disappeared ............................................ 16  
15. M-A-M families affected in other circumstances .... 42  
16. Affidavit of a Priest ....................................................... 45  
17. Statement by a community leader .......................... 46  
18. Thalaiyaddi ................................................................. 47  
19. Others identified by the M-A-M Villagers .......... 48  
21. Conclusion ........................................................................ 51
Appendix

Appendix A: Families’ evidence
A1 Affidavit by mother of MT01, MT02, and MT03
A2 Affidavit by father of AP18
A3 Letter of the parish priest of PhilipNeri’s church
A4 Letter from the principal of one of the Schools

Appendix B: The search
B1 Letters from the jail guard of CCMP
B2 Newspaper report about M-A-M disappearances
B3 Another newspaper report about a question in parliament

Appendix C: The court case
C1 Newspaper report about the court case

Appendix D: The ICRC
D1 Letter to ICRC by one family
D2 A sample letter received by families from ICRC in 1995
D3 Another letter from ICRC to the families
D4 Letter from ICRC to the families in 2004

Appendix E: The Amnesty International
E1 Newspaper report about an AI report
E2 Two letters from Dutch AI member to one family

Appendix F: Families appeal to three different Presidents
F1 A typical letter written to President Premadasa-1992
F2 A letter written to President Chandrika-1994
F3 A Presidential response in1995
F4 Letter to Joint Operations Commander
F5 Letter from Operations head quarters

Appendix G: Commissions of inquiry
G1 Letter from IRP Commission-1991
G2 Letter from IRP Commission-1992
G3 Letter from PCI-1995
G4 PCI Form
G5 Letter from PCI-98’
G6 Letter from PCI-99;
G7 Letter from PCI-99;

Appendix H: The follow-ups
H1 Letter from SLHRC-2003
Foreword

Mandaitivu, Allaipiddy, and Mankumban (M-A-M) are three adjacent villages off the coast of Jaffna in the Northeast of Sri Lanka where at least 70 young men disappeared during the year 1990.

Our aim in writing this report is to find answers to the disappearances in the M-A-M villages. We ask the United Nations and the international community to help the parents who have been searching for these answers for the past fifteen years.

We believe that this Human Rights violation can be easily remedied in the current socio-political climate. We hope the international community will take up this appeal to find the answers on behalf of the parents involved.

NESOHR Team
November 2005

nesohr@hotmail.com
www.nesohr.org
He kept looking behind and cried “amma, amma”
1. Introduction

Between August 23rd 1990 and September 25th 1990, the Sri Lankan military detained hundreds of young men from the neighbouring villages of Mandaitivu, Allaipiddy, and Mankumban (M-A-M). At least seventy of those young men have not been heard from since.

The three villages, Mandaitivu, Allaipiddy and Mankumban, are situated just across the Dutch Fort in Jaffna. From here the Sri Lankan military launched its operations (see map on back cover). The majority of the people in the M-A-M villages were farmers, fishermen and toddy tappers. Prior to 1990 it was economically prosperous. Given that there were only about 800 families living in these three villages the impact of the incident on the villagers is substantial. The above two dates are engraved deeply in the psyche of the three villages.

For fifteen years the families have been searching for their loved ones. Eventually their search led them to us, at the NESOHR inquiry team. We spoke to 41 families who have lost 50 family members. From eight families more than one family member had been taken. In one family three family members had been taken.

2. The Base List

We were presented with a list of names of the disappeared that had been produced soon after the incident by the Assistant Government Agent (AGA) for the area concerned. In this list there is a total of 70 names. The original list was divided into three parts for the people from the three different villages. In the list we have marked these as MT01 to MT28 for the 28 names from Mandaitivu, AP01 to AP32 for the 32 names from Allaipiddy and MK01 to MK10 for 10 names from Mankumban. This adds to the original 70 names.

We were also presented with another list of 22 names. There were three new names in this list. We have included these three names in our list as AP33+, AP34+ and MK11+.

In addition when families told us about other members of their family who were affected we have added them to the list and marked with an “n” to indicate new. These are MT29n to MT32n; AP35n to AP39n; and MK12n.
to MK13n.

Three people, MT12, AP31 and AP32, in the original AGA list of 70 names disappeared in different circumstances and we have marked them with a “-”. We have also marked those families whom we have not been able to meet with a “*”.

**Base List of M-A-M disappearances in 1990 with additions of serious violations in the same families**

Notes on the markers in the following base list

+ Those who should be but not in the AGA list
n Family members not in the list and seriously affected;
* This commission has not contacted these families;

MT = Mandaitivu; AP = Allaipiddy; MK = Mankumban

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID.No</th>
<th>Same family</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age at Disapp</th>
<th>Ward of Disapp</th>
<th>Date of Disapp</th>
<th>Place of Disapp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>MT01 f1</td>
<td>S Vijeyaratnam</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>MT02 f1</td>
<td>S Sugirtharatnam</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>MT03 f1</td>
<td>S Premaratnam</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>MT04</td>
<td>T Iruthayarasa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>MT05</td>
<td>S Selvanayakam</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>MT06</td>
<td>C Vimalathas</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>MT07 f2</td>
<td>Anthony Robert</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>MT29n f2</td>
<td>V Balaraja</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>xx-02-91</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.</td>
<td>MT08</td>
<td>K Peterpaul</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>MT09</td>
<td>S Suwakeempillai</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>MT10</td>
<td>A Alagaraja</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>Philipineri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>MT11*</td>
<td>P Sathyapalan</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>MT12-</td>
<td>Charles A Annathas</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13-11-90</td>
<td>At Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>MT13 f3</td>
<td>Alampin Robert</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>MT30n f3</td>
<td>Anton Asillas</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25-08090</td>
<td>Shot dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>MT14</td>
<td>Wilfred Thevarasa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. MT15</td>
<td>P Kanthalingam</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>MT Kovil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. MT16</td>
<td>S Aravinthhan</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26-08-90</td>
<td>MT Kovil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. MT17</td>
<td>R Suthaharan</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. MT18</td>
<td>T Sathananthurasa</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. MT26</td>
<td>M Thavaseelan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. MT19*</td>
<td>T Balarathnam</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>06-09-90</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. MT20</td>
<td>S Vijibalan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>06-09-90</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. MT21*</td>
<td>T Sadanantharpailai</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26-08-90</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. MT22</td>
<td>R Vipulananthar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. MT23*</td>
<td>S Sathyaseelan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. MT24</td>
<td>S Ratman Jeyaseelan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. MT25</td>
<td>N Kuhananthurasa</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>06-09-90</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. MT31n</td>
<td>N Satchithanantharasa</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>xx-xx-86</td>
<td>Beaten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. MT27</td>
<td>S Anpalakan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. MT32n</td>
<td>Thaveethu Benjamin</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>xx-10-92</td>
<td>Shot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. MT28</td>
<td>T Raveenthiran</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. AP01*</td>
<td>S Sivapalan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. AP02*</td>
<td>S Sivakumar</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. AP03</td>
<td>S Lingeswaran</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. AP04</td>
<td>T Gnanenthiran</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. AP25</td>
<td>T Arulnesan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. AP05*</td>
<td>R Muruhananthar</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. AP06</td>
<td>P Pathmarasa</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. AP07*</td>
<td>R Raveenthiran</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. AP08</td>
<td>Michael Sylvester</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. AP09</td>
<td>Anthony Arokyarasa</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. AP10</td>
<td>Yesuthasa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. AP11*</td>
<td>S Sivabalasingam</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. AP12</td>
<td>K Piramatheeswaran</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. AP13</td>
<td>K Balasingam</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. AP14</td>
<td>A Jeyaseelan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. AP15*</td>
<td>S Raveenthiran</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. AP16*</td>
<td>M Sinthanthurai</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. AP17</td>
<td>Nobert Ramesh</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. AP18</td>
<td>S Selvanathan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. AP19</td>
<td>S Sivaruban</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 of 15 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>AP20</td>
<td>S Ranjithkumar</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>AP21</td>
<td>K Rasasekaram</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>AP22</td>
<td>Pathinathar Dias</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>AP35n</td>
<td>Pathinathar Senyute</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>xx-05-90</td>
<td>Near Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>AP23*</td>
<td>T Santhalingam</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>AP24*</td>
<td>T Simon</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>AP26</td>
<td>Y Edward</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>AP27</td>
<td>T Selvaratnam</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>AP28</td>
<td>T Arokyanathan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>AP29</td>
<td>Madutheen Antonit</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>AP30*</td>
<td>S Mahendran</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>AP31-</td>
<td>V Anton Arulthas</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nochikadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>AP32-</td>
<td>V Donbosco</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nochikadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>AP33+*</td>
<td>N Yesuthas</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>AP34+</td>
<td>George Sylvister</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>AP36n</td>
<td>S Thruchelvam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>AP37n</td>
<td>Nicholas Dias Edwin</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>17-07-96</td>
<td>Araly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>AP38n</td>
<td>Michael Stanis</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>AP39n</td>
<td>P Varothayananathan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>05-02-93</td>
<td>At sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>MK01*</td>
<td>T Yogarasa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>MK Mosq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>MK02*</td>
<td>T Rajkumar</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>26-08-90</td>
<td>MT Templ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>MK03*</td>
<td>P Jeyachandran</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>MK04</td>
<td>K Indrakumar</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>MK05</td>
<td>K Vijayakumar</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>MK06</td>
<td>T Suntharalingam</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>MK12n</td>
<td>T Rathakrishnan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shot dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>MK07</td>
<td>Jeyakumar</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>MK13n</td>
<td>Uthayakuvar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>MK08*</td>
<td>S Arulnesan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-08-90</td>
<td>PhilipNeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>MK09*</td>
<td>P Thavam</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>MK10*</td>
<td>N Ratnasingam</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>09-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>MK11+*</td>
<td>P Sathyeswaran</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>23-09-90</td>
<td>MK Schl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. The Background

The Tamil youth militancy over a period of 10 years prior to this incident has created many rebel groups. Besides the LTTE, there were, TELO, PLOTE, EPDP, EPRLF and EROS, as well as a few other smaller groups. LTTE by now has gained the recognition as the leading group.

By mid 1990 when the M-A-M disappearances happened, the civil war in Sri Lanka was coming close to a decade long. Just prior to this the Indian military intervention in the Northeast of Sri Lanka, that lasted three and a half years, has ended when the Indian military withdrew in the beginning of 1990.

During the Indian intervention and the subsequent war between the Indian military and the LTTE, all the other Tamil militant groups except a small splinter group from EROS were helping the Indian military against the LTTE. This cooperation of the other militant groups with the Indian forces has continued as cooperation with the Sri Lankan forces after the departure of the Indian military.

One particular militant group, the EPDP, and its leader Douglas Devananda figures prominently in the stories of families of M-A-M disappearances whom we have met. Douglas Devananda and his group EPDP subsequently became a political party. Douglas Devananda the only EPDP member in the current parliament is a coalition partner with the government. President Kumaratunge has appointed him as a Cabinet Minister for Ministry of Rehabilitation of Northeast. It is also worth noting the votes gained by EPDP in the last two parliamentary general elections in Appendix I.

4. The Roundups

The two affidavits in Appendix A1 and A2 describe in precise detail the events surrounding the roundups. The affidavits refer to 28-08-90 and 23-09-90. Hundreds of families had taken refuge in churches, temples and mosques after instruction from the military. On 28-08-90 close to 500 young men between the ages of 15 and 45 were taken away from the PhilipNeri’s church in Allaipiddy. This is the imagery created by the narratives of the families.
The entire village took refuge in the church. The army came and rounded up hundreds of able-bodied men and took them away, tied together. The women screamed and ran behind, begging the army to leave them. The army threatened the women with guns, shot over their heads and physically beat them back. Meanwhile, the army instructed the children to recite, “We do no want Tamileelam”.

Most of the men were later released little by little over a period of 10 days or so. Two young men from two different families that are also searching for another missing young man from the base list were shot dead by the army during this same period by the military. Please read the two cases in Section 13 one told by a sister Albosamma in case MT13 and another by brother Thanabalasingam in case MK06.

Again the army arrived early in the morning on 23-09-90 to a school and a Pillaiyar temple in Mankumban where the people were told to go. People were still asleep. The armed men hit the sleeping young men on the head and ordered them to get up. Sisters gave their babies to their brothers to hold in the hope that it will save their brothers. The story repeats.

Less than two months after this second roundup the entire military camp disappeared from the villages together with around 70 young men.

5. The Douglas connection

All the families speak of the presence of Douglas Devananda and the late army commander Denzil Kobbekaduwa at the site. Families also speak of the assurance given by Douglas Devananda to the families that their children will be safe. The Jesuratnam family who are looking for three of their sons have the most detailed story to tell about the role of Douglas Devananda in this disappearance.
They met Douglas Devananda in the first week of June 1991. He got the particulars and then told them that he will go to Anuradhapura and will inform the family. The family went to Anuradhapura about ten times between 1991 and 1992 to meet Denzil Kobbekaduwa and succeeded in meeting him five times. When the family contacted Denzil Kobbekaduwa on 17th June 1991, he asked the family whether they have contacted Douglas Devananda about their children. Again on 13th May 1992 Kobbekaduwa told them that he would visit the islands of M-A-M and after that he will show the children to the family. They met Douglas again on 25th June 1992 when he assured them that he would speak to the family after a visit to the islands of M-A-M.

The family was called by the 1995 Presidential Commission of Inquiry. Theirs is the only family from the list that managed to attend the inquiry. This is because they were in Colombo and managed to get a date in Colombo. All the other families were displaced to Vanni during the period of the inquiry and were not contactable due to the communication and transport difficulties under the war situation. This family’s inquiry was held on 12th June 1996. At the inquiry the three commissioners instructed the family to ask Douglas Devananda about their children. They also promised to inquire from Douglas Devananda and inform the family but the family did not hear anything from the Commissioners after that.

This family also claims that when they appealed through Miss Maheswari Velayutham to the Ministry of Rehabilitation she has told the family that one or two people are with EPDP and the rest are in army camps, working. Later in March 2004 she denied that she said this.

Below are some excerpts about the role of Douglas Devananda in this affair from what other families have told us.

**S Ratman Jeyaseelan’s (MT24) brother-in-law says,**

*My mother-in-law (Ratman’s mother) and I went and spoke to Douglas Devananda. We asked him to release Rattu since he is a boy who does not have a father. Douglas said “He is a good child and we will not do anything to him. We are keeping him only to transport water”. ... Rattu’s van is sandalwood colour. After that whenever I see the van at a distance I run towards it. When I go there Douglas Devananda will be there. They will be transporting water. When Rattu’s mother is there she will beg for Rattu’s release. Douglas will say “Amma why do I need your boy. I will keep him until we capture the Fort and then I will release him”.*

**S Lingeswaran’s (AP03) brother Lingavasan says,**
On the fourth day they broke the ration shop and took rice and other stuff and told us to cook and eat. Douglas Devananda came. He looked very young. He read the list and he released my second brother. One commander who was good to me inquired me and released me. My older brother was not released. Douglas said that they inquired everywhere and that they cannot find him”.

K Rasasekaram’s (AP21) father says,

“They took my younger son as well and released him on the fourth day. I asked Douglas when we were standing at the Allaipiddy junction. I told him that if he needs people for help I will come and to let my son go. They were giving welfare on the road. About 15 or 20 days after our children were taken he said that they are all there. We heard that they were taken to Manalaru”.

S Jeyakumar ‘s (MK07) sister Vimaladevi says,

“Douglas came. We begged and cried to him. He told us “Amma your boys are not with the army. We are keeping them. We will let them go soon”. His men then gave rice and other dry rations to us at the junction. We told them that we do not want anything and to just give us our children back. To this he consoled us by saying, “Amma did I not say that they are with me. Why are you still asking? I will relax when I give them back to you. I will give them before the 24th of next month”. We were confident that our boys would be released. So we took the rations and went back. This happened 2 or three times. ... Army was in the Fort. We heard that when those army came they killed all our boys. Once we asked Douglas at the junction about this and he said, “Amma I took the responsibility. They will not do anything to them. Do not worry”.

6. The Search – Inquiry No 1

The Jesuratnam family (MT01-MT03) made their own private inquiries through contacts in the various prisons. They received the two letters in Appendix B1 from two prison guards. A prison guard who was working in the Trincomalee CCMP jail wrote the first letter to another prison guard Pathmanathan. Pathmanathan wrote the second letter to Jesuratnam, attaching the first letter. The first letter lists the names of six young men in the base list and says that they with 80 others were in the CCMP jail on 14th August 1992. The courts released many of these men. However, these men were then taken to the Fort and then transported to Colombo by ship.
The second letter directs the Jesuratnam family to go to the Human rights Task Force office. Jesuratnam family says that they did go to this office. When they went Souza was the person in charge. After listening to the family and seeing the letters Souza contacted the CCMP jail in Trincomalee and confirmed that the six young men were indeed in this jail on the specified date.

The 1995 newspaper report in Appendix B2 repeats the story of the Trincomalee jail and says that the young men were taken to Manalaru army camp. The report quotes a human rights body as the source of the information.

The 1992 newspaper report in the Tamil daily Veerakesari in Appendix B3 refers to a question and answer in parliament. It refers to the 70 names in the base list. In response to a question from the floor the then Prime Minister D B Wijetunge has said that everyone except six people who were taken in from the M-A-M villages have been released and the six are being kept in Vavuniya and Palaly military camps.

Also of importance is a comment made by the chief of all three forces Hamilton Vanasighe to the Jesuratnam family in Colombo. When Jesuratnam visited him looking for their three sons, Hamilton Vanasighe is supposed to have checked a list on the computer and told Jesuratnam that the names of their children will not in the army list.

7. The Court case – Inquiry No 2

Families received letters from the Free Legal Aid service offering aid if they wish to take the case to the courts. Most families were not in a position to even take up this offer because families needed to travel to Colombo to receive this.

One family, parents of Suthaharan (MT17) took a case to the high courts in Colombo demanding their son be brought to the courts. This is what Suthaharan’s mother Vasanthaladchumy says dismissively about the court case.
“There were seven sittings of the courts on his case. After the last hearing they told me that they would write to us about the next stage. By this time it was 1994 and there was the change of government. We never heard from the courts after that. His court case identification is Court208/Case37”.

A newspaper report of the case filed by this family can be found in Appendix C1.

8. The ICRC – Inquiry No 3

The M-A-M disappearances perhaps is the first set of cases that would have been handled by ICRC in Sri Lanka because ICRC started their operations in Sri Lanka in 1990. All the families of M-A-M disappearances made entry with ICRC about their son’s disappearance. In the letter written by Suthaharan’s (MT17) family they point out to ICRC about one man who was taken in during 1990 and was missing for 11 years and then surfaced. See the letter in Appendix D1.

ICRC appeared to have initiated an inquiry or meeting in 1995. Some families had telegraphs to their address in Vanni where they were displaced asking them to attend the inquiry. They however, could not attend the inquiry in Vavuniya due to transport difficulties.

Also given in Appendix D2 and D3 are two typical letters written by ICRC to the families saying that they have not succeeded in locating their loved one.

ICRC has recently contacted all the families in their list with the standard letter in Appendix D4 asking their permission to publish the names of their missing loved one.
9. The Amnesty International – Inquiry No 4

ICRC appeared to have informed Amnesty International (AI) about the M-A-M disappearances. ICRC has also requested from the families photos of the disappeared persons to be sent to AI. Many families had with them letters sent by AI members from different western countries which also referred to the photos that were sent to them. The letters expressed sympathy and support and some assured the families that they will try and locate their missing loved one. Two letters from an AI member from Netherlands to Selvanayagam’s (MT05) family is given in Appendix E2. Some other addresses from which similar letters were received by the M-A-M families are given below.

1. German AI member letter from, Ingrid Stiepher, Steigenster, 11a, 84585, Sulzbach, Rosenberg to Wilfred Thevarasa’s (MT14) family.
2. Britain AI member letter from 34, Hillview road, Portchester, Fareham, Hampshire, P016 8DB to Ratman Jayaseelan’s (MT24) family.
4. New Zealand AI member letter from Robert Jones, 110, Carlton Aveneue, Wanganui to Lingeswaran’s (AP03) family.

NESOHR inquiry team noticed the high expectations that the families placed on these letters that came from “overseas” assuring them that their loved one will be found. No doubt the AI members who wrote those letters also thought that they were doing a minimal service for the families in distress. Are the organizations in the middle, namely ICRC and AI doing a service, by putting the two innocent people in two distant places in contact with each other?

AI also seemed to have issued a report about the disappearance of five people. NESOHR has not been able to locate this report. However, a newspaper report in Appendix E1 refers to this AI report and lists the five names reported by AI. Why AI listed only five names remains a mystery.
This AI report identified five people who disappeared from the Allaipiddy Pillaiyar temple. Of these the first three names are in the base list used by NESOHR. The last two names, Ramasamy Ravichandran, and Thirunavukkarasu Ravikumar, are not in the base list.

It is clear that AI had full knowledge of the incident as early as 1991-92. During this period, Jaffna including the M-A-M areas was under LTTE control. Travel to Jaffna from Colombo was possible. The presence of ICRC that was in possession of the full details of the disappeared and contact information of the families would have made the preparation of such a report an easy task. Yet there appears to be no substantive report by AI on this incident. It is worth contemplating the reason for this.

10. The Family appeals – Inquiry No 5

Families wrote to the two presidents who held the office from 1990 to date. Nothing substantial was received from the Presidential office except an acknowledgement. During President Kumaratunge’s period the responses referred to the upcoming commission of inquiry. Some samples of the responses are in Appendix F. President Premadasa met three parents in person in Vavuniya raising their hopes and this were reported in the newspapers.

Typical letters written by parents to the three presidents are in Appendix F1 and F2. One response from the President’s office is given in Appendix F3 and in other responses from the President’s office in 1995 the upcoming commission of inquiry was promised.

Parents wrote tirelessly to the army commanders seeking the return of their sons. A sample letter to the army commander is in Appendix F4. A reply from the Operational Head Quarters to one family saying that the army did not take their son is in Appendix F5.
11. The Commissions – Inquiry No 6

In 1991 a Commission of Inquiry was initiated for the “Involuntary Removal of Persons”. The commission had given identification numbers starting with “IRP” for the cases they inquired into. One letter from this commission is in Appendix G1. This tells the family that the 1990 disappearance does not come under the terms of reference of this commission. Appendix G2 is a letter to one family from this commission requesting them to fill a form. There was no further communication from this commission to the families.

About 13 families mainly the Mandaitivu families went to Colombo in 1992 to attend an inquiry by the Civilian Data Service, Essential Services Commissioner, in Alfred House Garden. Families have not heard from this inquiry at all.

The next commission of inquiry was appointed in 1995 to specifically inquire the disappearances in Northeast. Appendix G3 is the typical letter and Appendix G4 is the form received by the families. However, as the war resumed almost all the parents in the M-A-M disappearance could not attend the hearings in Colombo. In fact most of them were displaced from their homes and were in Vanni (LTTE controlled area) when this hearing was conducted in Colombo. As mentioned in Section 4, Jesuratnam family is the only family that did manage to attend an inquiry in Colombo where they were told to contact Douglas Devananda about their three missing children.

Then in 1998 M C M Iqbal was given the job of completing this inquiry and two sample letters from him to the families are given in Appendix G5 and G6. Many families who were still in Vanni at this time could not attend even this inquiry. Those who did attend were all sent certificates like the one in Appendix G7. This certificate specifies that the person cannot be traced. This certificate states that it is issued to satisfy the requirement under the 1998, 58th, death certificate registration (temporary arrangement) law. This law was temporarily in place in order to facilitate the issue of death certificates for those people who have been missing for many years.
The law lapsed in December 2001. This is prior to the signing of the ceasefire agreement between the LTTE and the government. Thus the period during which this law was in force was 1998-2001. This was a period of very high intensity war and the government would have been aware that many civilians living in the LTTE administered regions were unable to make use of this temporary law that facilitated the issue of death certificates. Lawyers in Jaffna have told NESOHR that they have many cases of disappearances whose families are unable to obtain death certificate because the temporary law lapsed in 2001, when these families were still displaced in Vanni.

Accessibility to the reports by the Presidential Commissions of Inquiry into involuntary disappearances is highly limited. NESOHR encountered problems in getting access to these reports. This problem of accessibility was also noted in the report by UN Working Group on Involuntary Disappearances which visited Sri Lanka twice in the 1990’s. The Working Group noted that these reports are not available in the libraries. NESOHR discovered that they are not available even in the SLHRC branch in Jaffna where large number of people have disappeared. Indeed when we contacted the Sri Lankan Human Rights Commission (SLHRC) branch in Jaffna to ask if they had the PCI reports on disappearances they said they did have the report. We made a special trip to Jaffna to view the report only to find that it was the very limited report by the SLHRC described below and not the PCI report mentioned in the UN Working Group report. One can see that even the officers at SLHRC were not sufficiently aware of the PCI reports to be able to distinguish between those reports and the SLHRC report.

12. The Committee of Sri Lanka HRC – Inquiry No 7

Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission (SLHRC) appointed a committee in December 2002 to investigate the disappearances in Jaffna during the period of 1990-1998. Although the period covered by this committee is claimed to be from 1990 to 1998 and the M-A-M disappearances was during this period, the mandate of the SLHRC committee was limited to inquire only into the disappearances in three lists. The Guardians and Parents of the disappeared people in North provided list one. The Displaced North Muslims Organization provided list two and list three is the list of
complaints received by the Jaffna branch of the Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission. Their report was published in October 2003.

A close look at the cases inquired into by the committee of SLHRC shows that it includes only some of those disappeared in period from 1996-1997. These cases were most likely mainly from the list provided by the Guardians and Parents of those Arrested and Disappeared. The list given by the Displaced North Muslims Organization includes Muslims disappeared in 1990. All other disappearances in Jaffna during this period from 1990-1998 are ignored by this committee’s inquiry. Given this, the period specified in the committee’s mandate appears to have been chosen for the sole purpose of including the disappearances of the Muslim people in Jaffna in 1990.

The NESOHR team investigating the M-A-M incident and the families concerned searched in vain for the names of their loved ones in this committee’s report.

### 13. The Follow-ups – Inquiry No 8

Some families contacted the Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission (SLHRC) three years ago when they opened the office in Jaffna. They have some responses from SLHRC, but none has given any definitive answers to the families. One response is in Appendix H1.

The District Secretariat (Kachcheri) has sent forms to the families within the last three months asking what they would like. Many parents expressed anger for the way the question is posed to them.
14. Families of disappeared

S Vijeyaratnam, S Sugirtharatnam, and S Premaratnam (MT01, MT02, MT03) are children of Jesuratnam and Tharmaranee. All three children were taken away on the two infamous days. Understandably the parents have pursued relentlessly to locate their three sons. They are the first family to approach NESOHR with the case and forced NESOHR to deal with it.

Vijeyaratnam their eldest son was aged 23, their second son Sugirtharatnam was aged 19 and their third son Premaratnam was aged 17 when they were taken away. Vijeyaratnam was awaiting the results of his application for University entrance and after his disappearance the letter admitting him to a course at Jaffna University arrived. Other two sons were still studying at St Patrick’s School in Jaffna. The army on 25-08-90 took all three sons. The two younger sons were released the following day and taken again on the other infamous day of 23-09-90.

The multiple displacement of the family is typical of all of the families we spoke to. The Jesuratnam family moved from the Allaipiddy Philip Neri’s church, where their eldest son was taken and never returned, to Mankumban school where their other two sons were taken and never returned. With the rest of their family of one remaining boy and three girls they moved to the Chaddi church. From there they were displaced to Jaffna in May 1991. Then with the mass exodus in October 1995 they moved to Chavakachcheri and from there to Mulangavil in Vanni in a

**T Iruthayarasa (MT04)** was aged 26 when he was taken away. He is the son of Thiraviyarasa who is the brother of Jesuratnam mentioned above. Thus Iruthayarasa is the first cousin of the three boys mentioned above who have been taken away. His occupation was fishing. His sister contacted NESOHR. He is the only boy in the family and the distraught parents are living out their last days at the Madu church in Mannar.

**S Selvanayagam (MT05)** was 25 years old when he was taken away. He was fishing for his livelihood. His mother Reetamma met the NESOHR inquiry team. She had four children, two boys and two girls. The eldest daughter was already married at the time of this incident. Selvanayagam is the second eldest. His younger sister joined LTTE soon after Selvanayagam disappeared. His father died in 1997. Mother Reetamma says,

“They took my son-in-law as well and he was released the next day. He said that he saw Selvanayagam at the Aluminium factory drinking water (cries). Next day I went with the other parents to see the army. My husband is sickly, therefore I went everywhere to search and complain. Douglas Devananda was at the Aluminium factory. We pleaded, begged and screamed to let our children go. They said they are keeping our children in Mandaitivu. Douglas kept saying that he will release them tomorrow. In reality they had no plans to release our children.

My son was 25 when he disappeared and he looked like a prince. When he was young he got sick a lot and I took him everywhere for treatment. It would have been easier to bear it if my son died of illness.

I cried to the army that my son is the only one who can take care of my family. My son wanted to give his sister away in marriage and give her a good life. Once he went the entire family was broken and destroyed.
Once, when I was at the Urkavalthurai AGA office, to get widow’s welfare, one girl who works there advised me to go to Douglas Devananda for good widow’s welfare. I told her that I might put a white cloth at a street junction and accept the money passers by may put on the cloth but I will never go to Douglas. The girl did not say anything after that”.

C Vimalathas (MT06) was aged 22 when he was taken away. He is also a cousin of the Jesuratnam boys mentioned above. He is the son of Varaprakasam Christopher and Indranee. His father Christopher says,

“Both my children Vijakumar and Vimalathas were taken by the army from Philipneri’s church. Vimalathas came back the next day but Vijayakumar didn’t. By then we have moved to Mankumban. I cried in front of mother Mary and waited. Vijayakumar came back on the 13th day. He kept asking his mother, “Amma we should not stay here. Let us go somewhere else”. But there was no way of getting out of there and we did not have the means either. We did not even have a change of clothes. We left everything and ran away. People collected clothes from homes and distributed to us. They also gave us some food items and we started cooking. On September 23rd Vikayakumar my eldest son is with me at the west end of school and Vimalathas is with his mother at the east end. Army came to the east end in the morning and knocked the boys who were sleeping on their head and said “getup getup” and took them away including my boy. All the mothers started crying out loud and screaming. Army warned them with the guns. Mothers got frightened and stayed behind in the Palmarah yard and were crying aloud.

My home is destroyed. Living is very hard. We complained to everyone who would listen to no avail. ICRC asked us to send photos to London. We got letters from London. It said that they would find our boys very soon. I was looking for a photo to give to you. My children have hidden it from us parent to save us the trauma of looking at the photos. (cries)”.
Anthony Robert (MT07) was 19 when he was taken away. He was a student studying at St Charles Mahavidhyalam school in Jaffna. He has just sat his GCE OL test. Principal’s letter is provided in Appendix A4. He was living with his parents and brother at the time of the incident. Both brothers were taken in from the PhilipNeri’s church. Younger brother Jeyathasan was released in a few days. Their father died in 1991 January a few months after the disappearance of his son. Their mother died recently. The eldest son of the family was working in Colombo at the time of the incident. Eldest son’s father-in-law V Balaraja (MT29n) disappeared while travelling from Jaffna to Vavuniya in February 1991. He is a businessman and he was going to Vavuniya to purchase stock. The last reported sighting of him was at the Madu temple in Mannar where he stayed before proceeding to Vavuniya.

K Peterpaul (MT08) was 17 years old when he disappeared. He was a student at St Patrick’s school in Jaffna. His father Sebasti Iruthayanathar says,

“They said they will release him in a month. We have gone everywhere and we are exhausted. We got a letter saying my son is not in their detainee list and we must get the death certificate and obtain the compensation. I told them to get lost. We did not get any reply to all the complaints we lodged everywhere. We hoped that almighty will give our child back but we are losing hope now. We hear a lot of stories about the whereabouts of our boys”.

31 of 861.
S Swakeempillai (MT09) was 30 years old when he was taken away. His wife Selineyutsa was three months pregnant at that time. She spoke to the NESOHR inquiry team. Swakeempillai was fishing for their living. His wife has survived and raised their daughter by selling food that she cooks at home.

Augustine Alagaraja (MT10) was 18 when he disappeared. He is the third child of Augustine and Amalaseeli. They have six children. Alagaraja was studying at school. His mother Amalaseeli says,

“When the army came in 1990 we were very scared. In 1986 they came in a boat and killed 31 people in Mandaitivu. At that time we all walked through sea and ran to Allaipiddy. We stayed in the church for two days before returning to Mandaitivu.

In 1990 we were first displaced and living in someone else’s backyard. We moved into the church later. August 1st is Sampethuruvar festival. We all decided to go back to Mandaitivu for it. Gunboats were constantly firing.

On 25th they took my second and third sons when we were staying at PhilipNeri’s church and released both of them on the next day. My eldest son was following classes in Jaffna at that time. On the third day I thought I would make rice kanchi and I called out to my children to come and drink it when the army came and said that they are going to move in and told us to move three miles further away. So we moved. They came looking for my son and called him. I gave my three year old son to him to hold. Army yelled at him to put the baby down. My son kept turning behind and
crying “amma amma” while they took him away. (cries). I told him not to be scared and that I will speak to the Father.

After this we stayed at the church and then went to Mandaitivu after a week come back and went again and again. We went through hell. We did not have decent food. We cry when we eat”.

Alampin Robert (MT13) was 20 when he was taken away. On the same day of 25-08-90 when he was taken away his older brother. Anton Asillas (MT30n) was shot dead by the military. His sister Albosamma whose husband was also shot dead a few months prior to this incident says,

“When Robert was taken away his older brother Asillas has gone to our uncle’s house. When he was there, suddenly supersonic started bombing. My uncle’s family and my brother went and took refuge in a Pillaiyar temple. Supersonic started to bomb around the temple. So they ran into bunkers. Army suddenly appeared and rounded up everyone in the bunkers. They called away my uncle’s family. Next morning when we went to look at the bunker we saw my brother shot dead with his hands tied to the back.

My husband had a shop in 1989. On April 14th some people came in a white van and took him away. IPKF was there at that time. People came and told us that his body was in front of St Sebastian church in Karaveddy. We went and brought his body. After my husband died it was these two brothers who took care of me and my four children. Now they are also gone”

Wilfred Thevarasa (MT14) was 26 when he disappeared. His father is from Mandaitivu and his mother is from Mayiliddy, which is near the Palaly airport. The family lived in Mayiliddy. Thevarasa’s father Gnanaprakasam says,

“My son was doing farming. One day in 1986 after returning from a visit to the doctor Thevarasa was taken by force in a motorcycle by the EPRLF and he was made to join in their group. They kept him until April 1990, that is until the Indian military (IPKF) left. Soon LTTE took him in on suspicion. After inquiries he was released in 19 days. But they did not bring him home immediately. They kept him in Jaffna for some more days. Then they released him. This was sometime in September 1990.
I had a successful business owning a lorry, bullock cart, land for rice cultivation and a coconut plantation (voice breaks). In August 1990 I had just bought a new lorry and I was coming back with a full load from Vavuniya. There was a long queue of 144 vehicles waiting at the military checkpoint. I was 44th. But they let all the other vehicles go and made me stay. They damaged many of the vehicles in the queue including mine. They beat me. When they let me go I brought the lorry to Mayiliddy. I needed to repair my lorry. My house is on the other side of the road from the Palaly airport. I stayed there on 13, 14 and 15th of August 1990. During this time helicopter bombed the area and next door to me 9 people were killed. I have a lot of land along the airport run way. Now I have none for my use. At least give me a house to live in.

I went to Mandaitivu with my lorry. I left the lorry at a relative house. People in Mandaitivu have told me not to bring the lorry to Mandaitivu because once before when I went there with the lorry the army was shelling the place a lot more because the lorry was there. About 25 gunboats were constantly shelling. So I left the lorry with my licence, insurance and everything and went to Mandaitivu.

They were all at the PhilipNerí’s church. Army told us to cook and eat. I went to collect some firewood. Water in the rice pot has not even started to boil and I saw people screaming and running. We all went on our knees in the church and were crying. The army came and divided the men and women and then divided the men into age groups. They tied them together with ropes and took them away. They took my sons and sons-in-law too and then released them in three days. Twenty-six people from the group that the army took away at first have not come back. Then we all displaced to Mankumban School. One morning army came and knocked our sleeping children on their head and told them to get up and took them away. Thevarasa was also taken away.
I have seen the army using my lorry for their purpose. I have a letter from Grama Sevaka saying that the army was using my lorry. I cannot find the lorry now. People said that if the military is using my lorry then I am entitled for compensation. I went to Kytes with the letter. But they refused to make an entry saying that the military is using it. They told me to say that my lorry is lost but I did not do that.

I sent my other son to go fishing although he was not used to it. Life was hard so I had to send him. He died in the sea in an accident with another boat.

When I go to bed at night I cannot bear it. My child asked for tea at 11.00 pm and went to bed. At 5.30 am in the morning they came and took him away”.

**P Kanthalingam (MT15)** was 24 years old when he was taken away. His family is from Vaddukkoddai. Kanthalingam and his father were living in Mandaitivu at that time. They were both working as toddy tappers. His parents died. His sister P Kala gave their information to NESOHR.

**S Aravinthan (MT16)** was 17 years old when he was taken away. He was a student at Mandaitivu Mahavidhyalaym. His father Sivaguru says,

“We were at the Mankumban School for one month. My wife met Douglas Devananda to ask for the release of Aravinthan. Devananda asked for a photo and we gave the only photo we had to him.

When we returned to Mandaitivu our house was destroyed and all our belongings were gone. The roofing of our house was by the
army used to build their security posts. I recovered them and repaired the roof of my house. In 1991 we displaced to Jaffna and then to Mallavi in 1995. One of our son was studying at Mallavi Mathyavidhyalaym. The school was bombed by the air force and several students died. After that my son refused to go to school”.

R Suthaharan (MT17) was 20 years old when he was taken away. He had just completed the GCE OL. He was in Negombo doing business. He came to Mandaitivu to attend a wedding when he get caught in the military operation and was taken away. His family went to Colombo immediately to initiate inquiries about his son. His mother Vasanthaladchumy says,

“We have five children and Suthaharan is the third. When they took the children away mothers who cried and ran behind were hit on the head with the gun. Our house in Mandaitivu is burnt down.

We filed a case about our son’s disappearance. There were seven sittings of the courts on his case. After the last hearing they told me that they would write to us about the next stage. By this time it was 1994 and there was the change of government. We never heard from the courts after that. His court case identification is Court208/Case37”.
T Sathanantharasa (MT18) was 19 when he was taken away. He was working as a van driver. M Thavaseelan (MT26) is his cousin. He was 24 when he was taken away. There are two boys and three girls in Thavaseelan’s family. The other boy in the family is in the Indian prison. Thavaseelan’s mother Satkunabaladevi says,

“Thavaseelan was working in the Allaipiddy Aluminium factory. We were at the door of Vairavar (a Hindu idol in temple). The army came. They hit my son so hard his sarong fell down. My son was wearing a green shorts under his sarong. So the army said he was LTTE. The next day was Kodiyyetram (first day of the festival season at temple). There was a lot of red paint on the ground. Every time there was shelling or bombing we were lying flat on the ground. So there was a lot a red paint on my son’s body and his shirt. People explained this to the army but they did not understand. My three girls and I ran behind crying. They shot over our head and yelled in English ordering us to go inside. All my three girls have no life (not married). If my son is here he will earn and give us money. Our Mandaivu home is there. It is close to the army camp. I am scared to go there with the three girls because of the army. I sent my other son to India after the disappearance of Thavaseelan. My sister is in India. The Indian police arrested him at the Indian airport and put him in jail. My sister has gone to see him. Apparently if we pay a lot of money they will release him. Where can I go for so much money? I got three letters from my son in jail.”
Vijibalan (MT20) was 18 when he was taken away. He was studying at Mandaitivu Mahavidyalayam school. His mother Santhanaludchumy says.

“We have 6 children and he is the fourth boy. Two boys were studying in Jaffna at the time of the incident. Two boys and the girl were with us. Army arrested both boys. Vijibalan was taken to Mandaitivu and the other boy was kept at the Aluminium factory. Their father who can speak English and Singalese went and explained to the army at the aluminium factory that our boy gets epilepsy and begged them to let him go. So they let him go. We never saw Vijibalan again. Vijibalan also would have thought that his father would somehow be able to get him released (voice breaks)”.

Vipulananthar (MT22) was 30 and was working as a cashier in a shop in Jaffna. His sister Rathidevi says,

“There were just the two of us in the family, my brother and myself. Our father died long before the incident. He looked just like this photot when they took him away. Amma went everywhere that people told her to go including ICRC. She died in 1995 following our displacement to Vanni. I have the ICRC book that they gave when amma registered the disappearance of my brother. I also have a letter from overseas written to amma. When the army came my brothers and a few others of his age ran to Allaipiddy and took refuge in the PhilipNeri’s church. Amma and I were at the Mandaitivu Pillaiyar temple. My cousins who were at the PhilipNeri church with my brother told us later that the army took my brother away”.

S Ratman Jeyaseelan (MT24) studied to be a priest but he had to leave because he did not do well enough at the GCE OL test. He was 23 when he was taken away. His sister Pathimasini says,

“Amma used to do everything to search for him. She is dead now. She filled every form that was given to her. We went to Madu after 1995. After that we were not able to continue with the search. When they took Rattu they divided the men into categories. They took many and released them.
They did not release 13 boys from Mandaitivu. They were all from one extended family. The army said they would release them every time we asked. We also believed what they said and waited in front of the army camps. People who came from Mandaitivu later all said that the children are all there. There are three children in our family. Our father died early. I am the eldest. My other brother is married and left. Our mother and Rattu were staying with us.”

Brother-in-law continues,

“I loaned money to Rattu to buy a van. Ratu was earning by hiring out the van. He will bring part of his earning to his sister to pay back the loan. My mother-in-law and I went and spoke to Douglas Devananda. We asked him to release Rattu since he is a boy who does not have a father. Douglas said “He is a good child and we will not do anything to him. We are keeping him only to transport water”. The water in Mandaitivu is not good quality. So the army was transporting water from Allaipiddy to Mandaitivu in the vans belonging to people that the army has taken over. Rattu’s van was one of them. The army took over all the vehicles as soon as they arrived. We did not know this then.

We were in the church. They took almost 800 men. They took us 100 at a time and checked us and then released us. They kept 13 from Mandaitivu. Four or five of them were drivers. They said the number of our van (29 Sri 1029) and asked for its owner. Rattu got up. They kept back 72 people and there were 13 from our place. His van is sandalwood colour. After that whenever I see the van at a distance I ran towards it. When I go there Douglas Devananda will be there. They will be transporting water. When Rattu’s mother is there and she begs for Rattu’s release. Douglas will say “Amma why do I need your boy. I will keep him until we capture the fort and then I will release him”.

Fort was captured on a Wednesday by the Tigers. We went to the Aluminium factory. There was heavy fighting. They said to come tomorrow. When we went on Thursday there was no one. We looked for the boys but they were not there. One of the doors of our van was near the Aluminium factory. I think they removed the door to make it easy to carry
water. We did not go near it. One woman who went down was blown by landmine.

They kept the old people in the temple in Mandaitivu and fed them. One old man named Singarayar who is now dead said that he saw Rattu carting water. About five or six people in reasonable health who went to this temple with old people were killed by the army.”

Sister Pathimasini continues,

“We were in Madu church till 1999. Army came to Madu then and asked us to leave. We were then living in the backyards of other people. In 2003 we wanted to go back to Mandaitivu. They cancelled our refugee rations. UNHCR said that they would provide transport. We waited for one month but they did not give us transport. So we came on our own.”

**Kuhanantharasa (MT25)** disappeared from Allaipiddy on 6 September 1990 after being taken away by the army. He was aged 24 then. Mother carries all the documents about both her sons neatly as if it were her children. She is unable to talk about it and starts crying the moment she attempts. It was therefore difficult to get precise information from her. **Satchithanantharasa (MT31n)** her elder son was taken by the army in mid 1986 during the incident when the army that arrived in boats killed 31 people. Suntharam says,

“Military took Sachithananthan in 1986 to Palaly. They beat him and broke his leg. They left him with another person in the forest. They crawled to Kondavil. People came and told us. His father went and brought him home. He remained an invalid for the rest of his life. He died in 1999 an invalid. Our home is in the high security zone. We are living in the backyard of my sister.

I am carrying these things as if they are my children. (cries). I am a cursed one who has lost both my sons. We got letters from overseas.”
S Anpalakan (MT27) was 18 when he was taken away. His mother Lavaronsiyamma and his father together with two more parents of those disappeared from Mandaitivu met late President Premadasa in 1995 when he came to Vavuniya. This was reported in the Tamil dailies. Premadasa has told them that he will inquire into their cases. Lavaronsiyamma’s son-in-law Thaveethu Benjamin (MT32n) was killed in the Kilali sea in October 1992. Benjamin was operating the boats that carried passengers across the sea during this period when the road route was closed. His co-worker was arrested by the army and was kept in Palaly and released. Lavaronsiyamma says,

“We found his body only after it was pushed to shore by the waves. We performed the last rites at the shore and LTTE helped us bury the bodies. His wife, my daughter and her two children are now living in refugee camp”.

T Raveenthiran (MT28) was 21 years old when he disappeared. He was earning a living doing business. Her mother Rajeswari met the NESOHRI inquiry team. She has three children. Her eldest son has lost the use of both legs after a polio attack. The other child is a girl. The army has burnt down their house in Mandaitivu. They are living in backyard of someone else’s house because the military is too close to their own land.

S Lingeswaran (AP03) was 21 when he disappeared and he was farming. His brother Lingavasan says,

“We are four boys and a girl in our family. They took three of us boys. Our youngest brother was too young. Kobbekaduwa was there and they rounded up and took us. My two elder brothers were taken to a different part of Mandaitivu. I managed to sneak into the group of older people who
were married. I was hiding in fear. I then went and sat next to amma. They called me and I went. We spent that night there. They brought food in the helicopter and gave us. We ate it and lied down to sleep. Everyone started telling stories about what they are going to do with us. One person said that they would chop us and put into sacks. Some people got scared and started to run. After that they hand cuffed us together. In the morning they gave us water. They beat us because a few people finished the water that was given for all. They called some of us to go to Mandaitivu. A few of us went in a tractor. There were about 50 bodies of LTTE people stacked up. They told us to bury the bodies. They told us to put them in the well. There was no sand to cover. We put a pile of cow dung that was there to cover it. They gave us food, noodles fruit and biscuits. We stayed there on the second night. On the third day morning our hands were all swollen because they tied us too tight. When we told the army they said that they would make another arrangement for us. That night they locked us in a library.

On the fourth day they broke the ration shop and took rice and other stuff and told us to cook and eat. Douglas Devananda came. He looked very young. He read the list and he released my second brother. One commander who was good to me inquired me and released me. My older brother was not released. Douglas said that they inquired everywhere and that they cannot find him.

Later many bodies with their hands tied and eyes covered were taken from the well. People said that my brother’s body was there but we did not believe them. We did go after 2 or 3 days when they were taking the bodies from the well. The smell was unbearable. Army was gone at that time. People from the campus came to take the bodies. There are still some well with bodies in them that have not been dug out. We cannot go there now. It is no man’s land.

You are doing this after 15 years. We also have a unrealistic hope of finding our brother”.

42 of 861.
T Gnanenthiran (AP04) was 18 and T Arulnesan (AP25) was 30 when they disappeared. The family could give NESOHR only the photo of Gnanenthiran. Sister of the two boys says,

“They took both of them on 25-08-90 and then released Arul. We all went to Mankumban. Arul said he will go to Chaddi Chithirai Matha temple. Amma, acca and Arul went. Army chased amma and acca and took Arul away. We are seven boys and two girls. Three of the boys were married at that time and were not in Mandaitivu. Appa and amma went and stayed in front of the camp at Allaipiddy junction in the Aluminium factory. Army kept saying they would release them tomorrow. After waiting for a long time they will give us some rice and ask us to go. We were displaced without anything. So we will take the rice and come away (laughs). This went on for one month. After one month we came to Jaffna by sea through Araly in the dead of the night between 12 and 1.00 am. There were problems. At night army dragged three girls away and raped them. The girls were allowed to go after 6 hours. We were scared so we left for Jaffna.

Arulnesan stayed behind at his uncle’s house so that he will be at hand when Gnanenthiran is released because they were releasing people. He went to the camp everyday with the other parents. Arul was taken when he was on his way to the Chaddi Matha church. They have thrown his bicycle into the lane and took him away. We came back as soon as we heard that they have taken him too. We found his bicycle in the lane. Four days after they took Arulnesan the army left and went to Karainagar”.

P Pathmarasa (AP06) was 20 when he was taken away. He was student at Allaipiddy Parasakthi school at that time. He is the eldest of three boys. His younger brothers were too small at that time. His 70 year old father Paramasamy contacted NESOHR. Father was sickly and had difficulty speaking.
Michael Sylvester (AP08) was 35 at the time of disappearance. He was working as a carpenter. His wife Annapuranam spoke to the inquiry team. Her brother Anthony Arokyarasa (AP09) was also taken away by the army. She says,

“When army started chopping people in Mandaitivu people came screaming to Allaipiddy. There was not enough room in Philip Neri’s church. Army told everyone to go to Mankumban. As we were going army came and took them away. My husband said to them that he has three young children. Our children were 7, 5, and 2. He cried while talking to them. Our children and I were there too. Army said that they will release him after getting him to do some work. They took him on 25-08-90 and released him and then took him away again on 27-08-90”.

Yesuthasa (AP10) was 28 and was working as a builder (mason) when he was taken away. His 14 year old brother was also taken and later released. There are five boys and a girl in the family. Sister’s husband died in an accident and she has four children. Mother Chinamma says,

“We registered where ever we were asked to do”.
K Piramatheeswaran (AP12) was 21 years old and was farming when he was taken away. His sister Piramatheswari says, “My father went to the Anuradhapuram camp. He was shown video pictures of LTTE cadres who have died and was asked if his son was among them. He also went to Boosa, an infamous camp where Tamil detainees were kept and severely tortured, but he was not allowed in. He went to Welikade prison. Prison officers read the list of names of detainees in the prison but my brother’s name was not in it. My father tried to take court case but the officialdom dragged its feet was not helpful. My father started to lose his mind due to the stress so we went and brought him back from Colombo.

Father Chandrabose who was the parish priest for the Allaipiddy PhilipNeri’s church at the time did his best to stop the army taking the young men. The army also rounded up young women just the way they were rounding up the young men. Fr Chandrabose succeeded in preventing the army taking the girls.

Parents later went to plead with the army to release the young men. Douglas Devananda and other EPDP men were there. Douglas read the list to the parents and said that they are with them and will be released.

We were in Allaipiddy church. There could have been close 8000 people. There was only one well. We cannot go anywhere else to get water. There was just enough water from the well to wet everyone’s tongue and no more. Then it started to rain very heavily. People tried to crowd into the small church. First all those who were lying down were asked to sit up. Then everyone was asked to stand up. Many people went outside into the rain. When rain stopped, people somehow managed to start a fire to cook something. As soon as there was smoke army started firing from the distance. So the fire was put out immediately”.

45 of 861.
K Balasingam (AP13) was 34 years old and was farming when he was taken away. He has three sisters. One sister’s husband had left her and Balasingam took care of the sister and her children. She is Rasamma and she is the one who contacted NESOH. After he disappeared the family was displaced several times. When they were in Vanni another sister who has become very sickly died. Her children are also now with Rasamma. She says, “We got hell of a lot of pieces of paper. We signed all of them and sent them away”.

A Jeyaseelan (AP14) was 23 years old and was working as a builder (mason) when he was taken away. His mother Chinnamalar says, “We have five children, three girls and two boys. At that time both boys and a girl were living with us. Other two girls have married and gone. We were having money trouble. So I sent my younger son to Navaly to my older daughter to get her jewels and pawn it and get some money. He did not return for four days. My older son asked me for bus money to go and see what has happened. I did not have money to give him. If I had given the money and sent him he would still be with us (cries). He was carrying one of his sister’s children when army came. But they ordered to give the child and come with them. When we went behind them they threatened us with knife. We were frightened and we came back crying. They tied all our children together and took them away. They kept saying that they would release them when we go to ask. They will give us some rice”.
Nobert Ramesh (AP17) was 19 and he was studying at Velanai Central College when they took him away. He is the only son in the family of five children. His mother Puthenamma says,

“They took the father too. That was the last time we saw our son. We go and wait at the Allaipiddy junction everyday. We spoke to Kobbekaduwa too. He told us not to worry and that he will release them after inquiry. We went again and again. Finally on September 28th they suddenly left. Children were also gone. There were various stories like they took some of the children in a ship. We went everywhere crying.

They released my husband on the second day. He is fluent in English and Singhalese. Our son would have thought his father will be able to get him out. (cries). What can he do? He was kept in the Aluminium factory and our son was kept in Mandaitivu. Children who were released from Mandaitivu said that our son asked us not to cry and that he will come back. He asked us to send him out of the country. We told him to finish his studies because he is a clever boy”.

S Selvanathan (AP18) was 21 years old and he was working as an electrician. He is the eldest of 8 children and the family depended on his earnings according to his father Selvanayagam’s affidavit. His sister Selvaranee contacted NESOHR. She says,

“Four people from our family were taken in. Others were later released. Men carried children to give the impression that they were married to avoid being taken. Some of my brothers hid in the rice fields. After release Selvanathan went back to check on his older sister who was living alone and also to get his bicycle. He was returning with the bicycle on his shoulders. He did not want to ride it
out of fear. He was just at the entrance to the Mankumban school when he was taken in”.

S Sivaruban (AP19) was 17 and was studying at school when he was taken in. He is one of five children of three boys and two girls. His mother Thangaludchumi says,

“My eldest son died of asthma in 1985. LTTE arrested my second son in 1985 and released him after one year. Indian army arrested him and released him in six months. He was later killed during the fight between LTTE and IPKF. IPKF informed us about his death. We were allowed to go and see the body but they would not give the body to us. So we did the last rites for him. His body was taken to Jaffna hospital. There was a post mortem and coroner’s inquiry and a death certificate given saying he died of gunshots.

Army said they will release Sivaruban in 24 hours but they never did. People said they saw him being put into a helicopter. My daughters are married now. I cannot expect them to care for me. There is no one to look after me. (cries). I have only one photo. I kept it carefully through all the fighting and displacement”.

S Ranjithkumar (AP20) was only 15 and was studying at Jaffna Central College when he was taken away. He is one of twins. They took his twin brother as well but released him because he was much smaller than Ranjith.
K Rasasekaram (AP21) was 19 years old when he was taken away. He is the eldest in the family of 6 children. Father Rasasekaram says,

“They took my younger son as well and released him on the fourth day. I asked Douglas when we were standing at the Allaipiddy junction. I told him that if he needs people for help I will come and to let my son go. They were giving welfare on the road. About 15 or 20 days after our children were taken he said that they are all there. We heard that they were taken to Manalaru”.

Pathinathar Dias (AP22) was 17 years old when he was taken away. His brother Pathinathar Senyute (A35n) was 26 when he disappeared from Jaffna town. Their brother Julian says,

“I went to Saudi Arabia 1986. I wrote to my home in Allaipiddy in 1990. There was no reply. My mother, younger brother and sister were living in Allaipiddy at that time. My older brother had married and was working in the Jaffna post office.

My older brother’s wife met someone who was working with me in Saudi Arabia by accident in Trincomalee and got my phone number. She rang me and told me about what has happened.

When my older brother was returning from work in May 1990 the army took him in. My younger brother was taken in with others in Allaipiddy in August 1990. My home in Allaipiddy is all destroyed. I came back from Saudi Arabia in 2003. People told me that they saw my younger brother being taken in a helicopter.

I always have good dreams about my younger brother, therefore he is still alive”. 
Y Edward (AP26) was 26, and married with two children aged 4 and 6 when he was taken away. His wife Uthayakumari says,

“I am from Urumpirai. My husband’s parents are from Mandaivitu. He visits them regularly and he also goes there to do fishing. He went there to look up his parents when he was taken away with several others. He was released in seven or eight days. He got back to Urumpirai. His younger brother aged 10 also came with him. Army was shelling heavily from Palaly, which was not far from our home. Younger brother started to cry for his mother. So my husband took him and our elder daughter to Mandaivitu. His parents were in Mankumban school at that time. When he went there army was there. They took our daughter from his hands and took him away. When I heard the news I came. Everyone was hopeful that army will release all of them. I waited and within days army left. After a while I came back.

Life was very hard. I went to Lebanon in 1995 as a housemaid to earn money. I left my children with my aunt. But I got very sick there and I was sent back in three months. I stayed in Colombo for about a year. It is difficult to live in Colombo. I went and stayed in a refugee camp in Vavuniya for three years. My children were with me. Then everyone started to go back to their own home. I also came to Jaffna. Now they don’t give us any welfare and life is really hard. We do not cook everyday because of the hardship.

I vomit blood when I get stressed. In 1987 IPKF hit me in the chest with the but of the gun. I was pregnant at that time. I was trying to stop them from hitting my brother who cannot speak very well. When I tried to stop them they hit me”.

Thaveethu Selvaratnam (AP27) aged 29 and his brother Thaveethu Arokyanathan (AP28) were taken from Mankumban school. Selvaratnam’s wife Marianirmala who contacted NESOHR says,

“My husband and his younger brother were taken. I was pregnant at that time. I fainted. I learnt about everything later when people told me about it. We go there to see the army regularly. EPDP people there said that there is nothing to fear. When the Fort was captured the commander apparently ordered the release of all of them”.

50 of 861.
Madutheen Antonit (AP29) was 19 when he was taken away. Antonit was earning a living fishing. His sister Marymerilyn met NESOHHR. She is a widow with a seven year old child.

George Sylvister (AP34+) was 20 when he was taken away. He was a fisherman. Their father S Thiruchelvam (AP36n) died in 1991 when army shot him while he and his wife were walking through the sea trying to go from Koutharimunai to Jaffna. His son Edman says, “Sylvister broke his leg in an accident and had just recovered when they took him. Sylvister was taken first on 25-08-90 with the others. He had a stab wound on his head when he came back after a few days later. He said the army stabbed him on the head because he did not walk fast. They took him again on 23–09-90.

My father was also killed by the army. Army came on helicopter and shot at people. There was constant shooting and no one could go to check about appa lying on the shore. We later searched for him but couldn’t find his body. When people found the body buried in the shore one year later they informed us. We were living in Navaly by then. We were able to identify him by his chain and his clothes”.
S Indrakumar (MK04) was 20 when he was taken together with his brother S Vijayakumar (MK05) who was 19. Both brothers were farming. Both brothers were taken on 25-08-90 and later released. They were again taken on 23-09-90. In the affidavit of their father he says that when he later pleaded with the army to release them the army promised to do so when they leave Mandaitivu. The brothers’ younger brother Uthayakumar met the NESOHR team.

T Suntharalingam (MK06) was 24 when he was taken away with his brother Thanabalasingam who gave evidence to NESOHR. Their younger brother T Rathakrishnan (MK12n) was shot dead by the army on the same day. Thanabalasingam says,

“We informed everywhere and there is no result. They released me because I was married. My old mother, a younger brother and sister live with me. My younger brother was shot and killed on the same day we were all taken away the first time. We were not there when amma collected the body and had the funeral. He was studying at Allaipiddy Parasakthi School. I do not know how many others were killed like this.

They took us from Allaipiddy to Mandaitivu. They tied some of us together. I was released later because I was married with children. They said the boys are being kept to do work and not to worry”.
S Jeyakumar (MK07) was 25 when he was taken away and was a fisherman. His brother S Uthayakumar (MK13n) was also taken and later released with a serious stab wound on his head. His sister Vimaladevi says,

“They took all my four brothers. We ran behind them screaming. They told us not to cry and that they will release them. My older brother was hit with shoes. They tied their hands with rope when they took them. They released three of my brothers later. Our brother Uthayakumar was released with a stab wound (cries). He is married and suffers from mental disease because of the stabbing in his head. We took him to Tellipalai hospital for mental illness.

Our missing brother Jeyakumar is a good worker. He earned well. He helped with my marriage. The house where they lived is given to me as dowry but I do not like going there (cries more). Our parents have both died. My parents will keep his picture and cry together.

Douglas came. We begged and cried to him. He told us “Amma your boys are not with the army. We are keeping them. We will let them go soon”. His men then gave rice and other dry rations to us at the junction. We told them that we do not want anything and to just give us our children back. To this he consoled us by saying, “Amma did I not say that they are with me. Why are you still asking? I will relax when I give them back to you. I will give them before the 24th of next month”. We were confident that our boys will be released. So we took the rations and went back. This happened two or three times.

Army was in the Fort. We heard that when those army came they killed all our boys. Once we asked Douglas at the junction about this and he said, “Amma I took the responsibility. They will not do anything to them. Do not worry”. When we went later within one month the army has gone to Karainagar. Three or four boys were released. These boys said that they saw my brother being put in a helicopter”.

We went everywhere, here and there and everywhere. We are tired”.
15. M-A-M families affected in other circumstances

The following people from the M-A-M villages disappeared in different circumstances. The names of the first three young men below were already in the original AGA list and their parents met with the NESOHR inquiry team. Therefore we have included it here.

The families of the other young men whose cases are described below also came and met our inquiry team and we have therefore included them below.

Charles Anthony Annathas (MT12) and the case of the two brothers below though entered in the original list did not disappear under the circumstances that are common to the remaining disappearances listed. His mother Edlizamma speaks,

“Anton was aged 27 when he disappeared. His occupation was fishing. He said in October 1990 that his friends are going to India and he too wants to go. So I sent him to India. Then on the 16th of November I heard that the Navy captured him while he was trying to return from India because he did not like staying in India. We went to Karainagar Navy camp and inquired in January 1991. They said that they did capture some boys and that they will be released. But they refused to let us see them. In the meantime my husband became very ill and we went to Colombo for treatment. Two other boys were returning with him from India. One of the boys came back and we inquired about Anton from him. He said that he was also captured and was in Anuradhapura jail. He said Anton was also in the same boat and that he will be all right. This boy’s name is Kasipillai Suthaharan. He said that Red Cross got him out with the efforts of his mother. We have checked Kaluthura prison but we did not find Anton”.

54 of 861.
V Anton Arulthas (AP31-) was 26 and his brother V Donbosco (32-) was 19 when they disappeared. Their father Vencheslas says, “My sons went with their female cousin from Trincomalee to worship at the Kochchikadai St Anthoy’s temple in Colombo on May 13 1990. They were to return home to Allaipiddy on May 26th but they did not. I went to Trincomalee to the cousin’s house on May 27th. This cousin and the two brothers were taken in at Nochchikadu. The cousin was released one month later. The two brothers are missing. All my efforts are to no avail”.

Nicholas Dias Edwin (AP37n) was 17 years old and was a student when he was taken away. He is originally from Allaipiddy. His family moved to Jaffna during 1990 to escape the problems. He went to Mampalam junction in Ariyalai on 17th of August 1996 to repair his bicycle. According to his father’s affidavit he was last seen by the bicycle repair shop owner and many persons were arrested on that day by the army between Mampalam junction and Mulli junction on the Kandy road. The family later moved to Trincomalee and therefore did not receive letters sent by the commissions of inquiry.

Michael Stanis (AP38n) disappeared while travelling in the sea with three others. Two of the four are missing. Mother Adaikalam says, “We were displaced in Palai. My husband said that he will not move out of Palai because he was tired of being always displaced. We were 15-20 displaced families staying there. Our son was married and was in Vanni. He came to see us and found that we were doing all right in Palai. He said he will go back and bring his
wife, her sister and her husband. This sister’s husband was also with my son and he is the other person who disappeared in the sea with my son. One of the person who came back said that they jumped into the sea and swam when the Navy boat started chasing their boat”.

Pakianathan Varothayarasa (AP39n) was 18 years old when he disappeared and he is from Allaipiddy. He was in sea fishing with three others. When they saw the Navy they all jumped into the sea. They have done this many times previously to escape from Navy. The other two men came back but Varothayarasa did not.
16. Affidavit of a Priest

Fr Chandrabose who was the priest of Allaipiddy PhilipNeri church at the time of the incident writes after 15 years,


2. On 24-08-1990 people from Mandaitivu and Allaipiddy took refuge at the PhilipNeri church in Allaipiddy.

3. On 25-08-1990 Sri Lankan military came to this church and took 700 people (I think between the ages of 14-40) and went forward to Mandaitivu.

4. On 26-08-1990 and on the day after that the military released most of the people they took. About 70 were not released. Nothing is known about their fate.

5. I can recollect handing over the list of the 70 names to HUDEC.

6. Military told the men they took to cook food on the night of 25-08-1990 and brought some food to the church. This food was given to a few of the people.

7. On 26-08-1990 the military commander asked us to go two kilometres away from Allaipiddy. We went to the Mankumban School.

8. We lived there without food, milk food for babies and medicines. We were also cut off from the rest of the world.

9. I learnt that some people who stayed at their home without taking refuge at the Allaipiddy church were killed. However, I cannot remember the names. One person was beaten to death in Mandaitivu. A few who were at the Mandaitivu church were killed inside the church. I learnt that those who stayed at homes because they were unable to come with us were severely attacked. I learnt that the military was extremely cruel.

10. Parents of the young men who have not been released are in the dark about the fate of the young men.

Signed
Fr Chandrabose
17. Statement by a community leader

A retired civil servant living in Mandaitivu at that time spoke to us in detail about the circumstances surrounding the incident. He is from Mandaitivu and was living there in 1990 following his retirement. He was active in the community and he has held responsible positions. He says,

“It was 5.00 am on August 22nd. About 50 Naval gunboats encircled Mandaitivu and Allaipiddy and were firing at us constantly. People half asleep did not know what to do. Some ran to their bunkers. Our bunker that could hold only 10 people was cramped with 50. Babies could not breathe. I took my family and went to Allaipiddy. In Allaipiddy we did not have any food. A friend gave us a little bit of rice and we made kanchi and drank it. On 23rd notices were dropped ordering people not to stay in their homes and to go to churches and temples. My family went to the Allaipiddi church. There was no room inside and we stayed outside. We felt that Allaipiddy is not a safe place because there were other armed groups there that were working with the Sri Lankan forces.

On 23rd midnight we walked through sea up to our hips and went back to Mandaitivu and went to the Pillaiyar temple. In Allaipiddy the army had taken many people of my age. Some of the people taken were, Mankum school principal, Saravabavan, Ponnambalam Saravanabavan and Ponnambalam Nadarasa. They were taken to the Aluminium factory. There Army chief late Kobbekaduwa spoke to them. Kobbekadiwa has told them that only they will know areas clear of landmines and therefore they are going to walk them in front and the army is going to follow them. So the army followed the civilinas from the Allaipiddy Aluminium factory to Mandaitivu. As they walked to sea the army sat on the shoulders of 60 years old civilians to keep their boots dry.

The army arrived at the Mankum Pillaiyar temple. First came the Sinha regiment. It was so crowded in the temple there was no room to walk. Army stepped on people with their boots to get inside the temple. Once there they pointed at young men. Immediately the person must stand up and his family will start howling and crying because they feared that they will not see their father, husband, son or brother again. After the Sinha regiment left the Kajabahu regiment came and did the same. Then came the EPDP-Mandaiyan group. They all took young men and no one knows what has happened to those young men. The leader of the last regiment that came said that their regiment is going to leave and to be safe we must get up at 5.00 am and without going anywhere we must walk straight to Allaipiddy. We felt that this leader has a soft heart so we
decided to take his advice and all 7000 of us walked to Allaipiddy on the early morning of the 27th. As we walked we had to pass through an open space. About 500 army men were hiding and they stopped us. We thought that is the end. But some EPRLF men there told the army commander that there are some black tigers among us. This probably saved us. I think they were planning to take us to the Dutch Fort as human shields but due to the fear of black tigers they allowed us to walk. As we walked they hit us with thorny sticks. We arrived in Mankumban at the Chartti temple. There we saw three dead bodies rotting.”

18. **Thalaiyaddi**

“Thalaiyaddi” is the Tamil phrase used by Tamil people to refer to those whom the army used from the Tamil paramilitaries working with the army. They will come with their face covered with a bag with just holes for the eyes. They are used to pick out LTTE suspects from young Tamil men who would be paraded in front of them. Their mode of identification is by a nod of the covered head, thus the name “Thalayaddi”

Some families spoke about three young men who were kept by the army for the entire 37 days the army was in the M-A-M villages and then released them just before the army withdrew from the area. These three young men apparently were in good terms with the army commander and thus were released on the last day before the army left. NESOHR is unable to make contact with these three young men and it is very possible that they have gone overseas. Families retold the following as told to them by these three young men who were released.

“**EPDP men were the “Thalaiyaddi”. Those who were taken away from the Philipneri Church were paraded before them. They identified six young men in the parade. My brother was one of them. After the Thalaiyaddi identification apparently they beat those identified. After a while it became quiet. Three bodies were taken from a toilet pit near the Thalaydaddi parade. There were also half burnt bodies around this area”**

“The army escaped from the Fort when the Fort fell in the hands of the LTTE and they came to Mandaitivu. When they came they started severely beating the detainees. Some of them were so badly beaten that they were unable to walk. The army commander locked the three young men, who were later released, in a classroom of the school where they were kept and
wrote a note on the door barring anyone from beating them. These three young men kept safely inside the classroom were able to observe what went on. The army fed all the detainees and then took three or four at a time in a bulldozer. About four or five such bulldozer trips were made. In the last trip they took the detainees who were unable to walk because they were so badly beaten. They crawled to the bulldozer”.

“I think those young men who were taken in the bulldozer were taken to the wells behind the Mandaitivu school and they were thrown into the wells. We told Dr Natchinarkiniyar who was the Red Cross president at that time. He brought some people from the Jaffna University and dug up these wells. There are still bodies in those wells. It is in the high security zone now and we cannot go there. These wells are behind the Mandaitivu school. When the bodies were taken from the wells behind the Mandaitivu school most of the families thought they were bodies of the LTTE cadres and therefore did not make serious efforts to see if the bodies of their loved ones were among them”.

“The army left the M-A-M villages in November 1990. There are six wells that were covered. But it was rainy season and we could not dig out the wells immediately after the army left. We started the excavation in January 1991. Two wells were dug out. One well had bodies of LTTE members. There were 43 bodies in this well and 41 were those of LTTE members. One was never identified. The other was that of an EPDP member who must have been accidentally shot by the army and thrown into this well. Another well was dug up and 70 bodies of civilians were recovered. The bodies were in standing position and squatting position and most of the bodies did not have bullet wounds. This means that they were buried alive. There are another six wells that remain covered. Army returned to Mandaitivu so we could not dig the other wells”.

NESOHR unsuccessfully made some effort to trace the skeletons recovered and the forensic reports. It appears that they have all been lost due to multiple displacements in the midst of war.

19. Others identified by the M-A-M Villagers

M-A-M villagers and community leaders who met the NESOHR inquiry team spoke about other atrocities by the military. They mentioned more names of people who were killed and who have disappeared. Since we did not meet the families of those named we have not included them in the base list. We are including these names here as a record. The first two
names below were also in the Amnesty International report that listed five people who have disappeared in this incident.

1. Thirunavukkarasu Ravikumar whose name is one of the five names reported in the AI report (section 8) was a graduate and his family has now gone overseas.

2. Ramasamy Ravichandran is also in the AI report.

3. Subramaniam Sivapalan who is different from the Sivapalan listed in the base list has also disappeared. His brother probably lives in Jaffna.

4. Thevarasa Varathalingam was from Allaipiddi and was 27 when he was taken away from the Chaddi Matha temple. He was never seen again. His family has gone overseas.

5. The son-in-law of Grama Sevaka Navaratnarasa is Sivakuru Ehamparam. He had a poultry farm of 500 chickens in Mandaitivu. The army burnt all of the chickens alive. Himself, his wife, Sithampararani, two of their daughters, and wife’s sister Ramani Navaratnarasa had all taken refuge in their bunker. Three of them died on the spot. Ehamparam and one daughter survived with injuries. The father took the daughter and went to see his father-in-law Navaratnarasa. He then came back to his home with his injured daughter. He gave poison to his daughter and drank it himself. They both died.

6. Another man Manium of Mankumban was also shot dead in a bunker.

7. One young man Kumar was taken away by the army in 1986 and he never returned. He is one of two sons to his mother. During the incident in 1990 her other son, known as Master, was taken away. Seeing this the distraught mother believing her only remaining son will also never come back jumped into the well and committed suicide. However, her second son did come back and it is possible to trace his whereabouts.

8. Vallipuram Shanmuganathan of Allaipiddy was asked by the army to bring down some king coconuts for them to drink, which he did. Once the all of the army men had a drink, he was shot dead. Thirunavukkarasu Radhakrishnan (MK12n), who is in the base list as an affected relative of a missing person and also mentioned in section 14 giving case details, was also killed in a similar
circumstance. He was walking with his grandmother towards the Chaddi Matha Church when the army came. They asked Radhakrishnan to draw water from the well to drink. Once he had drawn the water he was shot dead.

9. **Kandiah Visuvalingam** of Mandaitivu was lying down in his home and he had poor hearing. The army picked up the “ammi” (a very heavy stone used in the kitchen for grinding) and dropped it on his head.

10. **Rasalingam’s son** was killed by beating with a heavy object.

11. **Sornalingam’s son** was also killed in similar manner by the army.

12. **Arampu Thurairasa** of Mankumban was shot dead by the army that came over land. **Sathasivam** of Mankumban was killed and left covered with coconut leaves. **Somasundaram** of Allaipiddy was shot dead from a helicopter.

13. The **son of Indrajith** of Mankumban owned a jewel shop. EPDP members went and asked him for money in the past and he refused to pay. To avenge him, EPDP men shot him dead in his Allaipiddy home.

14. **Mrs Sivaswappillai** died while running towards the bunker to avoid the constant firing of the naval gun boats.

**20. Young male workers in the M-A-M villages**

Given that the M-A-M villages were very prosperous at the time of the incident many young men from other parts of the country were there for employment. These men have come from other parts of Northeast and also from the Indian estate worker community in upcountry. Most of them were living with their employer’s family and were away from their own family. People of M-A-M villages were able to recall some names. One community leader estimated that nearly 50 young men in this category have disappeared.

The families of these young men were invariably poor. The complete disruption of civil life before and after this incident for several years would have made it impossible for the families of these young men to attempt tracing their sons. In many cases, it is fair to speculate that the families would not have even learnt about what has happened to their sons.
for several years. Because of this even establishing the identity of these young men is very difficult.

Will it ever be possible to find closure for the pain of disappearance that the families of these young men have endured? This is a concrete example of how civil rights has no meaning in the absence of economic rights.

21. Conclusion

The innumerable inquiries by many different groups as we have described above have created a sense of exhaustion in the families. NESOHR observed a consistency in the dismissive comments by the families about these inquiries. What most families want is a clear, definitive, and honest answers and the authorities are not forthcoming.

There are two striking aspects to the narratives of the affected families. Listening to their narratives, some of which is reproduced in the previous sections, is an eye opener about what occupying armies do under conditions of war. While the inquiry was about the disappearance of about 70 young men from M-A-M villages, families also told us stories of rape as told by Gnanenthiran’s (AP04) family, mass killing as told by Kuhananthrasa’s (MT25) family, fishermen’s fear of the sight of Navy due to frequent attacks in the sea as told by Varothayarasa’s (AP39n) family, multiple displacement as told by all the families, and loss of property to the military as told by many families.

It seems the utter exhaustion of facing the terror of military creates the shocking implicit acceptance in the people who have come to speak of the worst conduct of the armies as a natural behaviour without the outrage one expects from people. It is this condition of the people, the removal of their dignity that is worse than the atrocity itself.

NESOHR has discussed human rights with many international human rights organizations. Not one of these organizations considers this condition of entire villages a matter for their concern. This is very curious indeed. Before delving into this curiosity another related matter must be addressed. Why do these stories and perhaps many other similar ones remain untold, if not by the international bodies then at least by local groups?

Several prerequisites had to be satisfied before NESOHR, a local group, was able to take up this inquiry and produce this report. Firstly, it needed to be situated in proximity to the location of the incident. Any local group
situated within the locality is by default subjected to the same terror as the rest of the population. Therefore it is near impossible for local groups to take a study such as this while the army continues with its terror. Secondly certain degree of education is needed, especially English language proficiency, to produce such a report. Most local people with such level of education always are better positioned to run away from such terror situations. There is also one more compelling reason that NESOHR constantly came across that would have prevented the documentation of such cruel human rights violations. That is the fear of people to tell what they saw about atrocities.

This explains why local groups have not told these stories until some stability returned to the region.

Going back to the conduct of international bodies, ICRC and AI are the two groups that have had the knowledge of the incident. What did these two organizations do with the information? Two sections above describe the actions taken by these two groups. Could they have done more to highlight the full story in their reports? There is no doubt that they could have done more. The question then is why they did not.

Reports against a state who is the host of the groups are a lot harder to write than reports against non-state groups. This is the most common explanation given by the international groups. Does this fully explain their failure? There are many other powerful economic, political and ideological forces that restrain the international groups from producing full and honest reports about such incidents. The end result is that a vast number of such atrocities go unnoticed, while in contrast violations by non-state groups are brought under the limelight.
Appendix A1

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Mrs. Susantha Premathaa, aged 61 years, of Pondicherry, Jaffna, Sri Lanka, being a Christian, do hereby make oath and swear as follows:

1. I am the affiant above named.
2. I am a Citizen of Sri Lanka and a Businessman by vocation.
3. On the 24th day of August, 1990, notices were dropped in my village of Poonamallee from the air by the Sri Lankan Air Force Helicopter calling upon all the residents of the village to take refuge in temples.
4. Accordingly on the same evening, along with my family consisting of my wife and seven children, we went to St. Phillip Nerjes Church at Allapetty.
5. When I went to the said church, I found that the residents of Poonamallee, Allapetty and Kankambon have congregated there.
6. On the following day that is on the 25th of August by about 7 a.m., personnel of the Sri Lankan Army surrounded the said church premises.
7. The Parish Priest who was in the said church showed a copy of the notice dropped from the air to the Army Chief, who led the group into the church premises with a Walkie-Talkie in his hand and told him that the people had taken refuge in the church premises in response to the notices dropped from the air.
8. The said Army personnel immediately contacted the Air Force Helicopter that was flying over our heads through his walki-talkie.
9. Thereafter, the Army men picked up all males of the age group of 15 to 40 numbering about 600 and ordered them to move out of the camp to the road which all of them did.
10. Among the 600 so ordered to move out of the camp, were my 3 children namely - S.J. Wijeratne alias Ravi aged 13, a student selected to follow a course of study in medicine at the University of Jaffna, S.J. Premathaa alias Ranaj aged 29, a G.C.E. Advanced Level Student, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna and S.J. Premaharaththi alias Rathie aged 17, also a G.C.E. Advanced Level Student, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.
11. Then I saw the Army ordering them to form into two rows and to march towards Pondicherry, which they did.
12. Then on the following day out of the 600 taken by the Army, about 300 including my last two children returned to the church.
24. Subsequently on the 23rd. of September, 1990, the Sri Lankan Army personnel surrounded the School in which we were staying, picked up 27 children and wanted to take them with them. We who were in the Camp pleaded that all these children were Schoolgoing and to release them.

25. Among the 27 children so taken into custody were my two sons who were earlier arrested and released.

26. Then on the 24th. of September, 1990, we went to the Army Sentry and pleaded with the Tamil Militant group that were there, to release our children. However, none of the arrested children were released.

27. Thereafter the Army withdrew from Jaffna Fort on 28th. September, 1990 and moved to Kayts from where 08 arrested at the School and 02 arrested at the Church were released.

28. I appealed to His Excellency the President, State Minister for Defence, State Minister for Education, Major General Kobbekaduwa and to I C R C Delegation in Colombo, requesting their assistance to have my three sons released. There was no response from these authorities.

29. I along with State Minister for Education Rajamohanari Pulendran met Major General Denzil Kobbekaduwa at his Head Quarter in Anuradhapura who promised to contact the Army Camp at Trincomalee and inform me the whereabouts of my children. So far, I have not received any communication from him.

30. We remain as helpless parents unable to know the fate of my three children taken into custody by Government Forces.

The foregoing affidavit was read over and explained to the declarant in Tamil and he secures to understand the contents of same signed this affidavit before me at Jaffna on this 5th day of May 2005.

X. Thirunarayi

Before me,

JUSTICE OF PEACE / COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS.

Michael Jaffna
Justice of the Peace
JAFFNA
Appendix A2

Affidavit

1. Sangampillai Selvanayagam, aged 50 years, residing at Ward 4, Alnapiddy, Sri Lanka being a Hindu do hereby solemnly sincerely and truly declare and affirm as follows:-

1. I am the affiant abovenamed.

2. I am the father of Selvanayagam Selvanathan, aged 22 years who was arrested on 25/8/90 by Sri Lankan security forces and whose whereabouts are not known since then.

3. When I heard that the army was moving towards our village, my family and I ran away from home and sought refuge at St. Phillipineriya Church on 25/8/90.

4. There were large number of refugees in the above church premises.

5. While being there the army men arrested my son Selvanathan along 15 others.

6. I went behind the soldiers who were taking my son and pleaded for his release.

7. The parents of other boys also pleaded for the release of their sons.

8. The soldiers replied that they will be released after being done some manual work at the camp.

9. All my inquiries about the whereabouts of my son proved futile.

10. I also made inquiries at the I.C.R.C. Office at Jaffna but got no positive information about my son.

11. He is my eldest son and he was working as an electrician.

12. Besides him I have seven children and my family depended to a great extent on the earnings of my son.

The contents of the foregoing affidavit having been fully read over and explained by me to the affiant abovenamed who appeared to understand the same and correctness thereof set his signature here to at Alnapiddy the 18th day of 8/8/1991.

A. A. Vallipuramanathan
Justice of the Peace

A. A. Vallipuramathan
Justice of the Peace
Jaffna District,
Allahhdp.
Appendix A3

To whom it may concern:

This is to state that Mr. S. Antony Robert was from my parish Mandaiyivu. During his escape from Mahabalipuram on 13th August 1990, he was taken by the Sri Lankan Army while he was at St. Philip's Church as a refugee. He is not involved in any insurgent activities. I recommend an early release.

(Signed)

FR. E. L. N. CROOS OMI
PARISH PRIEST
MANDAIYIVU-ALLAIPOODI
Appendix A4

This is to certify that Master Selvaragah Antony Robert was a bona fide student of our school. He joined the school in January 1983, and he sat for his C.G.E.O.U exams in Dec. 1989. While at school, he was a very hardworking student. He was very loyal and obedient student. He hails from a respectable family. His moral character and behavior have been uniformly satisfactory. I wish him all the best.

R. Arulanantham
(Principal) J/St Charles’ Maha Vidyalayam
MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.
Appendix B1
T. F. XAVIER SIMR 11, B
5 A ALFRED PLACE

[Handwritten text not legible]
Appendix - B1

Dear Madam,

...
Appendix - B1

V. A. Jayatilaka
112/22, Tippettar St.
Colombo - 9 13.

J. C. Alwis,
Project Director,
Human Rights Task Force
75, Morris Canal Road
Colombo - 10, Sri Lanka
Appendix B2
Appendix B3
Appendix C1
Appendix D1

Mrs. Rasiyah Vasanthaladchumy
268/22, Aluthmawatha Road,
Colombo 15.

International Committee of the Red Cross,
P.O.Box 2100.
104, Reid Avenue,
Colombo 4.

Honoured Sir,

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO UNVOLUNTARY REMOVAL OF CERTAIN PERSON IN THE NORTH EAST PROVINCE.

Judicial Service Commission
Room No. 4
Colombo 12.

Name : Rasiyah Suthakaran
Arrested at : Allaipiddy Philip Nettiya Church
Arrested on : 25.8.1990
Age : 28.5.1970 (25)

Further to my memo of 24.2.1995, I submit the following informations to facilitate your inquiries and appropriate action.

It has come to light that Mr. Murugesu Mathialagan of Ward No. 12, Karaitivu was arrested on 21.6.1990 by the army and has been found after 11 years at the army camp “Ampara” “Mullaiyama” and made to perform garden duties. This news appeared in the Thina Kural issue of 11.9.2001. I am sending an extract of the news item for your information. Mathialagan’s parents have now made representations to the commissions office at Kalmunai.

Therefore, Sir my son Rasiyah Suthakaran who was staying with other members of the family at the Philip Neriya Church Refugee Camp was arrested on 25.8.1990 along with other 25 boys and taken by the army to do a day’s manual work for them.

Later the 25 boys who were arrested with Suthakaran were taken by the E.P.D.P to do loading and unloading of cargo from a ship. We have not had any news of my son or the other 25 boys. My son was born on
Appendix - D

25.8.1970. He is 32 years old now.

My son E. Suthakaran may be found in the camp where Murugesu Mathialagan is, or any other army camp or prison or with the E.P.D.P.

I earnestly request that delligent efforts be made to trace my son and send me good news.

I pray to God and await for good news from you.

God bless you.

A reply may be sent to the address mentioned above.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Mrs. Rasiah Vasanthaladchumy
Appendix D4

Jaffna, 29 March 2004
JAF 04/065 - VR/cf

Dear Sir/Madam,

During the course of last year (2003) you and your family were visited by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). During the visit you were informed that the ICRC intends to compile a list of all the names of missing persons from 1990 onwards and submit this list to the authorities by the end of 2004.

As there is a possibility that the authorities would like to publish these lists, the ICRC would like to ask for your permission to have your name, and the name of your missing relative published.

The enclosed form is an authorisation form that allows you to decide whether or not the name of your missing relative, as well as your name could be made public if the authorities decide so.

You are kindly asked to cross either YES or NO, to indicate your agreement for publication; to sign the form in the therefore mentioned grey area and to send or bring the form to the ICRC office in your area, or to hand over the form to the ICRC representative on the Lines.

Thanking you in advance for your reply, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

Vera Radovic
Head of Sub-delegation

Elayathamby Paramasamy
Ward 1
Allaippatty
Dear Mrs. Bettamwah Soosaipillai,

I am writing to you as a member of a local group of the Dutch Section of Amnesty International. Our group is investigating, among others, the disappearance of your son Soosaipillai Selvamayagam. We know that a large number of Tamil refugees was arrested by the Sri Lankan army on 25 August 1990, from the Philip Neri's Church, Aluapiddy. Most of them were released the following day. But the whereabouts of at least 22 detainees remains unknown. We are trying to establish the whereabouts or fate of the disappeared persons. We want to put pressure on the government to take measures to account for these missing persons. To be effective in our efforts we need all the information available. I ask you to write me if you can give me more information about your son. Do you know where he is now or where he was last seen? Did you take steps to determine the whereabouts of your son? And, if you did so: did you get an official response to these steps?

I hope you will write me. For you answer I enclose an international postal coupon. You can exchange this coupon for postage stamps at your local post office.

Yours sincerely,

Hans Mondeel,
De Lange Krag 6,
2811 RX Reeuwijk
Netherlands
Dear Mrs. Pettaumah Soosaipillai,

I am writing to you as a member of a local group of the Dutch Section of Amnesty International. Our group is investigating, among others, the disappearance of your son Soosaipillai Selvanayagam.

Some time ago I wrote to you. I asked you to write me and to inform me about all you know about your son since he was arrested by the Sri Lanka Army on 25 August 1990.

We have contacts with the government authorities to establish the whereabouts of your son. But to be effective in our efforts we need your information too!

This is why I request you most urgently to write to me. And if you cannot tell me anything, please let me know it!

I enclose an international postal coupon. You can exchange this coupon for postage stamps at your local post office.

Yours sincerely,

Hans Mondeel
De Lange Krag 6
2811 RX Reeuwijk
SRI LANKA
Appendix F1

Mrs. Selvarasa Nessaamah,
C/O S. Edmund,
149, Kandasamy Kovil Road,
Vavuniya,

His Excellency,
The President of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka,
Jennathipathi Mawatha,
Colombo 1.

Your Excellency,

I, the undersigned, Mrs. Selvarasa Nessaamah, at
149, Kandasamy Kovil Road, Vavuniya, respectfully wish
to bring Your Excellency's Notice the following submissions
for your kind perusal and favourable consideration please.

During the Military Operation known as "Operation Post"
carried out by the Sri Lanka Security Forces at Mannar on
25.08.1990, the members of my family and I vacated our house
and sought refuge at allaiipiddy St. Philip Moris Church.
On that day in question, the Security Forces entered in
to the said Church and took into custody of my son named
Selvarasa Antony Robert, aged 21 along with some others.
My above son was reading at St. Charles' Maha Vidyalayam,
in Jaffna. He was a daily Scholar.

I have contacted the higher authority concerned with
regard to this matter, no response had been received by me.
Due to His father died on March 1991/Continuous agony of my son's
arrest. It is now nearing 2 years.

Further I declare truly, solemnly and sincerely that
my son did not have any sort of involvement in the Terrorist
activities and I am sure that he had never done any ultra-vires
performances against the Government. Besides, he is
neither a supporter nor a sympathizer in the said movements.

In view of the above, I implore your good-self with good-will
to have mercy on him and on his mother, the undersigned, and
d kindely grant me permission to visit my son. I do not know
where he has been detained.

Thanking Your Honour.

Yours Most Obediently,

[Signature]

Mrs. Selvarasa Nessaamah.
Appendix F2

V.S. Jesuratnam,
12/25, Jampetah street,
Colombo 13,

Her Excellency, Mrs. Chandrika Bandaranayake Kumaratunga,
The President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Presidential Secretariat,
Colombo

Your Excellency,

COMPLAINT REGARDING MY MISSING SONS.

I, the undersigned V.S. Jesuratnam, residing at the above address respectfully wish to bring to Your Excellency’s notice the following submissions for your Excellency’s perusal and favourable consideration please.

My letter dated 3rd, September 1994, in which I had already pin-pointed the names of my sons and how they had been arrested.

For Your Excellency’s easy reference I attached herewith the Photocopy of the said letter.

Further it is sadly regrettable to note that up to now I have not received any sort of tangible reply from Your Excellency.

In view of the above I implore your Excellency kindly probe into this matter through the Department concerned and send me a reply so that I could visit my sons with the approval from the particular Department concerned.

An early action pertaining to my request is highly solicited, as this is a long overdue matter.

Thanking Your Excellency, in anticipation.

Your Obedient Servant,
V.S. Jesuratnam.
Appendix F3

Appendix - F3

THE PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT

7th February, 1995.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by Her Excellency the President to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated 01-02-1995 sent by you. It has been referred to the Secretary of the Ministry of Defence for necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

for SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Sangeetha Nimalasekara
Ward No: 02, Aluthgama.

Copy to: S/N of Defence

The above letter is sent herewith for necessary action and to send a reply to the writer with a copy to me as early as possible.
Mrs. R. Vasanthaleetchamy,
Ward No. 7,
Kandathivu.

The Joint Operation Commando,
The Office of the Joint Operation Commando,
Dehve Road,
Colombo 7.

Dear Sir,

RASIYAH SUTHAHAAN - AGE 20.

During the days of 15th & 16th of October 1988 at Kayts, we were advised to go and stay at St. Philip's Nari's Church at Alladpity.

The Army took several persons including my son Rasiyah Suthaharan of age 20.

We were informed by the persons released by the Army that they selected 25 persons including my son Rasiyah Suthaharan to work at the Trincomalee Harbour.

We had informed several Institutions and Organisations regarding this matter, but we were unable to get any information regarding my son.

Due to this event my husband is in a depressed mind and now he is admitted in hospital.

Two (2) years ago my son Rasiyah Suthaharan was working as a Salesman at Ayurvedan Traders in Negombo. He came to Colombo to attend a relation's wedding. Our family entirely depends on his earnings. My other children are in a depressed mind due to this.

I appeal to Your Honour kindly find my son Rasiyah Suthaharan and hand over him to me.

Thanking you very much,
I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

R. Vasandakosamy
(Mrs. Rasiyah Vasanthaleetchamy).

Copy to Negombo Branch Office.
Appendix F5

OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Hims Kovintharani Sothilingam
47/3 Chemmani Road
Nallur

Dear Madam,

DISAPPEARANCE OF PERSONS IN THE JAFFNA PENINSULA

Reference:

a. Your letter dated 06/09/94 addressed to the Prime Minister with a copy to Secretary Defence.

1. Inquiries were made from the authorities concerned from which area these persons are alleged to have been taken into custody. It is reported that the persons by those names have not been taken into custody by the Security Forces.

Yours faithfully

[Signature]

Civil Affairs Officer
for Principal Staff Officer
Appendix G1

Miss S. Kojimthanani,
Al. Qamar M.V
Bambalapitiya,
Narangoda

Dear Madam,

I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 5.2.1991 sent to this Commission.

2. As the matter referred to in your letter has taken place prior to 11.01.1991, it does not come within the terms of reference of the Commission, as published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 644/27 of 11.01.1991.

3. Hence it is regretted that the Commission is unable to take action in the matter.

By Order of the Commission,

A.M. Weerakoon
Secretary to the Commission.
Appendix G2

Dear Sir/Madam,

Involuntary Removal/Disappearance of
Mr. S Rodnan Meyadusan

Information has been received by

1. Refer to your letter dated 25/3/71 to this Commission on the above matter.

2. Inquiries have already commenced on this matter.

3. I shall be grateful if you would kindly complete the attached form and return it very early. It would be preferable if the form is filled up in CAPITAL letters.

By order of the Commission

S. B. W. de Silva
Chief Investigating Officer
Appendix G3
Appendix G4
Appendix G5

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
Into Involuntary Removal and Disappearances of Certain Persons

Sri Lanka Foundation,
No. 27, Independence Avenue,
Colombo 07.

Appendix

-------------------------------

Statement

-------------------------------

Signature

-------------------------------
Appendix G6
Appendix G7
Appendix I

Comparison of the votes gained by the main Tamil political party of that time and EPDP in the Northeast electorates in the General elections of 2001 and 2004.

Source: [www.slelections.gov.lk](http://www.slelections.gov.lk)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Jaffna</th>
<th>Trinco</th>
<th>Vanni</th>
<th>Batticaloa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAMIL UNITED LIBERATION FRONT (2001)</td>
<td>54.8%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EELAM PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY(2001)</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLANKAI TAMIL ARASU KACHCHI (2004)</td>
<td>90.6%</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>64.7%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EELAM PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY (2004)</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. PhilipNeri Church
2. Mankumban School
3. Aluminium Factory
4. Mandaativu School
5. Pilayayar temple
6. Wells with bodies
Piramanthanaru Massacre
2nd October 1985
Kilinochchi

April 2006
Report by NESOHR

Cover picture: Tamil poem in memory of those massacred
“we are farmers – we are poor people doing farm work here only.”

- Thurairasa Saradha Devi, sister

“...we heard a big sound in the air. We saw that six helicopters had come and landed on the bund. They took my son and hurt him. Finally, they killed him and others too. We saw his dead body lying in a pool of blood.”

- Suppaiah Nagappar, mother

“...we came and shot dead several LTTE carders and also blew up their garage.”

- Alagama, SLA commander
Contents

List of massacre victims..................................................................................................................4

1. Introduction .................................................................................................................................. 5

2. An Early Warning to the GS ....................................................................................................... 6

3. What Happened .......................................................................................................................... 7

4. Reports and Inquiries ................................................................................................................. 10

5. Harassment of the GS ................................................................................................................ 11

6. The Attackers .............................................................................................................................. 12

7. The Victims and Their Families ................................................................................................. 13

8. Conclusion .................................................................................................................................. 19

Annexure A ...................................................................................................................................... 20

Annexure B ..................................................................................................................................... 21

Annexure C ..................................................................................................................................... 23

NorthEast Secretariat On Human Rights (NESOHR)
Karadipokku Junction
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka
Telephone: 0094-21-228-5986
nesohr@hotmail.com
www.nesohr.org
P1. Kiddinar Sivapathasuntharam (33)
P2. Karrupaiah Tharmalingam (23)
P3. Vansanatha Kopiyathilaka Kamini (26)
P4. Steepan Raj Sathiyaseelan (26)
P5. Suppaiyah Yogarajah alias Rasan (22)
P6. Nagappar Sathiayalingam (21)
P7. Ponnuthurai Pakiyanathan (21)
P8. Karrupaiah Sellvarasa (24)
P9. K Ramasamy (26)
P10. Vallipuram Kaneshamoorthy (29)
P11. Vallipuram Vivekananthan alias Anandan (24)
P12. Sinnaiah Sounthirarajan (24)
P13. Suppaiah Arunachalam (31)
P14. S Sivapatham (33)
P15. Sakthivel alias Mahan (17)
P16. Kanthasamy Tharmasigam (23)

***List of the massacre victims and age at death.***
1. Introduction

In the early morning of October 2\textsuperscript{nd} 1985, Sri Lankan Army (SLA) helicopters descended on the village of Piramanthanaru. Hundreds of armed military personal spread through the town beating, torturing and killing villagers, destroying agricultural products and burning houses. By late morning, they departed leaving the village in tatters. Many were seriously injured, others left homeless, crops were gone and equipment destroyed. Sixteen people were dead.

Today, many of the villagers still suffer physical and psychological effects from massacre. Some have been left paralysed and deaf. Some exhibit physical symptoms from the mental trauma. Others have suffered silently for years. One mother, who was displaced by the war and cut off from family in Piramanthanaru, was to live for 21 years without knowing for sure the fate of her son who was killed in the attack.

The Grama Sevaka (GS - local government official) at the time, Mr S.S. Sinnathamby, collected as much information as possible after the massacre. He recorded details of those killed and injured as well as properties damaged. All this information was confiscated by authorities and he was held for interrogation for three days. We have gathered much of the information for this report, including the list of those killed, from him. Where possible we have corroborated the information with family members. However, in many cases the families have been displaced by the conflict and we were unable to trace them.

Piramanthanaru

In 1985, Piramanthanaru was a farming village of about 1000 people. Many of the locals had come as part of an agricultural scheme started in the 1950s aimed at giving land to the poor in Jaffna Peninsula, Pallai and other parts of Kilinochchi. Six hundred and ten, one and half acre land blocks were given to various people in this way for subsidiary food crop cultivation. The farming consisted mainly of vegetables, chili and banana. At the time, majority of the villagers were young single men who had come to etch out a living.

Military Camps

In 1985, there was a large military camp in Mullaitivu which is approximately 30 Kms from the village. From here, SLA personal would regularly spread out through the area but largely stick to the main A9 road. Helicopters used to fly over the villages during this time. There was also shooting and helicopter strafing going on throughout the area.

Background

The early 1980s saw a sharp rise in both recruitment to, and number of, Tamil militant groups. This was in response to the increasing, violent presence of the SLA in the Northeast and the 1983 riots, which saw the suffering of hundreds of thousands of Tamils throughout the island.
In an attempt to contain the rising armed resistance of the Tamil people, the GoSL employed various tactics including the interrogation, arrest and murder of Tamil civilians. In many rural villages in the Northeast, thousands of men, women and children have been massacred in this fashion.

2. An Early Warning to the GS

Mr. S.S. Sinnathamby, GS for the area relates some of the events that lead up to the massacre,

“I was working as a GS from 1963 for the Pulumppookanai GS division. Piramanthanaru comes inside this division.

The SLA was stationed in the Mullaitivu camp and the commander of SLA, Alagama, asked three of us, the GS of Vaddakachchi, the GS of Parathipuram GS and myself, to come and see him at the camp. This was in early 1985. He asked the three of us to come and see him through the Government Agent (GA) for Kilinochchi. Alagama had said that he heard there was illegal felling of trees in the forest and he wanted to investigate. We were scared because we had heard that the same commander, Alagama, had summoned
and shot another GS. That GS was from Mullaitivu district. The GA at the time [1985] was Poonamblam. We went to the GA and expressed our fears. He told us that our circumstances are different [to that of the Mullaitivu GS] and to go see what Alagama wants.

When we went to see Alagama, he called us in one by one and inquired - he didn’t talk to us together. When we went in he told us he was not investigating illegal tree felling. He wanted to know where the LTTE camps and garages were in our divisions. I told him that my division is 36 square miles. I do not have a vehicle and I travel by bicycle. I cannot find out what is going on everywhere in my area. But as far as I know there is nothing there. He told me to go and find out all these details about LTTE places and to come next time with all the information.

Three months after this incident the Piramanthanaru massacre occurred.”

3. What Happened

The helicopters landed early in the morning when the villagers were waking up. The SLA personal hid in the concrete irrigation channels that spread through the fields. When the villagers started to make their way towards the fields it was still dusky, giving the SLA good cover from the villagers.

All those in the path of the army were targeted. People who had scares from past injuries, farming or otherwise, were beaten and commanded to reveal the location of LTTE camps.

Later, the SLA spread through the township and destroyed homes, shops and farming equipment. Among the victims of the indiscriminate shooting was a Singhaleese government irrigation worker, Vansanatha Kopiyathilaka Kamini (P3).

Uma Maheswaran Kamalambihai (45) says,

“When we heard Mylar’s warning [Maylar Kandasamy was running from lane to lane shouting that the army was coming.] I took my 6 children and ran into the forest. My youngest boy was only 6 months old. We stayed in the forest all day hungry and thirsty. We drank the water from the dirty ponds. The SLA looted Sivapatham’s shop and took jewels and money. Then they said that he was an LTTE member and arrested him. As they left our village, they set alight the coconut thatched roof houses. Many properties and things such as school books were all set alight.”

Kathirgamarasa is the brother-in-law of Sakthivel (Mahan) (P15) who was one of the massacre victims.

“I was living in the village adjacent to Piramanthanaru. Five helicopters were flying
above in circles. We were at home. Helicopters started to fly low over our houses as well. I told everyone at home to run in the opposite direction to where the helicopters were flying. Most of the people in my neighbourhood ran away like this to the Tharumapuram School. Only a few of us stayed behind. I had many friends in the area where the helicopters were flying low. We wanted to go there, but it was impossible. The helicopters landed a quarter of a mile from my home. My brother-in-law (Sakthivel) was living in a house one mile from my home. For two hours the helicopters were flying and there were gun shot sounds. When the activities of the Army appeared to have stopped, myself and another person started walking that way.

A friend of mine, twenty-two year old Rasan, was returning after tapping toddy with his vessel. His home was in the area where the helicopters had landed. I told him it is not safe to go. He did not listen to me and proceeded towards his house. The Army shot him on his way to home. He must have been the first to be shot by the Army. I saw Rasan’s vessel by the side of the road. I could also see the shoe marks of the Army (no one in the village wore covered shoes like the Army). I became suspicious. I saw Rasan’s body in front of a temple among the bushes.

We saw shoe marks walking in both directions and we concluded that the Army must have gone back. We started to walk towards the 40th Canal. We saw bodies of Sivapatham, Kamini, Sathyalingam, Kanesamoorthy, Selvarasa, Ramasamy, and Yogarajah as we walked. We walked on to inform the families. They would not come out due to fear.

I wanted to go and see my brother-in-law but there was some suspicion that the Army may have camped there. I hesitated for a while about what to do next and then I proceeded towards my brother-in-law’s house. I met Anton on the way. Anton told me what had happened. We both walked on.

We saw a house that had been burnt together with the vehicle parked inside. We saw two more bodies. One was that of Sathyaseelan and I cannot remember the name of the other one. The Army had arrested a person named Pakaiyanathan and was taking him with them. When they had come across Sathyaseelan, they had taken two-thousand rupees from his pocket and his expensive (to Sathyaseelan’s means) wristwatch and chased him away. Sathyaseelan being poor and unable to accept the huge loss decided to go back to ask for his possessions from the Army. The Army shot him dead. They shot Pakyam and left his body in the forest. No one knew until people started looking and the smell of the decaying body became noticeable.

I took a tractor machine belonging to one of the villagers to move the bodies to their family home. One man, Peran, was badly wounded. We changed his clothes and gave him first aid. Then Anton and others carried him home to Yakkachchi twenty miles away by foot through lakes. I gave the bodies to the families and finally took the body of my brother-in-law, Mahan, home.

Mahan was working in a joint farm with three others, Nagappar Sathyalingam (Kanna), Vallipuram Kanesamoorthy (Appan) and Vallipuram Vivekananthan (Ananthan). Appan and Ananthan are brothers. All four of them were living in one house and doing farming. Their house and the four bodies were badly burnt when I went there. In the house there were twenty sacks of chillies, a tractor, and twenty five bags of rice, sixty ton onions, and
an insecticide pump. They were all destroyed. Another man, Krishnar Jeyathevan (Thevan) was also shot at the same time but ran away and managed to survive. He now lives in Canada.

We were all mentally fatigued. We did not have the mental energy to carry out a proper funeral. One could not find a coffin box. I called Sakthivel’s sister (my wife) who had taken refuge in the Tharumapuram School and showed her the body. Then we dug a hole in the Tharumapuram cemetery and buried the body.

I did not have Mahan’s birth certificate, and we could not get in touch with the mother either. So it was difficult.

The Army had tied eighteen people and locked them in a room behind a shop and had gone away. They would have all been shot when the Army returned. Among them was an eight year-old boy named Vinayagamoorthy Ganesamoorthy, who was not tied. He untied the eighteen people who subsequently managed to escape. He now lives in Sanganai.

Sinnathamby Iyyah recorded the whole incident.”

The Clean Up

S.S Sinnathamby gives details of what was left to be done immediately after the massacre,

“More than 90% of the homes were thatched roof houses. They burnt down more than 75 homes. The SLA did what ever they did until 11:00am (they landed at about 5:30am). Only after the helicopter left I came back and dealt with the dead bodies.”

There were more than 30 people injured so I did what I could for them. There were 16 dead.

Karrupaiyah Tharmalingam (P2), Steepan Raj Sathiyaseelan (P4) and Suppaiah Arunachalam (P13) were from Dhamapuram. We took them in field tractors to Dhamapuram public cemetery. We sent one body to his relatives in Chavachcheri, Jaffna. Some were sent to Poololi and Kopia. The rest we burried behind the Piramanthanaru lake.

“Three days later the SLA came from Mullaitivu camp. When the people saw them they ran and hid. The SLA came to the Chundikulam junction where there was a private car repair shop. They blew it up as well as several other shops and houses nearby with dynamite.”

“People were displaced to various schools for two weeks and we looked after them for those two weeks. There was no assistance from the government for the people for what they had lost. It was only after the Indian military arrived that some minimal compensation was given to the people. These people created Piramanthanaru through their own hard work. And the army came destroyed it all. Now the people were extremely frightened.”
4. Reports and Inquiries

Twenty years later, the villagers have been given neither explanation nor justice. No official enquiry has been made by government or non-governmental groups.

S.S Sinnathamby wrote a report about the massacre and sent it through government channels. As yet, no substantive government action has been taken. The monetary compensation given by the government after the Indian military arrived in the island was a maximum of US$200 per family. But to qualify, a death certificate needed to be produced and, as shown below, this was not a simple task. Even if a family was able to get a death certificate issued there were many obstacles to overcome in the administration of a war torn country. On top of this, many families were displaced by the war and lost contact with family in other parts of the island.

“I wrote a detailed report about this incident and forwarded this to the GA and AGA. This was also sent to other public institutions and to the defence Minister of Sri Lanka, Mr Athulakmuthali and the Prime Minister. The Eelanaadu newspaper in Jaffna published the incident in the front pages for 2 or 3 days. The Tamil daily, Veerakesari, and Daily Mirror in Colombo published this incident as well.

I went to each house and collated the value of their damages. 16 people were killed in total. However, I was only able to get 13 names and 11 photos. The photos and the names of 13 of those killed and condolences were printed at Imperial Press on 10th of October 1985. That condolence sheet was forwarded this to all the officers. (see Annexure A)

Then we faced the problem of having to issue death certificates. There was no coroner in the area. There was only one in Kilinochchi. It wasn’t that easy to go and see him because the military were everywhere. Helicopters were everywhere and there was shooting everywhere so there was no way I could go to Kilinochchi. So I collected information as much as possible about the people who were killed. I took it to the Kandavalai births and deaths register and registered there deaths as ‘killed by military firing’. I would have registered over 10 such death certificates. Among those for whom I couldn’t get details was the son of the Baticaloa women [mother of Sakthivel P15]. His family wasn’t there and even now we are unable to register his death.”

See Annexure B for death certificate of Sinnaiyah Sounthirarajan (P12).
A statement relating to the massacre, made by villager Shankaran Saminathan, was given to police on 12th July 1990. No police action has been taken.

5. Harassment of the GS

“It was only after I had done all this [collected the information of deaths and damages], the Mullaitivu Military Commander, Alagama, called me again. This time he called only me. He called me and said “See! When I called you last time you said you didn’t know about any LTTE activities in your division. But we came and shot dead several LTTE carders and also blew up their garage.” But I know that all those who were killed were farmers and young people. Piramanthanaru was a scheme for young farmers. They were
given land under this scheme. It was these young men who were killed when they were on the way to their fields.”

All the documents S.S Sinnathamby had collated – details of costs incurred, newspaper articles outlining events and statements made by villagers – were confiscated by the military.

“In 1986 I was arrested from my home in Vaddakachchi, by the Jaffna commander, Lt Kobekudduva. They took all my documents in my home like maps and these paper cuttings. I was released after three days. They took away all the documents that I had. I do not know what happened to them.”

6. The Attackers

The villagers all report that the attackers were from the SLA and were wearing the army uniform. What follows is accounts from villagers that may lend further insight into the politics at play.

Thurairasa Saradha Devi, sister of Ponnuthurai Pakiyanathan says:

“One of them was a tall white man who was watching everything carefully. Many other people in my village saw him that day. Villagers later referred to him as Mosaddu [Mozad]. I didn’t know what it meant the. Later I learnt that Mosaddu are overseas white men.”

Mrs Kula Ariaswari (46),

“A person called Disco, who the villages knew and who belonged to [a Tamil militant group – not LTTE], had put paint on his face and wearing clothes to disguise himself. He was showing the SLA where to go”.

7. The Victims and Their Families

P1. Kiddinar Sivapathasundaran (33)

Mrs Kanagaratnam Nagamma, sister of Kiddinar Sivapathasundaran says:

"On October 2nd 1985, we saw six helicopters in the air. My brother Kiddinar Sivapathasundaran aged thirty-three years old had a commodity goods shop in his plot. He had three children – Suresh, Suganthy and Jayanthy. His wife and children were all living with them. He opened the shop early in the morning. At that time, six helicopters landed on the bund of the tank. Some Army members entered the shop. They covered his eyes and arrested him. He was taken away but we were told that after the enquiry he would be returned. After ten minutes we heard a gun fire. His wife, children and I ran into the forest. The next morning we came back to the house and saw the shop. Nearly fifty-thousand rupees were taken by the Army and twenty-thousand rupees worth of goods damaged. Afterwards we searched for him. We saw his dead body some distance away with bullet wounds. We were scared and took his body and buried him in his own place at Point Pedro."

P2. Karrupaiyah Tharmalingam (23)

The photo is from GS Sinnathamy’s condolence sheet. Family has since displaced from Piramanthanaru.

P3. Vansanatha Kopiyathilaka Kamini (26)

GS Sinnathamy knows Kamini well. Kamini is a Sinhalese man from Kurunagala. He was working in the Sri Lankan government Department of Irrigation and was stationed in Piramanthanaru.

P4. Steepan Raj Sathiyaseelan (26)

The photo is from GS Sinnathamy’s condolence sheet. Family has since displaced from Piramanthanaru.
P5. Suppaiya Yogarajah  alias Rasan (22)

Valli Bandari, father-in-law to Rasan says:

“My family and I had been settled in Piramanthanaru from 1977. He [Rasan] was twenty years old and was working as a Toddy Tapper whilst also doing cultivation work. My uncle was also living with us. Yogarajah married my daughter on May 5th, 1985. Early in the morning on October 2nd, 1985, he went to Punnaineeravi for toddy tapping. He was captured near Piramanthanaru Pillayar temple. The SLA shot him dead. My family and I all ran. I returned back on October 7th. My house had been burnt. I heard about my son-in-law’s death. I went to the spot in which he was shot and saw my son-in-law’s dead body. I buried the body at Chundikulam.”

P6. Nagappar Sathiyalingam (21)

Suppaiyyah Nagappar, mother of Nagappar Sathiyalingham (Kannan) says:

“My son named Nagappar Sathiyalingham (Kannan) aged twenty one years old worked in our subsidiary food crops garden. Early in the morning on October 2nd, 1985 we heard a big sound in the air. We saw that six helicopters had come and landed on the lake bund. Some Army members were coming through the field along the concrete irrigation channels. They took my son and hurt him. Finally, they killed him and others too. We saw his dead body lying in a pool of blood. I buried him at a common cemetery.”

P7. Ponnuthurai Pakiyanathan (21)

Thurairasa Saradha Devi sister of Ponnuthurai Pakiyanathan says:

“Early in the morning at 7am on October 2nd, 1985, I was preparing breakfast. My husband had gone to Pulliyampokkani to buy paddy. Suddenly one helicopter came and landed by the side of my house. So we ran into the house and hid. The Army surrounded my house. Some of those who came spoke good Tamil. The army ordered us to come out and kneel. There was another child with us who also knelt on the floor. They captured my brother and tied his hands. They took him by the side of the helicopter, made him hold a rifle, and took video footage and a photo. Afterwards they brought my brother to the house and asked me if he was an LTTE man. I denied this and said “he is not an LTTE man - we are farmers – we are poor people doing farm work here only. We don’t know about LTTE movement.” But the Army said that they had a photo with a
weapon – so how could we say that he was not a terrorist? We were hit by guns and boots. They threatened me saying they were going to shoot us – so therefore we should tell the truth. They said that my brother was LTTE and that they had a photo of him with a gun. If we did not agree with them, they would kill us and all the children. With that they burnt our house down. We were all shouting and begged them for mercy. They took my brother with them. I followed them and cried and asked the Army several times to release him. One Army member kicked me with his boots and I fell on the floor. After sometime I opened my eyes. I did not see my brother. Our house and other houses were burnt. There was smoke everywhere. My children and I slowly went to Pulliyampokkanai and returned the next morning. We saw so many dead bodies and could not find my brother. We went to Mullaitivu and asked the Army commander about my brother. He denied any knowledge of my brother. We found the body six days after the incident. There were several stab marks and his hands were tied behind his back. They had stabbed and pushed him from the helicopter. All his bones were broken. We burnt his body at the site.”

P8. Karrupaiyah Sellvarasa (24)

The photo is from GS Sinnathamy’s condolence sheet. Family has since displaced from Piramanthanaru.

P9. K Ramasamy (26)

The photo is from GS Sinnathamy’s condolence sheet. Family has since displaced from Piramanthanaru.
P10. & P11. Two Brothers
Vallipuram Kaneshamoorthy (29) & Vallipuram Vivekananthan alias Anandan (24)

Subramanian Niloshinithevi, aunty of the brothers says:
“My brother’s son Vallipuram Kaneshamoorthy was given land for cultivation by the
government in 1987. He did his farm work very carefully. Early in the morning at 6am on
October 2nd, 1985, some helicopters landed in the village. The Army came down from
the helicopter and shot Kaneshamoorthy and his brother Anandan. They were both left in
blood. Their house was also burnt. The dried chillies, onions... everything was burnt.
Their funeral happened at Mr Kanthasamy's house.”

P12. Sinnaiah Sounthararajan (24)

Sounthararajan Kamalajini, wife of Sinnaiah Sounthararajan says:
“Early in the morning at 5am on October 2nd, 1985, the SLA came
by five helicopters and landed on the bund of the tank. My husband
was captured on the way to work. His two hands were tied behind
him. They shot him dead. I heard this news at about 10am.
Immediately I went to Thamapuram and told my brother what had
happened. With the help of my brother we took my husband’s body
and buried him at Thamrapuram Cemetery. Our house had been
burnt. I lost my house, my husband and all our possessions. I have not received any
compensation.”

The death certificate for S Sounthararajan is provided in Annexure B.
P13. Sinnaiah Arunachalam (31)

The photo is from GS Sinnathamy’s condolence sheet. Family has since displaced from Piramanthanaru.

P14. S Sivapatham (33)

The photo is from GS Sinnathamy’s condolence sheet. Family has since displaced from Piramanthanaru.

P15. Sakthivel alias Mahan (17)

Kathirgamarasa, brother-in-law says:

“I wanted to go and see my brother-in-law but there was some suspicion that the Army may have camped there. I hesitated for a while about what to do next and then I proceeded towards my brother-in-law’s house. I met Anton on the way. Anton told me what had happened. We both walked on…I did not have Mahan’s birth certificate, and we could not get in touch with the mother either. So it was difficult.”

P16. Kanthasamy Tharmasigam (23)

Family has since displaced from Piramanthanaru. GS Sinnathamy and the villagers confirm he was one of the victims.

Other Victims

Ambikaiamma, mother of Sakthivel (Mahan), is typical of many of families who do not find out of a loved ones death until years after. There are various reasons for this in a war torn society. In Ambikaiamma’s case it was a combination of displacement and poverty which kept her for 21 years from knowing what had happened.

As narrated by Ambikaiamma:
“We were living in Semamudu in Vavuniya. I had twelve children of which eight were daughters. My husband did not take care of us. Life was hard. So I sent Mahan to Piramanthanaru in 1981 to work as a farm labourer. I went and saw Mahan once in Piramanthanaru. He told me that he will write to me soon and then I could also come and live with him. The same year we were displaced from Vavuniya. We went to Batticaloa because my daughter was living there. I lost contact with Mahan after that. We heard about the incident on the radio but I did not imagine Mahan would be one of those killed.

After the A9 was opened in 2002 some Batticaloa people who were displaced in Vanni came back to Batticaloa. I heard the news from them that my son had been killed in the Piramanthanaru Massacre.”

Rangasamy Pushpanathan (age 52) describes some of the assaults carried out by the SLA:

“They came and arrested many villagers. They tied their hands and kicked them with their boots. They asked about the LTTE. They tied people upside down to the branch of the tree. They poured water through their nose and asked the other family members to not make any noise. At about 11.00 am the SLA left”.

Ponnaiyah Selvarasah buried five bodies of youths killed that day after the SLA had left. His house was burnt and he was in hospital for 5 days.

Ramanathan Amirthalingam (age 50) says:

My wife, two children and I ran east in fear. There, we saw some houses were burning. So we turned west and ran where there were also houses burning. My family, along with sixteen others, hid in the bushes and watched the action. After sometime we realised the danger of the situation and went to Ramanathapuram School. There Mr. S S Sinnathamby Gramasevaka gave us food and clothes and looked after us well. We were there for four days. When we returned home, we saw that many houses including ours were burnt. The cattle had eaten and damaged our crops. Two cows were dead. We had many bags of dried chillies, paddy and other crops. Everything had been burnt. The rough estimate of the damage was Rs 80,000.00.

Sokkanathan Varatharasa (age 46) was attacked with a gun. His has lost his hearing.

Ramanathan Gunaratnam (age 45) was injured with the butt of a rifle and was taken to hospital. He still cannot walk.

Mahendran Maheswari’s (age 42) husband was hit many times. “My husband was shouting but they assaulted him without mercy. I bowed down to the Armies and asked for mercy. But they did not stop. After sometime the Army went to another house. I untied my husband and together with my children we ran through the forest to Tharmapuram.”
When I think about that day I still feel scared. My husband suffers from chest pains”.

Tengasamy Pushpanathan says (age 52): They [SLA] also tied up my hands, asked me a lot of questions and kicked me with their boots. They stood me upside down and poured water down my nose. They locked us in our house and threatened us saying we were not allowed to make any noise. At around 4:30 in the afternoon, army members left our home.

Veeraiyah Kumarakuruthevi says (age 42): My husband Suppaiyah Veeraiyah, normally goes out to work in the field. On the way there the SLA arrested him and removed his shirt. They took his identity card and money. They tied his hands with his shirt. They hit him severely until blood came from his ears. They asked him if he knew any LTTE members. They asked him to sit at that place without going anywhere and they went away. He used this opportunity to run to Punnaneeravi and escaped.

8. Conclusion

Today there is still a strong farming community living in Piramanthanaru though many who lived through the massacre have left to be with family or to try to find a better life. Those who have stayed have not forgotten and the events are still fresh in the community memory. Recently, a journalist from the village wrote an article about the massacre for a local newspaper.

No one in the village has received any form of apology or explanation from governmental authorities and only meagre monetary compensation was given a few years after the attack. As recorded in this report, villagers have attempted to seek recourse with no answer from governmental sources. In fact, as in the case of the GS at the time, every attempt was made to silence any grievance.

Why have the villagers been left with a vacuum where there should be answers and apologies? Indeed, when there is evidence of “Mosaddu”, as well as state forces, carrying out a planned massacre against village farmers, are important questions not raised?
Annexure A

Condolence sheet prepared soon after the massacre. (Page-1)
Annexure B

Death Certificate of Sinnaiyah Sounthirarajan (P12), Page-1
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Time is 1986. Tim Smith the author is broke.

*On Page 7:*
Greg an old friend and an instructor at a Flying School in London rings, and says he is with the Sri Lankan Air Force, instructing. Greg invites Tim for a instructing job with the Sri Lankan Air Force. He job is to be gotten from an off-shore based company, KMS, with office in London

*Page 10:*
Tim’s interview at the discretely located KMS office is more like an interrogation.

*Page 15:*
KMS was in it for the money, and whether they wanted it or not, they provided an excellent firewall between themselves, the contract and the British Government.

*Page 19:*
Ken Whyte, another Whiteface, meets Tim at the Colombo airport.

*Page 48:*
Tim is in Jaffna at the KKS Air Force camp in the “Whiteface” mess. He meets Dave Warton, another Whiteface. Chatting to Dave, Tim says he learnt what he has got himself into. Not flying instruction but flying gun ships.

*Page 50:*
“Where are you going, what have you seen?” I asked.

“*I think he is maybe a bad guy, if I shoot at him and he runs away, it will prove that he is*”, Namal replied with a childlike innocence that was totally confounding. With that he sent a stream of .50 bullets stitching along the road. The old man fell from his bike and lay very still. I was stunned.

*Page 64:*
Tim meets Spike, another Whiteface, at KKS, who is about to finish his contract in a few days. Speaking to Spike, Tim learns that Ken Whyte’s real name is Brian Somebody and that he is Lt Col in the SAS.

*Page 65:*
Ken Whyte arrives at KKS with the big man from UK, Bill Walker.

*Page 68:*
For a while, following Ken’s visit, the evening discussions on our patio were concerned primarily with what would happen if we really were brought down in Bandit Country?

The British High Commissioner has openly declared to the company that he wasn’t aware of, and would deny, any knowledge of our presence in the country. We couldn’t get any diplomatic moves to get us back if we were captured following a forced landing, and it wasn’t as of we were gung-ho Parass or SAS types to fight our way back. Oh, the ground training staff were OK. They paraded around their Police Training Camp and taught them how to march and fire weapons, but they didn’t get involved in anti-social things like killing Tamils.

We, on the other hand, did on a daily basis, and we did not even exist....

Page 69:

Reports came in as we flew southwards over Jafna Fort that people had been seen running out of the fishing village that the beach landings had been aimed at. Arriving on the north side of the village, it was plain to see that those fleeing the area were in fact women and children with a scattering of old men. Namal immediately started manoeuvring the Gunship to set it up for an attack. There is no stopping the bloodthirsty little fool. So I casually reminded him that it wouldn’t look good on his military record if he were charged with massacring fleeing villagers. He shuffled visibly in his seat but took the tip and continued towards the beach and left the villagers to escape the attentions of landing troops.

Page 72:

Following day started quietly enough, when a Gunship arrived from Batticaloa. Wonder of wonders, Dave had returned from Anuradhapura, with him were two more Whitefaces, Stan “the man” and Don Burton, over from the east coast, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and China Bay.

Page 73:

The local news broadcast that evening told of the re-taking of VVT. No mention was made of the pasting they have taken, the 70 civilians that had died, the flattened houses, or of the Whitefaces who did most of the work.

Page 93:

The chatter of side-gunner’s first burst at the tractor was still ringing in my ears when a women stepped out from beneath the trailer. Dressed in a vibrant blue-green sari, with a child on her hip, she walked away.

Even when the side-gunner opened fire again she again continued; with her shoulders back and her head erect she just kept walking away from it.

“Stop, stop for God’s sake stop. Are you bloody blind, do you kill women and children?” I shouted.

The gunner stopped. The women walked on. She sure has some guts, that women. She was brave, so very brave, she deserved to live, if only for that.

Page 112:
Tim meets two more Whitefaces, John Winterbourne and Richard Ramsden, who were new to the job.

Page 114:
Tim meets another new Whiteface recruit Donald Skants.

Page 174:
Meets yet another Whiteface contract pilot Tony Willings

Note:
Tim Smith suffered from PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) and writes the book as a therapy.

Whitefaces mentioned in Tim Smith’s book, who are working as pilots for Sri Lankan Gunships to fight the LTTE:

1. Tim Smith
2. Greg
3. David Whyte (Colombo Boss) (alias Brian Somebody)
4. Bill Walker (UK Boss)
5. Dave Warton
6. Spike
7. Stan “the man”.
8. Don Burton
9. John Winterbourne
10. Richard Ramsden
11. Donald Skants
12. Tony Willings
NESOHR Case Report issued on 14th January 2006

Destruction of life, property and community in Pesalai, on December 23rd 2005

1. Claymore attack

On Friday December 23rd, at 1.30 pm, the second vehicle of the three vehicles carrying Sri Lankan Navy sailors back to their base in Talaimannar was hit by a claymore mine. The attack occurred in Pesalai when the bus was passing through the “Hundred House Scheme”. The Sri Lankan Navy camp in Talaimannar is located about two kilometres from this housing scheme. Thirteen soldiers died in the attack and many more were wounded.

2. Retaliation

Uninjured soldiers in the other two vehicles immediately started spraying bullets towards the housing scheme. Panicky occupants of the houses in the “Hundred Housing Scheme” started to flee in all directions. Following account is based on the statement given to us by a family member of one of the victims and the descriptions of the attack given by several other residents who faced the Sri Lankan Navy revenge attack.

3. The Statement:

The fleeing

As people started to run, Suganthy picked up her younger child aged 3, and her husband, Fernando, picked up their older child aged 5. Fernando told Suganthy, “Let us run and if we die, let us die together”. They began to run. Suganthy’s house was on the road side between the location of where the Navy vehicle got hit by the claymore and the Navy vehicle that was traveling a few metres ahead. Suganthy is an asthma patient and she found it difficult to run carrying the toddler. At this time Suganthy saw that the couple next door was still in their home, standing at their door steps. This couple next door was not about to run like everyone else. Suganthy told Fernando, “I will wait with them, you
run further”. She tore her hand off from Fernando’s and ran into the house of
Anthoniamma and Emanuel Cruz. That was the last time Fernando saw his wife and
child.

The Cruz couple, whose house at which Suanthy took refuge, have four children, eldest
of them is 14 years old. These children had gone to another house to watch television
with their friends. The parents, worried about what could happen to their children did not
want to run away, and they stayed in their home.

Fernando ran on and stopped about five houses further down and stayed there. After
that, no one knows what exactly happened to Suganthy, her baby and the Cruz couple.

The beating and the sexual assault

One woman resident states, “The fleeing people were stopped by the Sri Lankan Navy
and the women were forced to sit on the hot sand with their face to the sand. The Navy
soldiers then asked the young women crude sexually motivated questions. They also
dropped their trousers in front of the women. It was so unbearable”.

The men were taken to another side and they were all beaten. There were all together
about 42 men who were beaten. Both men and women were then forced to sit there for
several hours.

Navy men came to the house where Fernando (Suganthy’s husband) had taken refuge
with their older five year old boy. The Navy men picked up the five year old boy by his
 collar and was about to beat him. Fernando instinctively put his arm to take the blow.
The Navy men had then turned to the father and said, “Are you so brave and strong that
you can stop us?” They then severely attacked the father. Fernando sustained severe
injuries on his arms, legs, and hips as a result of the attack. He was unable to walk.

Refuge in the church and the missing people

Around 6.00 pm the priest from the village church arrived and rescued all of the
residents sitting on the sand and took them to the church. The Navy did not release nine
men.

When the villagers arrived at the church they realized that several people were missing.
Everyone thought the missing people would have run further and took refuge in the
adjacent villages. The church priest searched for the missing people in the other villages,
found some of them and brought them back to the church. Suganthy, her baby and the
Cruz couple were still missing.

Suganthy’s relatives looked among the injured civilians admitted to the hospital for the
missing four people. There they saw a pregnant mother who was hit in the stomach with
a gun by the Navy men.
The nine men

On the second day, Saturday December 24th, the Bishop of Mannar (Bishop Rayappu Joseph), talked to the Navy and got the nine detained men released. It was around 12.00 pm on Saturday when they were released. Residents said those nine men, when they returned, did not look like they were humans, they were attacked so severely, their skulls were broken, their hands and legs were broken. The state in which they came back was beyond belief.

Search for the four people

On Saturday, no one was allowed to go back into the village. The Navy however, allowed the Assistant Government Agent (AGA) for the district to go through the village but she was not allowed to go inside any houses. The Navy stopped them from stepping off of the road. The Navy only allowed the AGA to go down the road to the adjacent villages to look for the missing people. The AGA looked through the other villages and came back and said the four missing people were not to be found.

The residents encouraged the AGA to ask for permission from the Navy to go inside houses to look for the missing people. The AGA took three more of her officials and went to look in the houses. Those who came described what they saw as follows,

“It’s hard to describe what we’ve seen, it’s really cruel. There is a lot of blood that has run from inside a house, outside, and down the front steps of the house. The verandah is covered in blood. Because there was so much blood, we couldn’t step into the house. The blood on the steps is still there. We found the hands of a small child just outside the house and a chunk of flesh inside the house among the ashes”.

Among the burnt remains

Everyone by now realized that the four people are no more. The Navy did not allow anyone into the houses for sometime and they must have cleared out the place during that time. They have just missed to remove the child’s hand and the chunk of flesh that the AGA and her three officials saw on Saturday.

The third day, Sunday December 25th, which was Christmas day, the Sri Lankan Navy pulled back, and allowed the people to go to their homes. Fernando was the first one to be there with his younger brother. The others soon joined him. The ashes in the house were still there. The hand and the chunk of flesh had been removed. They could see that some attempt had been made to wash up the blood. They searched among the ashes.

Fernando immediately recognized the green skirt that his wife was wearing. It was half-burnt. In one area there was dried blood in a puddle, which the Bishop took pictures of. Only the Bishop was allowed to take a camera. They found Suganthy’s national ID (Identity Card), her army ID, and her bank account book as she must have run with her purse and these things were in her purse. Her homeowner’s identity card was also there. They submitted all of these things to the police. The National ID of Emanuel Cruz was also there.
Theft and burning

The people were also saying that there had been some theft. The Navy actually stole jewels from the women and there was 25,000 Rupees missing from one home.

About seven houses had been burnt badly. Furniture and mattresses were heaped in these houses and were set alight. They completely burnt one of the large shops in the village.

Monday

By Monday, December 26th, the entire village had collected the remains of their belongings and left the village. Fernando was also admitted to the hospital on Monday.

On Tuesday, the family members of Fernando took some offerings to the house, as part of the funeral ritual. They placed the food at the steps and within two minutes of doing this, the Navy men were there. The family members felt threatened.

People were absolutely scared at the time of the incident. On the second or third day after the incident the Navy was still carrying out its search operations and the entire village was in a state of fear.

4. The Inquiry

On Sunday, December 25th, two officials from the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), the Bishop of Mannar Rev. Rayappu Joseph, and Rev. Fr. Wincent Parick, the parish priest from the church where resident took refuge, visited the house where the burnt human remains were found. Mannar Police were given the job of conducting investigations.

It is revealing to note that none of the people who faced the Sri Lankan Navy attack on December 23rd expect anything to come out of the police investigations.

Dr N Malathy
(NESOHR Secretary)
NESOHR Case Report issued on 24th January 2006

Arbitrary killing of mother and two daughters on 14th January

Renuka
Name: Bojan Renuka (Female) (30)
Marital status: Married for 2 weeks
Address: 17, Kanagasabai Road, Manipay, Jaffna
Occupation: English teacher

Renuka studied at Mahajana College in Tellipalai near the home of her parents. She displaced with the rest of the family from their own home in Tellipalai in the 1990’s because the Sri Lankan Army too over the land and declared it a military High Security Zone. Renuka has a B.Com degree. She was working as an English teacher at the Thimyabarathy School near her home in Manipay. Renuka was married just two weeks prior to the killing.

Shannuka
Name: Bojan Shannuka (Female) (23)
Marital status: Single
Address: 17, Kanagasabai Road, Manipay, Jaffna
Occupation: Student

Shannuka, like her sister Renuka, studied at Mahajana College in Tellipalai. Shannuka is a good actress and she has acted in locally produced successful Tamil movies. She was studying towards a degree. Shannuka also acted in a drama that was produced to promote friendship and networks between Muslim, Tamil, and Sinhala youths. The drama was directed by a leading Sinhala director whose name the family is unable to remember.

Arththanareeswari
Name: Bojan Arththanareeswari (Female) (51)
Marital status: Married with 3 children
Address: 17, Kanagasabai Road, Manipay, Jaffna
Occupation: Home maker

Arththanareeswari, mother of Renuka and Shannuka, had three accomplished children. The third child is her son Bojan Ullasan who is a Mathematics teacher at Jaffna Central College.
The incident

At 8.00 pm on the night of the murder the family noticed a large number of Sri Lankan Army (SLA) soldiers standing in front of their gate for sometime. Their home in Manipay where the family lived is a two story building. They were able to see the SLA soldiers standing in front of their gate. All of the SLA soldiers were covering their face with black cloth. Family felt threatened at that time. However, by 10.00 pm the SLA soldiers had left and the family felt slightly at ease and went to bed.

Other residents in the vicinity said that they saw an unusually large number of SLA soldiers on the road leading to the family’s home around 10.00 pm. These residents commented that they were puzzled by this SLA operation at that time and that when they think back about the SLA operations they now realize that the SLA soldiers were in fact clearing the road leading to the family’s home.

At 10.00 pm, the Bojan family heard dogs barking that became louder and louder. The family heard big bangs on their gate and when they woke up and looked, they saw nine men jumping over their gate and banging their door. Bojan Senior (56) opened the door and his son Ullasan (26) was behind the father. The gunmen made both the father and the son to sit on the ground just outside the house.

By then Shannuka came to the entrance and she was pulled outside of the house by the gunmen and shot. She fell to the ground immediately. Hearing the gunshot Shannuka’s sister and mother, Renuka and Arththanareeswari, looked out from their rooms. By now the gunmen were inside the house and were spraying bullets. Renuka and Arththanareeswari were hit by bullets and fell to the ground. Renuka’s husband who was inside the room remained in the dark and the gunmen did not see him.

Father Bojan and son Ullasan were still sitting on the ground just outside the house as ordered by the gunmen. Father had his head between his knees and was crying. His son Ullasan was turning and looking inside the house where his mother and two sisters lay dead.

As the gunmen walked out they shot the two men sitting on the ground. The bullets were clearly aimed at their chest, however, the father received the bullet on his knee because of his squatting position and son received the bullet on his waist because he had turned and looked inside the house. When Ullasan was shot he got up and ran inside screaming and fell in the front hall. The gunmen returned to the room and shot Ullasan again.
Once the gunmen left the house Renuka’s husband came out. Arththanareeswari, Renuka and Shannuka were dead by then. Bojan Senior had a bullet wound on his knees. Renuka’s husband attended to Ullasan to stop his bleeding.

Fear prevents assistance to the family
When Renuka’s husband tried to get a vehicle to take the injured and dead family members to the hospital no one in the neighbourhood would come to their assistance out of fear of retribution. Bojan Senior used to work for St John’s Ambulance. Through that contact he asked for an ambulance. He was able to do that an hour after the shooting and the ambulance arrived two hours after the shooting. If not for this father and son too would have died. Father and son were admitted to the Jaffna Teaching Hospital where they are still receiving treatment.

The inquiry
Several law “enforcing authorities” which included, Manipay police, Jaffna police head office, and CID from Colombo, visited the remaining family members to inquire about the incident. SLMM also visited the family members to inquire.

Note by NESOHR: NESOHR is with holding the identities of the people who have provided us with information about the case for their own safety. NESOHR is ready to share more detailed information with any reputable international human rights organizations wishing to inquire into this case.

International diplomats, media personnel and INGO staff in the island have asked us why we have not issued reports on the attacks on the Sri Lankan military. We are surprised by this question. NESOHR is styled as a national human rights organization and its main task is to protect the human rights of those who are unarmed. For this reason we do not bring under our purview the attacks on armed persons like the Sri Lankan military, members of the LTTE and members of other armed groups.

Dr N Malathy
(NESOHR Secretary)
An updated NESOHR case report issued on 18 May 2006

Abduction of seven TRO Employees

On 29 January and 30 January 2006, ten Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO) employees were abducted in two separate incidents in the same area. Three of the ten abducted were later released and seven TRO employees still remain missing. Details of those abducted and NESOHR’s experience of a similar abduction is described later in this report.

Investigations

Sri Lankan State: Complaints were lodged with the police on several occasions. Complaints were lodged twice at the Batticaloa Police station, twice at Welikande police station, once at Vavuniya police station, and twice with the CID (Criminal Investigations Department), Colombo office.

SLHRC: The two staff of the TRO run preschools, who were abducted and later released, were interviewed by the Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission (SLHRC) on February 8 and 9.

SLMM received complaints about their abductions.

ICRC received complaints about their abductions

Amnesty International issued an Urgent Action appeal on 10 March 2006.

TRO held a press conference in Colombo on 6 April 2006 with fourteen relatives of the abducted TRO staff members. Relatives of the abducted staff members appealed to the abductors, the Government of Sri Lanka, the media and the public for the release of their family members.

NESOHR: In spite of all of the above actions, complaints and appeals, the families have no idea what has happened to their family members. NESOHR appeals to the international community to find the answers that the families of the abducted are still seeking after two and a half months.
1. **Kasinathar Ganeshalingam** (53) is married with two children. He is the Coordinator of Pre School Education Development Centre (PSEDC). He was developing the preschool education for the children of Sinhala, Muslim and Tamil communities in the Northeast. His efforts for enhancing preschool education are well known.

2. **Kailayappillai Ravinthiran** (26) is a TRO Accountant of Vipulananda Children’s Home in Palugamam, Batticaloa that cares for 70 boys who were affected by war.

3. **Thambirasa Vasantharaja** (23) abducted is an Accountant in the Batticaloa TRO office.

4. **Thanuskody Premini** (26) is the TRO Chief Accountant, Batticaloa office. Premini is one of four children of a family that struggled financially. Her father has been suffering from a chronic illness. She is also in her final year in receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree at Eastern University. TRO staff members said Premini has shown exemplary work as a staff member as well as a student.

5. **Shanmugunathan Sujendran** (21) is a TRO Accountant for the Manikavasakar Illam Children’s Home in Santiveli, Batticaloa, which cares for 42 boys who were affected by war.

6. **Arulthevarasa Satheskaran** (22) is a TRO accounts trainee in the Batticaloa office.

7. **Kathirkamar Thangarasa** (43) is married with four children. He is a Driver for the Kilinochchi office. Before joining TRO, Thangarasa was a paddy field farmer and often took another job as a labourer in order to provide enough for his family.
Background of region of abductions

Both abductions took place on A11 Road very near the Welikande checkpoint of the Sri Lankan Army (SLA), which is in the Polonnaruwa district of Batticaloa.

In March 2006, Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) officials visited the “Karuna” faction members at a “camp” in Thivuchchenai which is not very far from the Welikande SLA checkpoint.

Another abduction case similar to the abduction of TRO employees was investigated by NESOHR in September 2005. This family was later released from the Thivuchchenai “Karuna” camp by the ICRC. Statements made by this family about their experience will throw further light on the abduction of the TRO employees. This family was abducted when they were traveling from Batticaloa towards north. They have just cleared the Sri Lankan military checkpoint in Welikande when the abduction took place. The camp in which they were kept and later released with ICRC assistance was identified by the family as belonging to “Kauna” faction.

The similarities between the abduction of this family and the TRO employees are striking.

Map of Welikande – Thivuchchenai region

![Map of Welikande – Thivuchchenai region](image)

1 – SLA checkpoint
2 – “Karuna” camp
3 – SLA camp
Statements
Statements made by Punniyamoorththy Nadeswari and Sithiravel Sivamathy, the two preschool teachers who were abducted and released.

“At about 5:30 pm (Sunday, 29 January 2006) we (the two preschool teachers and one coordinator from Mamunai North) joined Mr. K Ganeshalingam at Kallady (Batticaloa District). While we were moving on the Batticaloa road police stopped our vehicle and checked us. They asked us, in a threatening manner, whether we were carrying bombs and then allowed us to proceed. We met Ms. Kalaivani, PSEDC Zonal Coordinator (Kalkuda) at Valaichenai and after meeting we left her in Valaichenai and proceeded towards Welikande. We saw a white Hi-Ace vehicle following our vehicle. The front lights of this vehicle shed some light into our vehicle. When I looked at my watch it was 8 o’clock. We were subjected to checks at the Welikande checkpoint. At the time we saw the white van parked behind our vehicle. When we moved a short distance from the checkpoint the white van came behind us, overtook our vehicle and stopped us. Some men got down from the white van assaulted Mr. Ganeshalingam and the driver tied them up and dumped them in the back of the vehicle. Then they drove the vehicle into the jungle area. After a long drive the vehicle stopped at 11:30 pm (Sunday, 29 January 2006). A girl there made a body check on us. We were there the whole night. We were separated and we didn’t see Mr. Ganeshalingam and the driver all night. The next morning the PSEDC Divisional Coordinator Ms. Dosini was separated from us. That day night at 9:00 pm (Monday, 30 January 2006) they brought us to the main road put us in a bus and sent us with a warning not to tell this incident to anyone.”

A statement made by one of the TRO staff members who was in a van from which some of the TRO employees were abducted.

“A TRO vehicle was carrying fourteen TRO accounts staff plus the driver from Batticaloa to Vavuniya. We left around 2:00 pm on 30 January 2006. After making entries at Welikande military check point, we proceeded another 100m further. A white van that was parked a few meters away from the checkpoint started to follow and waylaid the TRO vehicle. Five men, aged between 20 and 25, got from the white van and entered into the vehicle. One of them dragged the driver out and dumped him into the back seat, and started driving into the nearby surrounding jungle area. All the captives were blindfolded and had their hands tied by the men inside the vehicle. They stopped the vehicle inside the jungle area and made all the men sit under a tamarind tree. They gave back the salwar scarfs which were used to blindfold to the girls. All the girls, except Miss Premini, were put back into the vehicle with the driver, and brought back to the main road. Miss Premini and the four male staff were kept behind. When we came to the main road one of the abductors shouted that there was a police jeep on ahead, to which another replied that it was not a problem for them. The abductors also suggested that the released persons should make arrangements for the last rites for the 5 people in their possession. They were armed with pistols. While there were five men directly involved in the abduction and the interrogation, there were an unknown number in the white van.”
NESOHR Case Report issued on 4 May 2006

Trincomalee mob violence on 12 April 2006

The incident

On Wednesday, 12 April 2006 violent mobs raided the streets of Trincomalee town, killing and injuring civilians, burning shops and vehicles, and destroying private and commercial property. This report details the violence through the eyewitness statements of three civilians given below. According to the eyewitness statements, the mobs immediately filled the streets following a bomb explosion near a market. Eyewitnesses stated that the mobs, uninhibited by Sri Lankan armed forces and security forces, began a killing spree and burnt the shops of Tamil civilians.

A total of 20 civilians were killed. At least 48 civilians were injured, 10 of whom were released from hospital care on the same day. Five civilians were transferred to Kandy Hospital for further treatment. Approximately 3,550 people were displaced due to fear and took refuge in Saraswathy School in Kappalthurai, Anpuvalipuram Kalaimakal School and Varodhayanagar Bharathy School of the neighboring villages.

NESOHR was unable to directly communicate with families of the deceased, but was able to collect information on civilians who were killed and property damaged.

Civilians killed

1. D M K Samantha (23) Male
2. Thavarajah Mahaluxmy (42) Female
3. Antonyraj Geethanandani (33) Female
4. Thavarajah Selvakumari (18) Female
5. Kandasamy Thiraviam (56) Female
6. A M Sudubanda (39) Male
7. T H Rashmi Dilrangi (08) Female
8. M Pedige Sivamani (30) Female
9. Velu Nantheswaran (28) Male
10. M S M Rilvan (36) Male
11. S M Farook (55) Male
12. L H Ashanka Milan (21) Male
13. L H Susantha (20) Male
14. Chandra Mathiwus (50) Male
15. V Venkatram (30) Male
16. M Selvarajah (44) Male
17. Nishanka Kumara (17) Male
18. T Namasiavarajah (28) Male
19. S Maheswary (56) Female
20. Unidentified Body Male
Eyewitness Statements

Statement 1

“Myself, office staff and the entire workforce were present when we heard a bomb blast at about 3.52 p.m. near the Central Road side wall of the ‘Wine Stores’, in front of the entrance to the vegetable market. We did not go out to see what has happened due to our past experience. Our company vehicles were parked in the yard and about 35 of our employees were also there. Within five minutes a small group of Vegetable market Sinhala mob came out and almost immediately thereafter a big mob of about 100 persons from the ‘Korea Watte’, the Sinhala unauthorized illegal settlement side, came throwing stones and grenades and also armed with swords. Navy personnel were pushing Tamils to be cut by sword by this mob. I also saw the Navy hitting a Tamil lady with a gun who had fallen on the ground. The Navy was also firing. All the vehicles in my yard were set on fire. A lorry with ‘Korea Watte’ Sinhala people also arrived from Fort Frederick side. These people had knives, pistols and petrol cans and started setting fire to Tamil shops including ours and also the Dialog shop. They fired at the lock of the gate of my yard and broke it open. Police arrived at the scene only after about two hours while those policemen who were already there were just standing by without stopping the looting, killing and arson. Navy was also actively participating in this pogrom reminiscent of the July 83. We jumped over the rear-side wall and escaped through Main Street.”

Statement 2

“We heard a bomb blast at about 3.50 p.m. from the Clock Tower side. Following that we heard firing and in order to protect our goods we immediately put the shutters down. Then we saw about 100 persons from all sides in three lorries in about thirty autos and also some coming from the sea shore side. We saw people being chopped and Tamil and Muslim shops being set on fire by mobs. Navy was directing the operation. Vehicles were damaged and set on fire. We ran away to save our life.”
Statement 3

“Around 3.50 p.m. we heard a bomb blast from Clock Tower side. Immediately afterwards we watched through the window and saw about 100 persons with swords, petrol cans, poles, etc. coming from the Clock Tower side. We came out of the building from the rear side, i.e. Central Road side. We saw people near R.R. Group Dialog shop setting fire to their shops while Armed Forces people were watching and not doing anything to stop it. After that we saw Hari Electronics shop being set on fire after removing the things from the shop. Later we saw from the upstairs some boys coming from the sea shore side and pelting stones at our Bank. So we activated the siren around 4.15 p.m. Some Police who were in front of the building asked our Security Guard to stop the siren. But, once the siren was stopped pelting of stones continued. Police who were there did not do anything to stop it. We telephoned the Police and the SLMM. Police said they are coming, but they did not arrive as promised. Security Guards said that our Car Park was under fire. Manager’s car, 8 motorcycles and 2 push cycles were set on fire by the mob. Our Manager contacted a prominent Sinhala businessman and a customer of ours. He also came about two and a half hours later after the boys have left with the Police. Then Army and Navy all arrived. Some of the Navy and Army were all there on the road all this time talking on their mobile with someone while shops are being set on fire. The policemen who are normally on duty in front of our Bank were also there. Later a Navy Bus took us near our homes and dropped as we could not leave the Bank Premises safely on our own.”

Property damage

Forty homes in Sivayogapuram (Kanniya Area) were destroyed by fire. Fifteen homes in Mihinthapuram were destroyed by fire. The front section of Nadesar Kovil (temple) was heavily damaged.

Data from the Chamber of Commerce & Industries of Trincomalee District reported the following loss of business property.

Thirty-two businesses reported 50 to 100 percent property damage and loss due to the mob setting fire and throwing of rocks and other heavy objects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Total Invest</th>
<th>Building Loss</th>
<th>Stock Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Losses from Direct Business</td>
<td>143,333,252.00</td>
<td>32,700,000.00</td>
<td>90,168,002.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Losses from Buildings</td>
<td>23,000,000.00</td>
<td>20,850,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Losses from Houses</td>
<td>5,140,000.00</td>
<td>5,140,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Losses from Vehicles</td>
<td>3,375,000.00</td>
<td>3,375,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (Rs)</td>
<td>174,848,252.00</td>
<td>58,690,000.00</td>
<td>93,543,002.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL LOSS (Rs)</td>
<td>152,233,002.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion
The three eyewitness statements that report the large masses of violent mobs that immediately took to the street beginning the killing and destruction, makes it difficult to believe that the large-scale violence was an instant reaction to the bomb explosion.

A telling aspect of this incident is that it follows the same pattern of the history of attacks on Tamil people. It is a revealing account of how pre-planned and coordinated attacks are nothing new to Tamil people.

1958 mob violence
In his book *Emergency 1958: The Story of the Ceylon Race Riots* Tarzie Vittachi writes:
“There was some evidence of method in all this madness—it was crudely but effectively planned. The rioters had arranged signals—one peal of a temple bell to signify police, two to signify army and so on. They also had a simple system of hand signals to give their associates in the distance such information as which way a police patrol went. The element of planning was even more evident in the agent provocateur system which was widely used.”

1977 mob violence
Tamil people have noted about the mob violence that broke out in August 1977 in Jaffna was a pre-planned attack between Sri Lankan security forces and mobs. The Government appointed M C Sansoni, former Chief Justice, for the Commission of Inquiry. Although in his commission report Sansoni did not point out the deliberate and pre-planned actions taken by Sri Lankan police, he did note that the Sri Lankan police failed to protect civilians from the violence and failed to prevent the incidents from continuing on.

1983 mob violence
Paul Sieghart Q.C., Chairman of Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists stated in his report to Sri Lanka:
“Clearly this was not a spontaneous upsurge of communal hatred among the Sinhala people. It was a series of deliberate acts, executed in accordance with a concerted plan, conceived and organised well in advance. But who were the planners? Communal riots in which Tamils are killed, maimed, robbed and rendered homeless are no longer isolated episodes; they are beginning to become a pernicious habit.”

*It is surprising that so far there has been no talk of an Independent commission to be appointed by the President on this carnage or of awarding compensation to the next of kin of those who have lost their lives or got their shops and houses looted and burned by one or other of the limbs of the State Armed Forces or by others aided and abetted by them or due to the dereliction of their duties.*

*We strongly urge that an independent commission including eminent persons of the stature of Chief Justice(Rtd.) Bhagwati or Justice(Rtd.) V.R.Krishna Iyer be appointed for this purpose.*

Note by NESOHR: NESOHR is with holding the identities of the people who have provided us with information about the case for their own safety. NESOHR is ready to share more detailed information with any reputable international human rights organizations wishing to inquire into this case.
North East Secretariat On Human Rights

Report on the Nelliady Massacre of May 4, 2006
Nelliady Massacre of May 4, 2006

Nelliady is a central town situated in Vadamarachchi on Jaffna-Point Pedro road. It is a densely populated town with several trade centers. “Raja Kiraman,” a small settlement in the suburb of Nelliady Town, is populated with marginalized people who are daily wage-earners.

Horrible day

On Thursday, May 4, 2006 at 1:00pm, seven young people of the Raja Kiraman village were on the way to there friends birthday celebration taking some liger and some food in two three-wheelers. The eye-witnesses said, “It was raining heavily. These two three-wheelers were stopped and checked by the Sri Lankan security forces and the passengers were asked for their identity. Then the Army let them proceed on with their journey. No sooner had they left than there were several gun-shots and an R.P.G attack on their vehicles.”

While people were afraid to go to the spot at the time of the attack, people were also prevented from going to the spot by the Army. One eyewitness commented that there were soldiers on the road every 10 feet.

Victim 01

Name - Nagaratnam Naguleswaran  
Age - 17+  
Date of birth - 24.08.1988  
Occupation - Daily wage earner  
Address - Rajakiramam, Karaveddy.  
Civil status - Married.

His wife is four-months pregnant. His wife Thadchaini said she came to know about the incident only about four o’clock pm of the right side of her husband’s body being completely mutilated.

Victim 02

Name - Subramaniam Sugas  
Age - 20+  
Date of birth - 27.08.2985  
Address - Rajakiramam, Karaveddy.  
Occupation - Private Bus conductor  
Civil status - Single  
Family members- 07 (05 Children)

His father Subramaniam said that he went for the birthday party of his friend, but later he heard he was shot dead by Army and EPDP. His body was chopped and mutilated.
Victim 03

Name - Thamotharampillai Simon
Age - 18+
Date of birth - 15.07.1987
Address - Rajakiramam karaveddy.
Occupation - Private Bus conductor
Civil status - Single
Family members - 07

His father said that his son went to his friend’s birthday party, when he heard of his death, he went to the spot. He found his son’s body cut and chopped.

Victim 04

Name - Balachandran Kirikanthan
Religion - Hindu
Age - 17+
Date of birth - 10.10.1988
Address - Rajakiramam karaveddy.
Occupation - Tube well erection.
Civil status - Single
Family members - 04 (two sisters)
Father separated from his family

Sister said that their father had already abandoned the family and her brother is the only bread-winner. Due to poverty he studied only up to grade 06 and left school to maintain his family. She said that her brother’s body was full of gun injuries and cuts.

Victim 05

Name - Navaratnaraja Nasanna
Age - 20
Date of birth - 15.05.1986
Address - Rajakiramam, Karaveddy
Occupation - Tube well erection.
Civil status - Single
Family members - 12 (10 children)

One brother died, his family too is depending on this family “His body too was mutilated” His brother pirasanna said.
Victim 06

Name  - Selvarasa Suman
Religion - Hindu
Age   - 21+
Date of birth - 16.10.1984
Address  - Rajakiramam, Karaveddy.
Civil status - Married.
Family members- Wife and two childrens.

His wife Pusparani said “He went for his friend’s birthday and was killed for nothing. I am desperate and suffering. I have no body.”

Victim 07

Name  - Velupillai Nirmalan.
Religion  - Hindu
Age   - 21+
Date of birth - 11.09.1984
Address   - Rajakiramam, Karaveddy.
Occupation  - Daily wage earner
Civil status  - Married
Family members-03(one child)

His wife Thevaluxmy said “My husband was innocent. He went for his friend’s birthday.”

One elder of the village cried why this cruelty on these innocent young men. He said that all dead bodies were mutilated such a way so that five bodies were packed in polethene bags and couldn’t be dressed.
Vallipunam Senchcholai
Complex Massacre

2006.08.14

NESOHR
Karadipokku Junction
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka

146 of 861.
Vallipunam Senchcholai Complex
Massacre of School Girls
2006.08.14

NESOH
Karadipokku Junction
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka
Vallipunam Senchcholai Complex
Massacre of School Girls
2006.08.14

Report by

North East Secretariat on Human Rights (NESOHR)
Karadipokku Junction
Kilinochchi, Sri Lanka
nesohr2006@yahoo.com
http://www.nesohr.org
0094 21 228 5986

Information Collected by

Statistical Centre for North East (SNE)
A9 Road, Kilinochchi, Sri Lanka
snepvtltd@gmail.com
0094212283952

First Edition in English - 2007
Copy Right

Permission is granted to reproduce parts of this publication, for non-commercial purposes, without modification and with due acknowledgement to NESOHR.

This book is dedicated to the

53 girls and two staff who lost their life in

the Vallipunam Senchelai complex bombing
Foreword

The Vallipunam Senchcholai complex bombing is one among the many large scale massacres of civilians by successive Sri Lankan governments that have carried out and is continuing to carry out a well planned ethnic genocide of the Tamil people in the island of Sri Lanka. All along school students were not exempt from the genocidal intent of successive Sri Lankan governments. The aerial bombing of the Vallipunam Senchcholai complex on 14 August 2006 targeted hundreds of senior school girls who were taking part in a leadership workshop. Fifty three school girls and two staffs were killed in this attack. Girls who sustained serious injury number 130. Many more girls with less serious injuries recovered after treatment.

This report brings together information from many sources about this incident. Families of the girls and staff who were killed, severely injured girls, people from the education sector who organized the workshop were all interviewed. Affidavits signed by families, death certificates issued by the coroner, and statements from those affected have all been put together in this report.

Thank you
NESOHR Team
2007.07.01
Contents

- Principals’ Association Letter to UNICEF
- Report by UNICEF
- Views of the affected people
- Details of those killed
- Death certificates of those killed.
- Photographs of those killed.
- Coroner’s Reports of those killed.
- Appendix
  - Press Release of NESOHR in 22nd of August 2006
  - Leadership Training Programme for A/L students 2006 – Syllabus
  - Time Table for the programme
  - Details of students injured
  - http://www.tamilnet.com News
Massacre of School Girls in the Vallipunam Senchcholai Complex 2006.08.14

For the last two decades, Vanni region has been put under many forms of oppressive measures by the Sri Lankan government. Economic blockade, aerial bombardments, and military occupation of Vanni have made it into a very badly affected area. Vanni was able to recover a little only after the signing the ceasefire agreement in February 2002. The re-imposition of the oppressive measures over the last one and half years is pushing back any recovery that was made.

The education was one of the severely affected aspects of life in Vanni. Non appointment of teachers, restriction on sending text books, lack of laboratory equipment and the on going attacks and repeated displacement contributed to this. During the early ceasefire period, the education sector in Vanni implemented several programs including workshops, sport competitions, and tours for the students to make up for these shortcomings and speed up the development of the students.

The leadership workshop organized by the Principals Association to run from 11 August to 20, 2006 in the Vallipunam Senchcholai complex was part of this wider program. Senior school girls from Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Oddusuddan Zonal Education Divisions took part in this workshop.

On 14 August 2006, three days after the workshop got underway, four Sri Lankan bombers dropped several bombs on the Senchcholai complex where the girls were staying and taking part in the workshop. Fifty three school girls and three staff at the workshop were killed. More than 130 girls sustained severe injuries.

This incident has left a very deep psychological scar on the school students in Vanni. Since this bombing whenever Sri Lankan bombers fly in the sky, students run in fear in all directions from their classrooms disrupting the functioning of the school for the rest of the day.
Principals’ Association Letter to UNICEF

Mullaitivu Principals Association
Mullaitivu

Kandavallai Principals Association
Kilinochchi

16 August 2006

To:
United Nations Children’s Fund
Geneva Regional Office
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10

Subject: Aerial bombing of the Vallipunam school camp on 14 August 2006

Our two associations strongly condemn the attack by the Sri Lankan air force fighter jets on more than 500 Advanced Level (A/L) female students who were taking part in a residential school camp in Vallipunam. The camp was intended to teach first aid and other disaster management skills.

Realizing the urgent need for such training in view of the war situation and according to the request from many school development boards in our areas and also listening to the wishes of the students, we, together with several other organizations, co-ordinated the Vallipunam residential school camp as a pilot project. We obtained funding from CWDR and support from the Kilinochchi St John’s Ambulance to draw up the program and to provide trainers. Staff and trainers for the school camp were brought together by our associations. We drew up the ten-day program and time schedule. We chose the former Serchihulai complex as a suitable quiet and central location. We started the course on 11 August 2006.

The residential course progressed to its fourth day, when on 14 August at 7.00am the students were getting ready for the day’s program when four Sri Lankan government Kfir jets started showering the area with bombs. Many were killed and injured. When we arrived at the camp location, what we saw was hard to describe. We carried out all the necessary arrangements to transport the injured to the hospitals with help of neighbors in the area.

This is not the first time the Sri Lankan armed forces have carried out attacks on Tamil students. The Sri Lankan government has recently increased the tempo of attack on Tamil educational institutions. We hope the international community will not continue to be just an observer when tragedies like the Vallipunam school camp attack are carried out. Your organisation with focus on child rights and child development must take immediate steps to stop all attacks by the Sri Lankan armed forces on Tamil educational institutions and Tamil students.

We appeal to you to ensure that our students will be able to have a decent learning environment without having to face such dangers.

Thank you.

Mr E Selvamanyajam
President/Secretary
Mullaitivu Principals Assoe.

Mr K Mathuramanyajam
President/Secretary
Kandavallai Principals Assoc.
The bombing on Monday of a Vallipunam compound in Mullaitivu district that reportedly killed dozens of girls and wounded many more is a shocking result of the rising violence in Sri Lanka, UNICEF said today.

"These children are innocent victims of violence," said Ann M. Veneman, UNICEF Executive Director. "We call on all parties to respect international humanitarian law and ensure children and the places where they live, study and play are protected from harm."

The compound in the northern part of the country was bombed, reportedly killing as many as 40 adolescent girls. Some 100 children were wounded, many critically. Girls from various schools in the nearby district of Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi were staying overnight at the compound, attending a two-day course in first-aid.

UNICEF staff from a nearby office immediately visited the compound to assess the situation and to provide fuel and supplies for the hospital as well as counseling support for the injured students and the bereaved families.

This latest incident comes amidst escalating hostilities in Sri Lanka in recent weeks, where tens of thousands of children were displaced from their homes. Hundreds of children have been injured, lost family members, and live in constant fear of the violence and continuous shelling of their communities.
The view of a school principal

Mr Sinnaih Baskaran (Principal of Visuvamadu Mahavidyalayam)

This leadership workshop for disaster management was organized by the Zonal Education Departments in Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu. The lectures were given by selected school teachers. We needed a location to bring all the students in one place. The Senchcholai complex came up as the most suitable. Because it was once a children’s home complex there was enough space for the students to stay. We also believed that the location identified as a children’s home complex will safeguard it from any attack on it.

Forty eight girls from our school went for this workshop. Twelve of these girls were killed in the aerial attack and a further 26 girls were injured. We have built a memorial in the school for the girls who were killed in this attack. This memorial has pictures of 15 girls who were killed. This includes three pictures of our former students who were also killed in this attack.

The Sri Lankan Government has carried out this attack knowing that this location is a children’s home complex. Tamil people live in fear in this island. International community must evaluate this dire condition of the Tamils in this island and take the necessary steps to ensure such massacres do not take place again.
A student who suffered leg injury
Ms Kalaichelvan Hema (Udayarkaddu Mahavidhyalayam)

I am a 2008 GCE Advanced Level student at Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam. We were at the Senchcholai Children’s Home Complex to follow a Leadership Workshop in disaster management. The workshop went well for three days. On the fourth day we were finishing our morning chores when the Kfirs started dropping bombs. We ran in all direction. I was injured in my leg near my left knee. I was in the Kilinochchi hospital for two months. Even now I cannot stand on my own. I went to school in a three-wheeler for two days. I felt uneasy asking other girls to help me all the time. I have therefore stopped going to school.

Sri Lankan Government must visit all the schools in the Mullaithivu district and view the memorials that have been erected in these schools for the students who have been killed and also see the injured students. They will then realize how the future generation is affected by their aerial bombardments.
A student who suffered leg injury
Ms Kidnan Siloyini (Tharmapuram Mahavidhylayma)

We went to Vallipunam Senchcholai complex to attend the Disaster management leadership workshop on 10 August 2006. The workshop proceeded well for three days. But on the 14th August at 7.00am Kfirs began attacking us. We all ran and lied down on the ground. I lost my left leg below the knee. I was also injured in my waist and stomach areas. I have no idea how to think back about that day. There were more than 550 girls attending the workshop. Within minutes it turned into a blood bath. Cries of pain and help echoed all around. I was taken to the Kilinochchi hospital. I was there for nearly three months. I am continuing with my studies at GCE AL. I feel depressed thinking about my friends who were killed and injured more seriously than myself. I appeal to everyone to stop such attacks on the students of Tamil
A student who lost one eye
Ms Robert Yogarasa Thushyanthi

I was studying GCE AL at Semmalai Mahavidyalayam. I went with all my class mates to attend the Disaster management workshop at Vallipunam Senchcholai Children’s Home complex. There were more than 500 girls there attending the workshop. We went there on 10 August. We were given classes on physical fitness, leadership, teamwork, first aid and self confidence. We were all thoroughly enjoying the classes and each other.

On 14 August many were still finishing their morning chores and those who have finished were getting ready for the morning exercise. At that time Kfir bombers began dropping bombs. We did not expect this. There were no bunkers there either. Bombs began to fall near us and explode. I thought that I will never live after this. After the bombing stopped and felt that one of my eyes was itching. When I put my hand I felt blood. It was only then that I realized that I was injured in my eye. I must have fainted after that. When I woke up I was lying in a hospital bed. The hospital was filled with people. My parents were there too. My right eye was bandaged. I could not move my arms or legs. There were several injuries. After a few days I was transferred from Puthukudiyiruppu hospital to Kilinochchi hospital. There were many girls there who have lost their legs.

Fr Reginald from Annai Ilam comes home to give me counseling. Sometimes he comes to the school too. I feel depressed when everyone, people who were kind to me as well as those who used to quarrel with me, now look at me with sympathy. When I hear Kefir noise I hear the cries of the girls at the Senchcholai complex on that fatal day.
An injured student
Ms Mahesalingam Senthuja, Semmalai Mahavidhyalayam

I was studying GCE AL at Semmalai Mahavidhyalayam. Many of my classmates and I went to Vallipunam Senchcholai Children’s Home complex to attend the Disaster Management Leadership workshop. There were more than 500 students who have gathered to attend the workshop.

We were taking physical exercises in the morning and later we were learning first aid and other related subjects.

On 14 August when Kfirs bombers started attacking us we were unable to run anywhere to escape because bombs were falling all around us. We all fell down on the ground. I was lying under a tree with my cousin. After the Kfirs have left I could not put my left feet on the ground. It was all crushed. My cousin also was injured in her stomach. She ripped her dress and bandaged my feet and she carried me when people came running to help. Some boys put me on the motorbikes and that the last I remember because I fainted after that. When I woke up I found myself in Puthukuduyiruppu hospital with my feet bandaged. Sonn my parents and relatives arrived. They were relieved to see myself and my cousin alive. My feel is OK now but because I have lost my big toe I cannot walk normally. I do not like going to school anymore. I cannot think back of that time when many of my friends were killed and injured. When I think that our government has put us in this state I feel disgusted with life itself.
Details of the students who were killed

Vallipunam Senchcholai Complex
Massacre of School Girls
2006.08.14
Details of the students who were killed

1. **Details of the victim:**
   - Full name: Thambirasa Suganthini
   - Address: Alampil, Mullaithivu
   - Occupation: Student
   - School: Mullaithivu Mahavidhyalam
   - DOB: 18.02.1988
   - Age (then): 18
   - Marital status: Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>V Thambirasa</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>02.11.1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thambirasa Yukalista</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>20.02.1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thambirasa Siganthini</td>
<td>The victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>18.02.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Thambirasa Vijayasharmini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>21.12.1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Thambirasa Kayanthini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>20.12.2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Mother:**

Suganthini is my eldest daughter. She was following GCE Advanced Level courses at Mullaithivu Mahavidhyalam. She went to attend a leadership workshop. She left on a Thursday. On Monday Kfir bombers attacked the Vallipunam area. Yet, we did not think the location where our child was staying will be attacked. It would have been about 9.45am. The girl from our neighbourhood who also went to the workshop came home unharmed and told us that our daughter was killed in the Kfir attack. We immediately went to the Puthukkudiyiruppu hospital and found the body of our daughter with injuries to her chest and waist. This government has killed so many civilians including many students.
Affidavit:

I, Mullathesan, Karuthi Neelapathy, Plamipil of Thampiraskam, Vellore, being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Thampiraskam Sajongsingh

Age 18 Occupation student Srilankan Tamil was killed on 11.05.2000 in the Srilankan Air Force bombing raid on the schoolchildren's complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Cevalathai this 11th day of May 2000

Before me
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
Inquirer into Sudden Death & Puthukkudiyruppu
Justice of Peace for Northern Province

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Thampirasa Suganthini
2. Permanent Address: Alumpil, Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevakar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   T.Sivarasa Grama Sevakar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Sivarasa Arulmoli, Vannankulam, Mullaitivu
    b. Ranganathan Karthika, Vadduval, Mullaitivu
    c. Thiyagarasa Sinthusa, Mullivaikal, Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:

12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M / Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No. 00/11/54/06/Mu/Pu
2. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Rasamohan Hamsana
- Address: Alampil, Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullaithivu Mahavidhyalam
- DOB: 29.05.2006
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Thiraiveerasingam Rasamohan</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>30.08.1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Rasamohan Iruthayarani</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>14.07.1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Rasamohan Kirushanthan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>10.08.1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Rasamohan Hamsana</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>29-05-1989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Father:
My daughter Hamsana went to participate in a leadership training course for the High school students. She was very intelligent and respectful of others. I have never been an obstacle to her decisions. On that day also I sent her for that training and was looking forward her return home. On 14 August 2006, morning, the Sri Lankan air force Kfirs attacked the Vallipunam area. The news spread that the location where the school girls were participating in the leadership training was attacked by the Kfir jets. I was nervous and immediately left to search for my daughter. First I went to Puthukkudiyiruppu Government hospital and then to Ponnampalam private hospital. My daughter was not in these two hospitals. At last I went to Kilinochchi hospital and my daughter was there. She was injured in her head. At that time she was talking with me and with our relatives. On that night she stopped her talking and went into an unconscious state. After that night, she didn’t talk. Immediately doctors changed her to another unit in the hospital. No one was permitted to enter that place to see my daughter other than the doctors. At last we were informed that my daughter died at 10.40am on 16 August. All my hopes were destroyed with her death.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit:

Affidavit

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named

2) My daughter named Iresmohan Karsboom

Age 19, Occupation student, Srilankan Tamil was killed on 11th June, 2007 in the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Sarathchala Children’s Home Complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathai this 11th day of May 2007

Before me

Justice of Peace

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE

Page 7

170 of 861.
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUISITION INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Rajanikanth Kamsana
2. Permanent Address: Alampil Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 19 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Male, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevaka present during the coroner’s inquiry: K.T.Sivarasa Grama Sevaka
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Thanthakumar Suba Alampil Mullaitivu
   b. Jeyakody Karthika Semmalai Mullaitivu
   c. Thiyagarasa Sinthya, Mullivaikal, Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
Regd. No. 00/11/54/06/Mu/Pu
3. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Santhiramohan Nivethika
- Address: Alampil, Mullaitivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai.Semmalai M.V
- DOB: 04.01.1989
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sivanadiyar Santhiramohan</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Government job</td>
<td>15.09.1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Santhiramohan Jeyaramani</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>17.01.1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Santhiramohan Kasthuri</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>University student</td>
<td>25.07.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Santhiramohan Nivethika</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>04.01.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Santhiramohan Parath</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>16.07.1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Santhiramohan Kritika</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24.07.1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Father:

My second daughter Nivethika was studing GCE Advanced Level in Mullaiithivu Semmalai Mahavidyalayam. She went to attend a Leadership workshop. We were not worried about her because we were confident of her safety. But the incident changed all that. My daughter died in the Kfir attack on 14 August 2006. My daughter Nivethika must have been died on the spot because her injuries were very gruesome. There were big injuries in her hand and neck. She has a promising future. She should have lived with us for many more years but they killed her at such a young age.
Affidavit:

I, Sivapadiga, Sathiamohan of Mullaitivu, Karunagapattinam, Alunru,

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows-

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My Daughter named Sathiamohan Neethika

Age 17, Occupation Student Sinhalese Tamil

Was killed on 14.08.2006 in the Sri Lanka Air Force bombing and on the St. Cholai Children’s Home Complex in Velluparam in Mullaitivu

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Colombatthi this 11th day of May 2007.

Before me
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUISITOR INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYURUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 06/11/54/96/AUPU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Santhiramohan Nivethika
2. Permanent Address: Semmalai, Alampal, Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevika present during the coroner’s inquiry: K.T. Sivakumaran Grama Sevika
10. Names of those giving witness accounts:
   a. Mikesalinka Senthika, Semmalai, Mullaitivu
   b. Ragu Nathan, Karthika, Vaddural, Mullaitivu
   c. Nanthakumar Suba, Alambai, Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death:
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No. 06/11/54/96/AUPU
### Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu...........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Date and place of death: Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) Vallipunam

2. Cause of death: Santhiramohan Nivethika

3. Sex and age: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil, Seventeen years (17 years)

4. Occupation: Student

5. Father: Sivanadiyar Santhiramo-kan

6. Mother: Mutthaiya Jayaramani

7. Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam Semmalai Hindu Cemetery

8. Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

9. Date of registration: Twenty fifth of September, 2006 (Two thousand six)

10. Registered by: Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam


12. Translated by: S. John Baptis

13. Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam


---

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
4. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Mahalingam Vasantharani
- **Address:** Semmalai, Alampil, Mullaithivu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullai.Semmalai Mahavidhyalam
- **DOB:** 23.05.1988
- **Age (then):** 18
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family detail:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Nakalingam Makalingam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>08.07.1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Makalingam Sarasvathy</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>04.03.1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Makalingam Ravisankar</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>01.01.1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Makalingam Tharmeswary</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>04.12.1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Makalingam Tharmeswaran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Government job</td>
<td>29.06.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Makalingam Suthakaran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>10.07.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Makalingam Kankatharan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>05.09.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Makalingam Vasantharani</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>23.03.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Makalingam Selvanayakam</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>09.12.1969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Father:**

Vasantharani is my youngest daughter. At the time she was 18. She was following GCE Advanced Level in Semmalai School. One day she told me that a leadership workshop for the students was to be held in Vallipunam and she was also participating in that workshop. I also agreed to this and sent her to that workshop. Who would have known that the Kfir would attack that location? After the Sri Lankan Kfirs attacked the Vallipunam on 14 August 2006, my son Tharmeswaran told me around 11.00am that his sister was also killed in that attack. I couldn’t believe that my daughter was killed. They brought her body to our home at 4.00 pm. She was severely injured in her back. I was so very fond of her. They have killed my precious girl.
Affidavit:

[Image of the affidavit document]
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUIRY INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu,
Date: - 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 09/11/54/06/MUPU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Mekalikam Vasantharani
2. Permanent Address: Semmalai Alamil Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevaka present during the coroner’s inquiry: K. T. Sivarasha Grama Server
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Mekalikam Thenuka Semmalai, Mullaitivu
   b. Jokarasu Thuganthy, Semmalai, Mullaitivu
   c. Nanthukumar Suba Alambil, Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death

Fatal injuries and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P.
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 09/11/54/06/MUPU
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalinkam Vasantharani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighteen years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sathamparampilli Saraswathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahalinkam Mahalinkam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semmalai Hindu Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty Third of September, 2006 (Two Thousand six)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mullaitivu

Translated by
S. John Baptis
Swam Translator
S. J’s L. No Aa/11/92
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

23/09/2006
5. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Vyravamoorthy Kiruthika
- Address: Semmalai, Alampil, Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai Semmalai Mahavidhyalam
- DOB: 12.07.1987
- Age (then): 19
- Marital status: Single

Family detail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Vuraiya Vyravamoorthy</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fishing;</td>
<td>08.12.1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Vyravamoorthy Pakkiyavathy</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>08.09.1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Vyravamoorthy Samantha</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>26.07.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Vyravamoorthy Kiruthika</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>12.03.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Vyravamoorthy Thuvarakan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>21.03.1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Vyravamoorthy Kaliyukan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>student</td>
<td>13.06.1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative

Sister (Vyravamoorthy Samantha):

My sister Vyravamoorthy Kiruthika was following her GCE Advance level at Semmalai Mahavidyalayam. She went to attend a leadership training workshop with her friends in Senchcholai complex in Vallipunam. After she went there, on 14 August 2006, the Sri Lankan Kfir jets attacked the Vallipunam area. It was about 10.00am, when I came to know that it came to the location, where my sister was attending the workshop and it was the target of the Kfir attack. Immediately we went to search for her. Then we heard that Kiruthika’s dead body was lying in Mullaithivu hospital. We went to the hospital and found her body. There was a big injury in her head. My mother also was not at home at that time. She went to Jaffna teaching hospital for treatment and her health didn’t let her to travel. I couldn’t do anything other than cry out loud. She was my only sister and she loved me a lot. I have lost her love.
Affidavit:

Vairavanarathi, Bakkuvarathiri

No. 579/2007

of MULLAITIVU, SRI LANKA

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named

2) My daughter, named Vairavanarathi, Kimithika,

Age: 19

Occupation: Student

Sri Lankan Tamil

Was killed on the 11th of Oct, in the Sukkuk Airforce bombing raid on the Senthali Children's Home complex in Vallipumam, in Mullaitivu.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celaравadai, this 11th day of May, 2007

Before me

A Vethamathy, J.P.

Affidavit of Vairavanarathi Bakkuvarathiri

Page 18

Report by NESOHR

Information Collected by SNE

Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

181 of 861.
Coroner’s Report
A.Satkunathas

INQUER TO SUDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthouvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.

Date: - 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 00/11/54/06/MIPU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Vairavamorththi Kiruththika
2. Permanent Address: Semmalai Alampil Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 19 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry: K.T.Sivarasha Grama Servag
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Jayakody Karththika Vadduvakal Mullaitivu
   b. Jokarasa Thuyanthi, Semmalai, Mullaitivu
   c. Nanthakumar Suba Alambil, Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No. 00/11/54/06/MIPU
## Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Certificate No.</strong></td>
<td>6096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mullaitivu</strong></td>
<td>Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Date of Death:</strong></td>
<td>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Name:</strong></td>
<td>Vaikramurthi Kiruththika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Sex:</strong></td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Age:</strong></td>
<td>Nineteen (19) years (39 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Occupation of the deceased:</strong></td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Cause of Death:</strong></td>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam Semmalai Hindu Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**7. **</td>
<td>Atputham Satunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**8. **</td>
<td>Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**9. **</td>
<td>Twenty fifth of September, 2006 (Two Thousand six)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**10. **</td>
<td>Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**11. **</td>
<td>Translated by S. John Baptis, Sworn Translator (English &amp; Tamil) S.J. L. Ne. Aa11/1/92 Kithnoochchi Sn Lanka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a death registration entry filed of record in this office.

**Mullaitivu**  
**Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam**

**25/09/2006**
6. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Thamilvasan Nivethika
- Address: 2nd ward Mulliyavalai
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mulliyavalai Vidyanantha Colloege
- DOB: 02.12.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family detail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Santhirasekaran Thamivasan</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thamivasan Santhanayaki</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thamivasan Naventhan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Thamivasan Nivethika</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>02.12.1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative

Aunt (Kanthasami Perinpanayaki):

My niece Thamilvasan Nivethika was staying in my house and was following her studies. She was studying Biology in GCE Advance level at Mulliyavali Vidyanantha College. She was very clever and silent in her classes. She went with her friends to attend a leadership workshop. We hoped that she would return home after she finished her workshop. But instead we got the shocking news. On 14 August 2006, one of Nivethika’s teachers told us that Sri Lankan Kfir jets attacked the Vallipunam area and our Nivethika also died in that attack in the early morning. On that day, evening, it was very dark when they brought her body to our home. There were injuries in her head and in her left leg. Her funeral was also held in my home. She should have lived many more years but she was killed by the government at this young age.
Affidavit:

1. **Karthikeyan Periyasamy**
2. *Affidavit*
3. being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-
4. 01) That I am the declarant above named
5. 02) My father named Thoshevan Nivethika
6. Age 18
7. Occupation Student
8. Sri Lankan
9. Tamil
10. Was killed on 14-09-09, in the Sri Lankan Air force bombing raid on the Seththi Children’s Home
11. Complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu
12. 03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit
13. Signed and affirmed to at **Celavathai** this **11** day of 05, 2009.
14. *K. Periyasamy*
15. Before me
16. A. VETHANAYAGAM PILAIL J.P
17. Registrar of Births and Deaths
18. **CELA VATHAI, MULLAIVU.**
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: - 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Thamilvasan Divethika
2. Permanent Address: 2nd Word Mulliyavalai, Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.R.Sivarasha Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Sivarasa Sayanthini Mulliyavalai Mullaitivu
    b. Pulenthiran Swetha Mulliyavalai Mullaitivu
    c. P. Yalini Mulliyavalai, Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    fataly injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 0011/54/06/MUPU

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE

Page 23

186 of 861.
7. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Puvanasekaram Puvaneswary
- **Address:** 1<sup>st</sup> Ward Mulliyavalai
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mulliyavalai Vidyanantha College
- **DOB:** 06.06.1989
- **Age (then):** 17
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family Details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Iyanar Puvanasekaram</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>02.06.1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>uvanasekaram Sakunthala</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>01.09.1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>uvanasekaram Puvaneswary</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>06.09.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>uvanasekaram Piratheepan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>12.01.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>uvanasekaram Jeyatharsan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>03.11.1995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Mother:**

My daughter Puvanasekaram Puvaneswary is our eldest daughter. She was studying at Mulliyavalai Vidyanantha College. She was following her GCE advance level in Arts division. My daughter was very clever in studies and sports. She was a very kind girl. She went to Vallipunam to attend a leadership workshop. Who thought at that time that this would happen to them? The government killed them by its air force. There were injuries in all parts of her body. Who can give me my daughter back? How I brought her up like a precious thing. I never thought that I would lose her so soon.
Affidavit:

I, Pavaneswaran Sakunthala of Mullaitivu, Mullaitivu

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows.

01) That I am the declarant above named.
02) My __________ named Pavaneswaran, Pavaneswaran, Pavaneswaran.
   Age __________ Occupation __________ Srilankan
   Tamil ____________ killed in Air Force bombing raid on the Senchalai Children's Home
   Complex in Vallipunam, Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathai this __________ day of __________, 2007.

Before me

A. VETHARANAR VIILLAI, J.P.

Registrar, No 26, N.E. W.V, 226

CELAVATHAI, MULLAITIVU.
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas

INQUISITOR INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Pawanasekaran Puvaneswori
2. Permanent Address: 1st Word Mulliyarai Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advanced Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevakar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K. Sivarasha Grama Sevakar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. R. Murugavaritha Vannan Koni Mullaitivu
    b. Thanthippillai Vijitha Kallappadu Mullaitivu
    c. R. Pirasanna 4th Word Mulliyaralai Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:

12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P.
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 001/54/06/Mu/Pu

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
# Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Date and Place of Death</td>
<td>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Name of the Deceased</td>
<td>Puvanasekaram Puvaneswari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Seventeen years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Father's Name</td>
<td>Rasaratnam Savunthala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mother's Name</td>
<td>Iyanar Puvanasekaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Cause of Death</td>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam Mulliyavalai Hindu Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Place of Burial</td>
<td>Atputham Satkunathas, Coronor, Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Date of Registration</td>
<td>Twenty Ninth of September, 2006 (Two Thousand six)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

translated by

S. JOHN BAPTIS
Sworn Translator
(English & Tamil)
S.Jr. L No. A4/1/92
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka

20/04/2007

Sgd. N. Shanmuganathan

Report by NESHRH
Information Collected by SNE

Page 27

190 of 861.
8. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Thuraisingam Thisani
- **Address:** Semmalai, Alampil, Mullaithivu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullaithivu Semmalai Mahavidyalayam
- **DOB:** 06.02.1988
- **Age (then):** 18
- **Marital status:** Single

### Family Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Palani Thuraisingam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Kanakamani</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>07.02.1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Krishnaverni</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>08.04.1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Thusenthiran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>22.01.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Tharany</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>29.01.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Thisani</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>06.02.1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Account from a relation:

**Mother:**

I am a widow. I let her to continue her studies even though we are poor and facing a difficult family situation. She often told me that she would look after me after she finishes her studies and finds a good job. My daughter Thusani was studying at Semmalai Mahavidyalayam and was following GCE Advance level. She told me that a leadership workshop was organised by the schools and she also was to participate in the workshop. I accepted and sent her to attend the workshop. It was a few days after she left for the workshop, on August 2006, a girl who escaped from the Kfir attack told us that Thusani was injured in the Kfir attack when it raided Vallipunam, that morning. Immediately I went to Tharpapuram hospital and saw my daughter. She couldn’t talk with me. She went into an unconscious state. There was a big injury in her stomach. Three fingers were missing in her left hand. We hoped that she would survive the horrible injuries. But she left this world.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit:

Thurashkam Kanakamony
of Nallativu, Senamalai.

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter, name, Thurashkam Thierny

Age 18, Occupation Student, Sri Lankan Tamil was killed on 14th Oct. 2000 in the Sri Lankan Air force bombing raid on the Senacheli Children’s Home complex in Vallipunam, Nallativu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Nallativu, this 11th day of May, 2007.

Before me

[Signature]

Justice of the Peace
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUISITOR INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Muthuwil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO: 00/11/54/06/MU/Pu

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Thiratsingam Thisani
2. Permanent Address: Semmalai Alamil Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sivarasa Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Mukesalankum Senthuja Semmalai, Mullaitivu
    b. Jokaraasa Thiyanthi, Semmalai, Mullaitivu
    c. Nanthikumar Sabo Alamil, Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P.
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 00/11/54/06/Mu/Pu
Certificate of Death

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Mullaitivu

3. Date and place of death: Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) Vallipunam

4. Name: Thuraiingam Thishani

5. Age: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil

6. Date of birth: Seventeen years

7. Death: Student

8. Cause of death: Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam

9. Place of burial: Semmalai Hindu Cemetery

10. Death certificate: Atpathum Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiiruppu

11. Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

I declare under my signature that the foregoing is a true copy of a death registration entry filed in this office.

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

Mullaitivu

Translated by

S. JOHN BAPTIS

Sworn Translator

S.J’s L. No. Aa11/1/92

Kilinochchi

Sri Lanka

03/10/2006
9. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Veerasingam Raajitha
- Address: 5th ward, Kumulamunai Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullaithivu Kumulamunai M.V
- DOB: 28.02.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Mayilvahanam Veerasingam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>01.10.1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Veerasingam Alakamma</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>26.02.1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Veerasingam Jeyaranjan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>11.09.1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Veerasingam Jeevaranjan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>25.11.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Veerasingam Raajitha</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>28.02.1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative

Father:

I had only one daughter and she is the youngest one also. We were very fond of her. She was very kind with all. She was following Arts division in GCE Advance level at Kumulamunai Mahavidyalayam. She was very clever in her classes. She went to Vallipunam just to attend a leadership workshop. All of her friends were also to attend the workshop, so I didn’t want to stop her from attending the workshop. In the morning, on 14 August 2006, I knew that Kfir fighter jets were attacking, but I didn’t know where it was. It was about 10.00am, one of Raajitha’s friend who also attend the workshop but escaped injury came to my in a much tensed state and told me that Raajitha was also killed in the Kfir attack in the morning. My wife also was not with me at the time. She had gone to Vavuniya. Immediately after I heard the news I went to the hospital. I could see only seen my daughter’s dead body. There were no other children with us to look after me and my wife. Our other two children are in overseas. Now, we have to lead a lonely life.
Affidavit:

M. Navilakshana Veerasingham of Mullaitivu, Kunnalamunai.

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Veerasingham Rajutha

Age 18 Occupation Student Srilankan Tamil was killed on 14-08-2006 in the Srilankan Air Force bombing raid on the Ganchikai Children's Home Complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Celaavathun this 11th day of May 2007

Before me

Justice of peace 1

A. M. Elangovan J.P
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
Inquirer into Sudden Death & Puthukkudiyiruppu
Justice of Peace for Northern Province
Aputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: - 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 00/11/54/06/M/PU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Veerasinkam Rajitha
2. Permanent Address: 5th Word Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevaka present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   ‘K.T.Sivarasha Grama Sevagar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Selvarasa Sayini Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
    b. Nadarasa Ninthyu Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
    c. Nirmalakumar Nsanthi Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fataly injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 00/11/54/06/M/PU

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE

Page 34

197 of 861.
### Certificate of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Date and place of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mother's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Father's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cause of death, and place of burial or cremation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Registrar's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Date of registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Registrar's signature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24/08/2006

Translated by

S. John Baptis
Sworn Translator
(English & Tamil)

S. J's L. No Aa11/1/92
Kilinochchi
Sr. Lanka

Sgd. N. Shanmuganathan
10. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Suntharam Anoja
- Address: Kumulamunai Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mulliyavali Vidyanantha College
- DOB: 12.09.1989
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Erampu Suntharam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>28.10.1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Suntharam Anchanathevi</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Sewing</td>
<td>05.04.1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Suntharam Anusiya</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>06.11.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Suntharam Anuraj</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>26.05.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Suntharam Anoja</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>12.09.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Suntharam Anojan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>04.01.1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Suntharam Anutheep</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>20.01.1995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Mother:

I had five children. Daughter Anoja was the third one. My husband also died due to illness. I brought up my children alone and amidst poverty. Anoja was loved by all. She was also very kind. All of my relatives called her the ‘Lotus bud’. She was very intelligent. She was studying GCE Advance Level in Vidyanantha College. She went with all of her friends to attend a leadership workshop. It was a few days after she left to attend the workshop. She was killed in the morning when the Kfir attacked their location, on 14 August 2006. We didn’t hear about it as soon it happened. We heard about it from the girls who escaped injury. They told us that Anoja was alive with some injuries. But by about 12.00am, we were informed by school administration that Anoja succumbed to her injuries. They brought her body that evening. There were injuries to all parts of her body. She was killed brutally by this government.
Affidavit:

No.  STm 60049

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

(1) That I am the declarant above named
(2) My Daughter named Surthram Anega.

Age 18, Occupation Student, Srilankan Tamil, Was killed on 14.08.2006 in the Silavathirai Air Force School Children's Home Complex in Mullaitivu.

(3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Silavathirai this 11 day of May 2006.

Before me

Justice of Peace

A. Vellal Seerattalal J.P.
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUISITOR INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDITIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atutham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD NO. 06/11/54/06/NU/PJ

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Sutharam Anoja
2. Permanent Address: Before APC Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry: T.Tiwathsarum Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Karulakumar Mithundy Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
    b. Nadarasa Kinthiya Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
    c. Nanthukumar Suba Alambu Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death

Fatal injuries and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No. 06/11/54/06/Na/Pu
11. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Santhakumar Sukirtha
- Address: 7th Ward, Kumulamunai
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai, Kumulamunai M.V
- DOB: 08.08.1987
- Age (then): 19
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Kanthaiya Santhakumar</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Santhakumar; Malarvily</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Santhakumar Vinotharan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Frace</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Santhakumar Vitheepa</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>04.05.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Santhakumar Sukirtha</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08.08.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Santhakumar</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Father:
My daughter Sukirtha is very pretty. She was very kind with all. She was following GCE Advance Level in Kumulamunai Mahavidyalayam. She went with other students to attend a leadership workshop. A few days after they went to the workshop, Sri Lankan Air force attacked the Vallipunam area on 14 August 2006. I heard the news about 9.00am. I left to find out about my daughter’s situation. They said that she was admitted at Puthukudiyiruppu private hospital. Immediately I went there, but....I could only see my daughter’s lifeless body. There were injuries in her head, neck, and right leg. After her death her mother also is mentally affected. Now she is in a bad condition.
Affidavit:

I, Kandiya Shankakumar, of Mullaitivu, being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

1) That I am the declarant above named.

2) My daughter named Shankalakumari Shankakumar.

   Age: 10, Occupation: Student, Srilankan Tamil was killed on 11th January in the Mullaitivu war.
   Force bombing raid on the Sandakan Children's Home Complex in Vallipunam, in Mullaitivu.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Caveli Thaliyil, this 11th day of May 2009.

Before me

A. Vetriarayyan Pillai
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas

INQUIRY INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvi,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 09/11/5406/MU/PJ

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Santhakumar Sukirtha
2. Permanent Address: 7th Ward Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 19 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevkar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T.Sivarasha Grama Sevkar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Selvarasa Sayini Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
    b. Nadarasa Ninthya Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
    c. Dimalakumar Nsanthi Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
# Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

## Certificate of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
<th>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) Vallipunam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Santhakumar Sukirtha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sex</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Age</td>
<td>Nineteen years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Death</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Father</td>
<td>Kanthaiya Santhakumar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mother</td>
<td>Nadarasa Malarvili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cause of Death</td>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Place of Burial</td>
<td>Thamaraikkeny Hindu Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Local Authority</td>
<td>Atputh Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Date</td>
<td>Twenty Eighth of August, 2006 (Two Thousand six)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

+++

Mullaitivu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translated by</th>
<th>Sgd. Shanmuganathan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. JOHN BAPTIS</td>
<td>Swem Translator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(English &amp; Tamil)</td>
<td>S.J's L. No. An11/82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kollonochchi Sn Lanka</td>
<td>05/09/2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Details of the victim:
- Full name: Uthayakumaran Kousika
- Address: Kumulamunai, Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Kumulamunai M.V
- DOB: 22.08.1987
- Age (then): 19
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Somasuntharam Uthayakumar</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>15.11.1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Uthayakumar Parkiyaladsumy</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maer</td>
<td>24.04.1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Uthayakumar Kowsika</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>22.08.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Uthayakumar Dilojika</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>19.01.1999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:
Mother:
I have two daughters. Kowsika is my eldest daughter. My daughters are very clever in their classes. Kowsika was following GCE Advance level in Kumulamunai Mahavidyalayam. She went with other students on a vehicle to attend a leadership workshop. We were shocked when we heard that the Sri Lankan Kfir jets targeted the location where my daughter was attending the workshop and the bombs killed many students in that complex on 14 August 2006. Immediately I left with my husband to search for Kowsika. We saw her at Puthukkudiyiruppu hospital. My daughter was with some injuries. After she saw us, she kissed us and talked well. We were happy that she escaped with injuries. But the next morning, she went into an unconscious state. Immediately we called the doctor and he checked her. At last, the doctor told us that she had died just a few minutes ago. It has left me in an unbearable misery.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit:

[Image of Affidavit]

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas

INQUIRY INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Maninivil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Uthagakumaran Gousta
2. Permanent Address: Kumulamuna Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 19 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.15
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevaka present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sivaranbu Grama Sevaka
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Thiyagenthampillai Uthithiya 3rd Ward Kumulamunat
    b. Jokarasa Thiyusanthi, Semmalai, Mullaitivu
    c. Tharmabalan Tharstika Kumulamunat Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:

12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
13. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Nallapillai Ninthuya
- **Address:** Kumulamunai, Mullaithivu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullai. Kumulamunai M.V
- **DOB:** 03.03.1988
- **Age (then):** 18
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sabapathy Nallapillai</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>03.05.195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nallapillai Kamaleswary</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>31.08.1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Nallapillai Navanithy</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>12.10.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Nallapillai Narmala</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Jaffna University</td>
<td>16.11.1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Nallapillai Ninthuja</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>03.03.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Nallapillai Navitha</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>30.12.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Nallapillai Vijitha</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Kanada</td>
<td>27.05.1977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Mother:**

Ninthusa is my youngest daughter. I loved her so much. She was studying GCE Advance Level at Kumulamunai Mahavidyalayam. She told me that the school administration organised a workshop, and all of her friends were also ready to attend in the workshop. She asked my permission to attend the workshop. I consented believing that it will benefit her. Then on 14 August 2006, at 7.30 am the Kfir fighter jets were attacking Puthukudiyiruppu. I was wondering about the location where those jets were attacking. On that day at noon Ninthuja’s teachers and students told me that my daughter was killed in that Kfir attack. In the evening they brought her body home. She was badly injured in her neck and her back. The government deliberately killed my daughter and the other students.
Affidavit:

I, Nallapillai Karthikeyavan, being a Hindu or Christian, do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named
02) My daughter, named Nallapillai Yuvarthi

Age: 18
Occupation: Student
Sri Lankan Tamil, killed on 14th May, 2005, in the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Sankethal Children's Home Complex in Vallipunam, in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Sankethal this 11th day of May 2006.

Before me

A. Vetaranayagapillai - J.P.
Judge of Peace
Registrar of Mullaitivu
Coroner’s Report

A.Satknunathas

INQUEREE INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 00/1154/06/MU/PU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Nallapillai Nanthu
2. Permanent Address: Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T.Stivarasha Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Rajeswaran Sriviththiya Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
    b. Thevanthirampillai Uthiya 3rd Word Kumulamunai
    c. Tharmabalan Tharstika Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P.
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 00/1154/06 /Pu
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Certificate of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate of Death</th>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
<th>Puthukkudiyruppu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of death</td>
<td>21st August 2006 (Two thousand six)</td>
<td>Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of deceased</td>
<td>Nallapillai Ninthusha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Eighteen years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father's name</td>
<td>Sappaththampi Kamaleswari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause of death, and place of burial or interment</td>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam Thamaraikkeni Hindu Cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration number</td>
<td>Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of registration</td>
<td>Twenty Eighth of August, 2006 (Two Thousand six)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar's signature</td>
<td>Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mullaitivu

Translated by

S. JOHN BAPTIS
Swam Translator
(English & Tamil)
S.Je L. No. Aa11/152
Kilinochchi
Sr. Lanka

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

27/08/2006
14. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Kiritharan Dayani
- Address: Thaneroottu, Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullaithivu, Vidyanantha College
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Balasuntharam Kiritharan</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>28.10.1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Kiritharan Rajintha</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>26.08.1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Kiritharan Dayani</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>28.12.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Kiritharan Thiviya</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>09.05.1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Kiritharan Darmini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>07.09.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Kiritharan Kiyakanth</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>25.11.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Kiritharan Kishokanth</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>18.02.1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Kiritharan Katheskanth</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>19.01.1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Kiritharan Thipikka</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>31.01.2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Mother:

I cannot even utter words to the effect that my daughter is not with me. I want Dayani, my daughter, back. She always made me happy by her funny talks. She was a very intelligent and always keen to learn about the new things. She spends a lot of time searching for more information on anything. She was studying at Mullaithivu Vidyanantha College. She went just to attend a leadership workshop. I didn’t think that, that is where she was going to die. When we heard that the Kfir attacked the workshop complex we left to search for her. She was with injuries in the hospital. After we saw her, they changed her to another unit. We were not admitted to enter that room. We were praying for our daughter. At 11.00pm the doctors said that she had died. Now I’m suffering without seeing her and without talking with her.
Affidavit:

I, Kirutham, the daughter of M. Kirutham, Thonnar, of Mullaitivu, being a Hindu, do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named.
2) My daughter named Kirutham, Dayani.

Age: 17, Occupation: Student, Srilankan Tamil. I was killed on 14-08-2006 in the Sinhalese Air Force bombing raid on the School Children's Home Complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this is what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to as Cevaththai this 11th day of May, 2006

Before me

A. Vethathriappilai
Justice of the Peace
State of Srilanka
Mullaitivu
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas

INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHKUKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.

Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO: 06/11/5426/MUPU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Kiritharan Dayani
2. Permanent Address: Thanmirutlu Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Place of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevakar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K/L. Siv人气 Grama Sevakar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Kumaravel Malini Mulliyaralai Mullaitivu
    b. Sri Kasthuri Mulliyaralai Mullaitivu
    c. Pubalasinkam Untha Thanmirutlu Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not doing autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Pathukkudiyruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/ Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No: 2001/4/0/00/Mu/Pv
15. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Kubenthirachelvam Likitha
- Address: Puliyampokkanai
  Kalveddithidal
- Occupation: Student
- School: Kilinochchi Paramanthanaru M.V
- DOB: 05.02.1987
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Ponnambalam Kubenthirachelvam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>09.07.1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Kubenthirachelvam Intirathevy</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>03.03.1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Kubenthirachelvam Vijitha</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>10.06.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Kubenthirachelvam Likitha</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>05.02.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Kubenthirachelvam Puveethan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>27.10.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Kubenthirachelvam; Kethusan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08.10.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Kubenthirachelvam; Kajoothan</td>
<td>Brother;</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>06.05.1995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Mother:

My draught was studying in Piramanthanaru Mahavidyalayam. She was following her GCE Advance level. She went to Vallipunam to attend a leadership workshop. There the Sri Lankan government killed her by aerial bombardment. First we didn’t know that the Kfirs’ targeted the location of the leadership workshop. We came to know only after my daughter’s friends came and told us. Immediately we went to hospital where we saw our daughter’s dead body. She was severely injured in her chest. How can I describe how we felt at that moment?
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit:

[Image of the affidavit]

Report by NESCOHR
Information Collected by SNE

Page 54

217 of 861.
Certificate of Death

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Kilinochchi

1. Name of the deceased...
   Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)
   District hospital, Kilinochchi

2. Sex... Male
   Kupanthirachelvam Likitha
   Piramanthanaru Visamadu

3. Race... Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
   Nineteenth years
   G.C.E Advance Level Student

4. Department/Place of death...
   Poonnampalam Kupenthirachelvam
   Poonnuthurai Inthirathely

5. Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam

Dr. Kanthasami Thirulooogamuraeththi, Coroner, Kilinochchi

Registered under section 39(1)

10. Date of Birth...
    Tenth of March, 2007 (Two Thousand Seven)

Sgd. Rasaratthinam Uthayakumar

Kilinochchi

Translated by

S. JOHN BAPTIS
Sworn Translator
(English & Tamil)
S.J’s L No. A911/92
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka

Sgd. Rasaratthinam Uthayakumar

Kilinochchi

10/03/2007
16. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Rasanthiram Makilvathani
- Address: Hospital quarters, Tharmapuram Kalveddithidal
- Occupation: Student
- School: Kilinochchi Tharmapuram M.V
- DOB: 04.12.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Valli Rasasenthiram</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.05.1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Makeswary</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.08.1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram; Kanthrooby</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>26.08.1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Kantharasan</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>09.05.1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Kantharajani</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>31.05.1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Kanthalatha</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25.07.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Kantharoban</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30.05.1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Kanthavimala</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21.01.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Kanthaverny</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>12.02.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Mathivathani</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>28.01.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Makilvathani</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>04.12.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Inthumathy</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>28.10.1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Venusanthan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>26.07.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rasasenthiram Kanthatheepan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>06.06.1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Father:

My daughter, Makilvathani was following her GCE Advance Level in Tharumapuram Mahavidyalayam. She said that the Education Departments and school administrations organised a Leadership workshop and also she wished to attend the workshop. I permitted her and sent her for the workshop. I knew that Sri Lankan Kfir fighter jets were attacking Puthukudiyiruppu. But, I didn’t know that it was the location where those students were attending the workshop. After few minutes, vehicles and motorbikes were speedily travelling with inured girls. Then only I knew that Kfirs attacked the workshop complex in Vallipunam. I was nervous. I went to search for her with the help of our neighbour. There the dead bodies of the girls were placed in a line. I saw my daughter’s dead body in the lines. She was injured in her head and neck. I brought up my children with great difficulties without my wife. Her death is very hard for me to bear.
Affidavit:

---

**Affidavit**

No. STM 6502

Valli, Rosenthal

of

Kunchechi, Kondalai, Thannamaram

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named.

2) My daughter named Rosenthal Makiwattendi

   Age: 18. Occupation: Student. Sri Lankan Tamil was killed on 24th March, in the Srilankan Air force bombing raid on the Sanchelai Children's Home, confined in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through the affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to as: Celavathai this ______ day of May 2009

Before me

A. Vetharanayangillai - J.P.

Judge of the Peace

Regd. No. 9567 NVV 226

CELAVATHAI,

MULLAITIVU.
**Coroner’s Report**

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kilinochchi</th>
<th>Kilinochchi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 1. | Date and place of death: Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) District hospital, Kilinochchi |
| 2. | Rasenthiram Malivathani Hospital Quarters, Tharmapuram |
| 3. | Female, Sri Lankan Tamil |
| 4. | Eighteen years |
| 5. | G.C.E Advance Level Student |
| 6. | Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam |

Dr. Kanthasami Thirulogamurthi, Coroner, Kilinochchi

Registered under section 39(1)

First of January, 2007 (Two Thousand Seven)

Sgd. Illegibility

Kilinochchi

Translating:

Sgd. Rasaratnamin Uthayakumar

S. JOHN BAPTIST
Sworn Translator
(English & Tamil)
S. L. No Aa11/192
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka
17. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Neelayinar Nivakini
- **Address:** Hospital road, Tharmapuram
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Kilinochchi Tharmapuram M.V
- **DOB:** 04.04.1989
- **Age (then):** 17
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>K Neelajinar</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>23.07.1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Neelajinar Saraswathy</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>18.10.1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Neelajinar Neelaverny</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>10.02.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Neelajinar Nivakini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>04.04.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Neelajinar Thayani</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08.08.1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Neelajinar Nirooban</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>27.04.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Neelajinar Sritharan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>18.04.1977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Mother**

My daughter Nivahini is cleverer than my other children. She is an active girl who will not waste her time. She was studying at Tharmapuram School. She will not go out to places that much. She would not have gone to the workshop at the Senchcholai complex. She went because most of her friends were also going. Sri Lankan Kfirs bombarded the Senchcholai complex on 14 August 2006. I did not think my daughter would come to any harm. While I was busy with housework that morning one of the girls who escaped injuries came rushing and informed me that Nivahini was killed in the Kfir attack. I went and called my husband who was working in the fields and both of us went to Kilinochchi hospital. There many of the girls including our daughter were lying as dead bodies. Our daughter had a huge injury on her neck. We have built a small memorial for her at our home.
Affidavit:

**AFFIDAVIT**

No 51

1. Neelamani Saraswathi
   Kilinochchi, Kandy, Sri Lanka

being a Hindu of Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named
02) My daughter named Neelamani Nivalani

Age: 19
Occupation: Student
Sri Lankan Tamil was killed on 16.03.2007 in the Southern Air Force bombing raid on the Sengkeli Children's Home Complex in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathi this 11th day of May 2007

Before me

A. VETHARANAYAMPILLAI - J.P.
Justice of the Peace
Rojd. No. 66 07 NE VV 226
CELAVATHAI, MULLAITIVU.
Coroner’s Report

INQUIRY INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Nilanjini Navakini
2. Permanent Address: Hospital Road Tharmapuram
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Surarasha Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Sinarasa Sujha Tharmapuram Kilinochchi
    b. Uvanish Merysobhja Uthuvamadu
    c. Nadarasa Aprami Uthuvamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/ Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P.
M/ Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 00/11/54/06/MUPU

Report by NESOHRI
Information Collected by SNE
Certificate of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
<th>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) Vallipunam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neelayar Nivagini</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventeen years</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumarasami Neelayar</td>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam Tharmapuram Hindu Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathirkamu Saraswathi</td>
<td>Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)</td>
<td>Fifteenth of December, 2006 (Two Thousand six)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

Translation:

Mullaitivu

S. John Baptis

Sworn Translator

English & Tamil

Kilinochchi

S.J’s L. Ne. Aa11/192

15/12/2006

Transl. by

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam
18. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Varatharasa Mankaleswary
- Address: Tharumapuram East, Tharumapuram
- Occupation: Student
- School: Kilinochchi Tharmapuram M.V
- DOB: 24.07.1989
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>K Varatharasa</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>07.08.1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Varatharasa Sivapakkiyam</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>15.03.1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Varatharasa Makalesswaran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>02.03.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Varatharasa Makalesswary</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24.07.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Varatharasa Mankayatkarasy</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>05.10.1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Varatharasa Mayoory</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>09.01.1995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Mother:

I lost my husband also. I was struggled a lot to educate my daughter Makeswary. I was praying for a bright future for her. She was studying at Tharmapuram Mahavidyalayam. She went to Vallipunam, Senchcholai complex with her friends to participate in a leadership workshop. I hoped that she would return home safely. On 14 August 2006, Sri Lankan Kfir fighter jets attacked Vallipunam. After the attack the news spread that the school girls who gathered together to attend a workshop were targeted by the Kfirs. Also I heard that many girls were killed and injured by the attack. I ran towards the Senchcholai complex. Some of the girls who escaped from the attack said that my daughter was injured and was transported to Kilinochchi hospital. I went to the hospital. I searched her there. Then I went to the site where some dead bodied were kept together. In that site I found my daughter’s body. I never thought that I would lose my daughter this soon. I need her love. But, the government killed her brutally.
Affidavit

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named.

2) My daughter named Varatharsa, Mannaleysan.

Age: Srilankan Tamil was killed in the Vanni area of the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Bambalanai Children’s Home Complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitheevu.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at .

Before me
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas

INQUIRY INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 00/11/54/06/M/PU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Varatharasa Mankaleswar
2. Permanent Address: Tharmapuram East Tharmapuram
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student.
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sivarasa Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Kidran Sulojini Puliyampokkanai Killinochchi
    b. Tharmarasa Thiyaruhibi Tharmapuram
    c. Makentrarasa Nirupa Puththyd Uswamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
    Fataly injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P.
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 00/11/54/06/M/PU
# Certificate of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
<th>Place and time of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)</td>
<td>Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Seventeen years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Varatharasa Mankakawari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cemetery</th>
<th>Tharmapuram Hindu Cemetery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coroner</th>
<th>Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Registration</th>
<th>Seventeenth of December, 2006 (Two Thousand six)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE

Page 66

229 of 861.
19. Details of the victim:
- Full name: Vijayabavan Sinthuka
- Address: Thoddiyady Visuvamadu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Visuvamadu M.V
- DOB: 24.05.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>V Vijayabavan</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>16.05.1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Vijayabavan</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>20.02.1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Vijayabavan Sinthuka</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24.04.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Vijayabavan Kowsikka</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>28.02.1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Vijayabavan Bavanukka</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>16.06.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Vijayabavan Bavathuka</td>
<td>Sisterp</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>16.06.1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Vijayabavan Sinthujan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>25.05.1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Vijayabavan Sobika</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>07.05.1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Mother:

Sinthuka is my eldest daughter. She was following GCE Advance Level in Visuvamadu Mahavidyalayam. She went with other students to attend a leadership workshop in Vallipunam. I knew that the Sri Lankan Kfir fighter jets bombarded in Puthukudiyiruppu. I think... it was about 9.00am, I heard that Kfirs dropped the bombs into the complex where the school girls were attending the workshop. Immediately my husband who was planting in our vegetable garden, left to search our daughter. At about 2.00pm my husband returned home. His face said the whole story. He started to cry when I asked about our daughter. At 4.00pm they brought my daughter’s dead body home. She was inured in the stomach.
Affidavit

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Vijayakumar Sallibuka

Age 18, Occupation Student

Sri Lankan Tamil was killed on 14.01.2009 in the Sri Lankan army force bombing raid on the Sanchalaai Children's Home complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathi this 11th day of May 2009

Before me
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: - 30/05/2007
REGD. NO. 00/11/54/06/MUPU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Vijayabalan Sinthuka
2. Permanent Address: Thoddyady Vissuvamadu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevika present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T.Sivarashu Grama Sevika
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Nadarasa Apirami Vissuvamadu
   b. Uthayakumar Priya Thoddyady Vissuvamadu
   c. Thanikavel Kalaiuchithivi Vissuvamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

Report by NESOHRI
Information Collected by SNE
### Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate of Death</th>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Name:</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>233 of 861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of death:</td>
<td>Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex:</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td>Eighteen years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation:</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause of death:</td>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of burial:</td>
<td>Visuvamadu Hindu Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered under</td>
<td>Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 39(1), 41(1)</td>
<td>Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sinhalese Translation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate of Death</th>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Name:</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>233 of 861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of death:</td>
<td>Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex:</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td>Eighteen years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation:</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause of death:</td>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of burial:</td>
<td>Visuvamadu Hindu Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered under</td>
<td>Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 39(1), 41(1)</td>
<td>Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translated by

S. John Baptis
Sworn Translator
English & Tamil
S.J’s L.No Aa11/1/52
Kilinochchi
Sr. Lanka

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

Date: 22/09/2006
20. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Nakalinkam Theepa
- **Address:** Puthadi, Visuvamadu east Visuvamadu Kalveddithidal
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullai. Visuvamadu M.V
- **DOB:** 29.03.1987
- **Age (then):** 19
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>V Nakalingam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>16.11.1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nakalingam Vijayakumari</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>home maker</td>
<td>29.04.1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Nakalingam Theepa</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>29.03.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Nakalingam Nisanthan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>15.10.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Nakalingam Sivaroopan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>03.04.1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Father:**

Nagalingam Theepa is my eldest daughter. I loved her so much. She is pretty and clever. She was following GCE Advance Level in Visuvamadu Mahavidyalayam. She went to attend a leadership workshop for the students. She died on 14 August 2006 in the aerial bombardment of the Sri Lankan Kfir in Vallipunam. I went to Senchcholai complex in Vallipunam after I heard the news. I could only see her dress soaked in blood. There was no body. That the Kfir man dropped the bomb on her and we couldn’t even have her body.
Affidavit

I Velautham Naiglimam of Mullaithevu, Putuckandiyil, Vavumadam being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Nagolinkam Theepa

Age          19, Occupation Student

Tamils were killed on 23rd. May 2000 in the Srilankan Tamils force bombing raid on the secular children's Home Complex in Vallipuram in Mullaithevu

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathai this 11 day of May 2000

Before me

A Vetharan Yampillai - J.P. Justice of the Peace
Reg. No. 05/INV.228
Celavathai, Mullaitivu.
Coroner’s Report

A Satkunathas

INQUIRY INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Attuham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Nakalinkam Theeba
2. Permanent Address: Visuvamadu East Puthuddy
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 19 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sivarasha, Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Tannircheelvam Sinthuja Puthuddy Visuvamadu
   b. Kanesan Rubavathani Visuvamadu
   c. Yokalinkam Vejiniga Puthuddy Visuvamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death

   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

Report by NESOHFR
Information Collected by SNE
Certificate of Death

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

6091

Mullaitivu

Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)
Vallipunam

Naagalinkam Theeba

Female, Sri Lankan Tamil

Nineteenth years
Student

Velu Naagalinkam
Father: 963
and: Karuppaiya Vijayakumari
Birth

Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam
Visuvamadu Hindu Cemetery

Atputham Setkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu

Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

Twenty Third of September, 2006 (Two Thousand six)

Sgd. P. Sivaprakasam

Mullaitivu

Translanted by

S. JOHN BAPTIS
Sworn Translator
(English & Tamil)
S. J's L. No Aa11/1/92
Kilinochchi
S. Lanka

23/09/2006

Sgd. P. Sivaprakasam
21. Details of the victim:
- Full name: Arulampalam Jasothini
- Address: Puthadi Visuvamadu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mulllaithuvu Visuvamadu M.V
- DOB: 18.01.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sinnathampy Arulampalam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>08.05.1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Arulampalam Gnanampikai</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>07.06.1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Arulampalam Vigneswaran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>30.09.1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Arulampalam Kodeeswaran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>11.04.1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Arulampalam Machula</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>23.09.1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Arulampalam Bathmarani</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>05.04.1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Arulampalam Puspalatha</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>10.01.1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Arulampalam Selvakumaran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>14.06.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Arulampalam Jasothini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>18.01.1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative
Mother:
My daughter Arulampalam Jasothini is the youngest one. She is only an 18 year old when that incident occurred. I was very fond of her. She was following her advance level in Visuvamadu Mahavidyalayam. She went to attend a workshop with her friends. I didn’t think that it would happen. We knew that Sri Lankan Kfri jets attacked the Puthukudiyiruppu area. But, I didn’t expect that my daughter would be killed in that attack. At about 2.00pm two men came to our house and asked me whether this was Jasothini’s house. I said yes. Then they continued to tell me that my daughter was also killed in the Kfir attack. After a few hours they brought my daughter’s body as it was laid in a coffin. The coffin was kept closed. They said that a bomb exploded near her and therefore her body was in a bad state. The Sri Lankan government is the one that killed my beloved daughter. I want my daughter back.
Affidavit

I, Arulamoorthi, daughter of Mullaitivu, Puthukudiyiruppu, Vavuniya, being a Hindu or Christian, do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

01) That I am the declarant above named
02) My name is Arulamoorthi, daughter of Murugesan, of Mullaitivu, Puthukudiyiruppu, Vavuniya

Age: 19
Occupation: Student
Nationality: Tamil


03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathulli this 11 day of May 2006 by

Before me

A. Vetharaneyampillai, J.P.
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUER TO SUDDEN death & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthavil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO: 06/11/54/06/MU/P1

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Arulampalam Yasothini
2. Permanent Address: Visuvamadu East Puthhady
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevakar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Subraiah Grama Sevakar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Jeyarathnam Kirthabai Visuvamadu
   b. Uthayakumar Priya Thoddyady Visuvamadu
   c. Sivumpillai Sakanthini Visuvamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death

   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy

Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS JP
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No: 06/11/54/06/MU/P1
22. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Thirunavukkarasu Niranchala
- **Address:** Puthadi Visuvamadu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mulllaithuvu Visuvamadu M.V
- **DOB:** 29.11.1988
- **Age (then):** 18
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Palanimuthu Thirunavukarasu</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>19.09.1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thirunavukarasu Pakkiyalili</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>16.12.1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thirunavukarasu Sureshmoananr</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>04.01.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Thirunavukarasu Vijitharan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01.04.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Thirunavukarasu Sreethran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>14.03.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Thirunavukarasu Niranchini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>29.11.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Thirunavukarasu Niranchala</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>29.11.1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Twin sister:**

My sister Niranchala and I are twins. We usually act in the same manner. I think, as far as I know, we never have been separated. We both went to Senchcholai complex to attend a leadership workshop. There we took some physical exercises in the mornings and attended some practical and theory classes about leadership. On the day, morning, on 14 August 2006, we bathed and were ready to take tea. Then we heard the Kfirs sound. Before we could alert all our friends, the Kfirs dropped bombs on our complex. It was like a terrible lightening and thuddering. We lay down in the ground. At the time also, my sister and I lay next to each other. I got up and woke up sister after the Kfir left the area. She was bleeding profusely. I called out to her. There was no answer or any sound from her. There was no move in her body. I was nervous and I cried loudly. I heard many other voices crying out and asking to be picked up. At that time two youths came near me tried to clam me down. It was only then I felt the injury in my neck and in my leg. They brought me to hospital. It was only after I got well I started to feel the loss of my twin sister. This Sri Lankan government separated us two who have been together ever since our birth. I’m lonely without my sister. Now whenever I hear the Kfir noise I feel those moments of pain and misery at the Senchcholai complex.
Affidavit:

No 92508

Thirunnavekkara Pavithraigal
Mullaitheevu, Paravakulam, Vavu

being a Hindu and Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Thirunnavekkara Pavithroit

Age: 12
Occupation: Student
Sri Lankan Tamil was killed on 10-05-2007, in the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Panthalaal children's home, in Vallipunam, in Mullaitheevu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Mullaitheevu, this 10th day of May 2007

Before me

[Signature]

Vetharanayaki Pillai
J.P.
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUAIRE INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthul, Millativu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: - 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 98/11/54/06/MU/PV

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Thirurnavukkaraus Niransala
2. Permanent Address: Hospital Hostel Tharampuram
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevika present during the coroner's inquiry: K.T.Sivarasa Grama Sevika
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Ujayasikam, Ashanthini, Pulthady, Utsavamadu
   b. Kanesan, Nakarathani, Utsavamadu
   c. Thirunavukkaraus Niransala, Pulthady, Utsavamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death

Fataly injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
## Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6093</td>
<td>Puthukudiyruppu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name:** Thirunavukkarasu Niransola

- **Sex:** Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
- **Age:** Seventeen years
- **Occupation:** Student

**Date and Place of Death:** Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) Vallipunam

**Cause of Death:** Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam Visuvamadu Hindu Cemetery

**Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)**

**Date:** Twenty second of September, 2006 (Two Thousand six)

**Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam**

---

**Mullaitivu**

**Translated by**

**S. JOHN BAPTIS**

Sworn Translator

(Sinhalese & Tamil)

S.J.S. No Aa/11/92

Kilinochchi

Sri Lanka

**22/09/2006**
23. Details of the victim:
   - Full name: Nahalingam Kokila
   - Address: Keechidapuram Neeravipiddy, Mulliyavalai
   - Occupation: Student
   - School: Mullai. Udayarkaddu M.V
   - DOB: 12.02.1987
   - Age (then): 19
   - Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sittampalma Nakalingam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>26.04.1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nakalingam Amirthapusam</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>18.05.1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Nakalingam Karunakaran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Jewellery sop</td>
<td>16.06.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Nakalingam Gj;jyjh</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>02.05.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Nakalingam Nhfp交易中心</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>12.02.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Nakalingam jahfud;;</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>07.03.1989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account form a relative: Sister (Nakalingam Puspalatha):
My sister Kokila was staying in Barathy children home in Vallipunam. She was studying in Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam. She went to attend a workshop in Vallipunam Senchcholai complex. On the morning, at about 10.00am I heard about the Kfir attack but I was not too concerned about that. That night, two staff from the Children Home nearby came to our home and said my sister was also killed in that Kfir attack. I was shocked. The next day morning they brought her body home. She was injured in her chest and head. I lost my favourite sister at such a young age.
Affidavit

I, Nekalinkam, Fussalaath, of Mullaitivu, Korailorapattu, Keechidapuranam, being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

1) That I am the declarant above named.
2) My sister ____________ named Nekalinkam Kogila.

Age 19, Occupation Student, Srilankan Tamil kid killed on 4th Feb in the Srilankan air force bombing raid on the Jathanalai children's home complex in Mullaitivu in Mullaitivu.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathal this 11 day of May 2002

Before me

A. VETHARAJAN, J.P.
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Nakalinkam Kokila
2. Permanent Address: Kekchidipuram Neevippiti Mulliyavalai
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 19 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry: K.T. Somarasha Grama Seneviratne
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Matukathas Kalachchieki Vallipunam
   b. P. Kalika Mulliyavalai Mullaitivu
   c. Nadarassasinkam Skoolha Udaiyarkaddu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatal injuries and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   are in Mullaitivu district.
   I affirm that this is a true copy

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P.
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No. 601/05/06/MPu
24. Details of the victim:
- Full name: Selvam Nirojini
- Address: Koolamurippu Oddusuddan
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Oddusuddan Mahavidyalayam
- DOB: 17.09.1989
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Kanthaiya Selvam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>14.11.1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Selvam Meripuspalatha</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>13.09.1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Selvam Nisanthan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>04.10.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Selvam Nirojini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>17.09.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Selvam Thanusta</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>25.05.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Selvam Nirangan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>04.07.1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Selvam Kavithasan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>06.04.1998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Father:
My daughter Nirojini was following GCE Advance Level in Oddusuddan Mahavidyalayam. She went with interest to attend a leadership workshop. But her curiosity and her wishes were not fulfilled. The Sri Lankan Kfir fighter jets killed her when she was attending the workshop. I didn’t know as soon the incident happened. On 14 August 2006, it was evening when I listened to the local radio news. Then only I came to know that the Kfirs attacked the location where my daughter was attending the workshop. Immediately I contacted the school administration. They said that my daughter was also killed by the Kfir attack. On the night, they brought my daughter’s dead body. She was badly injured in her head and right hand. Now I’m suffering a lot without seeing my daughter.
AFFIDAVIT

No 1STM 62248

Kanthaya Selvam
Mullaitivu, Oddusuddan, Kalamunipiti

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My Daughter named Selvam Nirajini

Age 17

Occupation: Student

Tamil was killed on 14th May 2009 in the Sri Lankan Air force bombing raid on the Sathrupara Children’s Home Complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at...Celavathai...this 11...day of May 2009

Before me

A. VETHARANU VENUGRAN
Justice of the Peace

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
Inquirer into Sudden Death & Puthukkudiyruppu
Justice of Peace for Northern Province
Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Selvom Nirojini
2. Permanent Address: Kulamurippu Oddusuddan Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advanced Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevakar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Siwarasha Grama Sevegar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Mahalikam Usanthini Puthukkudiyruppu
    b. Uthayakumar Priya Thoddiyady Uthuvamadu
    c. S. Amuthapasan Uthuvamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M / Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No. 001/15/06/Mu/Pu
25. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Santhanam Sathiyakala
- Address: Suthanthirapuram, Udayarkaddu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Udayarkaddu M.V
- DOB: 02.08.1986
- Age (then): 20
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>R Santhnam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Santhnam nry:tu</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Santhnam Mohanakala</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Santhnam Santhakala</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Santhnam rrpfud;</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Santhnam Sathiyakala</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Santhnam Jeyakala</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Santhnam Vasanthakala</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Santhnam Puspakala</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Santhnam Vasanthakumar</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Santhnam Sukanthini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Sister (Vasanthakala)

My elder sister Sathiyakala was studying at Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam. She was following GCE Advance Level. The school administration announced about the workshop. My sister also wished to attend the workshop and went with other students. On 14 August 2006, we heard that the Kfir hit the location where the workshop was held. After a long time we were informed that my sister Sathiyakala was killed on the spot. That evening we saw her dead body. She was severely injured in her all parts of the body. We lost one bird from our nest.
Affidavit

I, Santhanam Vasanthakala, of Mullaitivu, being a Hindu and Tamil, do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named.

02) My sister, named Santhanam Senthilnayakala.

Age: 20, Occupation: Student, Srilankan Tamil.


03) That to the best of my knowledge this is what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathai, this 11th day of May, 2009.

Before me
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Aputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 00/11/54/06/MUPU
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Santhanam Saththiyakala
2. Permanent Address: Suthanthirapuram Udaiyarkaddu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 20 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T.Sivaratha Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Kunanathan Jastheni Udaiyarkaddu Mullaitivu
    b. Uthayakumar Priya Thoddipady Vissavanada
    c. Nadarasaikizm Karitha Udaiyarkaddu Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fataily injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE

Page 90

253 of 861.
## Certificate of Death

### English Translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the deceased</th>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of death</td>
<td>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of death</td>
<td>Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Twenty years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cause of Death:**

Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam Suthanthirapuram Hindu Cemetery

**Place of Burial:**

Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu

---

### Death Registration

Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

Seventeenth of August, 2006 (Two thousand six)

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

---

### Translated by

Sgnd. P. Sivapakiyam

S. John Baptis

Sworn Translator

English & Tamil

S J L No. A81/92

Kilinochchi

Sn Lanka

17/08/2006
26. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Sanmuharasa Kaventhini
- Address: Idaikkadu road, Vallipunam
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam
- DOB: 07.06.1989
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>S Sanmuharasa</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>18.11.1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Sanmuharasa Rajesvary</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>30.12.1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Sanmuharasa Koneswary</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>16.11.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Sanmuharasa Makileswary</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>23.09.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Sanmuharasa Jeyaroobi</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>15.04.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Sanmuharasa Kaventhini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>07.06.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Sanmuharasa Sobika</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>31.07.1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Sanmuharasa Dokiyo</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>29.12.1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Sanmuharasa Kantharooban</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>17.05.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sanmuharasa Kantharoobi</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Deid</td>
<td>16.11.1982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:
Mother:

My Daughter Kaventhini was studying in Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam. She was following her Advance level. She was very clever in her classes and sports. We never were an obstacle to her decisions. I sent her to attend the leadership workshop when she wished to participate. The Senccholai complex where the workshop was held is a little far from our home. I went there and met her just one day before the Kfir attack. Soon after the Kfir attack, the injured girls were being carried in vehicles past by our home. I was searching for my daughter among the crowd of people. There was a lot of smoke and blood-stain. I returned home with empty hand. That evening they brought my daughter as a dead body. I would have never agreed for her to attend the workshop, if I had known that this would happen to her.
Affidavit

Shanmugamaste Thayesvori
of Mullaitivu, East Vanni, Mullaitivu

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named
02) My daughter named Shanmugamaste Kovendhini

Age: 17, Occupation: Student, Sri Lankan Tamil

Was bullied, forced to work in the Sri Lankan navy, forced to work in the Panchalai children’s home complex, in Mullaitivu, on 25th April 2009.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Celayathai, on this 11th day of May, 2009.

Before me

[Signature]

A. Police Officer
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas

INQUERIOR INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Mantuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Samukaraasha Kaventhini
2. Permanent Address: idaiikkaddu Road Vallipunam
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
    K.T.Sivarasha Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Mokanathas Kalaiyechi Vallipunam Mullaitivu
    b. Vamathwa Janani Vallipunam Mullaitivu
    c. Navaraththinasingam Anusky Vallipunam Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
    Fataliy injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No. 0011/54/6/SuPu

Report by NESOHHR
Information Collected by SNE
27. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Muthaiya Inthira
- Address: Suthanthirapuram, Udayarkaddu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam
- DOB: 26.08.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>K Muthaoya</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>07.02.1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Muthaoya Madathi</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>07.02.1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Muthaoya Sajithkumar</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>16.06.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Muthaoya Suthajini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24.05.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Muthaoya Inthira</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>26.08.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Muthaoya Thineskumar</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08.08.1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative

Mother:

Inthira is my third daughter. When she was studying in Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam, she went to attend the workshop. On 14 August 2006, we heard that my daughter was killed by the Sri Lankan Kfir jets in Senchcholai complex. Soon after we knew this, we left to Kilinochchi hospital, and we found Inthira’s dead body and brought it home. She was a pleasant girl but now we can never watch her pleasant smile.
Affidavit

Muthaiya Madaththi, aged 18, student of Mullaitivu, being a Hindu, does hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named

2) My daughter, named Muthaiya Madaththi,

Tamil was killed by a bomb in the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Sancholai children’s home complex in Mullaitivu.

Signed and affirmed to at Colavathurai, this 11th day of May 2000.

Before me

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas

Inquirer into sudden death & Puthukkudiyruppu
Justice of Peace for Northern Province

Atutham Road,
Manihuveli,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Muththaiya Jothir
2. Permanent Address: Sathanthirapuram Center Udaiyarkaddu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advanced Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T.Sivarasha Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Kumanathan Jaththevi Udaiyarkaddu, Mullaitivu
    b. Kalachchelvan Kuma Udaiyarkaddu, Mullaitivu
    c. Nadarasalingam Kavantha Udaiyarkaddu, Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu
28. Details of the victim:
- Full name: Balakrishnan Mathani
- Address: Athar Planing Scheme, Vallipunam
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Udayarkaddu M.V
- DOB: 07.05.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>N Balakrishnan</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Not with the Family</td>
<td>Aged 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Balakrishnan Santhiravathana</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>09.01.1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Balakrishnan Malini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>02.02.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Balakrishnan Mathani</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>07.05.1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative

Sister (Malini):

Our mother also is dead. Our father is living alone. We do not have any contact with him. My sister and I were living with our grandmother. We were studying in Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam. Then she went to attend a leadership workshop. On 14 August 2006 early morning, when the Kfir attacked the location where they were attending the workshop, she was injured and she later succumbed to her injuries. Now I lost my only sister also. I'm living lonely with my grandmother.
Affidavit

No: STM 65018

1. P. G. Mathan

of

Mullaitivu, Chokkadigutta, Vellavunam

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named.

02) My father named P. G. Mathan.

Age 37,

Occupation Student

Sri Lankan Tamil woman killed on 19-08-06 in the Sri Lankan air force bombing raid on the Liberation Children’s Home, Templi, Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Cevanthalai this 11th day of May 2006.

Before me

Report by NESOHHR
Information Collected by SNE
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUIRY INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthulil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: - 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Palakthusan Nathani
2. Permanent Address: Aththur Thiddam Vallipunam
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T.Sivarasha Grama Sevagoor
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. K.T. Sivarasa Vallipunam Mullaitivu
   b. Navaraththirasingham Anusiya Vallipunam
   c. Savannah Janani Vallipunam
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 0011/54/06/MuPu
29. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Sivamayajeyam Kokila
- Address: Udayarkaddu South
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam
- DOB: 28.02.1989
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Mane</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>T Sivamayajeyam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>15.11.1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Sivamayajeyam Santha</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>07.05.1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Sivamayajeyam Jeyatharsini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>09.04.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Sivamayajeyam Mekala</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>20.02.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Sivamayajeyam Kokila</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>28.02.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Sivamayajeyam Umasankar</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>12.06.1991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative

Mother:
My daughter Kokila was studying in Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam. She went to participate in a leadership workshop for the High school students. When she left to attend the workshop she said that she would return after 15 days. On 14 August 2006, morning, the Sri Lankan air force Kfirs attacked the Vallipunam area. The news spread that the location where the school girls were participating in the leadership workshop was attacked by the Kfir jets. I was nervous and immediately left to search for my daughter. I couldn’t find her. That evening her dead body was brought home by the school administration. This is nothing new to the Sinhala Government. This time my daughter was a victim.
Affidavit

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Sivamagam Sonia

Age: 17
Occupation: Student
Sri Lankan Tamil was killed in a bomb attack in the Srilanka army force bombing raid on the Jaffna children’s home complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this is what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celayathai this 11 day of May 2000

Before me

[Signature]
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUISITOR INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Aputham Road, Manthuvil, Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Shunamayajeyam Kokila
2. Permanent Address: Udayarkaddu South Kuruvil
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Vunrasha Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Yobaras Jekalini Vallipunam Mullaitivu
    b. Kunanathan Jassidevi Udayarkaddu Mullaitivu
    c. Stiegelam Kamalarubini Udayarkaddu Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Pathukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Pathukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 0011/54/06/MuPu
30. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Kanakalingam Niruja
- **Address:** Division A, Thevipuram Puthukudiyiruppu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullai. Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam
- **DOB:** 11.02.1989
- **Age (then):** 17
- **Marital status:** Single

31. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Kanakalingam Nirubha
- **Address:** Division A, Thevipuram Puthukudiyiruppu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullai. Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam
- **DOB:** 11.02.1989
- **Age (then):** 17
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>K Kanakalingam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>30.10.1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Kanakalinkam Thavamani</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>05.8.1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Kanakalinkam Kajenthiran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>13.08.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Kanakalinkam Revathy</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>05.11.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Kanakalinkam Nirubha</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>11.02.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Kanakalinkam Niruja</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>11.02.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Kanakalinkam Anuja</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>10.04.1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative**

**Father:**

On 14 August 2006 my two twin daughters were killed by the Kfir attack when they were in Senchcholai complex, attending a leadership workshop. They were studying in Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam. In that incident both my daughters were laid down together as dead bodies. I’m suffering a lot after their loss. This cruel Sri Lankan Government killed my two daughters in a one day.
Affidavit

I, Kondaiya Kanaalingam

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Kanaalingam Uma

Age: 17. Occupation: Student. Sri Lankan Tamil was killed on 10.05.2007 in the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Sancholai Children's home complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Sancholai, this 11 day of May 2007

Before me

[Signature]
A. V. R. W. A. S. Kittakottai, JP
Justice of the Peace
Royal, No. 06 NE VV 22
Mullaitivu, Sri Lanka
AFFIDAVIT

No: STM 8519

Kandeswaran Kanagalingam
Mullaitivu, Puthukudiyiruppu, Pottuvil

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Kanagalingam Thirupha, age 17, Occupation Student, Sri Lankan Tamil has killed on 14.05.2006, in the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Sampathal Children's Home, camped in Vellippom, in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this is what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at... this 11... day of May 2006

Before me

V. N. R. M. T. PILLAI
J.P.

A. Venanthan, Registrar of the Peace
Regd. No. 07 NE-VV 220

MULLAITIVU.

K. C. LAVATHI.
MULLAITIVU.
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUERER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Kanakalinkam Nirasha
2. Permanent Address: Division “B” Theripuram Puthukkudiviruppu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevecar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sivarasa Grama Service
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. K.T. Sivarasa Vallipunam Mullaitivu
    b. Navaraththinasingam Anusuya Vallipunam
    c. Yamadera Jamani Vallipunam
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No. 00/1/54/06/Mu/Pu
Coroner’s Report

A Satkunathas

Inquirer into sudden death & Puthukkudiyaruppu
Justice of Peace for Northern Province

Aiputham Road,
Manthvil,
Puthukkudiyaruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 00/11/54/06/MUPU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Kanakalinkam Niruba
2. Permanent Address: Division "II" Theviparam Puthukkudiantuppu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sirarasa Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. K.T. Sirarasa Vallipunam Mullaitivu
    b. Navaraththinaslogo Anusiyu Vallipunam
    c. Yamadeva Janani Vallipunam
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyaruppu
Certificate of Death

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Mullaitivu

1. Name of deceased
   Seneege Anusha Kanakalinkam Nirusa
2. Date and place of death
   Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)
   Vallipuram
3. Sex
   Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
4. Age
   Seventeen years
5. Occupation
   Student
6. Father's name
   Kanthaiya Kanakalinkam
   Kanthasamy Thavamani
7. Cause of death
   Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipuram
   Thevipuram Hindu Cemetery
8. Authority for giving information
   Atputhum Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudyiruppul
9. Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)
10. Date of registration
    Thirtieth of October, 2006 (Two Thousand six)
11. Registrar's signature
    Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

Transl. S. John Baptis
Sworn Translator
English & Tamil
S J's L No. 1411/92
Kilinochchi
Sr. Lanka

Mullaitivu

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

Page 109
Report by NESOHRR
Information Collected by SNE
## Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Place of Death</th>
<th>Place of Burial</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6135</td>
<td>Puthukkudihruppu</td>
<td>Vallipunam</td>
<td>Thevipsaram Hindu Cemetery</td>
<td>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)</td>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273 of 861</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Father**
Kankanilkanam Niruba

**Mother**
Kanthasamy Thavamani

**Age**
Seventeen years

**Sex**
Female, Sri Lankan Tamil

**Occupation**
Student

**Translator**
S. John Baptis

**Registrar**
Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

---

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
32. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Navarathinam Santhakumary
- Address: Mayikunchu Settlement, Kaively
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam
- DOB: 28.05.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sebamali Navarathinam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>25.01.1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Navarathinam Yohampal</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>27.10.1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Navarathinam Santhakumar</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>03.10.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Navarathinam Santharoobi</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>27.07.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Navarathinam Santhakumari</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>28.05.1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:
Sister (Santharoobi)

My elder sister Santhakumari was studying at Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam. She was following GCE Advance Level. The school administration announced about the workshop. My sister also wanted to attend the workshop and went with other students. On 14 August 2006, we heard that the Kfir jets owned by the Sri Lankan government attacked the location where the workshop was held. Soon after we heard this my brother left to search for her. He returned home without our sister. After a long time we were informed that my sister Santhakumari was killed on the spot. In the evening they brought her dead body to our home. She head was smashes in the back and her left hand was also missing. My brother was struggling a lot to educate her. We lost our favoured sister.
Affidavit

I, Navaratchinam Bhooja Ruby
of
Mullaitivu,
being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named

2) My sister named Navaratchinam Bhooja Kumary

Age: 19
Occupation: Student
Sri Lankan Tamil shot, killed in mortar attack by the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Secretary's Children's Home Complex, in Vallipunam, Mullaitivu.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celaavathai this 11th day of May, 2007.

Before me

A. VETHAPALI J.P.
Judge of the Peace
Regd. N. 369/726
MULLAITIVU.

A. VETHARANE VAMBULAI - J.P.
Judge of the Peace
Regd. N. 449/726
MULLAITIVU.
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Navaratnam Santhakumari
2. Permanent Address: Mayilkunu Kidiyiruppu Katwe
   Puthukkudiyruppu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipuram, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevakar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sivarasa Grama Sevakar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Uisunathan Vikalja Puthukkudiyruppu
    b. Uthayakumar Priya ‘Hoddiyady’ Vistuvamadu
    c. Sivarasa Sayantha Vistuvamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipuram
   area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

REGD. NO. 00/11/S4/08/MU/PU
Certificate of Death

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Mullaitivu

1. Name (as written in Tamil): Vallipunam
   Date and place of death: Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)
   Vallipunam

2. Father's Name: Navaratnam Santhakumari
   Gender: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
   Age: Eighteen years
   Occupation: Student

3. Address (as far as known): Puthukkudyirruppu Hindu Cemetery
   Cause of death, and place of burial or cremation: Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam
   Cause: Puthukkudyirruppu Hindu Cemetery

4. Physician: Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudyirruppu
   Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

5. Date of registration: Twenty fourth of October, 2006 (Two thousand six)
   Registered in: Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam
   Registrar's Signature:

6. Certificate of Death
   277 of 861.

Mullaitivu

Translated by

S. John Baptis
Sworn Translator
(English & Tamil)
S.J's No. A91/1/92
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka

Sgd. N. Sammuganathan
Sworn Translator (English & Tamil)
S.J's No. A91/1/92
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka

17/01/2007

Report by NESOHRR
Information Collected by SNE

Page 114

277 of 861.
33. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Murukaiya Arudchelvi
- Address: Suthanthirapuram Udayarkaddu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Udayarkaddu M.V
- DOB: 05.04.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>S Murukaiya</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>18.10.1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Murukaiya etkzp</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>13.03.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Murukaiya Thiruchelvam</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>19.01.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Murukaiya Thamilchelvy</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>23.08.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Murukaiya Kalichelvi</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>02.04.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Murukaiya Arudchelvi</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>05.04.1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from relative:

Mother:

I had four daughters. Arudchelvvy is my youngest daughter. At the time she was 18. We all loved her very much. She was following GCE Advanced Level in Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam. She went to participate in the workshop with other girls. Who would have known that Kfirs would attack that location? The Monday about 7.00 am the Sri Lankan Kfirs attacked Vallipunam. After a few hours, we came to know that the location where my daughter was has come under attack. I, a state of shock I left to search her. The injured girls were being transported to the hospitals. I also went to the hospital. There was a list, in which they placed the names of the injured girls. I searched my daughter’s name. Her name was not in it. Then I went to the site where the dead bodies were kept and there it was; my daughter’s dead body. I could only cry out loud. Then we brought her body to home and held her funeral.
Affidavit

1. Murukaniya Prudselcy

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01. That I am the declarant above named

02. My ________________ named Murukaniya Prudselcy

Age ____________ Occupation ________________ Srilankan

Tamil woman killed on 14.05.2006 in the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Muslim children's home complex in Vallipunam in Mullattewar.

03. That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at ____________ this ________ day of May 2006.

Before me

[Signature]
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUISITION INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO: 691/11/5406/MUPU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Murukaiya Arulselvi
2. Permanent Address: Udayarkaddu Suthanthirapuram
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sivarashia Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Puthusanthini Udayarkaddu
    b. Premkumar Ukathartini Suthanthirapuram Udayarkaddu
    c. Selvarasa Amuthabasini
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:

12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death

   Faintly injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

Report by NESOHRI
Information Collected by SNE

Page 117

280 of 861.
Certificate of Death

Mullaitivu

Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six
Vallipunam

Murukaiya Arudselvi

Female, Sri Lankan Tamil

Eighteen years

Student

Sellaiya Murukaiya

Kupparanththu Navamani

Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam
Suthanthurupam Hindu Cemetery

Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthokkudiyiruppu

Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

Twenty Third of August, 2006 (Two Thousand six

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

Mullaitivu

Translated by

S. JOHN BAPTIS
Sworn Translator
(English & Tamil)
S.J’s L. No. Aa11/1/92
Kilinochi
Sd. Lanka

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

23/08/2006

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a death registration entry filed in this office.
34. Details of the victim:

- **Full name:** Tharmakulasingam Kemala
- **Address:** Kannakinakar, Visuvamadu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullai, Visuvamadu M.V
- **DOB:** 09.09.1987
- **Age (then):** 19
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>R Tharmahulasingam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Tharmahulasingam Thavaladshumi</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Tharmahulasingam Kalaimathy</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Tharmahulasingam Kemalatha</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Tharmahulasingam Kemala</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Tharmahulasingam Thananchayan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Tharmahulasingam Tharmilan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Tharmahulasingam Tharmaseelan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative**

**Mother:**

My daughter Komala was studying in Visuvamadu Mahavidyalayam. She went to participate in a leadership workshop for the High school students on 10 August 2006. On the fourth day, morning, the Sri Lankan air force Kfirs attacked the Vallipunam area. The news spread that the location where the school girls were participating in the leadership workshop was attacked by the Kfir jets and many girls were killed in the attack. I was nervous and ran towards the school to know about my daughter. None of them were at the school. My niece came and told me that my daughter was also killed by the attack. That evening her dead body was brought home by the school administration. She was severely injured in her head. Why is the international community sitting back and watching this killed? If my daughter was alive we would have been happy. Now we lost everything.
Affidavit

Tharmakulasigam, Thavaladury
of Mullaitheevu, Perathalathiy, Vavumada,

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named.

2) My daughter named Tharmakulasigam Kuma

Age: 19
Occupation: Student
Sri Lankan
Tamil

I was killed in the Sri Lankan air force bombing raid on the Jencholai children's home complex in Mullaitheevu.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Cilavattam, this 11th day of May 2002.

Before me

A. C. M. K. COPPOLA, J.P.
District Magistrate, Mullaitheevu
Regd No. 1147 NE VV 226
Regd No. 07 NE VV 226
Regd No. 04 NE VV 226

Report by NESOHRI
Information Collected by SNE
Page 120

283 of 861.
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas

INQUIRY INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Aiputham Road,
Manthuvi,
Puthukkudiayaruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 00/11/10/06/MUPU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Tharmakulasinkam Kemala
2. Permanent Address: No. 156, Kannakinar, Utsavamadu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 19 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry: K. T. Sivarasa Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Mamthinarasa Nirupa Utsavamadu
   b. Thiyajakumar Priya Thuddiyady Utsavamadu
   c. Thirunavukkarasu Naansala Puththydy Utsavamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death

   Faintly injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyaruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyaruppu
Regd. No. 00/11/10/06/MUPU
# Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
<th>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) Valleypanam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tharmakulingam Kemala</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineteen years</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasaliya Tharmakulasinkam</td>
<td>Nallalaya Thavalaxmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam</td>
<td>Visvramadu Hindu Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty Seventh of February, 2007 (Two Thousand seven)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam**

Translated by

**S.John Baptis**
Sworn Translator
English & Tamil
S.J's No. A.11/1/52
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka

**Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam**
35. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Kanapathipillai Nanthini
- Address: Thodiyadi Visuvamadu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Visuvamadu Mahavidyalayam
- DOB: 05.10.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>A Kanapathipillai</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>19.12.1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Navarathina malai</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>22.02.1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Sarojini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Deid</td>
<td>03.06.1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Kalaivani</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>23.01.1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Srijeyaladsumi</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>11.06.1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Nakulaewary</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>21.07.1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Nagenthira</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23.11.1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Sri Vimalarai</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>16.08.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Krishnaverni</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Deid</td>
<td>19.05.1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Krishnavel</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02.10.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Nanthini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>05.10.1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative

Father:

My daughter Nanthini is my youngest daughter. She was studying in Visuvamadu Mahavidyalayam. She was very capable in sports and studies. On a Thursday, She went to attend a leadership workshop with her friends. On 14 August 2006, Monday morning, she was killed by the Sri Lankan air force Kfir attack. First we heard the news of our daughter’s death from our neighbours. I didn’t believe it. After a few hours they brought her dead body. Her left leg was severely crushed. How much we would have struggled to educate her. The Sri Lankan government destroyed it all.
Affidavit

No 5TM 6501

I, Kanapathippillai Navaratnam, male, of Mudithavam, Puthukkudiyiruppu, Vavumadu being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Kanapathippillai Navanthini

Age 15

Occupation Student

Sri Lankan Tamil soldier killed on 14.06.2006 in the Sri Lankan air force bombing raid on the Sathahalai children’s home complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathai this 11th day of May 2006

Before me

[Signature]

A. Rayappillai
Judge of the Peace
Regd No 07 NE VV 22
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 00/11/34/06/MUPU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: J. Visnapathipillai Xanthini
2. Permanent Address: Thodiyadi, Visuvamadu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
    K.T. Sivarasa, Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Jeevaratnam Kirubakani Visuvamadu
    b. Iluthayakumar Priya Thodiyady Visuvamadu
    c. Apputhurai Mathiyarasu Puththy Visuvamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkidiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P.
Coroner
M/Puthukkidiyiruppu
Regd. No. 00/11/54/06/MUPU
36. Details of the victim:

- **Full name:** Thampimuthu Thayalini
- **Address:** Thodiyadi Visuvamadu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullai. Visuvamadu M.V
- **DOB:** 19.05.1986
- **Age (then):** 20
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>V Thampimuthu Nakeswary</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>17.04.1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thampimuthu Nirmalan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>26.07.1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thampimuthu Mohanthasan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>14.01.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Thampimuthu Thayalini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>15.05.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Thampimuthu Kalaranjini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>16.01.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Thampimuthu Thevaranjini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>18.06.1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Mother:**

My daughter was injured the Vallipunam Kfir attack on 14 August 2006. Then she was admitted in Kilinochchi hospital. She was changed to Vavuniya hospital for further treatment. Unexpectedly on 28 September 2006, she died in Vavuniya hospital. Even if she was alive as disabled, we would have looked after her. But, now we lost her entirely. We faced a lot of problems to bring her body from Vavuniya to here. Then the court ordered to bring her dead body here on her father’s bail. After her body was brought home to hold the funeral rites the court ordered that her body must be sent back to Vavuniya for burial.
Affidavit

No: STm 56010

I, Malliathu, daughter of Thampinuthu Thayaling, being a Hindu or Christian, do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named.
02) My daughter named Thampinuthu Thayaling.

Age: 30
Occupation: Student
Sri Lankan Tamil

She was injured on 14.03.2009 in the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Government Children's Home Complex in Vallipunam, Mullaitivu. She died on 28.05.2009 in Kilinochchi hospital as a result of her injuries.

Signed and affirmed to at: Celanovai, this 11th day of May 2009.

Before me
37. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Raveenthirarasa Ramja
- Address: Thodoyadi Visuvamadu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai Visuvamadu M.V
- DOB: 14.11.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>N Raveenthirarasa</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>01.08.1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Raveenthirarasa Thilakavathy</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>13.02.1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Raveenthirarasa Ramja</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>14.11.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Raveenthirarasa Thajalan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>29.03.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Raveenthirarasa Ranuja</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>10.07.1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Raveenthirarasa Mithusan</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>31.03.1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Raveenthirarasa Pirina</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>04.5.2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Mother:

My daughter Ramja is my eldest daughter. She was following GCE Advanced Level courses at Mullaithivu Mahavidhyalayam. She went to attend a leadership workshop with her friends. On Monday Kfir bombers attacked the Vallipunam, Sencholai complex where hundreds of students were gathered together. We heard that she was admitted to the Kilinochchi hospital and my husband and I left on a motorbike to Kilinochchi. When we reached the hospital we heard that she had died. I shocked, my legs refused to walk. Then I saw my daughter’s dead body. She had injuries in her entire body. The government killed her at such a young age.
Affidavit

I, Nadesan, Rukumany, of Mullaithevu, Puthukkudiyiruppu, Visvaramadu, being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named.

2) My name is Rajendranayaga Ramya.


3) That to the best of my knowledge this is what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Mullaithevu, this 15th day of May, 2009.

Before me
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Raventhirarasa Ramja
2. Permanent Address: 70/2 Thoddiyadi, Utsuwamadu.
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevaka present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K. Kesavaratna Grama Sevaka
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Navaratna Aparami Thoddiyadi Utsuwamadu
    b. Kanesan Rubawathai Utsuwamadu
    c. Panirichelvan Sinthuja Utsuwamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
## Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Certificate of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mullaitivu**

1. **Date and Place of Death**
   - Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)
   - Vallipunam

2. **Name**
   - Raveenthiraras Ramja

3. **Gender**
   - Female, Sri Lankan Tamil

4. **Age**
   - Eighteen years

5. **Occupation**
   - Student

6. **Father’s Name**
   - Nadesu Raveenthiraras

7. **Mother’s Name**
   - Sinnaththambli Thilakavathi

8. **Cause of Death**
   - Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam

9. **Place of Burial**
   - Mulliyavalal Hindu Cemetery

10. **Coroner**
    - Atuputh Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu

11. **Registrar**
    - Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

12. **Date and Place of Registration**
    - Eleventh of December, 2006 (Two Thousand six)

**Mullaitivu**

Translated by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. John Baptis</td>
<td>swore translator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam**

11/12/2006

---

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE

Page 131

294 of 861.
38. Details of the victim:
- Full name: Nakuleswaran Nisanthini
- Address: Thoddiyadi Visuvamadu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai Visuvamadu M.V
- DOB: 11.04.1989
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Y Nakuleswaran</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>02.02.1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nakuleswaran Selvarani</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>05.02.1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Nakuleswaran Nisanthini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>11.04.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Nakuleswaran Nisanth</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>23.09.1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Nakuleswaran Niroj</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>02.04.1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Nakuleswaran Anojan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>02.03.1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Nakuleswaran Niroja</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>15.09.1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Nakuleswaran Usanthini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>09.12.2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:
Mother:
Nanthini is my eldest daughter. I was extremely fond of her. She used to help her younger sisters with their studies. She took care of them. She had a good name among the school teachers. She was studying in Visuvamadu Mahavidyalayam. She went to attend a leadership workshop with her friends. On 14 August 2006, Monday morning, at about 7.30am the Sri Lankan air forces’ Kfirs attacked the Puthukudiyiruppu. At that time, I didn’t worry about my daughter. But my husband left to find out the situation. It was 12.00 noon; he returned home and said our daughter was also killed by the attack. I cried loudly. All our neighbours gathered in our home. After a few hours they brought her dead body. She was injured in her chest. We lost our eldest daughter.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit

[Affidavit document in Tamil]

[Translation]

AFFIDAVIT

I, Malaraswaran Selvarany, of Mulaitheevu, Puthukkudiyiruppu, Vavunathadi, being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Malaraswaran Disandaing.

Age 17, Occupation student, Sri Lankan Tamil was killed on 14.08.2006, in the Sri Lankan air force bombing raid on the Santhamalai Children’s Home Complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitheevu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathai this 29th day of May 2006.

Before me
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUEREE INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Nalakadeswaran Nisathnini
2. Permanent Address: 119/2 Thoddiyadi, Vissavumadu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advanced Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevkar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K. T. Sivarasa Grama Sevkar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Uththapuri Ukanadu Thoddipadi Vissavumadu
    b. Uththakumar Priya Thoddipadi Vissavumadu
    c. Sivanuppillai Sukanthini Vissavumadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
Certificate of Death

Mullaitivu

1. 14th of August 2006 (Two thousand six)
   Vallipunam

2. Nakuleswaran Nishanthini
   Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
   Seventeen years
   Student

3. Thillaiyambalam Selvarani
   Father: Vairamuththu Nakuleswaran
   Mother: Thillaiyambalam Selvarani

4. Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam
   Visuvamadu Hindu Cemetery

5. Atputham Satunathas, Coroner, Puthukudiyiruppu

6. Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

7. First of December, 2006 (Two Thousand six)

8. Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

9. Translated by
   S. John Baptist

10. Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

11. Certified by
   S. John Baptist
   Sworn Translator (English & Tamil)
   S. Js L. No. 4
   11/21
   Kandy
   11/3/2006

Mullaitivu
39. Details of the victim:
- Full name: Thampirasa Theeba
- Address: Valluvarpuram, Visuvamadu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Visuvamadu M.V
- DOB: 07.01.1987
- Age (then): 19
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Thampirasa</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>19.06.1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thampirasa Ladshmi</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>15.05.1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>ThampirasaPirabakaran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.05.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Thampirasa Jeyakaran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>23.03.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Thampirasa Theeba</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>udent</td>
<td>07.01.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Thampirasa Jeyarroban</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>udent</td>
<td>05.07.1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Thampirasa Subasini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>udent</td>
<td>11.04.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Thampirasa Suhanja</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>udent</td>
<td>02.05.1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Brother( Jeyarrooban):
My Akka (sister) was following her GCE Advance level at Visuvamadu Mahavidyalayam. She went to attend a leadership training workshop with her friends. On 14 August 2006, the Sri Lankan Kfir jets attacked the Vallipunam Senchcholai complex. It was about 9.00am, I came to know that the location, where my sister was attending the workshop was the target of the Kfir attack. Immediately my father who was working in our garden went to find out about my sister. It was 11.00am when he returned home and said she was killed with many other girls. That evening at about 4.00pm they brought her dead body home. She was badly injured in her neck and her leg. I can’t see my Akka anymore. I can’t talk to her anymore.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit

Thampirasha Jayaruban
of
Mullaitheevu, Pulikudiyripu, Vavumadu

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My sister named Thampirasha Theeba.

Age 19 Occupation student Srilankan Tamil was killed on 14.06.2006 in the Srilankan air force bombing raid on the Sancholai children’s home complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitheevu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Calavadu this 11 day of May 2006.

Before me

A. VELAVATHATHI J.P.
Judge of the Peace
Regd No. 07 NC VV 226

Report by NESOHRI
Information Collected by SNE
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas

INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Aputham Road,
Manthvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Thampirasa Theeba
2. Permanent Address: No- 154, Valluvapram Viluvamadu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 19 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry: K.T. Sivaraksha Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Veerasingam Nirtharsini Viluvamadu
   b. Sabarathnam Soumiya Viluvamadu
   c. Velayasinkam Nirtharsini Viluvamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam are in Mullativu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

Report by NESOHHR
Information Collected by SNE
Certificate of Death

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

6178

Mullaitivu

Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)

Vallipunam

Thampirasa Theeba

Female, Sri Lankan Tamil

Nineteen years

Student

Father: Vadivel Thampirasa

Mother: Perumal Laxmi

Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam

Valluvarpurum Hindu Cemetery

Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu

Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

Seventeenth of January, 2007 (Two Thousand seven)

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

Mullaitivu

Translated by

S.John Bapitis

S.J's No A11/1/92

Kilinochchi

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

17/01/2007
40. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Tharmarasa Brintha
- Address: Visuvamadu west, Visuvamadu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Kilinochchi Murukanantha M.V
- DOB: 06.01.1989
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Ponnampalam Tharmarasa</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>14.07.1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Tharmarasa Thanaldshumi</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>17.02.1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Tharmarasa Brintha</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>06.01.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Tharmarasa Kuhapriya</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>09.10.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Tharmarasa Jathursan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>09.03.1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative**

**Mother:**

Brintha is my eldest daughter. She was studying in Murukanantha Mahavidyalayam. She was studying Biology in her GCE Advance Level. She went to Senchcholai complex to attend a leadership workshop. On 14 August 2006, the Kfir fighter jets attacked the location. Brintha was injured in her waist. They took her to hospital in a motorbike. But she died on the way to the hospital because of too much bleeding. How much we planned for her future, but the government has destroyed all our hopes.
**Affidavit**

```

**AFFIDAVIT**

No. STM 65035

Thamarasha Thamalay
of
Mullaitivu, Puthukudiyiruppu, Vavuniya

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named
02) My daughter named Thamarasha Thamalay

Age: 17
Occupation: Student
Sri Lankan Tamil, was killed on 14th Oct, 2006, in the Sinhalese Air force bombing raid on the Tamil children's home complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Colombo this 11th day of May 2007

Before me

A. VETHARANAI AMPILLAI - J.P.
Justice of Peace
Regd. No. 06.0198 WV 2255
MULLAITIVU.

```
Coroner’s Report

A Satkunathas

INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Aputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD NO. 09/11/544/05/M/Pu

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Thamarasa Piruntha
2. Permanent Address: 189/01 Visuvamadu West Visuvamadu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevakar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
    K.T. Srivarasha Grama Sevagar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Selvarasa Anuthapasini Visuvamadu
    b. Ujayasingam Nisanthini Visuvamadu West
    c. Ratnasinkam Mekala Visuvamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 09/11/544/05/M/Pu
Certificate of Death

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Mullaitivu

Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)
Vallipunam

Thamarasira Pirentha

Female, Sri Lankan Tamil

Seventeen years

Student

Ponnampalam Thamarasira

Kanthaiya Thanalaxmi

Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam

Viwuamadu Hindu Cemetery

Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu

Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

Eighteenth of September, 2006 (Two Thousand six)

Sgd. P. Silvapakiyam

Mullaitivu

Translated by

Sgd. P. Silvapakiyam

S. JOHN BAPTIS
Sworn Translator
(Sinhalese & Tamil)
S.J's L. No. A11/192
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka

18/09/2006
41. Details of the victim:

- **Full name:** Thevarasa Sarmini
- **Address:** Periyakulam Kandavali
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Kilinochchi Murukanantha M.V
- **DOB:** 09.03.1989
- **Age (then):** 17
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Ramupillai Thevarasa</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>04.03.1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thevarasa kNf];thp</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>28.04.1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thevarasa Tharshini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08.04.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Thevarasa Tharsajini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24.02.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Thevarasa Sarmini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>09.03.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Thevarasa Thamilini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>20.04.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Thevarasa Sujenthiran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>09.05.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Thevarasa Sutharshini</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>30.06.1982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**  
**Sister (Sutharsini):**

My younger sister Sarmini was studying in Murukanantha Mahavidyalayam. She went to attend a leadership workshop with her friends. On that day, the Kfir bombers owned by the Sri Lankan Kfir fighter jets attacked the Vallipunam, Senchcholai complex. We never imagined that it would happen to my sister. My sister was admitted in the Kilinochchi hospital. We immediately went to the hospital. When we were there we heard that she had died. We felt a sense of gloom gripping us. Then we identified her dead body. She was injured all over her body.
Affidavit

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named
02) My Sister named Thevarsha Sarmani

Age 17 Occupation Student Srilankan Tamil Was killed on 14.05.2006 in the Srilankan Air force bombing raid on the Sancholai Children's Home complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celevathai this 11th day of May 2006

Before me
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas

INQUEREE INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Apumham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Tharmarasa Sarmini
2. Permanent Address: No-90, Periyakulam Kandavalai
   Kilinochchi
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T.Sivarasha Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Tharmarasa Thayurubhi Puliyampokkanai
    b. Kidman Sulojini Puliyampokkanai
    c. Thirunavukkarasu Nranini Puthihadi Vittuvamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M / Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 00/11/54/06/Mu/Pu
42. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Thampirasa Lakshiya
- Address: Mullivaikkal Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai, Puthukudiyiruppu M.V
- DOB: 26.03.1989
- Age (then): 17
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>K Thampirasa</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>07.03.1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thampirasa Kularani</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>10.10.1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thampirasa Tharsikan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24.09.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Thampirasa Ninthujan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>25.01.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Thampirasa Lakshiya</td>
<td>Victim;</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>26.03.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Thampirasa Prinsiya</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24.05.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Thampirasa Sowmiya</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>11.06.1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Mother:

My daughter was only 17 years old when the incident happened. She was studying in Puthukudiyiruppu Mahavidyalayam. She was following her Advance level. She was very clever in her classes and in sports. On a Thursday she left home to attend a leadership workshop in Senchcholai complex. On 14 August 2006, the school administration informed us that Lakshiya was killed by Kfir attack in the morning. We couldn’t believe that. Then we went to the Kilinochchi hospital and identified her dead body and brought her body home. I am still grieving for her loss.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit

Thamburasha, daughter of
Mallatnu

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Thamburasha Lawiya.

Age 17
Occupation: Student
Sri Lankan

I was killed on the 14-05-2006 in the Srilankan Air Force bombing raid on the Seethalehi Children’s Home
Complex in Vallipunam in Mallatu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celaavathai this 11 day of May 2009

Before me

M. Anandasamy
Justice of Peace

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyyuruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Thampirasa Lakshya
2. Permanent Address: Mulliyekkal West Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Suvarna Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Anthomippillai Vijitha Kallappadu
    b. Kunhathasami Sobika Mulliyekkal West
    c. Pulasingam Janika Mulliyekkal East
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyyuruppu
# Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate of Death</th>
<th>6119</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **Mullaitivu**  
   Date and place of death:  
   Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six)  
   Vallipuram

2. Thampirasa Lakshya

3. Female, Sri Lankan Tamil

4. Seventeen years

5. Student

6. Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipuram

7. Mullivaikkal Hindu Cemetery

8. Aputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiviyurppu

9. Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

10. First of October, 2006 (Two thousand six)

11. Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

**Translated by**  
S. JOHN BAPTIST  
Sworn Translator (English & Tamil)  
S. L. No. Ab11/192  
Kilinochchi  
Sri Lanka
43. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Makalingam Vensidiyula
- **Address:** Mullivaikkal west, Mullaithivi
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Puthukudiyiruppu M.V
- **DOB:** 07.10.1989
- **Age (then):** 17
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>S Makalingam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>06.01.1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Makalingam Sahayamalar</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>09.10.1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Makalingam Jeyarani</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>15.04.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Makalingam Nesarajan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>26.10.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Makalingam Vesidiyula</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>07.10.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Makalingam Nelasan Pirasath</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>26.02.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Makalingam Charlsdevan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>26.05.1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Mother:**

My daughter Vesidijula was studying in Puthukudiyiruppu Mahavidyalayam. She was following GCE Advance Level. She went with other students to attend a leadership workshop in Vallipunam. We hoped that she would return safely. I knew that the Sri Lankan Kfir fighter jets bombarded Puthukudiyiruppu. Within a few minutes vehicles were carrying injured girls. I think…, it was about 9.00am, I came to know that the Kfirs dropped the bombs into the complex where the school girls were attending the workshop. When we went their, they said she was injured and admitted in Kilinochchi hospital. Immediately we went to the hospital. But, she was not in this world at that time, she had passed away. Doctors told us that she had died few minutes earlier. Then we brought her body to our home. I never hoped that my daughter will leave me this soon.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit

Makalinskam Sabayamalar
Mullaitivu, Mullaitivu West

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My Daughter named Makalinskam Versudhula

Age 17 Occupation Student Srilankan Tamil West killed on 4th August in the Srilankan Air Force bombing raid on the Sencholai Children’s Home, Mullaitivu in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathai this 11th day of May 2007

Before me

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE

Page 152

315 of 861.
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUISITOR INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Aiputham Road,
Manthivil,
Puthukkudiyirruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: - 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Muthalinkam Uvenstitula
2. Permanent Address: Mullivayakkal West Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 17 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevkar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sivarasha Grama Sevkar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. N.Yoka Mullivayakkal Mullaitivu
    b. Palasingam Janika Mullivayakkal East
    c. Kanthasami Sobika Mullivayakkal West
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Family injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyirruppu
## Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Place</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Fourteenth of August 2006</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Sixteen years</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Two thousand six)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vallipunam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahalinkam Vensidiula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sabaratnam Mahalinkam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aseervatham Sakayamalar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam Mullivaykal Hindu Cemetery**

**Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu**

Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

**Thirtieth of September, 2006 (Two Thousand six)**

Sgd. P. Skvapakiyam

---

Mullaitivu

**Translated by**

S. JOHN BAPTIS

Sworn Translator

(English & Tamil)

SJs L. No. Aa11/92

Kilinochchi

Sri Lanka

30/09/2006

---

1 He hereby certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of a death registration entry filed of record in this office.
44. Details of the victim:
- **Full name:** Thuraisingam Thutharshini
- **Address:** 10th ward, Puthukudiyiruppu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullai. Puthukudiyiruppu M.V
- **DOB:** 28.07.1989
- **Age (then):** 17
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>M Thuraisingam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>24.12.1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Saratha</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>12.08.1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Thutharshini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>28.07.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Mujanthan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>14.02.1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Senthan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>23.04.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Thujikaran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>28.02.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Thuji</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>14.04.1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Viveka</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08.08.2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Mother:**
My daughter Thutharsini was the most studious of all my children. She was a very decent girl. Our family is poor but I educated her till Advance Level. At that time, she was studying in Puthukudiyiruppu Mahavidyalayam. She asked permission to attend a leadership workshop. First I refused but later I permitted her to attend because all of her friends and other school students were also to attending the workshop. On 14 August 2006, at 7.30 am the Kfir fighter jets were attacking Puthukudiyiruppu. We thought our daughter would be safe with the other girls. But later they said the location where my daughter was attending the workshop was targeted. Then we went to hospital to find out about my daughter. We could only see her dead body at the hospital. We had big hopes to see her achieve a lot in the future even though we are a poor family.
AFFIDAVIT

Thaumisnam Tharmasani
Mullaittu, Puthukkudiyiruppa 18th Ward

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named
02) My daughter named Thaumisnam Tharmasani

Age: 17
Occupation: Student
Tamil was killed on 14th 2001 in the Srilankan Air force bombing raid on the Senchelai Children's Home Complex in Vallipinam in Mullaittu

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Mullaitvu this 11 day of May 2009

Before me

Justice of Peace
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUISER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Apetham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Thuraiinkam Thutharsini
2. Permanent Address: Nelliyadi Jaffna
3. Temporary Address: 10th Word Puthukkudiyruppu
4. Age: 17 years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: S.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevaka present during the coroner’s inquiry: K.T. Sturarsha Grama Sevaka
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Pulani Usanthisi Unavil Puthukkudiyruppu
   b. Edwin Ramya 8th Word Puthukkudiyruppu
   c. Manikkarasu Thayaroli 1st Word Puthukkudiyruppu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No. 001/ 54/ 06/Mu/Pu

Report by NESOHRR
Information Collected by SNE
### Certificate of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Puthukkudiyyuruppu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Birth</td>
<td>321 of 861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Death</td>
<td>14th August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Death</td>
<td>Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Seventeen years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Thuraisingam Thutharsini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Pennampalam Saratha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause of Death</td>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Burial</td>
<td>Puthukkudiyyuruppu Hindu Cemetery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ATPUTHAM SATKUNATHAS, CORONER, PUTHUKKUDIYYURUPPU**

Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

Second of October, 2006 (Two Thousand six)

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

---

**MULLAITIVU**

**S. JOHN BAPTIS**

Sworn Translator

(English & Tamil)

S.J. L. No. A11/182

Kainochchi

Sri Lanka

02/10/2006

**TRANSLATED BY**

**SGD. P. SIVAPAKIYAM**

Report by NESOHRI

Information Collected by SNE

Page 158

321 of 861.
45. Details of the victim:

- **Full name:** Markupillai Kelan Suthajini
- **Address:** Unnapulavu, Mullaithivu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullaithivu Mahavidyalayam
- **DOB:** 14.07.1988
- **Age (then):** 18
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>P Markupillai</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>13.07.1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Markupillai Lankanayaki</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>04.07.1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Markupillai Jeyasuman</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>20.09.1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Markupillai Jeyasutharsan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>05.02.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Markupillai Jeyasulaksan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24.01.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Markupillai Kelan Suthajini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>14.07.1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative: Causin (Polinamayoori):**

Kelan Suthajini is my husband Jeyasuman’s sister. She was studying GCE Advance Level at Mullaithivu Mahavidyalayam. She went to Vallipunam complex to attend a leadership workshop. Then on 14 August 2006, at 7.30 am the Kfir fighter jets attacked Puthukudiyiruppu. After the attack my husband went to find out about the situation. He knew that the Senchcholai complex was under attack by the Kfir fighter jets. He went there and found that she was admitted to the Kilinochchi hospital. Then he left to the hospital. But, she had died. She was injured in her face and her left leg was severed from the body. The government deliberately killed her in her teenage although she could have achieved a lot.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit

Jeyasumun Polnamayuri
Unnapulavu, Mullaitivu

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My Cusm Sister named Markkuppillai Kelan Sithamurai

Age 18 Occupation Student Srilankan Tamil was killed on 14.08.2006, on the Srilankan Air force bombing raid on the Sencholai Children’s home, Complem, in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathai this 11 day of May 2006

Before me

Justice of the Peace

Affidavit

No. STM 5029

Page 160

Report by NESOHHR
Information Collected by SNE

Page 160

323 of 861.
Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUER TO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthivil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

REGD. NO. 0011/54/06/MUPU

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Markkuppillai Kelansuthayini
2. Permanent Address: Unappilavu Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevakar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.Sivarama Grama Sevegar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Murukan Kousika Unnapilavu Mullaitivu
    b. A.Sakunthalethi Kallappadu South
    c. Yukarasa Thusyanthi Semmalai Mullaitivu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A.Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P.
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 0011/54/06/MUpu

Report by NESOHHR
Information Collected by SNE
46. Details of the victim:

- **Full name:** Baranthaman Kalaipiriya
- **Address:** Temple settlement PTK
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullai. Mahavidyalayam
- **DOB:** 23.09.1988
- **Age (then):** 18
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>K Bathmanathan</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>30.06.1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Bathmanathan Vasanthakumar</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>01.03.1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Bathmanathan Kalaipiriya</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>23.091988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Bathmanathan Sasipiriya</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Bathmanathan</td>
<td>12.10.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Bathmanathan Mathula</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Bathmanathan</td>
<td>29.10.2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Father:**

Kalaipriya is my eldest daughter. She is very intelligent. She was studying GCE Advanced Level in Mullaithivu Semmalai Mahavidyalayam. I did my best to educate her. She went to Senchcholai complex to attend a Leadership workshop. There were hundreds of girls gathered for the workshop. On 14 August 2006 the Sri Lankan Kfirs attacked the location. After half an hour of the attack, we knew that the location where my daughter was attending the workshop with other hundreds of students was the target. At last we heard that she was killed by the attack. There were big injuries to her waist area. She should have been in a good position in her future and she should have lived longer with us but they killed her at such a young age.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

(01) That I am the declarant above named

(02) My daughter named Nathamuthu Kalappiya

Age 18, Occupation Student Srilankan Tamil was killed on 14/05/2007 in the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Sancholai Children’s Home Complex in Vallipunam, Mullativu.

(03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed at Cevavathai this 11th day of May 2007

Before me

[Signature]
Coroner’s Report

A.Satunathas
INQUIRY INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Aiputham Road,
Manthulil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Bathmanathan Kalappriya
2. Permanent Address: Kevil Kudiyiruppan Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T.Sivaprasa Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Velliruban Thushanthini Kallappadu
    b. Murukan Kousi Innappilavu
    c. A.Sanathulathath Kallappadu South
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   and that this is a true copy
   Sign: A.Satunathas
   M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
**Certificate of Death**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) Vallipunam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Date of Death:** Fourteenth of August 2006

**Place of Death:** Vallipunam

**Place of Burial:** Unnapplavu Cemetery

**Cause of Death:** Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam

**Attestation:**
- Atputh Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu
- Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

**Date of Registration:** Sixteen of September, 2006 (Two Thousand six)

**Signatures:**
- Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam
- Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

**Translators:**
- S. John Bapitis
- Sworn Translator
- English & Tamil
- S. J. No. Aa11/192
- Kilinochchi, Sri Lanka

**Date:** 16/09/2006
47. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Sivanantham Thivja
- Address: Vannankulam Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullaithivu Mahavidyalayam
- DOB: 30.05.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>T Sivanantharasa</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>22.06.1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Sivanantharasa Merithiresha</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>06.07.1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Sivanantharasa Thivja</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>30.05.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Sivanantharasa Thivananth</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>23.07.1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Sivanantharasa Sinthuja</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>06.07.1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Sivanantharasa Sinthujan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>28.07.1999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Mother:
My daughter Thivya was studying in Mullaithivu Mahavidyalayam. School administration called her to attend a leadership workshop. On the fourth day of the workshop, my daughter died in a Kfir attack. Soon after I heard about the incident I left to search for my daughter. She was not there. I thought, suppose she was injured in that attack, she would have been taken to the hospital. So I went to Puthukudiyiruppu hospital to search for her. There my daughter was laid down as a dead body. She was badly injured in her stomach. The Sri Lankan government killed my eldest daughter. Now we feel that we have lost our life.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit

T. Sivamonthera

of

Vannakulam, Mullaitivu.

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named
02) My name is Sivamonthetha Thuya

Age 18, Occupation Student Srilankan Tamil was killed on 1st Oct, 2007 in the Sri Lankan Air force bombing raid on the Sancholai Children’s Home Complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Cevanathai this 11th day of May 2007

Before me

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
处罚因意外死亡及普图库迪伊鲁普普
司法及和平对北部省

Aiputham Road,
Manthuvi,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Sivamanthra Sithiya
2. Permanent Address: Vannankulam Mullaivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaivu
9. Name of Grama Sevika present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sirarasa Grama Sevika
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
     a. Velliruban Thushanthini Kallappadu
     b. Murukan Kousti Unnappilavu
     c. A. Sakonthalathevi Kallappadu South
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   area in Mullaivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 901/1/54/20/Mu/Pu
48. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Sivasubramaniyam Vadsalameri
- Address: Manatikudiyiruppu, Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullaithivu Mahavidyalayam
- DOB: 20.11.1986
- Age (then): 20
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>S Sivasubramaniyam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>10.10.1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Sivasubramaniyam</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>11.02.1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Sivasubramaniyam</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>03.09.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Sivasubramaniyam</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>02.03.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Sivasubramaniyam V</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>20.11.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Sivasubramaniyam</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>14.02.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Sivasubramaniyam</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>01.12.1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Mother:

My daughter Vadsalameri is my third daughter. She was only 20 years old when she died. She couldn’t finish even her studies. When she was studying in Mullaithivu Mahavidyalayam, on 10 August 2006 she went to attend a leadership workshop in Senchcholai complex. After four days, we heard that the Kfir attacked the Senchcholai complex. Immediately I left to see my daughter. My elder son stopped me on the road and said my daughter returned home safely and he picked me up to our home. After we arrived at our home he said that Vadsala was also killed by the Kfir attack. The evening, at about 6.00pm they brought her dead body to home. She was brutally injured in her stomach. The government killed daughter intentionally.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Affidavit

_Sivasubramaniam Ledsumi_

No. STM 65286

Manickavasagam, Mullaitivu.

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named

2) My Daughter named Sivasubramaniam

Age 20

Occupation Student

Tamil


3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celaavathai this 11 day of May 2006

Before me

AFFIDAVIT

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: - 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Sivapiramaniam Vadivelu
2. Permanent Address: Manathkudiyiruppu Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 20 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevaka present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Siverasha Grama Sevagar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Ravinfan Senthilu Sembalai Mullaitivu
    b. Velliriban Thusanthini Kallappadu Mullaitivu
    c. A.Satkunthalathiev Kallappadu South
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatal injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkiyiruppu
## Certificate of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neelayinar Nivagini</td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Vallipunam</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Neelayinar Nivagini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumarasami Neelayinar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Tharmapuram Hindu Cemetery</td>
<td>Tharmapuram Hindu Cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam

Tharmapuram Hindu Cemetery

Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkanudiurppu

Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

Fifteenth of December, 2006 (Two Thousand six)

Sgd. P.Sivapakiyam

Mullaitivu

Translated by

S. JOHN BAPTIS
Sworn Translator (English & Tamil)
S.J's L Ne A11/1/52
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka

Sgd. P.Sivapakiyam

15/12/2006
49. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Thanapalasingam Pakkeraji
- Address: Mullivaikal west
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullaithivu Mahavidyalayam
- DOB: 02.02.1987
- Age (then): 19
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>R Thanabalasingam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>17.09.1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thanabalasingam Thankarani</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>19.05.1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thanabalasingam Sutharsan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>10.04.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Thanabalasingam Suvaranan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Faring</td>
<td>22.08.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Thanabalasingam Pakkeraji</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>02.02.1987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Mother:

Pakeeraji is my youngest daughter. She was following GCE Advanced Level in Mullaithivu Mahavidyalayam. One day she went to attend a leadership workshop. Although I was not keen to send her to the workshop I agreed because I did not want to be an obstacle to her getting some training. On 14 August 2006, morning, she was killed on the spot when the Kfir attacked the location. Her uncle brought her dead body from Puthukkudiyiruppu hospital. She was injured in her head and neck. My child would have achieved great things but this Sri Lankan government killed her in vain.
Affidavit

I Ratnam Thandolasingham
of Mullavayilukal, Mullaitivu.

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named
02) My Daughter named Thandolasingham Bakiri

Age: 19, Occupation: Student, Sri Lankan Tamil was killed on 14.08.2006 in the Sri Lankan Air Force bombing raid on the Seancholai Children’s Home complex in Vallipuram, Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavatthai this 11 day of May 2007

Before me

Witness...
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUIRY INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Mankulam,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Thanapalasinkam Bakeeraji.
2. Permanent Address: Mullivaykal West Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 19 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: G.C.E. Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevكار present during the coroner’s inquiry:
    K.T. Sivarasa Grama Sevagar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Kanthasami Sobika Mullivaykal South
    b. Palasingam Janika Mullivaykal East
    c. Anthinippilai Ujitha Kallappadu South
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death

   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P.
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Regd. No. 96/11/54/65/Mul/P
50. **Details of the victim:**

- **Full name:** Vivekananthan Thadsajini
- **Address:** 10th ward Puthukudiyiruppu
- **Occupation:** Student
- **School:** Mullai. Kumalumunai M.V
- **DOB:** 31.01.1988
- **Age (then):** 18
- **Marital status:** Single

**Family details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>K Vivekananthan</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Deid</td>
<td>15.09.1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Vivekananthan Kamalathevi</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>09.06.1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Vivekananthan Thileepan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>25.04.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Vivekananthan Thadsajini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>31.01.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Vivekananthan Thalsan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>23.07.1989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from a relative:**

**Mother:**

She is my only daughter. She was the apple of my eye. I faced many difficulties to educate her without my husband. She was studying in Kumulamunai Mahavidyalayam. On a Thursday she left home to attend a workshop. On the fourth day, on 14 August 2006, Monday morning, it was about 7.00pm the Sri Lankan air forces’ Kfir attacked the Vallipunam area. After 10.00am, we knew that the Kfir attacked the Senchchochai complex and many girls were killed. Immediately I left to my mother’s home in Puthukudiyiruppu and went to all hospitals with my sister’s husband. At last we went to Kilinochchi hospital. We could see only her dead body. She was injured in her head. This Mahinda government deliberately killed our school girls.
Affidavit

Vivekananthan, Kamalathay, 10 Shad, Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu, being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:
01) That I am the declarant above named.
02) My daughter named Vivekananthan Thalayani.

Age 18, Occupation Student
Tamil I was killed on 14th May 2006 in the Sri Lanka Army<br>Force bombing raid on the Sanchelai Children's<br>Homes Complex in Vallipunam, Mullaitivu.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Colavatthai, this 11th day of May 2006.

Before me

[Signature]

Vetharaman Ampillai
Justice of Peace
Colavatthai, Mullaitivu.
Vallipunam school girls’ massacre

Coroner’s Report

A.Satkunathas
INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyruppu,
Mulleivu,
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Uthukkunthan Thadassini
2. Permanent Address: 10th Word Puthukkudiyruppu
3. Temporary Address: Kumulamunai Mullaitivu
4. Age: 18 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advance Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevakar present during the coroner’s inquiry: T.Conarthala Grama Sevakar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
   a. Manikkara Thayavill 1st Word Puthukkudiyruppu
   b. Tharmabalan Tharstha Kumulamunai
   c. P. Sayini Kumulamunai
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    are in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyruppu

A. SATKUNATHAS J.P
Coroner
M/Puthukkudiyruppu
Regd. No. 09/11/MU/Pu
51. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Thanikasalam Thanusa
- Address: Kallappadu Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullaithivu Mahavidyalayam
- DOB: 02.12.1987
- Age (then): 19
- Marital status: Single

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>R Thanikasalam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>20.03.1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thanikasalam Thanaladshumi</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>16.08.1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thanikasalam Thanusa</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>02.12.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Thanikasalam Thanuraj</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08.03.1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Father:

My daughter Thanusa was only 19 years old when she was killed. She should have lived a lot longer. She was very clever in her studies and sports. She was very polite girl. She was studying in Mullaithivu Mahavidyalayam. There she was following GCE Advance Level. She went to attend a workshop. On 14 August 2006, the Kfir fighter jets attacked the workshop complex. There was no place in her body without injury. Soon after I knew that the Kfir attacked the location, I went to Vallipunam. She was not there. Then I searched her in every hospital. I couldn’t find her. It was 6.00pm, I thought she might return home safely and walked towards our home. It was dark. I entered my home. My relatives and neighbours were gathered in our home. I entered inside. My daughter was lying there as a dead body in a coffin. What can I say about this government? It is determined to wipe out the Tamils. Is it going to make an exception to the school girls?
Affidavit

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My Daughter named Thainakadalan Thanusha

Age 19 Occupation Student Sri Lankan

Married on the 10th day of May 2007

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celavathai this 10th day of May 2007

Before me
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUISITOR INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKUDIYIRUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Atputham Road,
Manthuveli,
Puthukudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Thanikasalam Thanusha
2. Permanent Address: Kallappadu South, Mullaitivu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 19 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: GCE Advanced Level Student
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sivarasalu Grama Senekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. A. Sakunthaleen Kallappadu South Mullaitivu
    b. N. Kunavathi Unnappillu Mullaitivu
    c. Anthonippilai Vijitha Kallappadu South
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
   Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
   area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/ Puthukudiyiruppu

Report by NESOHTR
Information Collected by SNE
## Certificate of Death

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mullaitivu</th>
<th>Fourteenth of August 2006 (Two thousand six) Vallipunam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thanikasalam Thanusa</td>
<td>Female, Sri Lankan Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighteen years</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilaiyathampi Thanikasalam</td>
<td>Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam Mullaitivu Hindu Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saminathar Thanalam</td>
<td>Atputham Satkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

Nineteenth of September, 2006 (Two Thousand six)

Sgd. P.Sivapakiyam

Translated by

S.J. JOHN BAPTIS
Sworn Translator
(English & Tamil)
S.J’s L. No. Aa11/1/92
Kilinochchi
Sr. Lanka

19/09/2006

Sgd. P.Sivapakiyam

Certificate of Death 345 of 861.
52. **Details of the victim:**
- Full name: Sivamoorthi Karthikajini
- Address: Vallipunam Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Mullai. Udayarkaddu M.V
- DOB: 13.02.1988
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single

53. **Details of the victim:**
- Full name: Jesina
- Address: Vallipunam Mullaithivu
- Occupation: Student
- School: Visuvamadu Maha vidyalayam
- DOB:
- Age (then): 18
- Marital status: Single
Details of the staffs who were killed

54. Details of the victim:
- Full name: Anthonipillai Solaman Singarasa
- Address: 10th Ward Puthukudiyiruppu
- Occupation: Staff
- Working Place: Vallipunam Senchcholai Complex
- DOB: 20.06.1949
- Age (then): 58
- Marital status: Married

Family Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Anthonipillai Solaman Singarasa</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>20.06.1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Solaman Singarasa Rosamma</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>01.09.1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Solaman Singarasa Dalsika</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>30.04.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Solaman Singarasa Antonyraj</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>15.09.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Solaman Singarasa Jeyanthini</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>23.11.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Solaman Singarasa Jeyanthan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>15.01.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Solaman Singarasa Nirojan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>07.01.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Solaman Singarasa Dilaxan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>23.11.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Solaman Singarasa Niroja</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>19.02.2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Solaman Singarasa Nirojan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>23.11.2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:

Wife:

My husband Solaman Singarasa is very kind with all. We enjoyed our life since we got married. We have eight children. He was the bread winner for our family. He worked for daily wages. He was working in Senchcholai complex as a cook. On 14 August 2006, Kfir attacked the Vallipunam complex. I knew at about 8.00am that the Senchcholai complex was targeted by the Kfirs. Our neighbours said that the injured girls were being taking to the Puthukudiyiruppu hospital. I went to the hospital. I searched him in the wards. He was not there. I went to the site where the dead bodies were kept for identification. My husband’s body was there. At the time I felt that I lost every think when I saw my husband’s dead body. He was injured around his waist and right leg. I lost him. Now I’m suffering a lot with my eight children.
AFFIDAVIT

Soloman Singhara Rasomma
of 16th wards Pattukkadu, Mullaitivu.

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:-

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My Husband named Anthemaththu Solomon Sotkan

Age 57 Occupation Servent Sri Lankan Tamil Was killed on 19.03.2006 in the Stokkeni Air Force bombing Raid on the Senncholai Children's Home Complex in Vallipunam in Mullaitivu

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Celaavathai this 11th day of May 2006

Before me

A. VETHARANEYAMPILLAI J.P
Justice of the Peace
Reg No: VEBIAN KV226
MULLAITIVU.
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas

INQUISITOR INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYURUPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

Aputham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyuruppu,
Mullaitivu.

Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Anthoni Muththu Solamananthakara
2. Permanent Address: 10th Ward Puthukkudiyuruppu
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 58 Years
5. Sex/Ethnicity: Male, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: Servant
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K.T. Sivarasha Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Paramanathan Uthayathrini Puthukkudiyuruppu
    b. Sabarathnam Souniga Umaril Puthukkudiyuruppu
    c. Udayasankum Nisanthini Vithavamadu
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyuruppu

Report by NESOHRI
Information Collected by SNE
Certificate of Death

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Mullaitivu

1. Name: Sathiya and Santhy
   Date and place of death: 14th August 2006, Vallipunam

2. Father: Nandakumar
   Mother: Rajiyaa

3. Gender: Female
   Age: 16 years

4. Occupation: Student
   Place of residence: Mullaitivu

5. Certificate of Death
   Cause of death: Bomb blast

6. Registration No: 6083
   Dist. No: 06
   Division: Puthukkudi

7. Signature: Anthonimuththu Solamankarasa
   Father: Male, Sri Lankan Tamil
   Sister: Nethal

8. Death caused due to the air raids at Vallipunam
   Puthukkudi
   St. Soosiyappar’s Cemetery

9. Atthukkunathas, Coroner, Puthukkudi
   Registered under section 39(1), 41(1)

10. Seventeenth of September, 2006 (Two Thousand six)

11. Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam

Mullaitivu

Translated by

S. John Baptis
Sworn Translator
(English & Tamil)

S J’s L No Aa 11/92
Kilinochchi
Sr Lanka

17/09/2006

Sgd. P. Sivapakiyam
55. Details of the victim:

- Full name: Santhirasekaram Vijayakumari
- Address: Santhapuram Kilinochchi
- Occupation: Staff
- Working Place: Vallipunam Senchcholai Complex
- DOB: 23.07.1979
- Age (then): 27
- Marital status: Married

Family Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Subramaniyam Santhiraselkaram</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Not with the Family</td>
<td>Age 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Santhiraselkaram Vijayakumari</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>23.07.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Santhiraselkaram Dayalan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.11.2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Santhiraselkaram Menakan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.06.2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account from a relative:
Father:

My daughter Vijeya is a mother of two children. Her husband left her when she was pregnant to her 2nd son. After he left, Vijeya and her two sons were living with me. After she delivered her second son, she started to work as a cook. She was working as a cook in the Senchcholai complex. On 14 August 2006 she was killed when the Kfirs attacked the complex. She was injured in her neck. She died on the spot. Now her two children are living with me. They don’t know that their mother was killed. They ask me, “Thaththa (Grand father) where is our mother?”. What can I say to them, how can I explain her death. How long I can say to them that she went to work and would return home. When is this government going to give a peaceful life to the Tamils?
Affidavit

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named

2) My Daughter named Miss. Santhana Sekaram

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at Jaffna this 11th day of May, 2007

Before me

Justice of peace
Coroner’s Report

A. Satkunathas
INQUISITOR INTO SUDDEN DEATH & PUTHUKKUDIYURPPU
JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE
Atupham Road,
Manthuvil,
Puthukkudiyiruppu,
Mullaitivu.
Date: 30/05/2007

Copy of Coroner’s Report

1. Full name of the Deceased: Santhiramohan Ujikayakumari
2. Permanent Address: 11th Cross Santhapuram Kilinochchi
3. Temporary Address:
4. Age: 27 Years
5. Sex/ Ethnicity: Female, Sri Lankan Tamil
6. Occupation: Servant
7. Date of Death: 2006.08.14
8. Places of Death: Vallipunam, Mullaitivu
9. Name of Grama Sevekar present during the coroner’s inquiry:
   K. Sivarasa Grama Sevekar
10. Names of those giving witness accounts
    a. Kanthesami Sobika Mullivaykkal South
    b. Palasangam Janika Mullivaykkal East
    c. Anthomppillai Ujitha Kallappada South
11. Reason for not conducting an autopsy:
12. Ruling given by the coroner into the sudden death
    Fatally injured and died in the aerial bombing raid in the Vallipunam
    area in Mullaitivu district.

I affirm that this is a true copy
Sign: A. Satkunathas
M/Puthukkudiyiruppu
Vallipunam Senchcholai
Complex Massacre
2006.08.14

Appendix
Details of injured students on 14.08.2006 at Vallipunam

Kandawalai Mahavidyalayam
1. C.Jenany
2. R.Kavithalatha
3. P.Sasikala
4. S.Sarmila
5. B.Akila
6. A.Sukirtha
7. S.Vinopa
8. V.Vijayasiththira
9. N.Sujekka

Paranthan Hindu Mahavidyalayam
10. K.Piramila
11. A.Juliyat Mariya
12. S.Piravena

Murugenanda Mahavidyalayam
13. K.Ajitha

Piramanthanaru Mahavidyalayam
14. K.Supaththira

Tharmapuram Mahavidyalayam
15. K.Kobika
16. T.Thayarubi
17. K.Nisanthini
18. K.Sulogini
19. K.Jaso
20. V.Nanthini
21. R.Thadsajini
22. S.Tharsanthini
23. S.Disanthini

Mullaitivu Mahavidyalayam
24. S.Jansi
25. M.Gowxi
26. V.Thusanthini  
27. K.Yuvamalini  
28. R.Sinthuja  
29. S.Srivathana  
30. R.Yasopa  
31. A.Mehala  
32. A.Vijitha  
33. T.Robojini  

Vidyanantha College  
34. A.Dayani  
35. M.Indravathani  
36. S.Anushiya  
37. P.Sujiththa  
38. V.Rathipala  
39. K.Jeevivthira  
40. T.Rajananthini  
41. S.Sayantha  
42. N.Sinthuja  
43. P.Sumiththira  
44. S.Theepa  
45. K.Parkavi  
46. S.Kasthuri  
47. K.Kalayarasi  
48. M.Sarmila  
49. S.Gajenthi  
50. R.Mayoori  
51. S.Sangeetha  
52. N.Jeeviththi  
53. K.Ajiththa  
54. P.vijiththa  
55. K.Inthuja  
56. S.vithya  
57. P.Methini  
58. S.Pinthusa  
59. N.Neerupa  
60. S.Siyamini  
61. P.Saikalatheyv
Kumulamunai Mahavidhyalayam
62. S.Sayiniya
63. T.Tharsika
64. T.Vithya
65. R.Srivithya
66. N.Nishanthini

Chemmalai Mahavidhyalayam
67. M.Senthusa
68. J.Karthiga
69. G.Niluja
70. K.Kohila
71. R.Thusyanthi

Vatapalai Mahavidhyalayam
72. S.Sinthuja

Puthukkudiyruppu Central college
73. M.Neeruja
74. P.Ulanthini
75. A.Ramja
76. P.Sumithi
77. M.Thayavili
78. M.Komathi

Visuwmadu Mahavidhyalayam
79. S.Nirsiya
80. G.Nakulavathani
81. V.Rajilathevy
82. P.Yugatharsini
83. P.Rekha
84. P.Sinthuja
85. R.Mehala
86. S.Amuthabashini
87. M.Nirusha
88. V.Nitharshini
89. T.Kalaichelvi
90. G.Rupavathani
91. S.Sujeeba
92. V.Yuganadevi
93. J.Kirubajini
94. T.Sutharshini
95. A.Mathiyarasi
96. Y.Virginia
97. S.Chowmiya
98. U.Piriya
99. J.Sutharshini
100. V.Nishanthini

Udaiyarkaddu Mahavidyalayam
101. K.Hema
102. Kavitha
103. Jasithevi
104. Jeyanthini
105. Kalichchelvi
106. Rekhananthini
107. N.Thavaranjini
108. S.Thilagarani
109. V.Vijitha
110. K.Tharsika
111. G.Juli
112. Saranya
113. Saraniya

Bharathy Vidhyalayam
114. V.Vimalaranjini
115. A.Umakeswary
116. P.Thusiyanthi

Oddusuddan Mahavidyalayam
117. V.Tharshana
118. K.Jasotha
119. S.Jalini
120. M.Supeeka
121. V.Maristala
122. S.Nirosa
123. S.rajeepa
124. T.Thakujini
125. P.Jamini
126. T.Rushanthini
Katsilaimadu G.T.M.S
127. S.Mathusha
128. A.Ranjitha
129. P.Sutharsini

Muththayankaddu Valathukatai
130. M.Ushanthini
131. V.Sutharsini
132. R.Tharsini
133. R.Sunitha
134. S.Subajini
Press Release August 22nd Tuesday

Urgent Appeal to Halt Military Activities in and Restore Normalcy to the NorthEast

-NESOHR

The NorthEast Secretariat On Human Rights (NESOHR) is highly perturbed over the increasing militaristic approach of the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) in resolving disputes with its partner in the Cease Fire Agreement (CFA). The parties to the CFA trading accusations against each other as to who fired the first shot is highly debatable but the harm caused to civilian life cannot, however be glossed over.

In this context, our attention is drawn to the ‘confusion’ surrounding the aerial bombardment that killed 51 students and injured 136 in Mullaittivu while undergoing a programmed first aid and leadership training. The necessity for such a course in first aid and leadership for senior students selected from many schools in the Kilinochchi and Mullaittivu districts arose consequent to frequent air raids by SLAF Kfir jets commencing from the first of its kind during cease-fire in Muttur.

When Mullaittivu and Kilinochchi became the hunting ground of these killing machines, the teaching community along with the parents felt the necessity to train students senior enough to take leadership and impart basic knowledge of first aid and precaution during air raids. Killing of school children by aerial
bombardment in Nagarkovil in the Jaffna district during mid nineties is still fresh in the minds of the teachers and parents and therefore a collective effort was undertaken to train these students.

In the background of falsehoods that are on the air implying that the location was a military training ground of the LTTE and those killed were trainee combatants, NESOHR carried out its own investigations with the view to bring out the truth for the benefit of those who are still kept in the dark. NESOHR wishes to vouchsafe that those killed were in fact students undergoing training for first aid during air raids and were not in any way connected to any military training programme.

Results of this investigation are attached as annexures to this document in the following order:
1. Principals Association letter to UNICEF
2. Leadership Training Programme for A/L students 2006 – Syllabus
3. Time Table for the programme
4. Detailed list of students killed
5. Details of students injured

Curfew and closure of entry points:
NESOHR is equally concerned about the curfew in the Jaffna peninsula that has invariably imprisoned a people already on the fringe of frustration and despair due to perpetual subjugation under a hostile military occupation for nearly a decade now. During the communal pogroms of 1958 and 1977 the Tamil people who were the victims of racial hatred did pray that a curfew be declared to safeguard themselves from being killed but the then governments procrastinated and left the innocent Tamils in the hands of hoodlums and a police and army that were mere on-lookers. Those were curfews the governments elected not to
impose, for those who sought for it were innocent Tamil people; in fact, there wasn’t a war between two parties and Tamils as one party were a passive unarmed nation of people facing discrimination and military oppression. Whenever they drew attention through democratic and non-violent means, the strong arm of law crushed the opposition, paving the way for Tamil militancy.

**Right to life – Freedom of movement:**

Exacerbating the out-of-gear situation due to curfew, Jaffna peninsula, districts of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu, Mannar and many parts of Trincomalee and Batticaloa remain cut off commencing 11 August 2006. Aerial bombings, artillery shelling and multi barrel rockets on civilian population in this undeclared war, have cumulatively placed the people in a critical situation wherein the freedom to flee for safety itself has been denied. Scarcity of food essentials, fuel and medicines, denial of access to treatment of the seriously injured in the bombings, all during a cease-fire period are matters that the international community needs to take up with the government. Two infants, a critically ill pregnant mother and a 60 year old man with a hip fracture transported in the Kilinochchi Ambulance vehicle were denied access to avuniya hospital yesterday, 21 August 2006 at the Omanthai military entry point by the SL military. This inhuman denial of access to medical treatment resulted in one child dying on return to Kilinochchi. Under the cover of curfew, the military in the occupied parts of the Jaffna peninsula and elsewhere is engaged in a spree of killing civilians including academics, university students, a former Tamil legislator. Also noteworthy is the fact that scores of civilians were killed by shelling in Allaippiddy in the Jaffna district and those injured were not allowed to seek treatment in the Jaffna hospital by a military blockade. Relatives and humanitarian workers were not allowed to remove the dead bodies for burial in time. The militaristic approach of the government in dealing with democratic human rights issues is amply demonstrated and testified by the appointment of a
retired military commander as the Government Agent (Chief Administrative Officer) of Trincomalee in violation of the basic principles of appointing members from the Civil Administrative Service. A government that is brazenly violating a CFA by engaging in aerial bombings, shellings, rocket attacks, forcibly keeping a civilian population imprisoned within the confines of military gates and imposing an undeclared foodmedicine- economic embargo deservedly earn the reputation of a ‘rogue state’ and therefore the international community in general and universal human right lovers have a solemn obligation to effectively intervene now.

Fr. M. X. Karunaratnam
Chairperson
Training programme for A/L students in leadership -2006 Syllabus

Purpose:
• Guidance on Introspection leading to build self confidence
• Unity and inter-action among students and training to function as groups
• Familiarising leadership qualities
• Importance of time management and progress through timeliness
• Basic first aid lessons and usefulness to the society during times of disasters
• Gender equality and the necessity to work for the welfare of women

Participants: G.C.E.A/L students
Participating schools:

Mullaittivu Zone:
Bharathy Maha Vidyalayam
Visvanadu Maha Vidyalayam
Udaiyarkaddu Maha Vidyalayam
Puthukkudiyiruppu Central College
Iranaippalai Maha Vidyalayam
Mullaittivu Maha Vidyalayam
Vidyananda College, Mulliyawalai
Chemmalai Maha Vidyalayam
Kumulamunai Maha Vidyalayam
Vatrappallai Maha Vidyalayam

Kandavalai Zone:
Paranthan Hindu Maha Vidyalayam
Kandavalai Maha Vidyalayam
Murasumoddai Maha Vidyalayam
Tharmapuram Maha Vidyalayam
Piramanthanaru Maha Vidyalayam

Oddusuddan Zone:
Oddusuddan Maha Vidyalayam
Katsilaimadu G.T.M.S.
Muththaivankaddu Right Bank Maha Vidyalayam
Number of students: 500
Period: 11 August to 20 August 2006
Venue: Sencholai complex, Vallipunam
### Leadership Training for G.C.E A/L Students - 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.08.2006</td>
<td>12.08.2006</td>
<td>13.08.2006</td>
<td>14.08.2006</td>
<td>15.08.2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.00-7.15</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.15-8.00</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Physical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00-8.30</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30-9.30</td>
<td>Role of students in the society</td>
<td>Human values and younger generation</td>
<td>Self-estimation</td>
<td>Self-confidence and personality development</td>
<td>Important of counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30-10.30</td>
<td>Introduction to first aid</td>
<td>Basic first aid training</td>
<td>Control of bleeding</td>
<td>Artificial respiration</td>
<td>Saving injured and fractured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30-11.00</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00-1.00</td>
<td>First aid-continue (Natural disasters, Air attack, Fire accidents, Water disasters)</td>
<td>First aid practical</td>
<td>First aid practical</td>
<td>First aid practical</td>
<td>First aid practical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00-3.00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00-4.00</td>
<td>Women in our society</td>
<td>Period prior to teenage</td>
<td>Teenage</td>
<td>Time of Determining future</td>
<td>Protecting Women from social problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00-4.30</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.30-6.00</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00-7.30</td>
<td>Singing</td>
<td>Debate</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Poetry</td>
<td>Drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.30-8.00</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Program Completion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.08.2006</td>
<td>17.08.2006</td>
<td>18.08.2006</td>
<td>19.08.2006</td>
<td>20.08.2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.00-7.15</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.15-8.00</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00-8.30</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30-9.30</td>
<td>How to link time management in youth</td>
<td>Human Rights and Children Rights</td>
<td>Student and Group life</td>
<td>Unity and hard work will upgrade student life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30-10.30</td>
<td>Prevention and rescue Fire and water accident</td>
<td>Prevention and rescue Electricity and Chemical accident</td>
<td>Protection during aerial bombing</td>
<td>Physical health and nutrition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30-11.00</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00-1.00</td>
<td>First aid practical</td>
<td>First aid practical</td>
<td>First aid practical</td>
<td>First aid practical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00-3.00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00-4.00</td>
<td>Women’s progress in modern world</td>
<td>Universal Women leadership</td>
<td>Man and Women on the basis of Humanity</td>
<td>The new women vision by poet Bharathy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00-4.30</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.30-5.30</td>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>Sports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.30-6.00</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00-7.30</td>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>Singing</td>
<td>Humor</td>
<td>Cultural program rehearsal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.30-8.00</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Inaugural events
- Reception
- Presidential address
- Visitors address
- Chief guest address
- Award of certificate
- Student’s speeches
- Thanks
- Student cultural program
- End of program
UNICEF: "Bombing of innocent girls, shocking result of violence"

[TamilNet, Tuesday, 15 August 2006, 11:12 GMT]
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Tuesday said that the bombing on Monday of a Vallipunam Sencholai compound in Mullaitivu district that reportedly killed dozens of girls and wounded many more is a "shocking result of the rising violence," in Sri Lanka and called on all parties to respect international humanitarian law and ensure children and the places where they live, study and play are protected from harm. "These children are innocent victims of violence," said Ann M. Veneman, UNICEF Executive Director.

Full text of the UNICEF press release follows:

UNICEF: Children are victims of the conflict in Sri Lanka

Colombo, New York, Geneva, 15 August 2006 – The bombing on Monday of a Vallepuram compound in Mullaitivu district that reportedly killed dozens of girls and wounded many more is a shocking result of the rising violence in Sri Lanka, UNICEF said today.

"These children are innocent victims of violence," said Ann M. Veneman, UNICEF Executive Director. "We call on all parties to respect international humanitarian law and ensure children and the places where they live, study and play are protected from harm."

The compound in the northern part of the country was bombed, reportedly killing as many as 40 adolescent girls. Some 100 children were wounded, many critically. Girls from various schools in the nearby district of Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi were staying overnight at the compound, attending a two-day course in first-aid.

UNICEF staff from a nearby office immediately visited the compound to assess the situation and to provide fuel and supplies for the hospital as well as counselling support for the injured students and the bereaved families.

This latest incident comes amidst escalating hostilities in Sri Lanka in recent weeks, where tens of thousands of children were displaced from their homes. Hundreds of children have been injured, lost family members, and live in constant fear of the violence and continuous shelling of their communities.

Day of mourning for teenagers killed in airstrike

[TamilNet, Tuesday, 15 August 2006, 09:50 GMT]
Tamils in the Vanni Tuesday mourned the 61 teenage schoolgirls killed in Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) bombing Monday. Urging the international community to condemn the attack, the Tamileelam Students Association (TSA) said “there are no words strong enough
to condemn the Sri Lankan government’s pre-meditated massacre of innocent school girls in a peaceful learning environment”

Tamileelam Students Association (TSA) called “immediate action against those responsible for this vicious massacre, so justice can prevail.”

“We mark this day, the 15th of August, as a Day of Mourning of the Vallipunam school girls massacre. We ask the people of Tamil Eelam and all Tamils living throughout the world to observe this Day of Mourning wholeheartedly,” the press release further said.

Meanwhile a protest march was held in Kilinochchi condemning the air attack.

A large number of people gathered at Kandaswamy temple in Kilinochchi and marched to the UNCEF office, shouting slogans and carrying placards condemning the Sri Lanka Government for the attack.

Sri Lanka Government’s spokesman, Minister Keheliya Rambukwella, claimed the bombed site was a Tamil Tiger military training camp.

International ceasefire monitors who visited the site said they couldn’t find “any evidence of military installations or weapons.”

The head of the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), Ulf Henriksson, said monitors who visited Chencholai Valaham after the airstrike said they found at least 10 bomb craters and an unexploded bomb.

“It was not a military installation, we can see [that],” Mr. Henriksson told Sri Lanka’s MTV television.
Killed students, participants of leadership workshop - Ilankumaran

[TamilNet, Monday, 14 August 2006, 22:33 GMT]
The Director of TamilEelam Educational Board, V. Ilankumaran, in an interview to
TamilNet Monday said that the schoolgirls killed and injured in Monday's Kfir attack were
participants in a 10-day residential "Leadership, Self-Awareness and First Aid workshop."
More than 400 G.C.E. A/L students from 18 different schools in Kilinochchi, Mullaithivu,
and Oddusuddan Educational Zones, and selected girls from other educational organisations
took part in the annual programme, Mr. Ilankumaran said. According to the timetable of the
course, 7:00 a.m. on Monday, the time the air-strike took place, was the time of morning-
assembly.

The workshop aimed at building self-confidence ended in tragic
destruction when SLAF bombers hit the orphanage-campus, Sencholai.

"This annual program, started on 11th August and scheduled to end on
20th, was initiated by the zonal department of Education, Kilinochchi
and funded and supported by Centre for Women's Rehabilitation and Development
(CWRD)," Ilankumaran further said.

"The workshop aimed at developing student leaders by building self confidence through
understanding self, building inter-personal relationship, knowing leadership qualities,
effective time management, helping self and others by learning first aid, and learning
principles of gender equality," said V.Ilankumaran.

The residential workshop was held with public knowledge, and parents were visiting the
girls regularly, Ilankumaran added.

"Today's terrible pre-mediated attack on the helpless schoolgirls is an attack not only to
destroy educational opportunities for the deprived Tamil students. but also an attack on the
student community at large," he said.

"Successive Sinhala governments have denied the right to equal educational opportunity to
the Tamil community. Our tortuous history bears testimony to the Sinhala approach to Tamil
demand for equality: Sinhala extreme nationalist agenda attacked us whenever and wherever
it had the opportunity," said V.Ilankumaran.
Sri Lankan government orders closure of schools one week ahead

[TamilNet, Monday, 14 August 2006, 18:46 GMT]

Sri Lanka's Education Ministry Monday ordered that all schools in the island should be closed from Tuesday till August 27. The reason given by the ministry for the closure is in connection with the South Asian Games which is to commence on August 18 in Colombo. Schools are to be reopened for the third term on August 28, according to the new directive, Education Ministry sources said.

According to the school academic calendar, all schools should close on August 22 for the second term and recommence on September 04 for the third term. The closure of schools has been advanced one week ahead, education ministry sources said.

Bombed site ‘not military installation’ - SLMM

[TamilNet, Monday, 14 August 2006, 16:15 GMT]
International ceasefire monitors who visited the site of the Sri Lankan airstrike Monday which killed 61 school girls and wounded 129 said they couldn’t find “any evidence of military installations or weapons.” Head of the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), Ulf Henricsson, said monitors who visited Chencholai Valaham after the airstrike said they found at least 10 bomb craters and an unexploded bomb. “It was not a military installation, we can see [that],” Mr. Henricsson told Sri Lanka’s MTV television.

Mr. Henricsson said his staff visited Chencholai Valaham at 11 a.m. Monday. They examined the site and spoke to eyewitnesses who described the raid by four jets.

He said his staff had not finished counting the dead, but said the official count of 61 killed seemed “fairly correct.”

“We couldn’t find any sign of military installations or weapons,” Mr. Henricsson said. “This was not a military installation, we can see.”

But the Sri Lankan government’s official spokesman, Minister Keheliya Rambukwella, insisted the bombed site was a Tamil Tiger training camp.

“We have complete proof,” he said.

“We will show it to the relevant authorities,” Minister Rambukwella said, without elaborating.

He said the accusations that innocent school girls had been killed “was purely a propaganda exercise [by the LTTE] to counter their defeats in the North and East.”

He repeated that the government would show “print proof” to “any person or organization” But he did not elaborate what the proof was.
Meanwhile some media in Colombo began reporting that schools would be closed indefinitely from 4 p.m. Monday onwards. The reports quoted government announcements, but no official statement has been distributed yet.

**ITRO condemns SLAF attack on "Peace Village" with 5 orphanages**

[TamilNet, Monday, 14 August 2006, 13:42 GMT]

Chencholai Valaham is the campus among the orphanages at the Peace Village of Vallipunam, said the International Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation (ITRO London), the representative body of the overseas offices of the Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation in a press statement condemning the Sri Lanka Air Force bombing that killed 61 schoolchildren and wounded more than 129. "The area is well known by all parties: the Government of Sri Lanka, the Government Agent, ICRC, UNICEF and all those who work in the Vanni," the organisation said urging the international community to condemn the bombing.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
14 August 2006

**ITRO condemns Sri Lanka Air Force bombing of Orphanage**

ITRO calls upon the international community to condemn the bombing of Chencholai orphanage and call for an immediate international investigation of this mass murder of children.

Chencholai Valaham an orphanage for girls in Vallipunam was bombed by Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) Kfir jet bombers at 7 am this morning (14/08/06). The latest information indicates that 61 girls have been killed, with the death toll expected to increase, and over 129 injured.
The location of this children’s home is well known by all parties: the Government of Sri Lanka, the Government Agent, ICRC, UNICEF and all those who work in the Vanni. It has been in existence at the current location since 1998.

This area is a “peace village” with 5 orphanages, which are registered with the Government of Sri Lanka as orphanages, within a 1 km radius:

- Chencholai Girls Home
- Bharathy Illam Girls Home (a TRO run home): 160 girls - tsunami and war affected
- Inniya Valvu Illam (a TRO run home for deaf & blind children): 78 children
- Vasanthan Children’s home: 60 girls - tsunami and war affected
- Senthair Ilam (relocated from Mullaitivu after being destroyed by the tsunami): 130 children

Every weekend girls from the surrounding areas come to the orphanage for ‘first aid’ training which includes life and leadership skills training. These children were preparing to go back to their homes when 16 bombs were dropped on them. The surviving children have been severely traumatised by the events of this morning and will require further counselling and support.

TRO calls on the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, International Human Rights agencies (Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch), the Government Agent, and Civil Society investigate this crime against humanity. The climate of impunity that exists in Sri Lanka contributes to the abuse of human rights and extrajudicial killings. The bombing of this orphanage, the execution of the 17 Action Contre la Faim Tamil staff, the abduction of the 7 TRO staff in January, and the continuing denial of humanitarian relief to war displaced in the Trincomalee District are just a few of the recent human rights abuses committed by the government or paramilitaries affiliated with the government.

A building of Sencholai, destroyed in SLAF bombing

Sencholai attack "pre-meditated, deliberate and vicious" - TNA
The parliamentary group of the Tamil National Alliance (TNA) condemned Sri Lankan government’s attack on Sencholai childrens' home as "not merely atrocious and inhuman - it clearly has a genocidal intent...The heavy aerial bombardment on the premises clearly indicates that the attack was premeditated, deliberate and vicious," and appealed to the International Community "to take the earliest possible action to stop the Sri Lankan State from proceeding with its genocidal program," in an urgent press release issued in Colombo Monday.

Full text of the press release follows:

URGENT PRESS RELEASE

According to reports received thus far 61 children – all girls – students in GCE (O/L) and GCE (A/L) classes in different schools in Mullaitheevu have been killed as a result of heavy aerial bombardment by Kfir jet bombers of the Sri Lankan Air Force, around 7am this morning on the premises of the “Sencholai” at Vallipunam, on the Paranthan – Mullaitheevu Road, at Mullaitheevu. Over 150 other children, all girls, also students in GCE O/L and GCE (A/L) classes in different schools in Mullaitheevu have been seriously injured in the course of the same aerial bombardment at the same place. It is feared that the number of deaths would increase.

“Sencholai” is an institution housing a girl’s home caring for children rendered orphans by war. The children were attending a seminar on First-Aid.

These were all unarmed and innocent children engaged in an educational program related to humanitarian aid.

The heavy aerial bombardment on the premises clearly indicates that the attack was premeditated deliberate and vicious. The heavy repeated aerial bombardment of the same premises clearly indicates the bombing was definitely not accidental. The ferocity of the attack clearly indicates that its objective was to cause the maximum possible casualties. The objective was to kill the maximum number of Tamil children. It is significant that thus far there are no reports of adult casualties.
This attack is not merely atrocious and inhuman - it clearly has a genocidal intent. It is yet another instance of brazen State Terrorism.

In yet another incident, displaced Tamil civilians who had taken refuge at the Philip Neriyar Church at Allaipiddy came under heavy artillery fire around midnight on Saturday the 12th of August 2006. Over 25 Tamil civilians were killed by this attack and over 50 other Tamil civilians grievously injured.

In both these instances, the Government Military Forces were definitely aware that the victims would be the Tamil civilian population. The attacks were nevertheless carried out with callous disregard to the sanctity and security of Tamil civilian life.

The government’s indiscriminate aerial bombardment and artillery shelling has in the recent past caused heavy civilian casualties in several parts of the Tamil speaking Northeastern region.

We appeal on behalf of the Tamil speaking civilian population to the International Community particularly to India, to take the earliest possible action to stop the Sri Lankan State from proceeding with its genocidal program.

We strongly condemn the massacre of innocent children at “Senchcholai” Mullaitheevu and innocent civilians at Philip Neriyar Church at Allaipiddy.
Bombed compound, a well-known humanitarian zone - GS

[TamilNet, Monday, 14 August 2006, 10:43 GMT]
The Grama Sevaka (a civil servant) of Vallipunam, Mr. Sivarajah, told reporters Monday that the area around the "Sencholai" home where 61 children were killed and 129 wounded by Sri Lankan bombers Monday morning was a well identified civilian zone with other residential homes, including those for the disabled, sources in Mullaitivu said.

"The Sencholai building has been for the past 8 years used to house girls who had lost one or more parents. Several other institutions providing humanitarian services are located close to Sencholai.

"Iniya Valvu Illam," a house for the severely disabled, "Gandhi Illam," a children's home for boys, "Vasantham," another children's home are located within 1 km from the Sencholai building that witnessed the carnage today," Mr Sivarajah said.

"Administrators of the Iniya Valvu Illam have informed me that the disabled children in their home are severely traumatized, and their staff has been consoling and counselling the children," Mr Sivarajah added.

The TNA, a coalition of Sri Lanka’s four largest Tamil political parties, condemned the airstrike in which four Kfir jets dropped a total of 16 bombs, and appealed to the international community to restrain Sri Lanka’s armed forces.

“This attack is not merely atrocious and inhuman - it clearly has a genocidal intent. It is yet another instance of brazen state terrorism,” the TNA said.
61 schoolgirls killed, 129 wounded in airstrike

[TamilNet, Monday, 14 August 2006, 04:15 GMT]
At least 61 schoolgirls were killed and 129 were wounded when Sri Lankan Kfir jets bombed a children's home compound in Mullaithivu district Monday morning where schoolgirls were attending a residential course on first aid, LTTE officials at the Peace Secretariat in Kilinochchi said. Ambulances were rushing the wounded, many of whom are bleeding badly, to hospitals, sources said. Officials of the LTTE, briefing reporters in Kilinochchi, described the attack as “a horrible act of terror” by the Sri Lankan armed forces. UN’s child agency, UNICEF, and international truce monitors have visited the scene of the carnage.
Four Kfir jet bombers of the Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) dropped 16 bombs on the premises of the Sencholai children’s home in Vallipunam on Paranthan-Mullaithivu road, killing at least 61 schoolgirls who were attending

33 bodies have been taken to Puthukudiyiruppu hospital. Other bodies, in severely damaged state, were being identified.

More than 400 schoolgirls were staying in Chencholai. Kfir bombers were flown to the target without circling over the attack site, civilian sources said.

52 wounded girls were rushed to Mullaithivu hospital. 13 were admitted at Puthukudiyiruppu hospital. At least 64 wounded were taken to Kilinochchi hospital.

Girls from various schools in the Mullaitivu district were staying overnight at the compound, attending a course in first-aid, LTTE officials in Kilinochchi said.

The officials at the LTTE Peace Secretariat denounced the Sri Lankan airstrike as “a horrible act of terror.”

They condemned the “deliberate, cold-blooded and inhumane” targeting of the schoolgirls compound by the daylight air raid.

The LTTE Peace Secretariat urged representatives of international agencies in Kilinochchi, including UNICEF, to visit the site of the bombing.
They also urged the international Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission (SLMM), overseeing the 2002 Ceasefire Agreement (CFA) to attend the site.

In September 1999, SLAF jets killed 21 people in a similar daylight raid.

Commenting at the time, in 1999, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said: “We can confirm that 21 civilians were killed consequent to the air strike at Manthuvil junction …The ICRC deplores the fact that the air strikes were carried out in a civilian area.”

The ICRC is yet to comment on the Sencholai bombing.

SL Military had 'precise coordinates' of bombed peace zone

[TamilNet, Tuesday, 15 August 2006, 11:32 GMT]
The site bombed by Sri Lankan jets on Monday had been designated a humanitarian zone and the LTTE had passed its coordinates on to the military via the UN children’s agency, UNICEF, and the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), NGO sources said Tuesday.

The Sri Lankan military had been given precise coordinates of where ‘Peace village’ comprising the Senchcholai home hit by Monday’s airstrike and other humanitarian centres is located.

The GPS (Global Positioning Satellite) details were passed to the Sri Lankan military during the last period of conflict, before the 2002 ceasefire, as part of efforts to ensure protection of humanitarian spaces during conflict, NGO sources told TamilNet.

On Monday four Kfir jet bombers dropped 16 bombs directly on the children’s home, destroying several buildings and killing scores of teenagers and wounding 150 others.

The Sri Lankan government says it targeted an LTTE training camp, killing “50-60 terrorists” and Tuesday showed journalists what if claimed was footage.

But UNICEF chief in Colombo JoAnna VanGerpen told AFP Tuesday: "As of this time, we don't have any evidence that they are LTTE cadres."

"These were children from surrounding schools in the area who were brought there for a two-day training workshop on first aid, by whom we don't know yet,” Ms. VanGerpen told AFP.

Sri Lankan officials had briefed some journalists claiming the Senchcholai home had a firing range and fortifications.

But the international monitors overseeing the 2002 truce disagreed.

“We couldn’t find any sign of military installations or weapons,” Head of the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), Ulf Henricsson said. “This was not a military installation, we can see [that from our visit]”

But the Sri Lankan government’s official spokesman, Minister Keheliya Rambukwella, insisted the bombed site was a Tamil Tiger training camp.

He said the accusations that innocent schoolgirls had been killed "was purely a propaganda exercise [by the LTTE] to counter their defeats in the North and East."

Canada expresses concern over Escalation of Hostilities in Sri Lanka

[TamilNet, Wednesday, 16 August 2006, 05:01 GMT]
Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, Peter MacKay, in a statement on Tuesday expressed concern regarding the escalation of hostilities in Sri Lanka. Canadian Tamils held a rally in front of his ministry in
the capital Ottawa, demanding immediate action by Canada, on Monday, after Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) bombed the Sencholai children home in Mullaitivu where tens of teenage school girls were killed and more than a hundred wounded.

“Canada is concerned by the escalation of hostilities in Sri Lanka between government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). We call for an immediate cessation of hostilities and a return to negotiations,” he said in his statement.

“Canada believes that there can be no military solution to this lengthy conflict. Peace can only be achieved when all parties desist from violence and intimidation and seek a resolution to the conflict through negotiation. Canada continues to actively support the efforts of the co-chairs of the Tokyo Donor Conference in support of the Sri Lankan peace process, as well as the indispensable work of the Norwegian facilitator,” he further said in his statement.

Canadian Tamils declared a day of mourning on Tuesday, staging vigils in Ottawa and in four places in Toronto.
Vavuniya, Trinco observe hartal, mourning day for massacred children

[TamilNet, Wednesday, 16 August 2006, 08:20 GMT]
General shut down and the day of mourning day was observed in the districts of Vavuniya and Trincomalee Wednesday condemning the massacre of about sixty one children in Puthukudiruppu Sencholai children home in Mullaitivu district by Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF), killing of seventeen workers of French NGO in Muthur by the Sri Lanka Army (SLA) and indiscriminate killing of Tamil civilians in the North East by the State armed forces, sources said.

Vavuniya district

Tamils of Vavuniya district observed day of mourning and hartal in response to the call made by Tamil National Brigade and in Trincomalee Tamils to the appeal by Tamil Resurgence Community, sources said.
In Vavuniya and Trincomalee business establishments of all three communities were closed. Central government and provincial council offices did not function. Branches of State and private sector banks did not operate. Post offices were closed. Law courts in the two districts did not function as lawyers and litigants did not turn up. Public markets did not function as vendors did not turn up. Bus services run by state and private sector to and from Trincomalee and Vavuniya to other parts of the country came to a halt as bus stands were seen deserted without commuters, sources said.

In Vavuniya people in villages hoisted black flags. More Sri Lankan troops were deployed in Vavuniya to enforce law and order.

In Trincomalee roads were seen deserted without civilian and traffic movement.

Batticaloa protest march condemns Sencholai air raid

[TamilNet, Wednesday, 16 August 2006, 21:47 GMT]

In protest marches across Batticaloa district organized by the Federation of the Batticaloa District Civilian Organizations, in LTTE controlled Kokkaddicholai area, hundreds of school children and district residents took part, condemning the Chencholai attack in which 61 school girls were killed in Sri Lankan Air Force (SLAF) Kfir bombing, Tuesday, sources in Batticaloa said.
Marches starting from Capt. Anparasan Memorial Statue in Thandiyadi, and another starting from Col. Kiddu Memorial Statue in Paddippalai, joined in Paddippalai Divisional secretariat where memoranda were handed over to Mrs. Vasuhi Arulrajah, the Divisional Secretary, for transmission to Kofi Annan, The Secretary to UN, and Sri Lanka's President Mahinda Rajapakse.

The marchers carried placards and shouted slogans including: "Do not force the carrying pens to carry weapons," "Students' power is great," and others.

P.Ariyaneththiran, Tamil National Alliance Member of Parliament for Batticaloa District, gave an address of condolence speech.

Dr. Pannerselvam, the President of the Federation presided.

Diaspora Tamils condemn Sencholai Attack

[TamilNet, Thursday, 17 August 2006, 06:17 GMT]
Diaspora Tamils around the world held protest marches and vigils to condemn the aerial attack of Sri Lankan Air Force (SLAF) that reportedly killed 61 schoolgirls in Mullaithivu in Vanni, Tuesday. Participants urged the international community to intervene to stop the atrocities of Sri Lanka armed forces and paramilitaries against Tamils in the Northeast, organizers said.
Norwegian State Secretary Raymond Johansen and Special Envoy Jon Hanssen-Bauer receiving an appeal from Tamil Youth's Organisation in Oslo Wednesday.

In Norway, Tamil Youth Organization (TYO) organized a meeting in front of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 11.00 a.m. and handed over a memorandum to Raymond Johansen the Deputy Foreign Minister and Jon Hanssen-Bauer, the special Peace Envoy to Sri Lanka.

Swiss Tamil Forum, a confederation of 26 Tamil organizations, held a procession in Geneva and handed over a memorandum to Philip, D.O.Brien, the Regional Director, UNICEF, Wednesday.

More than 3000 people, including many schoolchildren took part in the 1.5 km procession, which started at the Geneva Main Railway Station 3.00 p.m. and ended at the UNICEF Head Office. 61 schoolgirls wearing white blouses signifying their dead counterparts, tied their mouths with black bands led the procession holding candles.

Well known Human Rights Activists, Rev. Fr. Immanuel and C.V.Kirubaharan from International Tamil Human Rights Organization handed over the memorandum and explained the current situation in Sri Lanka.

Philip D.O.Brien and Wivima Belmonte, Chief Communication Section received the memorandum, expressed their concerns and promised to get an immediate reply from the secretary General of UN, the organizers said.

In Belgium, a protest meeting was arranged in front of the EU parliament, 1.05 p.m. Wednesday.

Protests were organized in Germany on Wednesday and in England, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, France and Italy on Tuesday.
Belgium

Palermo, Italy

Finland

**Hartal in Mannar, demonstration in Musali condemning students’ massacre**

[TamilNet, Thursday, 17 August 2006, 15:06 GMT]

General shut down and demonstration was held in Mannar district Thursday condemning the killing of students in Puthukudiruppu Sencholai children home and Tamil civilians elsewhere in the North East by aerial bombardment carried out by Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) and artillery fire by the Sri Lanka Army (SLA), sources said.

Large number of Tamil people from villages, Arippu, Silavathurai, Salarianpuram, Kondachchi, Kokupadaiyian, and Mullikulam participated in the demonstration which commenced from Silavathurai Church around 9.30 a.m. concluded at the office of the Musali Divisional Secretariat via Mullikulam-Silavathurai road at about 11.30 a.m. A public
meeting was held thereafter and a memorandum addressed to President Mahinda Rajapakse was handed over to Musali DS officials, sources said.

Demonstration was organized by civil organizations in the LTTE controlled Musali division, sources said.

Normalcy was disrupted in Mannar town and its suburbs as shops were closed. Government departments did not function. Branches of state and private sector banks did not operate. Transport services were disrupted, sources said.

2ND LEAD

**Sencholai air-strike killed 55, details released**

[TamilNet, Friday, 18 August 2006, 09:25 GMT]
Director of Education for Kilinochchi district, T Kurukularaja, and Director of Education for Mullaitivu district, P Ariyaradnam, have informed their respective Government Agents the details of the 55 victims killed in the Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) bombing on Sencholai campus in Vallipunam Monday.

On Thursday, Mullaithivu Principals Association and Kandavalai Principals Association, the organisers of the ten-day program, condemned the aerial bombardment that killed 55 schoolchildren and staffers.

"The residential course progressed to its fourth day, when on 14 August at 7:00 a.m the students were getting ready for the day's program when four Sri Lankan government Kfir jets started showering the area with bombs," the organisers said in a joint press release.

The final tally of those killed in the Vallipunam school camp aerial bombing (55 killed of which 51 are students and four are staff)

Names of students killed and the school they were attending from Mullaitivu district compiled by the Director of Education for Mullaitivu district, P Ariyaradnam, and sent to the Government Agent for Mullaitivu:

1. School: Puthukkudiyiruppu Mahavidyalayam
   1. Thambirasa Lakiya DOB: 26-03-89, Mullivaikal west
   2. Mahalingam Vensidiyoola DOB: 07-10-89, Mullivaikal west
2. School: Visuvamadu Mahavidyalayam
   1. Nagalingam Theepa DOB: 29-03-87, Puthadi, Visuvamadu
   2. Thambirasa Theepa DOB: 07-02-87, Valluvarpuram, Redbarna
   3. Thirunavukkarasu Niranjini DOB: 29-11-88, Puthadi, Visuvamadu
   4. Raveenthirarasa Ramya DOB: 14-11-88, Thoddiyadi, V. madu
   5. Kanapathipillai Nanthini DOB: 05-10-88, Koddiyadi, Visuvamadu
   6. Vijayabavan Sinthuja DOB: 24-05-88, Koddiyadi, Visuvamadu
   8. Tharmakulasingam Kemala DOB: 09-09-87, Kannakinagar,
3. School: Udayarkaddu Mahavidyalayam
1. Muthaih Indra DOB: 08-08-88, Suthanthirapuram centre
2. Murugaiah Arulselvi DOB: 14-07-88, Suthanthirapuram centre
4. Santhanam Sathyakala DOB: 20-08-86, Vallipunam
5. Kanagalingam Nirupa DOB: 11-02-89, Visuvamadu
6. Kanagalingam Nirusa DOB: 11-02-89, Vallipunam
8. Nagalingam Kokila DOB: 12-02-87, Vallipunam
9. Sivamayajeyam Kokila DOB: Kuravil
10. Shanmugarasa Paventhini DOB:

School: Mullaitivu Mahavidyalayam
1. Vivekanantham Thivyaa DOB: 30-05-88, Vannankulam
2. Thambirasa Suganthini DOB: 18-02-88, Alampil,
3. S Vathsalamary DOB: 20-11-86, Manatkudiyirippu
4. Thanabalasingam Bakeerathy DOB: 03-02-87, Mullivaikal west
5. Thanikasalam Thanusa DOB: 02-12-87, Kallappadu
6. Pathmanathan Kalaipriya DOB: 23-09-88, Kovilkudiyirippu
7. Markupillai Kelansuthayini DOB: 14-07-88, Vannankulam
8. Rasamohan Hamsana DOB: 29-05-87, Alampil

5. School: Kumulamunai Mahavidyalayam
1. Vivekanantham Thadchayini DOB: 31-01-88, W 10, PTK
2. Santhakumar Sukirtha DOB: 08-08-87, Ward 7, Kumulamunai
3. Uthayakumaran Kousika DOB: 22-08-87, Kumulamunai
4. Nallapillai Ninthija DOB: 03-03-88, Ward 6, Kumulamunai
5. Veerasingam Rajitha DOB: 28-02-88, Ward 5, Kumulamunai

6. School: Vidhyananda College, Mulliyavalai
1. Thamilvasan Nivethika DOB: 02-12-88, Ward 2, Mulliyavalai
2. Thamarasu Anoja DOB: 12-09-89, Kumulamunai
3. Puvanasekaram Puvaneswari DOB: 06-06-89, W 4, Mulliyavalai
4. Kiritharan Thayani DOB: 28-12-89, Thannerutru, Mulliyavalai

7. School: Chemmalai Mahavidyalayam
1. Mahalingam Vasantharani DOB: 23-03-88, Alampil, Chemmalai
2. Thurasingedhithisani DOB: 06-12-88, Alampil, Chemmalai
3. Vairavamoorthy Kirithika DOB: 12-07-87, Alampil, Chemmalai
4. Chandramohan Nivethika DOB: 04-01-89, Alampil, Chemmalai

8. School: Oddusuddan Mahavidyalayam
1. Sellam Nirojini DOB: Koolamurippu, Oddusuddan

Names of students killed and the school they were attending from Kilinochchi district compiled by the Director of Education for Kilinochchi district, T Kurukularaja, and sent to the Government Agent for Kilinochchi.

9. School: Muruhananda Mahavidyalayam
1. Tharmarasa Brinthha DOB: 06-01-89, 189/1 Visuvamadu
2. Thevarasa Sharmini DOB: 09-03-89, 90, Periyakulam, Kandavalai

10. School: Tharmapuram Mahavidyalayam
1. Varatharaja Mangaleswari DOB: 24-07-89, 577, 13 U, T.puram
2. Rasenthiraselvam Mahivathani DOB: 04-12-88, Tharmapuram
3. Nilayinar Nivakini DOB: 04-04-89, Kaddakkadu, Tharmapuram

NESOHR - 36
389 of 861.
Cowardly act, says Vallipunam survivor

[TamilNet, Wednesday, 23 August 2006, 07:54 GMT]
Paranthan Hindu Mahavidyalam student, Mary Arulappan Juliet, 18, a survivor of the August 14 Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) Kfir jet attack which killed 51 girls and four staff at Sencholai children's home campus in Vallipunam in Mullaithivu district, in an interview to TamilNet Tuesday, said the attack was a "cowardly act," and appealed to the International Community to unreservedly condemn the Sri Lanka Government for the attack on school girls.

Speaking at the TamilNet interview, Juliet said they were on a residential course, learning the necessary skills to administer First aid to people in an emergency especially to the sick and injured IDPs, and acquiring the skills necessary to provide emergency care to suffering persons before being transported for emergency medical treatment at hospitals.

"We were into the second day of our workshop on First aid and Disaster management skills. More than 400 school girls were in attendance at the 10-day workshop," Juliet said.

"It was 7 a.m., we were by the compound well, when we saw the Kfir jets far-away and thought that they heading to the battle theater elsewhere. Within a seconds we saw them heading directly to our centre and suddenly started bombing our premises.

"As the bombs fell, the girls ran in all directions, and took cover by lying on the ground face down, hoping that the bombers will go away after attacking once. But the Kfir jets returned firing additional munitions directed to our facility," Juliet added.

"There was chaos within the Sencholai premises with each round of bombing, as more students were getting wounded severely and getting killed. In between air strikes, the girls changed their cover locations by running to other positions to take better cover," said Juliet.
During lull periods in bombing, girls would run out to the aid of the wounded girls and to carry them to safer locations. Rescue efforts got interrupted several times by the sudden return of Kfir jets.

"It was on one such rescue attempt that I got injured in my hand, although slightly, when a stray shrapnel hit my hand," said Juliet.

"In the aerial strikes, many died on the spot, and many were wounded, most had multiple injuries, some lost their limbs, some had severe burns. All the girls were pleading for help, pleading to be taken to a hospital," Juliet said.

Juliet blamed the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) for the attack and said that it was a "cowardly act."

"I still have memories of the jets and the desperate calls of the girls for help. Earlier, I feared at nothing, but after witnessing this horrific massacre, even slight noises frighten me," Juliet said.

When asked what message she would like to give to the international community, the 18 year-old, Ms Mary Arulappan Juliet, replied: "I would urge the international community to unreservedly condemn the Colombo government for the aerial attack, and to exert pressure on the GoSL to adhere to basic humanitarian principles."

One more Vallipunam student succumbs to injuries

[TamilNet, Friday, 29 September 2006, 02:25 GMT]
One of the three students from Vallipunam, Mullaitivu, who were injured in the Kfir attack at the Sencholai building on 14 August, and taken to Kandy Hospital for further treatment, succumbed to her injuries Thursday night after she was brought back to the Vavuniya Hospital, hospital sources in Vavuniya said.

Thayalini and another injured student were brought back to Vavuniya Hospital on Wednesday, according to hospital sources.

One student still remains in Kandy Hospital.

Fifty one students and four staff members died in the attack on a residential educational camp of NorthEast high school students.

Body of Vallipunam school girl to be buried in Vavuniya

[TamilNet, Thursday, 05 October 2006, 20:07 GMT]
Vavuniya District Judge, M. Ilancheliyan Thursday gave directions to bury the body of the schoolgirl, Dayalini who was injured in the Sri Lankan Air Force Kfir attack on Chencholai on August 14, and later succumbed to injuries.
The body is to be buried on Sunday at Poonthottam Hindu Cemetery, in Vavuniya. Even though the autopsy was done at Vavuniya hospital, the body was taken to Anuradhapura hospital and kept there for unexplained reasons. Dayalini was arrested and detained by Kandy Police while getting treatment at the Kandy hospital, and later transferred to Avuniya hospital where she died.
Padahuthurai aerial bombing

15 Civilians killed, 38 civilians injured

NESOHR
Karadipokku Junction
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka
Padahuthurai aerial bombing

15 Civilians killed, 38 civilians injured

NESCOHR
Karadipokku Junction
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka
Padahuthurai aerial bombing

Report by
North East Secretariat on Human Rights (NESOHR)
Karadipokku Junction
Kilinochchi, Sri Lanka
nesohr2006@hotmail.com
www.nesohr.org
0094 21 228 5986

Information Collected by
Statistical Centre for North East (SNE)
A 9 Road, Kilinochchi, Sri Lanka
snepvtltd@gmail.com
0094212283952

First Edition in English - 2007

Copy Right

Permission is granted to reproduce parts of this publication, for non-commercial purposes, without modification and with due acknowledgement to NESOHR.
This book is dedicated to the
15 civilians who lost their life in
the Padahuthurai aerial bombing
Introduction

Fifteen civilians were killed by the Sri Lankan Air Force aerial bombing on 2 January 2007 of the Padahuthurai village in the Mannary district. A further 37 civilians were seriously injured many were maimed for life.

We visited the affected area and took affidavits from members of the families of those affected.

We have not included the death certificates because these are yet to be finalized.

Statements were also obtained from community and religious leaders who were eyewitness to the attack and who visited the area immediately after the attack.

Thank you

NESOR Team
Contents

1. Introduction
2. Statements made by community leaders
3. Details of those killed
4. Name list of those injured.
5. Photos
Padahuthurai bombing

On 2nd January 2007

Padahuthurai is a fishing village located in Mannar district, 20 Kilometers northeast of the Mannar town. The Padahuthurai fishing community is made up of about 35 tight knit extended families. It is a Christian community with a small church and a priest that served them. Most are refugees displaced from Jaffna in 1995 who decided to make this location their home. A further number of families from Jaffna joined them in 2006 as the death squads began killing people who supported the LTTE in Jaffna.

The Padahuthurai location was ideal for small scale fishing which most of the men in the community did in small manual boats. The Sri Lankan military positions across the sea in Mannar were always a threat to the community. However, the community was out of reach of the military’s artillery range providing them a sense of safety. The community did fear aerial raids and were ready to run for safer places for the slightest warning.

On 1st January 2007, the New Year was celebrated by the community as most Christians in the island do. 2nd January was a relaxed day. For two hours, the people in the village heard the drone of the usual spy plane which concerned them but that was common. There was no noise of a bomber which would have send them scurrying for safety. At 9.35 with no pre-warning of the noise bombs began falling on the village.

Fifteen members of this tight knit village including 07 children were killed and 37 injured including 14 children. The all of the casualties were of civilians and property damages were that of the civilians. This has been confirmed by all those who visited the scene. Many international agencies including the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission and the ICRC also visited the location immediately after.
2 January 2007

Head of Operations,
for Central and South Asia,
ICRC,
19 Avenue de la Paix,
1202 Geneva,
Switzerland.

Dear Sir,

Critical situation of medical supplies to District Hospital- Killinochchi.

During our visit to the District Hospital at Killinochchi in connection with the admission of seriously injured victims at the Sri Lankan Air-raid at Mullaitivu on 02.01.2007, we learnt that no drugs and basic essentials like bandage, gauze, linen etc. are available. The medical officers made us understand the third quarter’s supply for 2006 has not still been received. The Provincial Health Director, oncommunicating with this issue, reports that the supply has been already dispatched in the stone at Vavuniya but, awaiting approval by the Ministry of Defense.

This is a totally unacceptable position. Vasa - a viable supply of medicines to civilians ambulances, Examination Forms and International Norms relating to health care of civilians rule out any military considerations in civilian matter. In the theatre of war, Northwest of Sri Lanka, where civilians are killed and injured in random and indiscriminate aerial, bombing and shelling, essential drugs necessary for surgery and treatment must be readily available, cutting off any type of administrative bottle neck. It is ironic, though, that the bottle neck here is the administative mindset and not the usual administrative inefficiency.

North East Secretariat on Human Rights (NESOH) seeks your timely intervention in this matter and requests that instructions be issued to your delegations here to act with our delay and provide an immediate, buffer stock, pressurizing the authorities for understanding.

Thanking you,
Yours sincerely,

Rev: Fr. M.K. Karunaratnam
Chairperson,
NESOH.
Mannar Bishop comments on the attack

An aerial bombardment took place on 2 January 2007 around 9.30am in the morning, in Iluppakkadavai in Mannar district, an area settled by refugees. A small settlement of 35 families displaced from Navanthurai in Jaffna in lived in a part of Iluppakkadavai. The aerial attack was carried out by three Kfir bombers with the help of a spy place. I inspected 12 locations where a bomb had fallen.

There were unexploded bombs. The area that was attacked was with 100metres from the sea. The 35 catholic families who lived in this small settlement were extremely poor. They lived in very small huts. There was also a catholic church in this location. It is very clearly visible. This village and the people who lived in this village are well known, to the priest of this church, P Arulnathan, to many of the other priests of the area, and to many catholic religious volunteers in the area. I went and inspected this place on 2 January at 12.45noon. From speaking to the church priest, Arulnathan, other religious volunteers and from my own observation, I can say that neither in this area nor in its surroundings there are any military bunkers or LTTE camps. This is clearly a small settlement of poor catholic families.

The church priest on the attack

About 35 families displaced from Navanthurai were living in this Padahuthurai village. They were all fishermen who depended on the adjacent sea for their livelihood. They were all Catholics.

On 2 January 2007 at 9.30am, Kfir bombers attacked this village. Fifteen villagers were killed. A further 37 villagers were injured. There are no LTTE targets in this area. Indeed there are not even LTTE movements in this area. This area is inhabited by civilians. These people were very poor. Today, no one lives in this area. All the villagers have moved to Nachchikuda, another village where many of their relatives live.
Village head who witnessed the attack

We are innocent civilians. We lived within a very small land area as families in small huts. Though poor we were very happy. We are all related to each other. On 2 January 2007 at 9.30am three Kfir bombers attacked our village.

We were terrified for the sound of bomb explosions and to see our homes burning. Once the Kfirs left, we heard cries from all around. My wife and son who were near me were lying in a pool of blood. In a short while people from the neighbouring villages and our priest came and sent the injured to the hospital.

Fifteen of our relatives were killed and another 37 were injured. Our homes and possessions were all destroyed. Now, without any home, we are living with relatives and in camps. We still do not know why this attack targeted us.

The list of civilians severely injured in the SLAF air attack on padahuththurai hamlet in 02-01-2007

1. Sahayaraj Kristeen -16
2. Sahayaraj Adaikkalaraani -41
3. Sakayarajn loothhumery -28
4. Sakayarajn Reksshala -07
5. Vinayakamoorthi Mayooran -07
6. Vinayakamoorthi dhayalini -04
7. Vijayakumar Priyanthan -07
8. Anthonippillai Jagan -25
10. Jagan Antony -07
11. Jagan Sachehin -02
12. Uthayakumar Vithuran -07
13. Uthayakumar Vithurika -04
14. Perumal Uthayakumar -32
15. Konsarvae Sahayarani -33
16. Konsarvae Mery Mettilda -07
17. Konsarvae Jesusjan -04
18. Kristeepan Antonita -22
19. Akasteen Anthoonippillai -50
20. Santhiyapillai Velajini -17
21. Antony Kulas Menaha -32
22. Antnoy Kulas Antony Ynittan -15
23. Antony Kulas Antony Ynistala -12
25. Simanand Indhumadhi -28
26. Thurairaja Saratha -52
27. Santhirakumar Sivasakthi -28
28. Uthayakumar Jeyanthi -
29. Uthayakumar Bavikkumar -
30. Uthayakumar Banushan -
31. Thavachchalvan Thanushan -
32. Thavachchalvan Vijakulamery -32
33. Joseph Vaksala -26
34. Mariyampillai Joseph -32
35. Anthoonippillai Arookkiyanathan-67
36. Aabiraham Velayuthri -20
37. Tharmarajah THavappriya -21
Details of those killed in the Padahuthurai aerial bombing on 02.01.2007
Padahuthurai aerial bombing on 02.01.2007

Details of the victim 01

Name :- Sahayarajah Madhushan
Age :- 02
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 19/08/2005
Occupation :- child
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- child

Famil details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Anthonippillai Sahayarajah</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>14/04/1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>S.Loothumery</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>06/11/1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>S.Jekshan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>10/03/2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by mother (S Luthumary)

On that fatal day morning my husband had already returned home after fishing. I was serving him breakfast. Our children were playing nearby. Suddenly Kfirs came and began dropping bombs. My two year old baby Mathuson died in front of my eyes.
Report by NESCHR
Information Collected by SN E

Affidavit of Sahayarajah Madhushan

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant, above named
02) My
Age: P.R. Occupation: Srilankan
03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at, Kalmunai... this... day of January... 200... .

Before me

Judicial of Peace

13

405 of 861.
Details of the victim - 02

Name :- Anthonippillai Vinayagamoorthi
Age :- 35
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 26/09/1972
Occupation :- fisheman
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- Married

Details of the victim - 03

Name :- Vinayagamoorthi Rejeens
Age :- 35
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 03/10/1972
Occupation :- Housewife
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- Married

Details of the victim - 04

Name :- Vinayagamoorthi Dayalan
Age :- 02
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 02/07/2005
Occupation :- Child
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- child
Padahuthurai aerial bombing on 02.01.2007

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>A.Vinayagamorthi</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>26/09/1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>V.Rejeena</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>03/10/1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>V.Merylunsa</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>02/10/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>V.Mayooran</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>04/03/2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>V.Dayalini</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>04/03/2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>V.Dayalan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>02/07/2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by brother-in-law (Agustine Shayarasa)

On that fatal day morning after the Kfirs have dropped the bombs and returned we started to look for our relatives. We found my sister Regina, my brother-in-law Vinayagamoorthy and their two year old son Dayalan dead.
Paduthurai aerial bombing on 02.01.2007

Affidavit of Anthonippillai Vinayagamoorthi

I, Anthonippillai Vinayagamoorthi, brother-in-law of Farukka, resident of Mannar, District, Normal west, Paduthurai, 29.01.2007, being a Hindu, do hereby solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named.
02) My brother-in-law, named Anthonippillai Vinayagamoorthi.


Tamil war killed in the aerial bombing on 29.01.2007, Paduthurai, while the victim war at home.

03) That to the best of my knowledge, this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at... day of January 2007.

Before me...

Justice of Peace.
Affidavit of Vinayagamoorthi Rejeens

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named

2) My sister, named Vinayagamoorthi Rejeens

Age: 35, Occupation: house wife

Tamil was killed in the aerial bombing on Paduthurai, Sirikan village on 2nd of January 2007, while the victim was at home

Signed and affirmed to at Elumangalam, this 30th day of January 2007

Justice of peace

Before me
Padahuthurai aerial bombing on 02.01.2007

Affidavit of Vinayagamoorthi Dayalan

I, Vinayagamoorthi, the affiant, declare to the best of my knowledge that on 02.01.2007, at 10:00 AM, a bomb was dropped on my house, which is located in Padahuthurai village, Mylapuram, Trichy district, Tamil Nadu. My house, which is situated in the village of Padahuthurai, was hit by an aerial bomb on 02.01.2007, killing 3 people and injuring 5 others. The bomb was dropped on the village, killing 3 people and injuring 5 others. The bomb was dropped on the village, killing 3 people and injuring 5 others.

Signed and affirmed to at Palaunagundam this 02 day of January 2007.

Before me

Justice of Peace

Report by NESOH R
Information Collected by SNE

410 of 861.
Details of the victim - 05
Name :- Uthayakumar Malini
Age :- 29
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 15/11/1978
Occupation :- House wife
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- Married

Details of the victim - 06
Name :- Uthayakumar Tharshika
Age :- 02
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 21/10/2005
Occupation :- Child
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Perumal Uthayakumar</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>19/02/1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>U.Mialini (victim)</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>House wife</td>
<td>15/11/1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>U.Vithuran</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>27/11/2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>U.Vithurika</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24/10/2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>U.Tharshikj (victim)</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>21/10/2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by husband or Father (Mr.P.Uthayakumar)

We were a happy family. In the aerial bombing on the morning of 02.01.2007, my wife, two of my children and I were injured. My wife and daughter died in the hospital. Now I live with my two children with relatives.
Affidavit of Uthayakumar Malini

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My name

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to this day of February, 2007

Before me

Justice of Peace
Affidavit of Uthayakumar Tharshika

Perumal Uthayakumar

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My daughter named Uthayakumar Tharshika

Age, Occupation, Srilankan

in a village

in a hospital

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit

Signed and affirmed to at, Jan 2007, this day of January 2007.

Before me

Justice of peace
Padahuthurai aerial bombing on 02.01.2007

Details of the victim - 07

Name :- Jegan Antony Jemson
Age :- 04
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 12/02/2003
Occupation :- child
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- child

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Anthonippillai Jegan</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>02/07/1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Anthonippillai Antonysta</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>04/07/1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Jegan Antony</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08/07/2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Jegan Antony Jemson (victim)</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>12/02/2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Jegan Antony Sachchin</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>06/10/2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by father (Anthonippillai Jegan)

My son was just four years old when he was killed. He was a very pleasantly mischievous boy. He will always be making us laugh. On that fatal day I had just returned after fishing and we were all together. Suddenly Kfir bombers started to drop bombs. My son Anthony Jenitan was killed by a bomb. My eldest son Anthonthy and I lost a leg in the bombing.
Affidavit of Jegan Antony Jemson

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My name is Jegan Antony Jemson.

Age: 24
Occupation: Student

Tamil was killed in the aerial bombing on the Padahuthurai fishing village on 2nd of January 2007 while I was at home.

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Kilinochchi, this 02 day of January 2007

Before me

Justice of the Peace
Details of the victim - 08

Name :- Vijayaratnam Vithusha
Age :- 05
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 21/02/2002
Occupation :- student
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- child

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sepastiyampillai Vijayaratnam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>22/02/1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Vijayaratnam Varathanayahi</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>19/10/1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Vijayaratnam Tharshiha</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>19/08/2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Vijayaratnam Vithusha</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Child</td>
<td>21/02/2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by mother (Vijayaratnam Varathnayaki)

My husband has not yet returned from the sea. My children and I were at home. A little earlier spy planes were flying. We thought it was only spy planes and were not very scared. A little later we heard Kfir noise. Bombs started to fall within seconds. We did not have time to seek safer places. My daughter died in this bombing.
Report by NESOH.R
Information Collected by SNE

417 of 861.
Details of the victim - 09

Name :- Anthonipillai Jemson  
Age :- 14  
Religion :- Catholic  
Date of birth :- 25/07/1993  
Occupation :- Student  
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai  
Civil Status :- Unmarried

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Manyampillai Anthonipallai</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>12/03/1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Anthonippillai Sepamalaiyamma</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>26/04/1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Anthonippillai Sepamalaithas</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>01/10/1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Anthonippallai Jemson (victim)</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>25/07/1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by mother (A Sebamalai)

That morning my husband was at sea. Suddenly we heard the noise. Everyone was shouting “Kfir, Kfir”. We has just started to run but the bombs fell and exploded. My son who was lying next to me was killed by a piece right in front of my eyes. Many of my relatives also died. Now I am living with no home of my own.
Paduthurai aerial bombing on 02.01.2007

Affidavit of Anthonipillai Jemson

I, Anthonipillai Jemson, hereby declare solemnly, sincerely and truly as follows:

1. I am the declarant above named.
2. My name is Anthonipillai Jemson.
3. I was killed in the aerial bombing on Paduthurai on 02 January 2007 while I was at home.

Signed and affirmed to this day of January 2007.

Before me
Details of the victim - 10

Name :- Anthonippillai Senthiyampillai
Age :- 24
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 06/06/1983
Occupation :- Fisherman
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- Married

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Anthonippillai Senthiyappillai</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>06/06/1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Santhiyappillai Meryvelajini</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>07/01/1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by his wife (S. Maryvelayini)

I was at home with my husband. Four Kfirs started to drop bombs. We were married just one month earlier and we were lying together. After the Kfirs have gone I got up to find my husband lying there in a pool of blood. I was also injured in my neck and received treatment at the Kilinochchi hospital. Today I am a lonely widow.
Affidavit of Anthonippillai Senthiyampillai

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named.

2) My husband, named Anthonippillai Senthuyampillai.

Age: 34, Occupation: Fishing, Tamil. War killed in the aerial bombing of the Podhuthurai fishing village on 2nd of January, 2007, while the victim of war at home.

01) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Kilinneswari this 31st day of January, 2007.

Before me

Justice of peace

Report by NESOH R
Information Collected by SNE
Details of the victim - 11

Name :- Vijayakumar Kolestica
Age :- 32
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 08/07/1975
Occupation :- House wife
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- Married

Details of the victim - 12

Name :- Vijayakumar Priyatharshani
Age :- 10
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 31/07/1999
Occupation :- Student
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- Unmarried

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>R. Vijakumar</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>25/09/1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>V. Kolestica</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>08/07/1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>V. Priyanka</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>14/01/1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>V. Priyatharshii</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>31/07/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>V. Priyanthan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>25/08/1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>V. Priyaanthini</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>13/05/2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>V. Premini</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td>26/12/2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by husband (R Vijayakumar)

I have five children. Just the day earlier we celebrated the new year as a happy family. The next day Kfir came suddenly and began dropping bombs. My wife, children and I were all inside our home. When the bombs started to explode I ran with four of my children. After the Kfirs left when I went to look for my wife and the other child, my child was lying dead. My wife was injured and was taken to hospital but she died later.
Affidavit of Vijayakumar Kolestica

I, Kumanan, Vijayakumar, of

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1. That I am the declarant above named

2. My wife named Vijayakumar Kolestica

   Age: 35  Occupation: Housewife  Residence: Srilankan

   Tamil was injured in the aerial bombing in the Padahururai fishing village on 02.01.2007.

   January 2007, while the victim was at home and cordless
   hair dryer was overturned due to the injury.

3. That to the best of my knowledge this is what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at ________ this ________ day of January 2007.

Before me

Justice of peace
Padathurrai aerial bombing on 02.01.2007

Affidavit of Vijayakumar Priyatharshani

---

Report by NESOH
Information Collected by SNIE

32

424 of 861.
Details of the victim - 13

Name : Anthonippillai Venoyamma
Age : 64 years
Religion : Catholic
Date of birth : 10/09/1943
Occupation : Housewife
Address : Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status : Married
Family Members - 01

Statement by son-in-law (R Vijayakumar)

On that fatal day my mother-in-law came to our home and we were all chatting. When Kfirs dropped bombs a piece hit her on the head and she died at our home.
Affidavit of Anthonippillai Venoyamma

being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the deponent above named

02) My name, mother’s name, age, occupation and address is as follows:

Age: 64

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Padahuthurai village, on 02.01.2007.

Before me

Justice of Peace
Details of the victim – 14

Name :- Sellaththurai Uthayakumar
Age :- 45
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 17/11/1962
Occupation :- Fisherman
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- Married

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DoB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sellathurai Uthayakumar</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>17/11/1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>U. Jeyanthi</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>20/02/1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>U. Ushan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>24/11/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>U. Ushalini</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>10/05/1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>U. Umesh</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>12/12/1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>U. Rithikumar</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>13/03/1998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by wife (U Jeyanthi)

My husband, children and I were at home. Suddenly Kfirs came and started dropping several bombs. One fell very near our home and exploded. My home collapsed completely. My husband died inside the house. My children and I were injured and treated in the hospital.
Affidavit of Sellaththurai Uthayakumar

Being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

01) That I am the declarant above named

02) My husband named Sellaththurai Uthayakumar

Age
Occupation
Fishing
Sri Lankan
Tamil
War killed in Padəththurai bombing on 02.01.2007
Padəththurai fishing village on 02.01.2007

03) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed at K. Uthayakumari this 02, January, 2007, before me.

Justice of peace
Details of the victim - 15

Name :- Konsharvae Ananthi
Age :- 36 years
Religion :- Catholic
Date of birth :- 22/02/1971
Occupation :- Housewife
Address :- Padahuththurai Iluppakkadavai
Civil Status :- Married

Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Anthonipppillai Konsharvae</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>28/11/1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>K.Ananthy (victim)</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>22/02/1971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by mother (Markandu Chandraranee)

My daughter was married and she was living in Padahuthurai with her husband. I also lived with them. Kfirs came and dropped many bombs. After the Kfirs had left I went to look for my daughter and found her dead.
Affidavit of Konsharvae Ananthi

Affidavit

I, Konsharvae Ananthi, do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named.

2) My daughter, named Konsharvae Ananthi.

Age: 34
Occupation: House wife
Sri Lankan Tamil was killed in 2000, Padahurum aerial bombing on 02.01.2007.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Killamadu this 03rd day of January 2007.

Before me, Justice of Peace.
Padahuthurai aerial bombing on 02.01.2007

Report by NESOHR
Information Collected by SNE
NESOHR Report on the claymore attack on a school bus in Thadchanamadhu
Report date: May 2008

On 29 January 2008, a bus carrying mainly school children and teachers came under a claymore attack near the Madhu church complex in the Mannar district. Twenty people in the bus were killed and a further twenty one, seventeen of them seriously, were injured. *Among those killed are thirteen school children and a school principal.* All the 13 students who died were aged between 10 and 16. This report records the details of the people killed and injured. It also presents some comments made by those close to the victims.

Also important is the identification of the culprits behind the claymore attack. Mannar has seen a large number of claymore attacks from 2006 onwards. It is also common knowledge among the people of Mannar that all of these claymore attacks are carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lanka military. People have many stories of sighting small teams from this unit in the vicinity of many of these attacks a day or so earlier. Items left behind by the culprits also give clues to the identity of the culprits. Often the attackers will have to wait in hiding for long hours for their target to arrive. They therefore leave many basic items behind as they run away after the attack that sometimes give clues to the identity of the culprits.

There have been twenty two claymore attacks on civilian targets up until the attack on the school bus. The map shows the location of these 22 claymore attacks all of them lying near the border dividing the areas under the control of the Sri Lankan Government and the LTTE. A total of 62 civilians, including a catholic priest, an assistant director of education, a medical doctor, two school principals, a teacher, twenty two school students, and five nurses were killed in these 21 claymore attacks.

On that fatal day of 29 January 2008, the children and others from the displaced community that has taken refuge in the Madhu church complex were returning home, most of them from the Mannar Sinapandivirichehan Government Tamil Mixed School (GTMS), which is 5 Kms away. Both the children and the public take the same bus that plies between Madhu and their school as there is no school bus service. Around 2.30pm as the bus was nearing the Madhu church the claymore exploded.
Fr. Emiliyaspillai of Madhu church: “All the people in that bus had sought refuge at the church from the constant military offensives and shells falling in their homes. Many had displaced to elsewhere. These are the few who were still seeking refuge at the church. We buried all the dead in one grave just like the way it was done eight years ago when twenty seven were killed in the church premises.”

Mrs. S. Sebastian, Director of Education Madhu Division: “Within one year since February 2007 we have lost two principals, two teachers, an Assistant Director of Education, 25 of our other employees and fifteen students in my Education Division.”

Anton Constantain Mary Consitra, a student with both legs injured: “We are displaced from Eluvaitivu. Three of us from my family were in the bus. I was injured and was unable to move. I saw one of my brother’s injured face. Later I learnt that both my brothers have died.”

Mother of two claymore victims: “We came to the refugee camp in Thadsanamaruthamadu from Periyapandivirichchan. My daughter Rahini and I were injured by the shells that fell nearby. My son Jeneestan and daughter Shobana came to see us at the hospital. While they were returning to Madhu the bus came under claymore attack. When I heard this I went to see them. Shobana was injured but my son’s sight was unbearable. My son died later.”

Names of the seriously injured civilians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kirusanth</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. R. Piyulin</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Jenosasdiska</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tharsana</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Diyulas</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Firansis Seviyar Mathusalini</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Anton Konstanrayin Mery Konseetta</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Aniththa</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. R. Thanusika</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Resitta</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Thusitha</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Nirmala Ranjini</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Kunaseeli</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Gnanasooriyar</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Post Master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Gnanasooriyar Jasinta</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Anthony Peris Shobana Peris</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Pakkiyanathan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>…………</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the people killed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
<th>Permanent Address</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Anton Konstanrayin Piritto Konstanrayin</td>
<td>Word No.04, Eluvaitivu, Jaffna</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>17 Nov 1993 (15 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Anton Konstanrayin Puruno Konstanrayin</td>
<td>Word No.04, Eluvaitivu, Jaffna</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>26 Aug 1995 (13 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Selvasingam Jode Kostan</td>
<td>Word No.05 Mandaitivu Jaffna</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>11 Aug 1992 (15 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Selvasingam Jode Kolindan</td>
<td>Word No.05 Mandaitivu Jaffna</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08 July 1995 (12 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Ranjan Rayasooriyar Tharsikka Samini</td>
<td>Sinnapandivirichchan Mannar</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>30 Dec 1992 (16 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Ranjan Rajasooriyar Piransiska Mankaleswary</td>
<td>Sinnapandivirichchan Mannar</td>
<td>School Employee</td>
<td>10 Oct 1971 (37 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Soosaiyappu Samsan Choisha</td>
<td>No.33 Periyapandivirichchan Mannar</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08 Jan 1995 (13 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Santhan Penad Roch</td>
<td>Periyaneelasenai Uyilankulam Mannar</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>26 Aug 1991 (16 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Anthony Peris Jenistan Peris</td>
<td>Periyapandivirichchan Mannar</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>29 Aug 1996 (12 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Firansis Seviyar Anns Pasiliyo</td>
<td>Periyapandivirichchan Mannar</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>20 April 1997 (11 years)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 Full Name: Antony Satheesan  
Permanent Address: Sinnapandivirichchan Mannar  
Occupation: Student  
Date of Birth: 23 Aug 1997 (11 years)

12 Full Name: Pathmarasa Penad Jenarththanam  
Permanent Address: Sinnakakadai Mannar  
Occupation: Student  
Date of Birth: 20 June 1996 (12 years)

13 Full Name: Immanuvel Kunasingam Anton Desman  
Permanent Address: 107, Periyapandivirichchan Mannar  
Occupation: Student  
Date of Birth: 27 May 1992 (15 years)

14 Full Name: Bnanapirakasam John Mildan  
Permanent Address: Thadsanamaruthamadu Mannar  
Occupation: Student  
Date of Birth: 10 Dec 1991 (16 years)

15 Full Name: Sebamalai Mery Josappin  
Permanent Address: Periyanilasenai Uiyilankulam Mannar  
Occupation: Teacher  
Date of Birth: 26 Aug 1977 (31 years)

16 Full Name: Kirupairasa Jerad Gnanasekaram  
Permanent Address: Nanaddan Mannar  
Occupation: Bus Driver  
Date of Birth: 28 June 1979 (29 years)

17 Full Name: Soosaiyappu Lembert Stanly Suresh Lembert  
Permanent Address: Periyapandivirichchan East Mannar  
Occupation: Bus Conductor  
Date of Birth: 18 Feb 1984 (24 years)

18 Full Name: Ms. Lambert  
Permanent Address: Mannar  
Occupation: School Principal  
Aged: 51 years

19 Full Name: Vimalanathan Reettamma  
Address: Mannar  
Occupation: Nurse  
Aged: 33 years

20 Full Name: Shanmugasuntharam  
Address: Mannar  
Occupation: Driver  
Aged: 61 years

8 People Killed including mother + 2 Children & 12 civilians several injured

A civilian settlement adjoining Murugan Temple at Kiranchi, Poonakari in the Kilinochchi division was indiscriminately bombed at 8.15am on 22 Feb 2008 by several bombers from the Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF).

Eight people were killed at the spot. This included a mother, her 06 month old infant and a 04 year old son. An English teacher was also among the dead.

Twelve were admitted at the Mullankavil hospital but 07 of them had to be hurriedly transferred to the hospital in Kilinochchi as their condition was very precarious.

Several houses were damaged and three were completely demolished. Plenty of yielding trees coconut palms were severely damaged.

The survivors of this terrible disaster are speechlessly shocked with panic and grief. Everything was over within a matter of minutes. Most of them have lost all their meagre savings.

Those killed were:
1. Sasikaran Gowrinayaki (34)
2. Sasikaran Gajeevan (04)
3. Sasikaran Tamilventhan (06 Month infant)
4. Kathiravelu Thiruneelakandan (79)
5. Kirushnasami Sivaananthy (27) English Teacher
6. Viyayakumar Vithusa (21)
7. Inthiran Lalitha
8. Suthakaran Sumathi (30)

Those who were injured:
1. Sasikaran Karunniyan (08)
2. Sripathi Rajeswari (33)
3. Saththiyananathan Theivanayaki (43)
4. Sathasivam Kamalathevi (60)
5. Suthakaran Bhanushan (06)
6. Vijayakumar Sivaananthini (36)
7. Vijayakumar Dinoshan (21)
8. Arulanantham Leelavathi (68)
9. Arulanantham Saththiyavaranthan (43)
10. Theivanayaki (43)
11. Tharmalingam Poomani (68)
12. Vijayakumar Kinoshan (02)

The Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations (DSGUN) Ms. Angela Cane came to Sri Lanka on 20.02.2008 to familiarize herself of the Human Rights violations in Sri Lanka. She is expected to be here for a week.

165 civilians including infants and children were killed since bombing spree commenced on 25.04.2006. A further 431 civilians were injured. Billions of rupees worth of properties were destroyed.

S. Sasiharan, whose wife Gowrinayaki, children Gajeevan and Tamilventhan were killed during this barbaric incident, was anxiously waiting outside the intensive care unit (ICU) at the Kilinochchi hospital where his remaining son Karunyan was being treated. The father was understandably in tears fervently hoping that at least this son will survive.

He said: “I normally go one kilometer into the sea for fishing. On this dreaded day too I went fishing and was on the verge of returning when I saw bombers coming with petrifying noise bombing coastal settlements. I was able to see several bombs being dropped but could not clearly envisage the exact locality of the attack. It was only after the bombing episode ceased we got information that our house had got hit. So we hurried home. We ran towards my home but it was not there; Yes it was not there. It was from the debris I was able to fathom out that it was my home that had been demolished. My wife and children bid me save journey in the early hours, were not there. When I searched for them there were few dead bodies in that vicinity and I saw my wife.” (At this juncture he broke down and sobbed bitterly) “She was lifelessly lying there and beside her was my 06 months old infant. Our other son was also lying dead nearby. When I started to look out for our third son, I was told that he had been removed to the hospital. Within a matter of minutes my whole family has been wiped out.”

http://www.nesohr.org

436 of 861.
Some of those diseased taken at the site.

The Seriously Injured at the Kilinochchi Hospital

http://www.nesohr.org
On 23 May 2008, a private van carrying nineteen members of an extended family including several children was travelling on the Murikandy-Akkarayan road in Kilinochchi when the van came under a claymore attack near Murukandy at 2.00pm. Sixteen civilians including five children were killed and the other three passengers were injured. This report records the details of this claymore attack.

The attack fits the ongoing pattern of claymore attacks inside the LTTE held areas by the Deep Penetration Unit (DPU) of the Sri Lanka military. The terrain where the attack took place leads to some speculation about the rationale for the attack. The spot was just 2 kilometers from the A9 highway and just 10 kilometers south of the Kilinochchi town. The proximity to Kilinochchi town makes it an attractive target for the DPU. The road was also easy access from the southern border of the LTTE area through the forested region (see green area in the map). For this reason anyone who has an awareness of the potential claymore threats from DPU avoids using this route. Innocent people however felt safe to travel until 23 May. The attackers could have easily seen that the van was carrying mostly women and children. They were still determined to detonate the claymore to prove that they have come this far and can carry out an attack close to Kilinochchi, be it on an obviously civilian target.

The extended family in the van was returning from Mulankavil where they had visited a relative who was a patient at the Mulankavil hospital. All the five children killed in this attack are not only from one extended family but they also attended the same school in Parathipuram. The rage and grief of the family was very palpable at the funeral that was held the next day in the school that they attended.
The principal of the school speaking at the mass funeral said, “Among these people who had left us are five of my students, one school employee and the rest are parents and grandparents of students studying at this school”.

Details of the victims killed in the attack

Five members of one family killed and remaining two members injured
Mother: V Loganantha aged 39
Father: P Vijayaratnam aged 40
Daughter: V Sivakala aged 16
Son: V Vithushan aged 9
Son: V Thana aged 7

Son V Karthik aged 14 and daughter V Sobika aged 12 from the family were injured in the attack.

Two more children and three mothers killed
From left to right:
1. Santhirasekana Keerthika student aged 11.
2. Thiagaraja Karthika student aged 10
3. Selvarasa Kalathevi aged 34
4. Paneerchelvan Alahuranee aged 44
5. Rajenthiram Kalavalli aged 32
Two more couples killed:

1. Wife: Karuppih Annaladchi aged 45  
   Husband: Samikkannu Karuppih aged 50  
2. Wife: Subramanium Saraswathy aged 37  
   Husband: Alahan Subramanium aged 37  
3. Name: Subramanium Thanaladchi aged 53  
4. Name: Kanesan Thanaraj aged 34

Dr Sathyamoorthy, commenting on the claymore attack, after receiving the dead and injured at his hospital said,

“We have suffered claymore attacks even on ambulances on many occasions and our medical staff who come with patients from distant places are frightened as a result. Three such attacks have taken place on ambulances on 8 August 2006, 25 November 2007 and 22 May 2008. Seven people most of them medical personnel were killed in these three attacks on ambulances”.
Report on the aerial bombing of Puthukkudiyruppu town - 15 & 16 June

Puthukkudiyruppu (PTK) is the biggest and the busiest town in the Mullaithivu district. On 15 and 16 June 2008, Sri Lankan bombers conducted extensive aerial raid over this town. Four civilians were killed and a further 10 were injured in the attack on the 15th.

School, hospital, temple, market, commerce buildings and homes were damaged. PTK MV School, Zonal Education Office, PTK hospital and Sri Kanthasamy Murugan temple sustained damages. Seven homes were completely damaged and a further 25 homes sustained some damages.

*Terrified children:* The section of the population most affected by the two days of raid was mostly children. On Sunday, 15th, classes were being held at the temple for children aged 5-15. These children screamed and ran in all directions since the temple grounds usually do not have many bunkers.

The day was also a children’s clinic day at the PTK hospital and there were many children. They too had to seek protection. The hospital theatre lighting and ceiling shattered to the ground as doctors were operating.

A community of recently displaced people from Nedunkerni was among the affected. A small shrapnel piece lodged into the thighs of a toddler among them as he sucked his mother.

The PTK MV School was to host a Karate competition that day and there were children gathering for this. They also had to disperse in all directions in panic.

The next day, on 16th the attendance at PTK MV School was so low that the principal sent all the children home and cancelled all the classes. However, a Tamil Day competition for the region was also arranged to be held in this school on Monday 16th. This was about to start when two aerial raids forty minutes apart took place. Students waiting to take part in the competition were so badly affected that the competition was cancelled by the Zonal Director of Education. Several students and teachers
fainted due fear and the noise of bombers. Four students who fainted had to be taken to the hospital.

**Killed and injured:** The serious casualties of death and injuries occurred among the Nedunkerni displaced community and the occupants of the private homes in PTK.

**Killed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thavarasa Banushan (M)</td>
<td>Visuvamadhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subramanium Suhanthan (M)</td>
<td>Jeevanagar, Muththaiyankadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velu Nahathambirarasa (M)</td>
<td>Punnaineeraviyadi, Visuvamadu, PTK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iyathurai Sundaralingam (M)</td>
<td>Ward-1, PTK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Injured**

1. Jeyamohini (F pregnant), age (32 years) of Puthukkudiyiruppu, Ward-1
2. Rengasamy Thankarasa (M), age (42 years) of Nesankudiyiruppu
3. P Asokan (M), age (41 years) of Venavil
4. R Pathnathan (M), age (70 years) of Venavil
5. Kalaithevan (M), age (36) of Puthukkudiyiruppu
6. Luchumanan (M), age (58 years) of Katchilaimadu
7. Thinesh (M), age (18 years) of Puthukkudiyiruppu, Ward-2
8. Chandran (M), age (52 years) of Puthukkudiyiruppu, Ward-10
9. Parpuhalan (M), age (21 years) of Iranapalai
10. Vinothan (M), age (25 years) of Iranapalai

**Other victims:** Many of those injured in the bombing were recently displaced from Nedunkerni due to shelling and were living in very poor conditions. Rengasamy Thangarasa, one of the displaced and injured said,

“*We displaced from Nedunkerni on the 12th June due to the constant shelling there and came here. Now three days after coming here this happens to us. I was at home looking after the children. I have six children. When we heard the bombers, I was*
putting the children in the bunker and before I could get in, the bombers started dropping the bombs. I was badly injured in the leg and I could not move. My wife and children carried me into the bunker. Only after a long time, with the help of a neighbor, I was taken to this hospital. I work for daily wages to take care of my family. All my children go to school. The youngest is just seven months. What are they going to do now, after displacing and then me getting injured like this?”

Another displaced father, Senthurmurukan Akkines, who lost their shelter said,

“I have five children and all of them go to school. The children were at home because it was Sunday. I was at the market when the bombers came. Everyone in town was running in all directions. We fell into the canals by the side of the road. After the bombers left and when I looked I saw big smoke coming from the direction of my home and I ran there. I was relieved to find my mother and my five children safe and lying under a tree. I left them there and went to the house hoping to lock it. There was no trace of my home. Now my entire family does not have even a change of clothes”.

Zonal Director of Education records damages: The Zonal Director of Education for the area, M Thevendram, expressed his frustration at the problems faced by the students in pursuing their education as follows,

“The students face numerous hurdles in their education. Not receiving textbooks in time and frequent displacements are already causing problems for their education. The continuing aerial attacks also disturb their learning. The claymore attacks are making them hesitate to go further to other schools to take part in competitions”.

He also recorded the following damages to the educational establishments under him in his report sent to the Education Department. In the PTK MV School, the office door, eight tube lights from the computer room, two computers, 12 glass windows of the science laboratory, eight ceiling sheets and two glass windows from the auditorium were shattered. In his Zonal Education Office, wall glasses of the finance room, wall of the School Division, and window glasses of the Teacher Advisors room were broken.

Media blockade: A bombing raid that caused such extensive damages, casualties and panic hardly made a ripple in the international media. This demonstrates the degree of blockade of media from the worst affected areas in the Tamil homeland.
Report on the claymore attack on temple goers on 2nd June 2008

On 2 June 2008, a car carrying three families of pilgrims returning from a temple festival of the locally famous Nahathambiran Hindu temple in the Vanni region came under the claymore attack of the Deep Penetration Unit (DPU) of the Sri Lanka military. Six people were killed and four more were injured.

During normalcy this temple festival would attract huge crowds. However, in the present situation, due to the frequent claymore attacks and aerial bombing, such temple festivals and other public functions do not attract huge crowd in the Vanni area. This was also true for this temple festival. This particular car was, however, returning from the temple festival and was carrying ten people including women and children from three families. As the car was traveling on the Oddusuddan-Mankulam road around 8.00pm it came under a claymore attack eight kilometers from Mankulam in the village called Karippaddamurippu. All six of the victims were killed on the spot. The four injured people were transferred to Mullaithivu hospital after a long delay. The details of the victims and their relationships are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nilavan, his father and grandfather killed, sister injured</td>
<td>Muruhathas Nilavan</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>Uduthurai, Thalayadi, Vadamardchi east, Jaffna, was living in Ambalavanakan Pokkanai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanaphipillai Muruhat NAS (father)</td>
<td>36 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaththapillai Naharasa (Grandfather)</td>
<td>57 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Injured sister is Shalini Muruhatas aged 12.

Ilavan’s mother, Nahananthini, a survivor in the family,

“We are from Thalayadi. We displaced in 1995 are presently living in Ampalavanpokkanai. My husband drives and hires out the car for our living. My husband, father and two of my children left for the temple festival. We heard of the claymore attack at 1.00am. How am I going to take care of my surviving two children now?”
**Sujinthan and his mother injured, his father killed**

Name: Vasanthakumar Sujintha (injured)  
Age: 1 year old  
Name: Iyathurai Vasanthakumar (father)  
Age: 28 years  
Address: Uduthurai, Thalayadi, Vadamardchi east, Jaffna, was living in Mullivaikal west  
Name: Vasanthakumar Chitra (mother) aged 26 injured.

**Sujanthan’s Grandpa Iyathurai,**  
“We displaced to Mullivaikal from Uduthurai in 1995 and my son got married here. How will his wife and child survive without him. I will take care of them as long as I live but what will they do after I die. They are both so young.”

---

**Kanishta and her grandma killed, her aunt injured**

Name: Kaneshalingam Kanishta  
Age: 9 years old  
Name: Tharmalingam Yogeswari (Grandma)  
Age: 42 years  
Address: Uduthurai, Thalayadi, Vadamardchi east, Jaffna, was living in Mullivaikal west  
Name: Tharmalingam Vinothini (aunt and daughter) aged 17 injured

**Kanista’s Grandpa Tharmalingam**

“I could not see the face of my daughter. It was all completely burnt. I lost my granddaughter as well. We will have peace only in death now”.

These are the typical victims of the numerous claymore attacks on public transport services, ambulances, and private vehicles that are carried out by the Sri Lanka military in the Vanni region. Typically, these people would have already lost life and property within their families as a result of past attacks over the last three decades and displacement. Sadly, these tragedies do not receive the international media attention due to the blockade of media from the Vanni region.
Mullaithivu hospital complex shelling

On 9 August 2008, at 1.00am, several shells fired by the Sri Lanka military exploded around the Mullaithivu district hospital surroundings (see map). One shell exploded 25 meters from the hospital electricity generator. This was just 50 meters from the main hospital building. Another shell exploded just seven meters from the residence of the Medical Superintend for the hospital, causing extensive damages to it (see photo below). The location of this explosion was 75 meters from the main hospital building. Another shell exploded 50 meters from the nurses’ quarters and inside the hospital playground. A fourth shell exploded near the residence of the Mullaithivu Government Agent (GA) that adjoins the hospital, causing slight injury to the GA. The exact locations of the shell explosions are marked in the map. Nearly 40 more shells exploded within 150 meters surrounding the area marked in the map.
The hospital location and the location of the residence of the GA are known to the Sri Lanka military. Given this, it is worth studying a few issues deriving from this incident. Firstly why did the Sri Lanka military target this large civilian hospital? Secondly, how has the international media that reports on the conflict and military outcomes handle this attack? Thirdly, how did the Government of Sri Lanka escape reproach for this act?

Indeed a baby was killed, four women, one of them pregnant, were seriously injured, in the houses surrounding this area. Many other sustained less serious injuries. Livestock were killed. Extensive damages were caused to buildings in the surroundings.

It is easy to dismiss attacks on civilians living inside any war zone as collateral damage and thus eliminate any need to treat it seriously. It is, however, difficult to treat the above incident in this light because of the sensitiveness of the location and because the Sri Lanka military has not claimed to have attacked a military target. With this in mind, one can observe the manner in which the media handled this event.

The simple fact is that none of the media other than those owned by Tamils gave much attention to this incident. Indeed most did not report it at all. One obvious reason for this is the lack of phone lines into Vanni that was cut by the Government of Sri Lanka. At the time of this incident and since then the phone lines remain cut. Had the Mullaithivu GA a phone line, media would have talked to her about the incident of which she had many words because she experienced it directly and was horrified by it. But she had no such phone line that was working at that time. There are however, many satellite phones in Vanni belonging to both international agencies working here. The international agencies keep a very low profile in reporting against the Government of Sri Lanka in order to keep their working space; thus the amnesia of the international media regarding this event.

Can all this justify the Government of Sri Lanka escaping condemnation for attacking a civilian hospital? Yet, it has.

In the ongoing war against LTTE, could the media and the other Sri Lanka watchers continue to allow such incidents, to be blacked out and, to pass without any condemnation?
Map of the Mullaithivu hospital complex showing locations of explosions of shells fired by Sri Lanka military.
Report on the shelling of Puthumurippu IDPs on 30 August 2008

The IDP crisis:

August 2008 is a time of IDP crisis in Vanni where Puthumurippu/Kilinochchi is located. IDPs from all around Vanni were converging in Kilinochchi, leaving their homes, cultivation, schools, hospitals and indeed everything else that makes up a healthy community. They were gradually chased from their homes since mid 2006 by the artillery fire of the Sri Lanka military. By August 2008, number of recent IDPs in Vanni has exceeded 150,000.

Three young families from Parapukadanthan in Mannar had started their repeated displacement a year ago. They had first displaced to Kalliyadi in Mannar, then to Paliyaru in Mullaithivu, then to Mulankavil, then to Vannerikulam both in Kilinochchi. From Vannerikulan they displaced to to Puthumurippu in Kilinochchi just ten days prior to the shelling attack on these three families.

The shelling

On 30 August 2008, shells fired by Sri Lanka military fell right inside the piece of land where these three families have put up their shelters. The resulting carnage was heavy, affecting the young parents and their very young children. Five people including a one month old baby who was yet to be given a name and a toddler were among the five killed. Three more children were injured from these three families.

Indeed, three days after this shell attack another shell fell inside the same area on 2 September, in the middle of a different set of IDP shelters, causing damages and panicking the IDPs.
Handling emergency

At least one of the injured victims was transported to the Kilinochchi hospital on motorbike. Even the motorbikes in Kilinochchi are handicapped because they were converted to run on kerosene due to the fuel ban imposed by the Government of Sri Lanka.

Kilinochchi hospital where the injured were taken had repeatedly reported of shortages of gauze and bandage material, two basic items needed for treating the injured.

The victims

![Killed: Anantharasa Gowtham male child aged 2 years. Killed: Karuppaiah Anantharasa father of Gowtham and aged 28 years.](image)

**Killed:** Anantharasa Gowtham male child aged 2 years.

**Killed:** Karuppaiah Anantharasa father of Gowtham and aged 28 years.

**Killed:** One month old baby yet to be named.

**Killed:** Visvanathan Thilageswari mother of the baby and aged 35 years.

**Injured:** Visvanathan Thivyann from the same family and aged 7 is injured.

**Killed:** Alahesan Neluka Pathmalatha, female aged 28 years.

**Injured:** Alageswaran Iyalvili, child aged 10 months received severe injury to her ankle.

**Injured:** Balasubramanium Rajeswari, female aged 17 years
Kilinochchi city bombing

A populated civilian area in Kilinochchi city came under aerial bombing on Saturday, 27 September 2008, at 12.10pm, killing a father and injuring seven more civilians. Among the injured are four babies. Two of the injured babies are children of the man killed in the same bombing. The mother of the children was also injured. The family was travelling on the road when they were hit by the bombs. The other injured civilians are residents of the area.

The bombing took place in Raththinapuram just 300 meters from the main junction of Kilinochchi town (see map) and the smoke rising from the bombing site could be seen from the town center. Kilinochchi town that includes Raththinapuram is densely populated with 25,000 people. A Hindu temple is among the buildings damaged by the bombing.

Family of Sathees killed and injured

Killed: Ranganathan Sathees, Male aged 26

Injured:

Sathees Thanusika, Female baby aged 8 months
Sathees Thanushan, Male child aged 2 years
Sathees Arudchelvi, Female aged 27 year

Others injured

Kanthirasa Thuvaragan, Male baby aged 8 months
Jesuthasan Daisy , Female aged 42 year old
Gnanam Reka, Female aged 27 years
Reka’s baby aged two years
Manikkapillai Mangalasawary, Famele aged 62 years
Repeated bombing of Kilinochchi city

There have been five aerial bombardments within one kilometer radius of the main junction of the Kilinochchi city as shown in the map below. Each of them caused extensive civilian casualties and building damages. The location of the bomb sites are shown in the map and the details of the damages are given in the Table below.

There are three large schools each with an enrolment in excess of 1000 students within this one kilometer radius. In addition there are several preschools. The main market and the main bus stand are within this one kilometer radius. The largest hospital for the district is also situated within this one kilometer radius.

The District Secretariat which is the main local government office is also inside this area. That should give some idea about the density of the people who would have been in this area of one kilometer radius when the place was bombed.

In all likelihood, as the war focused on Kilinochchi continues, Kilinochchi town is going to see many more such bombings, causing extensive civilian causalities and damages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Injured</th>
<th>Houses Damaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behind hospital</td>
<td>02-11-06</td>
<td>Bombing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanakapuram</td>
<td>17-01-08</td>
<td>Bombing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanesapuram</td>
<td>05-02-08</td>
<td>Bombing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirunagar</td>
<td>09-09-08</td>
<td>Bombing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathnapuram</td>
<td>27-09-08</td>
<td>Bombing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More bombing & shelling havoc in Kilinochchi – released 30 October

Aerial bombing and artillery fire by the Sri Lankan military continued create havoc in the areas surrounding the Kilinochchi town where civilians and other institutions remain without displacing. On 24th October, Uruthirapuam, an area 4 kilometers north of Kilinochchi town, came under artillery fire. On the following day on 25th the Kilinochchi District hospital part of which continue to function in its A9 road building came under artillery fire. On 28th October, a settlement in Paranthan-Kumarapuram seven kilometers north of the town came under aerial bombardment just two weeks after a similar bombardment on the same area. On 30th October, Caritas housing scheme 30 kilometers southeast of the town came under aerial attack. Details of these four attacks on civilian area are included in this report.

1. **Attack on the Kilinochchi district hospital on 25 October 2008**

![Damaged wall of the hospital](image1)

Part of the Kilinochchi District hospital continues to function in its building on A9 road while others were shifted further north. The District hospital is a new two story building completed in 2006. The first floor of the hospital had to be vacated earlier in September because artillery fire was falling around the hospital and patients were too fearful. The ground floor continued to be used because of shortage of space available elsewhere and also because the concrete roof of the ground floor gave some protection from artillery fire. The local bus service also continued to operate up to the hospital for the benefit of the patients. Several hundred inpatients were receiving treatment on the 25th. Perhaps to force the remaining hospital to also displace the Sri Lanka military has been aiming its artillery fire close to the hospital. The artillery fire on 25th damaged the front wall of the hospital and it is not difficult to imagine the panic that would have been created among the patients.

2. **Attack on Uruthrapuram settlement on 24th October 2008**

Uruthrapuram is about 4 Kilometers north of Kilinochchi town. Because of this most of the people in this area did not displace. The Uruthrapuram Sivanagar GTM School with an enrollment of 350 students continues to function in its original building. Even the people who had displaced from this area return frequently to take back their possessions that they have left behind. On 24th October this settlement came under artillery fire (see map).
A father and his adult son taking their possessions in a tractor-trailer were hit by shell and both died on the spot. They are,

Father’s Name: Chinnaih Ramalingam;  
Address: 67/2 Sivanagar, Uruthapuram  
Age: 68 years

Son’s Name: Ramalingam Vijayananthan  
Address: 67/2 Sivanagar, Uruthapuram  
(Teacher at Kili/Iyanarpuram GTM School)  
Age: 32 years

Sathananthan son of the deceased father carrying the son of his deceased brother said,

“We displaced from our home in Kilinochchi two weeks ago due to the constant shelling. However, we go back to our home sometimes to bring our remaining possessions. Our father is also the president of administrative committee of the temple near our home. On that day all three of us with other members of the committee went and we had loaded a tractor-trailer with some of our things and some of the temple property. My father and brother were following the tractor trailer on a motorbike. We were staying back at our home. My father before leaving warned us to be careful because the shelling was heavy. Tragically it was they who were killed by the shelling. After the incident we were taken to Tharmapuram where the two bodies were kept. My father’s face was completely crushed. My brother had injuries all over his body. My brother’s child is just two years old.”
3. **Aerial bombing near Kumarapuram Hindu Vidhyalayam school on 28 October**

Six civilians including three students at the Kumarapuram Hindu Vidhyalayam School were injured in the aerial bombing carried out by the Sri Lanka Air Force on 28 October 2008 at 10.45am. The location of the bomb site is just 500 meters from a bombing raid that took place on 10 October that killed a school teacher, her daughter and another woman (see map below).

![Map of bomb site](image)

**Names of the injured**

Students of Kumarapuram Hindu Vidhyalayam School injured while at school

1. Christy, female student aged 16
2. Kanistan male student aged 15
3. Thanushan, male student aged 12

Others injured

4. Sukumar Rathy female aged 41
5. V Kandeepan, male aged 29
6. A Pathmaseelan male aged 37

Sukumar Rathy one of the injured said,

“My children were at home because they were fasting and we all have just returned from the temple. When I heard the noise of the bombers I sent my children to the bunker and I was standing outside. The bomb fell next door and suddenly it was full of smoke all around and I could not see anything. Somehow I managed to get into the bunker and my children were held onto me and were screaming. It was then that I realized that my leg was injured. They somehow managed to take me to the hospital. When we came out of the bunker my heart broke. There was nothing left of our home. We do not have even a change of clothes now.”
4. **Aerial bombing in Vallipunamon 30 October kills a fourteen year old boy**

A fourteen year boy was killed and six more civilians were injured when, on 30 October 2008, around 9.30am, Sri Lankan Air Force carried out aerial bombing in the Caritas housing scheme in the Vallipunam area in the Mullaitivu district. This location is 30 kilometers from Kilinochchi town. Eight homes in the housing scheme were damaged.

The Caritas housing was created by a Catholic priest with aid from Caritas-Sri Lanka in 2000 to house IDPs who had displaced from Vavuiya. All of the victims of the bombing were from this housing scheme.

The bombing took place very close to the Vallipunam Kanista Vidhyalam School while the school was in session. The school was immediately closed and the children were sent home. This school located in the Mullaitivu-Paranthan main road, is presently functioning with a sudden increase in enrollment from 1200 to 1900 due to the massive displacement from Kilinochchi. Due to the large increase in the enrollment, the school is presently operating in two sessions with the younger children attending the morning session and the older children the afternoon session that lasts till 5.00pm. Displaced students from seven other schools, some from Mullaitivu district and some from Kilinochchi district have recently enrolled in this school.

Just 200 meters down the road from this school is the Senthalir Children’s Home that cares for 190 children aged from 0 to 18. They also attend this same school. Three shrapnel from the bombs were located inside this Children’s Home. One just behind the children’s hostel, one in front of their dining room, and one and near the well used by them. It was sheer luck that no one was injured by these pieces.

Killed:

![Killed](image)

*Selvarasa Satheeswaran, male student aged 14, his crushed body and his distraught mother*

Satheeswaran was studying at the above mentioned school. He was at home because older children’s school session starts at 12.30pm.

Injured
1. Srinivasan Thimilarasan baby aged three months
2. Arumugam Maheswary, female aged 45
3. Paramanathan Thivethini, female aged 18
4. Nagaratnam Navaruby, female aged 32
5. Pushpakaran Shanthini, female aged 34
6. Rasenthiran Jesuthasan, male aged 29
Vanni Bombing and shelling victims since November – released 2 December 2008

There were five major bombing and shelling attacks on civilians in Vanni during November 2008 and also one on 1 December. All five attacks caused large number of injuries among children and caused two child deaths. In total there were three civilian deaths in these attacks and a total 26 civilians were injured, including nine children. A claymore attack also took the lives of three civilians including that of a child. Details of these six attacks are described in this report. There were several other injuries and destruction caused by artillery shelling.

*Ulavanoor kudiyiruppu bombing on 29 November*

At 1.30am on 29 November, as the IDP residents in the Ulavanoor kudiyiruppu, who were just recovering from a disastrous floods, were asleep, when sixteen cluster bombs were dropped on the Ulavanoor settlement. The newly settled IDPs who due to the floods, did not even have bunkers to take cover, ran into the forests through flood water in thick darkness.

A five year old child and another civilian were killed and nineteen more civilians were seriously injured, among them are seven children. Two of the injured have lost their limbs and some suffered head and stomach injuries.

The location of the bomb site is shown below.
A Russian made bomb dropped on 29 November that did not explode is pictured to the left. Other pieces of the unexploded bombs are also shown below. Note that the middle picture appears to be a parachute. These bombs are considered to be of the type cluster bomb which contain several smaller bombs inside and cause damage to wide area thus often having disastrous effects on civilian population. For this reason there is currently an international push to ban this type of bomb. Several countries have already announced that they will not use these bombs. Sri Lanka is counted among a few countries that have a stockpile of these bombs and are continuing to use them.

The victims of the bombing grouped together in family groups are as follows:

**Sivakumar family**

**Killed:**

**Sivakumar Sutharsan, child aged 5 years**

**Injured:**

Sivakumar Sutharsiny, child aged 2 years

Sivakumar Rasakumary, mother aged 27 years

Mother of the child killed, Rasakumary’s words:

“Is this why I protected my two little ones without a husband under trees and in schools? My little treasure had not slept because of floods and only that night he was sleeping well. What can we do if bombs are dropped at night like this? How can I describe in words the condition my child was lying in? My two year old is also injured. Why did they wreck my family like this?”
Ramasamy family  
**Killed:**  
**Raman Ramasamy, husband aged 80 years**  
Injured:  
Ramasamy – Palanyammah, wife aged 77 years (her arm amputated)

Rasenthiram family  
Injured:  
Kasipillai Rasenthiram, grandfather aged 60 years  
Murugesu Rasenthiram, father aged 39 years (his left leg amputated)  
Rasenthiram Rukmanithevi, mother aged 35  
Rasenthiram Thavaselvi, child aged 16 years  
Rasenthiram Loginy, child aged 7 years

Nallaih family  
Injured:  
Nallaiah Puspavally, mother aged 28 years  
Nallaiah Mathiyalagan, child aged 6 years  
Nallaiah Jesinthan, child aged 10 years  
Nallaiah Sasikumar, child aged 7 years

Ananthan family  
Injured:  
Ananthan Kamalathevi, mother aged 37 years  
Ananthan Chithra, child aged 9 years  
Ananthan Velavan, child aged 18 years

Others injured:  
Thaynatham Pavithiran, male aged 5 years  
Periyathamby Sankarapillai, male aged 55 years  
Kannathasan Amaravathy, female aged 40 years  
Nagan Sunmugam, male aged 55 years

Vaddakachchi shelling on 1 December  
A six year old girl walking home from school at 12.45pm on 1 December was killed on the spot by artillery shelling of Sri Lanka military.  
**Killed:**  
**Arulanantham Nirojini, child aged 6 years** of No 16, Hudson Road, Vaddakachchi  
Injured:  
Sivasampu Vinayagavel, male aged 35 also of Hudson Rd, Vaddakachchi
Kumarapuram bombing on 9 November
Aerial bombing on at 12.30 pm on 9 November in Kumarapuram caused widespread damages to civilians. Five civilians including two children were injured.

Those injured

Manokaran, Vithuran child aged 2 years
Srikantha, Tharangan child aged 11 years
Sivarajah, Gowriambal, female aged 62 years
Sellathurai, Kamalambigai, male aged 65 years
Nagalingam, Sivarasa, male aged 54 years

Claymore attack on 3 November
A claymore attack on the vehicle that carries daily newspapers from Vavuniya to Vanni killed three of the occupants including a 12 year old child. The vehicle was returning to Vavuniya around 8.30am on 3 November after delivering the papers that morning when it came under the claymore attack near Puliyankulam. The details of the victims are given below.

Family of Marmenthirarasa
Killed:
Marmenthirarasa Naguleswaran, child aged 12 years
Marmenthirarasa, father aged 50 years
Injured:
Marmenthirarasa Pushpa, mother aged 45

Others
Killed:
Karunaharan, male aged 35
Injured:
Muhunthan, male aged 40
**Paranthan shelling on 17 November**

Shelling on Paranthan in Kilinochchi on 17 November injured three women. Two of the injured women are sisters. Their names are listed below.

*Family of Sanagaralingam*

**Injured:**
- Sankaralingam Thushyanthiny
  - female aged 28 years
- Sankaralingam Thushyanthaveny
  - female aged 20 yrs

*Others injured:*
- N.Poomany
  - female aged 72 years

**Murippu shelling on 3 November**

Shelling on 3 November in Murippu in Mulliavallai by Sri Lankan military in Manalaru injured two brothers grazing their cows. Both brothers lost a leg each to the shelling.

*Family of Nadanasapapathy*

**Injured:**
- Nadanasapapathy Ilakkunanathan, aged 30 years
- Nadanasapapathy Kasinathan aged 36 years
December 2008 Victims of bombing and shelling

Map showing the attacks on the Hudson Road area in Kilinochchi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>December 2008 Victims of bombing and shelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Killed: Arulanantham Nirojini,</strong> child aged 6 years of No 16, Hudson Road, Vaddakachchi walking home from school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injured: Sivasampu Vinayagavel,</strong> male aged 35 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Killed: Sleeping five month old baby, Jeyaruban Ajanthan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injured: Baby's 27 year old mother, Jeyaruban Jensiranee</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelling on 1 Dec 2008, 12.45pm on Hudson road, Kilinochchi (see map)

Shelling on 13 December at 9.30am in Hudson Road Kilinochchi (see map)

Injured mother of the killed baby said from her hospital bed that they had displaced seven times from Sinnapandivirichchan in Mannar. She added, “We displaced several times exactly due to the fear of shelling. My baby was born while we were displaced in Akkarayan. Till then I carried him in my stomach and displaced. He is our only child. When the shelling hit us I was washing the pots outside. How can I describe the state of my baby hit by shell. My husband was away at work at that time. Neighbors took both of us to the hospital. This year in March my husband’s brother was killed in a claymore attack. Where else can we find safety now.”
### December 2008 Victims of bombing and shelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aerial attack on 17 December at 7.30am on the same Hudson road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Killed:</strong> Ravisangar. Rajithan, baby aged five months and his injured mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injured:</strong> Ravisangar. Sujanithi, aged 28 years with lacerated leg, body and left eye vision lost. Mother of the baby killed pictured above with the dead baby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injured:</strong> Josep Tharmadevi, female child aged 15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injured:</strong> Mahendran. Ravisangar, aged 36 years with lacerated left leg and scalp. Father of the baby killed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aerial bombing on 22 December in Hudson Road area in Kilinochchi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Killed:</strong> Selvaratnam. Jesuthan, male aged 29 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injured:</strong> Mahendran. Ravisangar, aged 36 years with lacerated left leg and scalp. Father of the baby killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injured:</strong> Sellathurai Suresh, male aged 25 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Others injured:**
  - Nandakumar, male aged 44 years with abdominal injury
  - Yogarasa Yogeswaran, male aged 30 years with lacerated limb
  - Sinnathambi Jeevan, male aged 28 years with lacerated left face
  - Rasa Mahendran, male aged 59 years with lacerated both chest and leg
  - Sinnathambi Luxmy, male aged 57 years with Multiple lacerated face
  - Satgunanathan Nanthini, female aged 21 years
  - Balasubramanium Thangamalar, female aged 55 years
  - Karan, male aged 32 years

---

Satgunanathan Nanthini,
### December 2008 Victims of bombing and shelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured:</th>
<th>Selling on 18 and 22 December in Kilinochchi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muhunthan Pushparanee, female aged 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadarasa Suresh, male aged 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subramanium Parameswaran, male aged 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured: Sivaranjan. Mithushan, male child aged 10 years with lacerated right thigh</th>
<th>Aerial attack - 17 December, at 9.30am on Hudson Road area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injured: Sivaranjan. Sinthuja, female child aged 8 years with lacerated chest and abdomen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dr Krishnapillai of the hospital said, “70 in-patients and about 550 outpatients faced great difficulties in seeking protection from the aerial attack. People jumped into the muddy bunkers frightened of the attack. The operation theatre of the hospital was damaged by this aerial attack.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muhunthan Pushparanee, female aged 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadarasa Suresh, male aged 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subramanium Parameswaran, male aged 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killed: Ponnaih Ramachandran, male aged 45</th>
<th>Aerial attack on 20 December at 3.30pm on Hudson Road area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Killed: Yogalingam Thushyanthan, male child aged 14 of 3rd Channel, Uruthirapuram, Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

His wife, "My husband went to the Hudson Road house where we stayed for a few days. We have displaced five times. We do not even have a house. When I went to the hospital hearing that my husband was injured, I was only his head and hands. How can I describe it. What will I do now with three children."

The child had displaced from 3rd Channel, Uruthirapuram and was living in Visuvamadu. He had followed his family cow which had gone to its old abode when the aerial attack occurred killing the child.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killed:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yogalingam Thushyanthan, male child aged 14 of 3rd Channel, Uruthirapuram, Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Aerial attack on 22 December in Uruthirapuram in Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## December 2008 Victims of bombing and shelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured:</th>
<th>Aerial attack on 22 December at 3.30pm near Kilinochchi hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thevarasa Thavamalar, female aged 63 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivanathan Kajan, male child aged 12 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanakarasa Srijantha, male aged 33 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured:</th>
<th>Aerial attack on 27 December near Iranaimadu junction in Kilinochchi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sakthivel Sathiabama, female aged 32 of Puliampokkanai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sellathurai Thavakumar, male aged 23 of Unit-11, Tharmapuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanthasamy Shanmukasuntharam, male age 46 of Unit-1, Tharmapuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahathevan Nagaraj, male aged 45 of Unit-3, Tharmapuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veerasingam Vigneswaran, male aged 32 of Unit-4, Tharmapuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasaratnam Satheeskumar, male aged 23 of Unit-3, Tharmapuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selvanayagam Theivendram, male aged 26 of Unit-4, Tharmapuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajagopal Theriasamy, male aged 57 of Tharmapuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killed:</th>
<th>Shelling on 27 December on Iyakachchi in Kilinochchi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thavamalar, female aged 24 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Injured: | |
|----------| |
| S Ajantha, female aged 18 years (lost both her legs) | |
| Ponnambalam, male aged 42 years | |
# December 2008 Victims of bombing and shelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killed: Ramaih Balendran, male 36 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married with 5 children under the age of 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perm. Address: Puthumurippu, Uruthirapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp. Address: Puththadi East, Visuvamadu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killed: Krishnan Sutha, male aged 36 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married with 5 children under the age of 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perm. Address: Pallavarayankadu, Poonahari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp. Address: Puththadi East, Visuvamadu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured: Thambiaih Jasikaran aged 17 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He lost both his legs. The two farmers killed and the injured farmer went to pick vegetables from their plot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asirvatham Mariammah, female aged 55 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asirvatham Jutha Margret, female aged 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markandu Sivananthan, male aged 30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pararajasingam-Chandrabose, male aged 35 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kanthaiah-Jeyasri, female aged 38 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rayappu Asirvatham, male aged 61 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Annakody-Shanthimary, female aged 45 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ponnusamy Annakody, male aged 49 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Saravanapavanantham-Ranjithamalar, male aged 58 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Seevaratnam-Saravanapavananthan, male aged 62 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Selvanayagam-Ragulan, male aged 21 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Selvarajah-Pulenthiran, male aged 32 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Sriskantharajah-Nirmalan, male aged 17 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sellathurai-Balasuntharam, male aged 51 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shell attack on 13 December at 2.00pm in Kanakapuram in Kilinochchi**

**Aerial bombing on 31 December at 8.00am and at 12.30 pm in Murasumoddai in Kilinochchi**
### December 2008 Victims of bombing and shelling

#### Major Hospitals attacked

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi District Hospital</td>
<td>The shelling caused extensive damages to the still functioning Kilinochchi District Hospital and put the life of the staff and patients at the hospital at risk. After this shell attack the hospital shifted all its services from its location. This hospital has since displaced to its old building in Mullaithivu town. Dr Shanmugaraja, Regional Director of Health Services for Mullaithivu District said, “Part of the Mullaithivu hospital had displaced following frequent artillery fire around the area. Yet, some parts of the hospital were still functioning in the old place. On 15 December and again on 19 December the hospital came under SLA artillery fire. At 2.00pm one shell fell on one of the hostel roof and another fell on the hospital water tank. The few patients who were there included pregnant mothers and they were shifted to Puthukkudiyiruppu hospital following this shell attack. Some of the services still remained in the old place to provide urgent medical care. Again on 19th shells exploded in front of the hospital operation theatre and two employees of the hospital were injured. One of them received serious abdomen injury. He is Shanmugaraja Pratheepan and he is receiving treatment at Puthukkudiyiruppu hospital.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullaithivu District Hospital (Manchaolai)</td>
<td>Shell attack on 25 December on Kilinochchi District Hospital. Shell attack on 15 and 19 December on Mullaithivu District Hospital (Manchaolai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured: P Kesiya aged 13</td>
<td>Kandasamy Rasenthiram aged 65 dies of shock. The students who were writing the GCE OL examination at the Mullivaikal MV School nearby were petrified because the invigilators did not allow the students to run out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Injured:                 | Ramachandran, male aged 78 years  
|                         | Alaharasa, male aged 55 years  
|                         | Vethanayagam, male aged 44 years  
|                         | Fernando, male aged 35 years  |
| Injured:                 | R Ramachandran, male aged 58 years  |
| Injured:                 | Sinnathurai Rasamalar, female aged 50 years  |
| Injured:                 | Sathyaseelan Sathyaraj, male aged 17 of Ward-9 PTK  
|                         | Amirthathasan Vithusalini, female child, aged 10 years  
|                         | Sevvarasa Selvaranjan, male child, aged 4 years  |

**Three Killed**

Uthayakumar Dilaxon, male child aged 9 years of Mulliayavalai  
Uthayakumar Bakeerathy female aged 28 of Mulliayavallai  
Pulenthirarasa Ajanthaharan, male aged 22 of Pullyankulam,  
A mother and son and the driver of motorbike all travelling in a single motorbike was killed instantly in Mullivaikal at the 9th Mile Post by SLA claymore around 12.30pm. The three had gone to work in a vegetable plot and were returning to Mulliayavalai.
Confirming details on victims from hospitals

The spread of shelling and the scale of civilian casualties increased by several magnitude on 20 January and continued on to January 21 and 22. It is feared that it is going to get worse. A humanitarian ceasefire has now become an absolutely urgent matter.

All cases of deaths and injuries caused by bombing and shelling in Vanni are taken to the displaced Kilinochchi or Mullaithivu hospitals. Both districts have a Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS) under whose supervision the government hospitals in that district function. Many of these hospitals are presently functioning in displaced locations. All the information provided in this report is obtained through the above mentioned hospitals and in some cases the homes of the victims are visited to obtain further details. If anyone wishes to confirm the reports of incidents noted in this report they can contact the respective Regional Director of Head Services (RDHS) by the phone number provided below.

Dr Sathiamoorthy (RDHS Kilinochchi) - Phone: 060 215 8086

Dr Shanmugarajah (RDHS Mullaithivu) - Phone: 060 224 2150

Hospitals are not coping with the casualties for space, medicine and medical staff. More than 120 civilians were killed already in the month of January. Worsening the situation was a direct shelling hit on the Mullaithivu hospital functioning in the Vallipunam school complex on 22 January that killed five patients in the hospital.

+A14
Victims of shelling in Vanni from January 17 to 22

Killed:
1. Nagenthiram Baskaran, male aged 35
2. Baskaran Yogeswari, female aged 33

The victims were a couple and their only daughter Nisha is eleven years old

Shelling attack on 17 January in Sundikulam in Mullaithivu District

The parents bodies and their eleven year daughter mourning
## Victims of shelling in Vanni from January 17 to 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>A surviving son of the family of six killed, Sinthujan aged 15, asked someone to help him to bury the body pieces because he and his sister have no relatives nearby to help them.</td>
<td>Members of one family killed: 1. Karupaih Peruma, father aged 48 years 2. Perumal Indra, mother aged 40 years 3. Perumal Kayalvili, child aged 1 year 4. Perumal Tharmini, child aged 7 years 5. Perumal Thushyanthini, child aged 13 years and 6. Perumal Sinthuja, child aged 16 years Others killed: 7. Indranathan Keerthana, child aged 10 years 8. Thavarasa Thavakumar, child aged 14 years 9. Somasundaram Indrakumar, male aged 45 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Ramalingam Mathivanan, male child aged 12 years 2. Ramalingam Mathivani, female child aged 8 years 3. N Vinoth, male child aged 16 years 4. Manoharan Yathuson, male child aged 07 years 5. Nadarsa, male aged 70 years 6. Rasathurai, male aged 70 years 7. Nadarasav Pavalaranee, female aged 58 years 8. Soundararasa Thivakaran, male aged 19 years 9. Ramasethu Kathirkamanathan, male aged 37 years 10. Sasikaran, male aged 20 years Not all the names of the injured are available. Especially many more injured children were brought to the hospitals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelling attack on 18 January in Red-Barna in Mullaithivu District

472 of 861.
### Victims of shelling in Vanni from January 17 to 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelling attack</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Injured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 January at 11.00am on Redbarna</td>
<td>1. Somasundaram Rasa, male aged 75</td>
<td>1. Sinnathurai Vathanakumar, male aged 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 January at 2.30pm on Thevipuram</td>
<td>1. Karthi Shanmugasundaram, male aged 55 of Marailuppi, Nedunkerni&lt;br&gt;Another two civilians whose names are not available at present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

473 of 861.
Victims of shelling in Vanni from January 17 to 22

Killed
1. Mayivahanam Thayanithi, female aged 39 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
2. Mayilvahanam Karthika, female child aged 15 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
3. Mayilvahanam Thevika, female child aged 12 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
4. Mayilvahanam Thanushan, male child aged 9 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
5. Ponniah Shanmugalingam, male aged 60 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
6. Shanmugalingam Ponnamah, female aged 59 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
7. R Sarukesan, male child aged 12 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
8. R Piratheepan, male child aged 03 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
9. Jeyaraj, male aged 36 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
10. Velayutham Subramaniam, male aged 60 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram

Injured:
1. T Sivayogapoopathy, female aged 47 of Suthanthirapuram
2. K Kandaih, male aged 70, of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
3. Kailasanathan, male aged 38, of Suthanthirapuram
4. S Pathmapriya, female child aged 08, of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
5. S Anojuan, male child aged 08, of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
6. S Saravanabavan, male aged 35, of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
7. K Logeswaran, male aged 27 of Suthanthirapuram
8. S Saraswathi, female aged 63, of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
9. K Dayenthini, female aged 16 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
10. S Valliammah, female aged 50 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
11. S Rajeswari, female aged 50 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
12. P Yasoththevi, female aged 40 of Kuravayal
13. N Vathsala, female aged 17 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
14. M Gayathri, female aged 25 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
15. N Pushpavathi, female aged 50 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
16. A Selvarasa, male aged 25 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
17. V Kanakasabapathy, male aged 63 of 100 Housing Scheme, Suthanthirapuram
18. K Muthiah, male aged 54 of Manickapuram, Visuvamadu
19. K Kanagalingam, male aged 55 of Kaiveli

Shelling attack on 20 January at 3.30pm on Suthanthirapuram

474 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Injured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Alahan Prasanth, male child aged 14 of Kuravayal</td>
<td>1. K Ravi, male aged 36 of Udayarkaddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Another woman whose name is not available at present</td>
<td>2. S Manonmani, female aged 68 of Suthanthirapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. M Kalaiselvan, male aged 30 of Suthanthirapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. S Arulanantham, male aged 54 of Udayarkaddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. P Kiribaharan, male aged 18 of Udayarkaddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. R Sulaxon, male child aged 07 of Thevipuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Kanagalingam, male aged 55 of Kaiveli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Vehavanam, male aged 25 of Thevipuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Jeyaratnam, male child aged 11 of Udayarkaddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. P Mariathas, male aged 52 of Udayarkaddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. M Anpalahan, male child aged 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. K Pathmanathan, male aged 44 of Udayarkaddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. M Ahamathi, female child aged 11 of Udayarkaddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Thakaih, male aged 51 of Udayarkaddu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. Mahinthan, male aged 29 of Thevipuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. Nagarasa, male aged 39 fo Thevipuram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shelling attack on 20 January at afternoon on Udayarkaddu**

Victims of shelling in Vanni from January 17 to 22
Victims of shelling in Vanni from January 17 to 22

| | A total of 12 civilians were killed and many had to be buried without identification because of massive displacement and victims’ relatives were not around to identify them. More than 70 civilians were injured and the available names are procued below.  
**Theravil in Visuvamadu at 1.30am**  
**Killed:**  
1. G Vijitha, female child aged 15 of Mayilvahanapuram  
2. A mother aged 28 (Mother and two children)  
3. Her child aged 4 (Mother and two children)  
4. Her child aged 5 (Mother and two children)  
**Suthanthirapuram Junction**  
**Killed**  
15 Balasuntharam Mahaluxmi, female aged 53 of | 21 January victims killed in all day shelling attack from Theravil to Kaiveli |
Victims of shelling in Vanni from January 17 to 22

**Theravil in Visuvamadu at 1.30am**
Injured:
1. Satheeson, male child aged 14 (IDP sheltering in Theravil)
2. K Komathy, female aged 16 (IDP sheltering in Theravil)
3. M Muniammah, female aged 77 (IDP sheltering in Theravil)
4. Rathimalar, female aged 48 (IDP sheltering in Theravil)
5. Subramaniam, male aged 47 (IDP sheltering in Theravil)
6. Vignaraja Ravichandran, male aged 42
7. Thavaratnam, male (IDP sheltering in Theravil)

**Thevipuram at 1.30pm**
1. Rajeev Thushyanthi, female aged 27 of Thevipuram
2. Mariampillai Vijitha, female aged 19 of Thevipuram
3. Mariampillai Jeevitha, female aged 17 of Theviperam
4. Sabaratnam Sibamalini, female aged 16 of Thevipuram
5. Karuppaiah Subramanium, male aged 48 of Moonkilaru
6. J Arulmathy, female aged 18 of Moonkilaru
7. N Pirapaharan, male aged 29 of Thevipuram

**Kuravayal**
1. Thanabalasingam Kesavan, male aged 17 of Moonkilaru

**Suthanthirapuram**
1. K Balasundaram, male aged 53 of Suthanthirapuram
2. K Susihan, male aged 28 of Suthanthirapuram
3. Selvanathan Kuhanathan, male aged 19 of Suthanthirapuram

**Udayarkaddu at 3.30pm**
1. Suntharam Painthan, male child aged 9 years of Redbarna
2. Thillaiampalam Krishna, male aged 19 of Kuravayal,

**Udayarkaddu**
3. Loganathan Kandeepan, male aged 16, Udayarkaddu

**Kaiveli at 6.00pm**
1. Ketheeswaran, male aged 35
2. P Vijayenthiran, male aged 33

21 January victims injured in all day shelling attack from Theravil to Kaiveli

8
Victims of shelling in Vanni from January 17 to 22

A total of 23 civilians were killed and more than 80 were injured. Five of those killed were patients in the Mullaithivu hospital. Available names of those killed:

1. Rahuvarnan Kishani, female child aged 4
2. Rahuvarnan Sarankan, male child aged 6
3. Velumayilum Balasundaram, male aged 52
4. Balasundaram Punithavathy, female aged 52
5. Kadambananthan Kosinkan, male child aged 3
6. Nadarasa Mahenthirarasa, male aged 42
7. Ananthan, male
8. 3 more civilians

22 January victims of extensive shelling on Vallipunam including the Mullaithivu hospital functioning in the Vallipunam school
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kanagalingam Ajitha</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arulanantham Saranya</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Selvakumar Nanthakumar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Satheeswaran Paruthini</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jegatheeswaran Janani</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Alvin Anura</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Navaratnam Sothiluxmi</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sithamparapillai Theepan</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ratnasingam Sathiathas</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Subramaniam Chandraleela</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Arulraja Kumar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiagaraja Subakaran</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kadambanathan Thavamalar</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kanagalingam Sasiharan</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Soosaipillai Jenson Yute</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vairavi Sinnathurai</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Balasundaram Kavitha</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Vanathy</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Alharatnam Rahuvan</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rahuvan Pratheppana</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Abinaya</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mariyanayagam</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Jenitta</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Janetqueen</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Chellai Sakunthala</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Pushpaharan Mahinthan</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Shanmugalingam</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Muruhaiah</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Poopathiamma</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>75+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sinnathamby Sivasithamparam</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Paramakuru Prasath</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 January: Victims injured in all day shelling attack in Vallipunam.
Confirming details on victims from hospitals

All cases of deaths and injuries caused by bombing and shelling in Vanni are taken to either Kilinochchi or Mullaithivu hospitals. Both districts have a Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS) under whose supervision the government hospitals in that district function. Many of these hospitals are presently functioning in displaced locations. All the information provided in this report is obtained through the above mentioned hospitals and in some cases the homes of the victims are visited to obtain further details. If anyone wishes to confirm the reports of incidents noted in this report they can contact the respective Regional Director of Head Services (RDHS) by the phone number provided below.

The victims of bombing and shelling attacks in Kilinochchi are mostly taken to the Kilinochchi District Hospital now functioning in Tharmapuram. There is also a branch hospital functioning in Vaddakachchi in Kilinochchi. The Kilinochchi RDHS can be contacted for confirmation of cases in these two hospitals. The contact details of RDHS for Kilinochchi are:

Dr Sathiamoorthy (RDHS Kilinochchi)
Phone: 060 215 8086

Mullaithivu District Hospital is presently functioning in its old complex in Mullaithivu town. However, major cases are presently handled in the Putukudiyiruppu hospital. In Mullaithivu District there is also a private hospital, the Ponnambalan hospital where some cases are taken. The Mullaithivu RDHS can be contacted for confirmation of cases in these three hospitals. The contact details of RDHS for Mullaithivu are:

Dr Shanmugarajah (RDHS Mullaithivu)
Phone: 060 224 2150
January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

Killed:
1. Rasaih Vasuki, female aged 28 of Murasumoddai (teacher)
2. Saravanamuthu Rasaih, male aged 57 of Murasumoddai
3. Thuraisingma Prasanth, male aged 22 of Kanesapuram
4. Muthulingam Selvaraj, male aged 27 of Puthumurippu
5. Anthipillai Anthony George, male aged 34 of Murasumoddai

Wife of Selvaraj said, “The day before there was an aerial attack in our area. My husband took me and our two children and left us in Tharmapuram and went back to collect our things. My children are twins and they are only 18 months old.”

Injured:
1. Poologasingam Rajeevan, male child aged 08
2. Rasaratnam Rajithan, male child aged 08
3. Michael Theepan, male child aged 13
4. Sinnaras, male aged 16
5. Sachchithanantham Pushpalalitha, female aged 55
6. Rasaih Jeyaladhumi, female aged 45
7. Arulanantham Nahamma, female aged 53
8. Thillaiampalam, male aged 67
9. Arulappu Atputharasa, male aged 66
10. Sinnathambi Thambipillai, male aged 60
11. Suppaih Ravi, male aged 30
12. Gunasingam Rangam, male aged 23
13. Chellaiah Selvakumar, male aged 29
14. Selvarasa Selvaratnam, male aged 28
15. Subramanium Karunesan, male aged 32
16. Kumaraiah Vijayakumar, male aged 28
17. Sivalingam Naheswaran, male aged 35
18. Mayalahu Ariyathas, male aged 28
19. Arulanantham Michael, male aged 36
20. Arumuhum Sinnavan, male aged 16
21. Velupillai Mahalingma, male aged 50
22. Gopalasingam Rathnan, male aged 18
23. Sivalingam Vigneswaran, male aged 36
24. Ramana Selvarasa, male aged 25
25. Karthikesu Yogalingam, male aged 48
26. Marimuthu Pushparaja, male aged 35
27. Kuhan, male aged 31
28. Ladchumanan Ilanko, male aged 30

Five aerial attacks on 1 January 2009 from 8.00am till 4.30pm on Murasumoddai area in Kilinochchi
### January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

**Killed (pictured on the left):**
1. Ranmeepan, male aged 23
2. Nisantharuban, male aged 34 of Kanukkerni, Mulliyavalai (bus driver)
3. Kajan, male aged 24 of Visuvamadu
4. Thayaparan, male aged 25 of Ward-3, Mulliyavalai (bus driver)

**Injured:**
1. Sivalingam Maheswaran, male aged 35 of Mullivaikal
2. Uthayakumar, male aged 26 (stomach injury-critical condition)
3. Kathiramalai Thanesh, male aged 32 of Kallaru, Vusivamadhu
4. Muruhan Rasenthiram, male aged 28 of Kombavil, Puthukkudiyiruppu
5. R Ranganathan, male aged 40 of Ward-7, Puthukkudiyiruppu
6. Anthony Kamalanathan of Ward-10 of Puthukkudiyiruppu
7. M Karunanithi, male aged 40 of Puthukkudiyiruppu
8. Jeeventhiran, male aged 26 of Muththaiyankaddu

**Aerial bombing on 2 January at 5:00pm near Mullaithivu town on the bus depot and the MPCS fuel station. Mullaithivu hospital and a Roman Catholic school were less than 500 meters from the bomb site.**
### January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

**Killed:**
Thangeswaran Tharsini, female child aged 14

**Injured:**
1. Thangeswaran Lemathy, female aged 43 (mother of the child killed)
2. Manickam Thangeswaran, male aged 44 (father of the child killed)
A relative of the family said that Tharsini died as she was running from the kitchen to the bunker. Rest of the family escaped because they had already reached the bunker. Hospital wanted to send the injured mother to Vavuniya hospital but because the checkpoint is closed she is still in Tharmapuram hospital.

**Killed (Pictured on the left)**
1. Thraisamy Thavarasa, male aged 58 of 3rd Channel, Pannankandy
2. Shanmuganathan Gurunathan, male aged 25 of 3rd Channel, Pannankandy

**Injured:**
1. Kasinathan Sarojinithevi, female aged 33
2. Vetharanyam Kasinathan, male aged 34
3. Jeyarasa Indranee, female aged 43
4. Iyathurai Jeyarasa, male aged 44
5. Marianayagam Mahendran, male aged 41
6. Pathmanathan Naguleswaran, male aged 21
7. Vairamuthu Suventhan, male aged 30
8. Shanmugaratnam Sivapakiam, female aged 54
9. Shanmugaratnam Uthayakumar, male age 28

Shelling attack on 2 January at 4.20pm on Puliampokanai in Kilinochchi

Two shelling attacks on 2 January on Murasumodai in Kilinochchi
January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killed:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthonypillai Arulnathan, male aged 49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Injured:**

1. Shanmugarasa, male child aged 06
2. Sarvanantha Saranya, female aged 17
3. Sarvanantha Gajani female aged 18
4. Nadarasa Rajeswary, female aged 57
5. Joseph Marianayagam, male aged 63
6. Mariathas Christy, male aged 34
7. Chinnaih Nadarasa, male aged 66
8. Jacob Yoganathan, male aged 31
9. Velmuruhu Pakiarasa, male aged 51
10. Pillaiyan Chandran, male aged 39
11. Baskaran Sivasubramanium, male aged 36
12. Suppaiah Sivagnanam, male aged 29
13. Govinthasamy Sivakumar, male aged 36

Two shelling attacks on 4 January on Vaddakachchi-Kalmadu area in Kilinochchi

| Shelling attack on 5 January at 3.30pm on Kovilkudiyiruppu in Mullaithivu |

Injured:

Arulnathan Thushyanthan, male child aged 13, son of the man killed

Shells exploded on top of the home of the victims.
January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Suthaharan Sudarmilavan, 11 months old baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. K Pratheepa, female aged 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kamala, female aged 56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Charanya, female child aged 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Jeganathan Rathees, male child aged 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Thommai Kaliston Dular, male child aged 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Markandu Janakaraj, male child aged 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sasikaran Sasi, female aged 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Vijayan Usha, female aged 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Thommai Venitta, female aged 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pachchiamma, female aged 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Revathy, female aged 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Subramanium Suganthini, male aged 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Anthonipillai Thevathas, male aged 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Ramesh, male aged 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Mariathas Anthony, male aged 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelling attack on 8 January at 1.00pm on Vadakachi in Kilinochchi
### January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

**Killed**
1. Balanayagam-Nachchipillai, female aged 78 years,
2. Yogan-Tharsha, female aged 19 years,
3. Thurairajah-Kandeepan, male aged 20 years

**Injured:**
1. Yogarasa Thushyanthi, female child aged 10 years
2. Murugesu Sinnarajah, male aged 51 years,
3. Kulaveerasingam-Kulatheesan, male aged 27 years,
4. Sinnarajah-Jegatheepan, male aged 16 years,
5. Sarvesvaran-Kavitha, female aged 35 years,
6. Mathivannan-Mirunisha, female aged 12 years,
7. Ramachandran-Thulasikah, female aged 12 years,
8. Ramachandran-Kumanan, male aged 30 years,
9. Subramaniam-Sivaparan, male aged 26 years,
10. Karthigesu-Vijayasoorya, female aged 27 years,
11. Arulnesarajah-Anusan, male aged 13 years,
12. Jeyatharshan, male aged 15 years,
13. Kanapathipillai-Poobalasingam, male aged 67 years,
14. Sellaiiah-Leelawathy, female aged 83 years,
15. Mathews-Anthoniammah, female aged 62 years,

Shelling attack on 8 January on Tharmapuram in Kilinochchi around 1.30pm
January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

1. Arulsreeharan Saranya, female child aged 6 years
2. Asobar Aruna, female child aged 8 years
3. Arulsreeharan Sasikala, female aged 25 years (mother of one injured child above)

Shelling attack on 8 January on Kalmadu in Kilinochchi District

Injured girls Aruna and Saranya
January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

Killed:
1. Thuraisamy Thamilini, female aged 17
2. Thuraisamy Chinnammah, female aged 57
3. Kaththan Thuraisamy, male aged 65
4. Suppaih Thavakumar, male aged 17

Injured:
1. Kalatheepan Thivya, female child aged 5
2. Kalatheepan Manjula, female aged 25
3. Rasaih Suppaih, male aged 42 (lost both legs)

Shelling attack on 10 January at 10.10 pm in Ward-9 in PTK in Mullaithivu District
### January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Injury Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theravil</td>
<td>11 January</td>
<td>1:00pm</td>
<td>Shelling attack, injured victims:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Rameshkumar Sanjeevan, male child aged 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Selvarasa Tharsika, female aged 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Singarasa Nithya, female aged 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Mariathas Anthony, male aged 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Ponnamah, female aged 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Arasaratnam Piramilan, male aged 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. M Shanmugalingam, male aged 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8. Jeyanantha, male aged 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Injury Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tharmapuram</td>
<td>11 January</td>
<td>All morning</td>
<td>Shelling attack, injured victims:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. A Murugaih, male aged 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Perumal Amaravathy, female aged 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. S Govinhasamy, male aged 63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Injury Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kallaru</td>
<td>11 January</td>
<td>All morning</td>
<td>Shelling attack, injured victims:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Puniyamoorthy Sarujan, male child aged 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. A Manonmani, female aged 54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Damage to the PTK hospital</th>
<th>PTK Hospital shelling on 13 January at 10.00am</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puthukudiyruppu (PTK) hospital ward damaged in the attack.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed: Vijayaratnam Vathsala, female aged 38 killed in a simultaneous shelling attack in Ananthapuram nearby.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured 1. Ananthakumaran Manonmani, female aged 26 of Ward-3 Kombavil 2. Murugaih Sivalingam, male aged 61 of Vernavil PTK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selvanayagam Seeralan, male aged 26 of Ward-3 Mulliyavalai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PTK Hospital shelling on 13 January at 10.00am
**January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Suthaskaran Sujeevan, male child aged 14 years (one of the two sisters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Suthaskaran-Sujitha, female aged 16 years (one of the two sisters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sumanan Mayoori, female aged 19 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Suntharalingam Nithishanth, male child aged 13 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rajagopal Rukmany, female aged 89 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rathnam Nageswary, female aged 83 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A civilian, female aged 80 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Vimalanathan Kajintha, female aged 16 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Suppaiah Kanagaratnam, male aged 60 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sellappah Markandu, male aged 64 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Veerapathirar Parameswaran, male aged 62 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ganeshan Chandramalar, female aged 57 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sukumar Uthayakumar, male aged 16 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Markandu Pratheepa, female aged 18 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Subramaniam Kunaranjiny, female aged 37 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Singarajah Sugirthan, male aged 18 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Ramasamy Maniam, male aged 49 years,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Subramaniam Suthaskaran, male aged 40 years,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mother and brother of the two sisters killed

One of the three injured women over the age of 80

Shelling attack on Thoddiyadi in Visuvamadu on 13 January at 11.00am
### January-2009 Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni

**Injured**
1. Sebastian Sivagnanam, male aged 39
2. Sebastian Sokkan, male aged 34
3. Sriskandaraja Thavamalar, female aged 57
4. N Nagaratnam, female aged 46
5. Ludchumanan Amaresan, male aged 42
6. K Elizabeth, female aged 63
7. N Thangasivan, male aged 42
8. Rasaih Mohankumar, male aged 33
9. Santhakumar Manchula, female aged 28
10. S Rexon, male aged 34
11. Gnanam, male aged 34
12. S Arulvathanan, male aged 40
13. S Luxika, female aged 31

**Killed**
1. Mariampillai Jude Sujeevan, male aged 18
2. Mariampillai Johnsmary, male aged 58 years
3. Shanmugam Selvarasa, male aged 50 years

**Injured**
1. Mariampillai Jude Subason, male child aged 9 years
2. M Ketheeswaran, male child aged 9 years
3. Siyanthan, male child aged 10 years
4. Mariampillai Jude Sulaxon, male child aged 15
5. A Thasikaran, male aged 18 years
6. Mariampillai Jude Suganathan, male aged 30

**Shelling attack around 12.30pm on 14 January on Kaiveli in the Mullaithivu District**

**Shelling attack around 5.30pm on 15 January on Suthanthirapuram in Mullaithivu District**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 January</td>
<td>Kaiveli in Mullaithivu District</td>
<td>Vivekananthan Sulojan, male child aged 14 of 50 Housing Scheme, Kailveli. Sulojan was playing outside his house, flying a kite, when a shell blew his head and killed him instantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 January</td>
<td>Kaiveli in Mullaithivu District</td>
<td>Yogeswaran Gajenthini, female child aged 14 years. Thambaih Yogeswaran, male aged 50 years. All the possessions including the family album was destroyed in the shelling and these are the only photos that could be rescued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 January</td>
<td>Kaiveli in Mullaithivu District</td>
<td>Yogeswaran Prasanth, male child aged 8 years. Babukaran Jeyanthini, female aged 30 years. Prasanth is the son of the man killed in the incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 January</td>
<td>Kaiveli in Mullaithivu District</td>
<td>Gnanaruban Vasanthakumari, female aged 30 years. Nanthakumar Thobothini, female aged 30 years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

493 of 861.
**January-2009  Victims of bombing and shelling in Vanni**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Killing</th>
<th>Selling attack on 16 January at 1.00pm on Visuvamadu in Mullaithivu District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mohanathas, male aged 25 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Killed | 1. Ramanathan Kumaran, male aged 30 years  
2. Ramanathan, male aged 65 years (Kumaran’s father)  
3. Kumaran’s mother-in-law, aged 55 years (Kumaran’s mother) |
| All three from one family were killed. Kumaran’s wife is seriously injured. Their son, the injured baby, is without any relative to claim and care for him. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injured</th>
<th>Selling attack on 16 January at 1.30pm on Theravil in Mullaithivu District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The baby who has lost his father, grand-father, grand-mother. His mother is seriously injured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Injured | 1. Kumaran’s wife  
2. Kumaran’s baby |

15 of 861.
NESOHR Case Report issued on 6th January 2006

Rape and murder of Ilaiyathamby Tharshini on 16th December 2005

Informants
The description given below of Tharshini’s disappearance and the discovery of her body in an abandoned village well is put together from statements made by Tharshini’s relatives and neighbours to one of NESOHR’s committee members. NESOHR has made the decision to withhold the identity of the relatives and neighbours from this report because their safety may be compromised if these are revealed. NESOHR is ready to share this information with any leading international human rights organization that is willing to join us in taking up this case of the rape and murder of Tharshini.

Tharshini is a 20 year old, single young woman who lived with her widowed mother in Pungudutivu (see map). Tharshini is one of three daughters to her parents. Both of her sisters are married. One of Tharshini’s sister, who is widowed, lived adjacent to Tharshini and her mother. The two households functioned more or less like a single household.

Tharshini sat her GCE (OL) examination in 2001 from Kamalambikai Mahavidyalayam in Pungudutivu. She tried to follow the GCE (AL) course, but gave up. Since then Tharshini has taught at the Uraitivu preschool. She also coached the sports teams at her old school. Tharshini and one of her female cousins earned money by weaving boxes made of Palmarah leaves. They did this task from the home of her cousin. For this purpose she visited her cousin’s house regularly and spent nights at her cousin’s house. At the time of her murder Tharshini was just finishing a course in sewing. She was turning out to be a good seamstress.

Disappearance
On the day of her murder, Friday 16th December, she left her home as usual around 6.15 pm to go to her cousin’s house and followed the small dirt footpath shown in the attached map. That night, both Tharshini’s and her cousin’s household thought Tharshini was at the other house. Unknowing to both households Tharshini never reached her destination. Next morning Tharshini’s mother started looking for Tharshini when she did not come back home in the morning as usual from her cousin’s house.

Discovery of body
More of Tharshini relatives, realizing that she has gone missing, joined in the search. They first found one of her slippers not very far from her home, along the small dirt foot path. During this
search a few Sri Lankan Navy personnel from the Navy camp nearby came around and asked the family to show the place where they found the slipper.

At this time everyone heard loud screams. The scream came from some of the boys from the village who have been checking the unused wells by stirring the well with long sticks. These boys had screamed when they just managed to bring up the hair of Tharshini above water level (Well 1 in the map). When the Sri Lankan Navy men heard the screams they all ran back to their camp. By this time it was 6.00 pm Saturday night.

Tharshini’s relatives by now found a hat, worn by the Sri Lankan Navy, placed over the trunk of a Palmarah tree near the well where her body was found. They also found boot marks near the well. Later they located a bloodied palm leaf near the well. Slightly further away they found some dried palm leaves placed between two Palmarah trees in order to create a screen (Site of screen in the map) behind which one could hide on the side of the Navy camp. They also found Tharshini’s under clothes nearby which they said looked as if it was cut with scissors.

Village people decided to camp near the well for the night to keep guard. Next day, relatives informed the Judge for the area. Village people refused to allow any of the Sri Lankan armed forces including the police to come near the well. Village people recovered her body from the well around 1.00 pm on Sunday in the presence of the Tamil Judge. The judge ordered the body to be taken to Jaffna Teaching Hospital for postmortem. Her body had been weighed down with heavy stones on her legs and around her waist using very thick ropes. The body was taken to the hospital still tied to these stones.

The judge ordered the Gramasevakar for the village, Ramesh, to take all the related items discovered at the site to be taken away and handed over to the Urkavalthurai courts.

Postmortem
The postmortem, conducted by Dr.Balasubramaniam, Judicial Medical Officer of Jaffna Teaching Hospital, confirmed that she had been raped and killed. Relatives who saw her body after the postmortem at the hospital said that she had several bite marks on her face. Her lips were ripped and they were stitched together by the hospital. She had stab wounds in her chest and near her hip.

When Tharshini’s body was released to the family from the hospital following postmortem it was put in a vehicle to be taken to her home on Monday. Sri Lankan armed force personnel were standing near the vehicle and offered to put sacks of rice, sugar etc in the same vehicle in which Tharshini’s body was. Tharshini’s mother, furious by this act which she saw as an act to placate her, screamed at them in anger.

More clues
Once Tharshini funeral was over, the CID arrived. While searching the crime scene for clues they found the braces she used for her teeth not very far from the place where her slipper was first found. CID also found, further down the dirt road, towards the Sri Lankan Navy camp and away from her usual path to her cousin’s house, her other slipper. They also found a blue “key tag” with a few keys on it. CID has told the villagers that it is the type of key tag used by the Sri Lankan Navy.

Harassment
Since then, police, CID and other armed forces personnel have visited Tharshini’s relative’s houses several times to investigate. These officials who came to investigate have asked the family why the crime could not have been committed by the LTTE. Before Tharshini’s body was discovered, the investigating Sri Lankan armed forces have told the family that Tharshini may have joined the LTTE. Villagers also told us that the Sri Lankan security personnel are looking
for the people who stood guard around the well where Tharshini’s body was discovered on the night of December 17th to take some punitive action against them.

**Further Information:**
There were 32 households around Tharshini’s home. Most of the households have displaced. These lands and the wells in them were basically abandoned. These abandoned lands had many Palmarah trees that provided many hiding spots.

Other young women of the area told NESOHR that Sri Lankan Navy personnel hang around these abandoned land and if the girls ever look in their direction the Navy personnel would sign them to come near. They would also whistle and hoot at the young women.

Villagers also said that the well near the temple (well 2 in the map) near the Sri Lankan Navy camp is used by the Navy to bathe. This well has no fence and was visible to public from public places. Navy men will stand around the well naked to take their baths.

Villagers also said they would like to displace from the area after the rape and murder of Tharshini. However, the Sri Lankan armed forces, manning the checkpoints, is preventing them from leaving the area with all their household things. It must be noted these are very poor folks for whom leaving their household items will make a huge dent in their entire possession.

**NESOHR appeal**
Tharshini’s mother, in spite of all that has happened is insistent that she must complete the grieving period at her home according to the culture and tradition. This, the people believe, will grant peace to the departed soul. Given the gruesome way Tharshini’s life was taken this will seem far more important to Tharshini’s mother than any effort to lodge complaints or highlight her case at the international forums. Such is the nature of these simple village folks which act as a protective cover to those who have committed the crime.

There have been innumerable cases like that of Tharshini during the three decades of Sri Lankan military occupation of Northeast. Only one case, Krishanthi’s rape and murder in 1997, was raised at international forum. Tamils often ask why the other cases were never brought at the international forums.

Observing the simple nature of the village folks in Tharshini’s village, the answer to this seems obvious. Krishanthi was from a middle class family whose relatives were living in Colombo. Her family could readily make links with the sophisticated international human rights community. Where as most of the cases like Tharshini’s of the last three decades that NESOHR has investigated are from the lowest strata of the society who have no strong links with the sophisticated international human rights forums.

NESOHR is appealing to the international human rights community, to join with NESOHR, and show that they do sincerely mean the claim of upholding universal human rights and come to the aid of this simple poor village family who has lost their caring, hard working daughter. By doing so they would also prevent many more future Tharshinies.

Dr N Malathy  
NESOHR Secretary General
Map of crime scene

LEGEND

- Little temple
- Small dirt footpath
- 1 slipper
- Blue key tag
- Braces
- Site of screen
- Temple
- Paddy fields
- Navy PR office
- Sri Lankan Navy Camp

Items discovered

Palmarah trees

Tharshini's sister's home

Tharshini's home

Madaththuvali Road

Dirt Road (fenced)

Well 1

Well 2

Bloody leaf

Navy hat

Underwear

Underskirt
Arbitrary killing of Thambirajah Arulajanthan on 28th December 2005

Arul

Name: Thambirajah Arulajanthan
Age: 15
Marital status: Single
Address: Kodikamam, presently displaced
Occupation: Student

Arul was a Year 10 student. He was living with his parents and his sister’s family in Kodikamam. His brother-in-law Kirubaharan was a member of the LTTE and left the movement six years ago. He is now married with children and was living in Kodikamam with Arul’s family. Kirubaharan says he had nothing to do with the LTTE since he left the movement.

Harassment of Kirubaharan

Members of the Sri Lankan military intelligence wing have harassed Kirubaharan on the street several times prior to the killing of Arul. They would ask Kirubaharan if he still works for the LTTE. Kirubaharan has emphatically denied this. However, the intelligence wing personnel have persisted in their harassment according to Kirubaharan.

During the period prior to the shooting, the police, the military intelligence wing, and EPDP men came three times to Arul’s home apparently to search the premises. They carried out a thorough search.

One day following the search, the family found two grenades in their backyard. According to the family these two grenades were placed there by the military. The family cites the following two points to prove their statement. First, because there are small children in the household they clean their yard regularly. Second, the two grenades were found above the boot marks which could only have been made by the military. Family informed the police and the police came to look at the grenades. Police however did not remove it. Later SLA soldiers came and removed it.
The shooting

On 28th January night the family had just finished watching a movie on the television and had gone to bed around 10.15 pm. Family members state,

“We all felt some movement inside the house but were half asleep. Arul and his mother were sleeping in the front room on the floor. Arul’s father was sleeping in the same room on a bench. Kirubaharan, his wife and children were sleeping in the next room. Arul’s mother was the first to be woken up by the movement of people. She asked “who is it?” One of the invaders covered her mouth and pulled her by the hand. Arul’s mother then tugged at Arul to wake him up. By this time, three of the invaders have gone just behind Arul’s father. Arul’s mother fearing they will harm Arul’s father started to shout. By now Arul had got up and was standing at the entrance to the room. He asked the invaders why they are inside. Suddenly there were three gun shots and the invaders ran away”.

Arul dies without treatment

When the family realized that Arul was shot they tried to hire a vehicle to rush him to the hospital. None of the drivers in the locality who hire out vehicles were willing to take Arul because of fear of retribution by the SLA. By the time Arul’s relatives living at some distance came to the aid to take Arul to the hospital, he was dead.

Arul’s brother-in-law escaped to Vanni and could not even attend the funeral of Arul out of fear.

One of the village hairdressers, outraged by the shooting of a young school student, threw some Palmarah seeds (size and weight of a tennis ball) at the SLA soldiers. Next day his shop was completely broken and the hairdresser is in hiding.

Invaders revisit the house

Two of the invaders who shot Arul the previous day visited the house the next day. The funeral of Arul was taking place. Arul’s family thinks that the two men were revisiting the house to shoot Kirubaharan, Arul’s brother-in-law. However, the two men riding a motorbike, approaching the house from behind, slipped on the gravel and the motorbike fell with the riders. Arul’s school friends who were approaching the house from behind
to attend Arul’s funeral saw the men falling. They also saw the pistol from their waist fall off. The men threatened to shoot the students through their ears if they tell anyone about what they have just seen. Arul’s family also saw SLA soldiers hiding behind the house when the two men slipped and fell from the motorbike.

**Note by NESOHR:**

NESOHR is with holding the identities of the people who have provided us with information about the case for their own safety. NESOHR is ready to share more detailed information with any reputable international human rights organizations wishing to inquire into this case.

International diplomats, media personnel and INGO staff in the island have asked us why we have not issued reports on the attacks on the Sri Lankan military. We were surprised by this question. NESOHR is styled as a national human rights organization and its main task is to protect the human rights of those who are unarmed. For this reason we do not bring under our purview the attacks on armed persons like the Sri Lankan military, members of the LTTE and members of other armed groups.

Dr N Malathy  
(NESOHR Secretary)
NESOHR Case Report issued on 22nd January 2006

Extradjudicial killing of Iyathurai Baskaran on 6th January 2006

Baskaran

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Iyathurai Baskaran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Married with two children aged 3 and 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Katkovalam, Point Pedro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Fishing &amp; Mason (Builder)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baskaran grew up in Kudaththanai with his adopted family and attended the Kudaththanai American Mission Tamil Mixed School. He left school after studying GCE OL classes. He began to work as a fisherman to earn a living. As his adopted siblings displaced from the island during the war, Baskaran took over the full responsibility of taking care of his aging parents. Baskaran married six years ago and they have two young children. His family continued to live in Kudaththanai so that Baskaran can take care of his aging parents. Baskaran has recently obtained a passport with the intention of traveling overseas to escape the threats he faced in his village. The above photo is from his passport.

Past arrests and torture

According to his friends and relatives, Baskaran was arrested twice by the Sri Lankan military, under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA). His first arrest was in 1997. He was kept in the Kaluththurai prison for around six months. He was tortured during this period. He was hung upside down and beaten. A bag filled with petrol fumes was tied over his head. He was produced in the courts and released after the courts found him innocent. He was arrested again in 1999 and was again released by the courts a few months later after he was found innocent. He married soon after his second release.
Recent harassment and the move by the family

Few months prior to his shooting, Baskaran’s family and his parents moved to Katkovalam, unable to bear the harassment by the Sri Lankan military and the local paramilitaries in Kudaththanai. The two villages are separated by a distance of about 6 km.

Events surrounding the shooting

Sri Lankan Army (SLA) rounded up Baskaran’s home in Kudaththanai on January 5th, the day before the shooting. They held him for questioning for a long time. SLA searched the house premises, including the belongings of Baskaran’s children, for a long time. They were there from 5.30 until 8.30 pm. SLA accused Baskaran of belonging to LTTE and of possessing Claymore mines. Baskaran told them that he does not get involved in anything like that. He begged the SLA to inquire from the neighbours. When the SLA finally left they warned that the family that they must report any visit by the LTTE to their home.

Baskaran was unable to go fishing in Katkovalam because he had the “pass” (Sri Lankan Navy permission) to fish only in Kudaththanai and not in Katkovalam. He had therefore started to go to work as a builder in Katkovalam. His wife had advised him to go to Vanni because of the threats and harassment by the SLA. Baskaran had refused to leave his aging parents because there was no one else to take care of them. That night, however, the family went to bed considering more seriously about a shift to Vanni.

Around 11.00 pm someone called out “Baskar”. Thinking it was his friends next door Baskaran opened the door. The men standing at the door tried to pull Baskaran by his tee-shirt. Baskaran was holding on to the door and begged them to let him go because he has young children. When his wife screamed they pointed the gun at her and she stopped screaming. Baskaran’s wife grabbed his tee-shirt and tried to pull him back into the house. Baskaran pushed his wife away fearing that the invaders will harm her.

The invaders then asked what Baskaran wanted as a last request. He said that he wanted to see his children. His wife turned to go inside to collect the children and she heard the gunshots. Baskaran was lying on the ground and was in pain. His wife was afraid to go near him. Baskaran’s neighbours who attempted to come to the aid of the family after hearing his wife’s screams discovered that armed SLA were guarding their doors preventing them from leaving their homes. The invaders left after warning his wife that they will come back the next day to search the house again. After the invaders and the SLA in the surroundings had
left, neighbours tried to hire a vehicle to take Baskaran to the hospital. None of the drivers were willing to take Baskaran to the hospital out of fear of retribution by the SLA. Baskaran died of the gunshot wounds soon after.

One of Baskaran’s friends came and looked closely at the dead body of Baskaran. Immediately the news had traveled to the SLA, who arrived demanding the identity of the person who came to look at Baskaran’s body. That person has gone into hiding.

Next morning the same men who shot Baskaran came and looked around. When the magistrate came for the inquiry no one was willing to tell the magistrate the truth. Out of fear, Baskaran’s wife told the magistrate that she did not see anything except the dead body of Baskaran. Very few people came to the funeral out of fear. SLA threatened Baskaran’s father for informing the local government official (GS) about the incident.

**SLA officer named “Jegath”**

Friends and relatives say that they can identify one SLA officer by the name Jegath who was stationed in Kudaththanai for several years. He was also present during the shooting in Katkovalam at Baskaran’s house. He may have now been transferred to another area. Some of them also said that Jegath may have been transferred to the Muhamalai checkpoint which is the border point between the SLA controlled and LTTE administered areas through which everyone moving between the two areas must pass through.

**What villagers said**

Two men from their area, Kamalakannan and Kuhan were arrested. Their family was able to see the two men after the arrest. Villagers said that these two men have now been sent to the Kaluththurai prison in Colombo.

Villagers also said that out of about 500 families that lived in their area only about 25 are still staying there.

**Note by NESOHR:**

NESOHR is with holding the identities of the people who have provided us with information about the case for their own safety. NESOHR is ready to share more detailed information with any reputable international human rights organizations wishing to inquire into this case.

International diplomats, media personnel and INGO staff in the island have asked us why we have not issued reports on the attacks on the Sri Lankan military. We are surprised by this question. NESOHR is styled as a national human rights organization and its main task is to protect the human rights of those who are unarmed. For this reason we do not bring under our purview the attacks on armed persons like the Sri Lankan military, members of the LTTE and members of other armed groups.

Dr N Malathy
(NESOHR Secretary)
NESOHR Case Report issued on 12th January 2006

Abduction of N Kandeepan and T Tharmasri by Sri Lankan Army

Kandeepan (30) and Tharmasri (28) live in the same house and work for the Danish Demining Group (DDG) in Jaffna. Kandeepan and Tharmasri both leave for work at the crack of dawn on a motorbike and return home by 2.00 pm. It is the practice in Northeast to start demining work just before sunrise and finish around midday so that workers do not have to stand in the hot sun all day.

On Wednesday 11th of January they left for work as usual at 5.30 am. Occupants from their house say that they heard Kandeepaan receiving three calls that morning. Kandeepan was heard saying that he is leaving soon.

Less than one hour later someone in the neighbourhood brought the National Identity Card and the mobile phone belonging to Kandeepan and handed it over at Kandeepan’s home. The neighbour said that it was found on the road. Family went out to investigate what has happened and the following was told by several people in the neighbourhood as witnessed by them. The attached map is useful to follow the description given by Kandeepan’s neighbours.

Residents close to the location where Kandeepan and Tharmasri were abducted say that they saw several Sri Lankan army (SLA) soldiers standing on the road in that early hours of the morning just before the two men were abducted. People said that they thought the SLA was planning an early morning roundup.

Travelers who arrived at the Nalu Junction (A on the map) and the VB road junction (B on the map) said that they were turned away by the SLA preventing them from entering the strip of road between A and B. They also said that they saw a white van parked at both these two junctions.

When Kandeepan and Tharmasri were traveling on this strip of road between Odakkarai junction and VB Road junction (B) there were no other civilians on that strip of road except the SLA soldiers who were roaming.

According to the residents on this strip of road they heard noises and voices. When they attempted to look out the SLA threatened them to keep inside. Kandeepan and Tharmasri were then forced into the white van while the two resisted the attempt. As the white van drove away with the two men Kandeepan had thrown his National Identity Card, his mobile phone and other belongings that were in his pocket on the road.
As soon as the two men were abducted in the white van the SLA soldiers, manning the road, started walking back to their camp shown on the map. Residents saw the soldiers walking back.

Other people have told the family that they saw the white van driving to the military camp in the Pallapai high security zone.

When the family went to lodge a complaint at the police station (see map) and told the police what they have heard from the residents, the police there have asked the family for evidence that the two men were abducted. Later they also suggested that someone else may have abducted the two men.
Details of the missing persons:

1. Name: Narayamoorthy Kandeepan  
   Age: 30  
   Marital status: Single  
   Address: Power Station Road, Odakkarai, Pointpedro, Jaffna  
   Occupation: Deminer & Tailor

2. Name: Thambaih Tharmasri  
   Age: 28  
   Marital status: Married to Kandeepan’s sister  
   Address: Power Station Road, Odakkarai, Pointpedro, Jaffna  
   Occupation: Deminer

Kandeepan studied at the Sithivinayagr School. After sitting his GCE OL examination he started working in a tailor's shop. There he learnt tailoring and later started his own tailoring shop. He trained his two younger brothers to be tailors and they were all working in his “Kandeepan Tailor Shop”.

Kandeepan helped with the matchmaking between his sister and Tharmasri and they were married only seven months ago. Tharmasri and his wife (Kandeepan’s sister) also live in the same house with Kandeepan, his parents and his siblings. Kandeepan’s family said that his sister, who is pregnant, is in a state of shock, unable to talk or eat.

The villagers and indeed the people of the entire Jaffna peninsula recognize the pattern of this abduction to several others that have happened recently. There are good reasons for the family’s fear. None of those who have been abducted in this manner have been found so far.

Dr N Malathy  
(NESOHR Secretary)
NESCOHR Case Report issued on 20th January 2006

Arbitrary Killing of Kanapathy Murugesu

Name: Kanapathy Murugesu (Male)
Age: 68
Marital status: Married
Address: Thunnalai Centre, Thunnalai, Karaveddy, Jaffna
Occupation: Retired post-master

The incident

Murugesu was living with wife, his married daughter and her family. On January 12th, he rode his bicycle along the Jaffna road (see map) to his bank to collect his pension. A cyclist behind him saw Murugesu falling down and bleeding 200 metres from the 1st Mile Post. This cyclist said that this happened around 10.00 am. The cyclist tried to go towards Murugesu to assist him. Two Sri Lankan Army (SLA) soldiers, standing by the road side at the spot where Murugesu fell, prevented the cyclist from approaching Murugesu lying on the ground. The cyclist proceeded without any further comment because to do otherwise in the current climate of fear in Jaffna is unthinkable. Other passers by who tried to approach Murugesu were also not allowed to go near him.

SLA handed over the dead body of Murugesu to the Manthihai hospital located 2 km from the location of the incident at 1.00 pm. NESCOHR has a copy of the letter issued by the District Medical Officer accepting the body of Murugesu at 1.00 pm at the Manthihai Hospital. Murugesu’s family was informed of the incident at 1.30 pm. Family members who saw his body stated that he was shot just below his shoulder and the bullet has come out on the opposite side of his body.

The inquest

The police was told of the killing but they did not arrive for the inquest until midday on the following day. On the following day, before the magistrate arrived for the inquest, a group of SLA soldiers arrived and called for the family members of Murugesu. SLA instructed the family members to blame the shooting of Murugesu on the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Family members informed the magistrate of this during the inquest and the magistrate noted it in his report.
SLA claimed that Murugesu was shot from behind. However the bullet wounds on Murugesu’s body indicate that he was shot from the side. The wounds also indicate that he was shot at close range because the bullet has left the body on the opposite side. Witnesses added that there were five bullet marks on the wall on the side of the road opposite to where the SLA soldiers were standing at the spot where Murugesu was shot. These bullet marks on the wall could not have been made if Murugesu was shot from behind.

When Murugesu’s family approached the people, living at the spot where Murugesu was shot, to ask if they had seen anything, they declined to make any comment. Such is the pervasive fear that prevails in Jaffna.

**Note by NESOHR:** NESOHR is with holding the identities of the people who have provided us with information about the case for their own safety. NESOHR is ready to share more detailed information with any reputable international human rights organizations wishing to inquire into this case.

Dr N Malathy  
(NESOHR Secretary)
NESOHR Case Report issued on 29th January 2006

Abduction of Maheswaran Balraj on 1 January 2006-02-05

Balraj

Name: Maheswaran Balraj (Male) (24)
Marital status: Married with one children
Address: TC Lane, Manipay, Jaffna
Occupation: Welder/Panel beater

Balraj studied at Manipay Memorial School and left school at the age of 19 to start his business as a welder. He lived in one house with his family, his parent’s family and his sister’s family. He had his business in the garage adjacent to the house. He had repaired the vehicles belonging to the Sri Lankan military, the EPDP paramilitary group, and the LTTE. He was well liked by all. Balraj also was a secondhand vehicle dealer who acted as a broker for people wishing to buy/sell vehicles. Even the police at the Manipay police station expressed dismay that Balraj has been abducted.

Incident

On the night of 1 January 2006 the entire household has gone to sleep except Balraj’s sister and brother. Both of them heard noises outside the house and went out with a torch light. There they saw close to 30 men in military uniform with their faces covered with black cloth. They had forced opened the gate to enter the yard of the house. They came into the house and pointed at the door of the room where Balraj was sleeping with his wife and child. By now the entire household has woken up. When Balraj came out of the room still dazed in sleep they dragged him out. Balraj’s mother fell at the feet of the abductors and begged them to leave her son. They kicked her away with their feet and she fell a few meters away. Balraj’s mother then started to scream and the abductors threatened to shoot of she shouts. The abductor’s left with Balraj. His family did not see the vehicle that was used for the abduction because it was parked away from the house.

Many members of the family noted the excessive smell of alcohol coming from all the abductors.
Family’s efforts

From 2 January the family has persevered with complaints and searched. Below is a list of efforts made by the family.

- Complained at the Manipay police station.
- Went to the Manipay SLA camp, they denied taking Balraj and expressed dismay that Balraj has been abducted.
- Went to the Annaicoddai SLA camp and they denied taking Balraj.
- Went to SLHRC four times. Family was told that SLHRC has access to the camps to search for missing persons.
- Complained to SLMM
- Complained to ICRC
- Went to the EPDP camp in Manipay 2 or 3 times and spoke to the person in charge by the name Valluvar. Family was advised to go to the Srithar theatre EPDP camp in Jaffna town.
- Went to the EPDP camp in Srithar theatre on 6, 9, 11, 17 and several more times. Family was told that they will be informed if any news comes to hand.

Dr N Malathy
(NESOHR Secretary)
NESOHR Case Report issued on 18th January 2006

Abduction of Christy

Christy

Name: Mariyanayagam Maruthanayagam (alias Christy)
Age: 31
Marital status: Single
Address: Periyavilan, Ilavalai centre, Elavalai
Occupation: Slightly handicapped and unemployed

Christy’s own family home is in Vasavilan which is near the Palaly High Security Zone in Jaffna. The family was forced out of their home by the Sri Lankan military in the 1980s. Christy’s family has lived in Ilavalai for several years. They displaced to Mallavi in Vanni in 1995 and returned back to Ilavalai during the ceasefire period that started in 2002.

Christy has some intellectual handicap and was staying at home. He did not start to walk until he was eight years old. He could not cope with the mainstream school curriculum, therefore he has stayed home ever since. His family has given him a mobile phone and his relatives would ring and talk to him on his mobile phone. He travels within his village on his bicycle.

He is a very friendly person and has been in friendly terms with the Sri Lankan military personnel from the nearby military camp. The information below is provided by his family.

Mother and brother move out of Jaffna

Tamil civilians who have been killed, disappeared, and seriously injured by SLA and its paramilitaries over the last two months in Jaffna included families whose members are/were in the LTTE.
One of Christy’s brothers was a member of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) who died in a battle. Christy’s mother took Christy’s younger brother and moved to Vanni a couple of weeks ago, fearing he might be at risk because he is the brother of a late LTTE member. She left Christy behind with his father because she was confident that the Sri Lankan military and its paramilitaries will do no harm to him due to his condition and nature.

The disappearance

On January 9th 2006 Christy went to his married sister’s home. He had lunch with his sister and brother-in-law and watched a movie on the television. When he wanted to leave to go his home late in the afternoon, his sister advised him that it is getting dark
and he should not leave. Like almost everyone in Jaffna she was thinking of the prevailing level of violence. Christy insisted that he should leave because his father is alone at home. Sister begged him not to leave but Christy was too insistent that he must and he left for his home around 5.30 pm.

Christy appears to have stopped at his favourite tea shop (see map) near his home on his way. His friends have told the family that they saw him near the tea shop around 6.45 pm. The tea shop owner confirmed that Christy had tea in his shop around 6.30 pm. That was the last sighting of Christy. Christy’s bicycle is also missing. His family tried to ring Christy on his mobile phone but it has been turned off. His family said that Christy does not turn off his mobile phone at all implying that someone else has turned it off. His mobile phone number is: 077-7179183.

Soon after Christy’s disappearance, while his family was earnestly searching for him, his brother-in-law heard from his neighbours that people came in a “white van” looking for the brother-in-law as well. Note that “white van” in current usage among the people in Jaffna has a strong contextual meaning. These “white vans” are referred to by all families who have lodged complaints with us about abductions of their family members. These “white vans” do not have number plates and they have darkened windows so that one cannot see the passengers inside.

The search

The family has lodged complaints with, Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), ICRC, the Ilavalai police station, and the Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission.

Note by NESOHR: NESOHR is with holding the identities of the people who have provided us with information about the case for their own safety. NESOHR is ready to share more detailed information with any reputable international human rights organizations wishing to inquire into this case.

Dr N Malathy
(NESOHR Secretary)
NE SOHR Case Reports issued on 26th January 2006

Arbitrary Killing of Sithambari Ganesaratnam and Visuvar Krishnan

Name: Sithambari Ganesaratnam (Male)
Age: 47
Marital status: Married with three children
Address: Thachchanthoppu, Kaithadi, Jaffna
Occupation: Owner of barber shop

Name: Visuvar Krishnan (Male)
Age: 52
Marital status: Married with one child
Address: Thachchanthoppu, Kaithadi, Jaffna
Occupation: Barber shop assistant

Ganesaratnam owned a barber shop at the Kaithadi junction in Jaffna. Krishnan worked in his barber shop as an assistant. They both traveled together to the barber shop every morning and returned home in the evening. On 16th January 2006 the pair was returning home at 8.00 pm as usual. When they were traveling through Kiras road towards their home in Thachchanthoppu they were shot dead at close range. Eye witnesses say that the gunmen came in a three-wheeler. It is also worth noting that a Sri Lankan Army (SLA) security post is located only 200 metres from the location where the pair was shot dead.

Arbitrary Killing of Suppaih Murugan

Name: Suppaih Murugan
Age: 30
Marital status: Married with 2 children
Address: Navatkuli
Occupation: Tea shop employee

Murugan was displaced to India during the war. He returned after the ceasefire agreement and got married in Trincomalee where they were living until the 2004 tsunami. They lost everything in the tsunami. Family came to Jaffna and was living with their mother-in-law. Murugan worked in a tea shop in Urumpirai where he would stay during the week. He returns to his children during the weekend. On the 16th January 2006 two men arrived at the tea shop where he was working at 8.30 am. The two men suddenly opened fire on Murugan and he received gun shot wounds on his chest and stomach. He died on the spot.
Arbitrary killing of Chandrakanthan Vijayatharson

Name: Chandrakanthan Vijayatharson (Male)
Age: 29
Marital status: Single
Address: Kachchhai Road, Chavakachcheri
Occupation: Shop owner

On 23rd January 2006, Vijayatharson went to the Chavakachcheri market as usual to purchase items for his shop which is situated at Meesalai junction. Chavakachcheri market is only 200 metres from the Thanankilappu high security zone border. There are several SLA sentry points around the Chavakachcheri market which is normally manned by several SLA personnel. At the time of the incident the usual SLA presence in the market was absent. One gunman walked casually from behind Vijayatharson and shot him from behind and very casually joined his friend waiting on a motorcycle and drove away. Immediately after the incident SLA surrounded the area on the pretext of searching but deliberately ignored the direction in which the gunmen escaped.

Disappearance of Parimalarajah Robinson on 7th January 2006

Name: Parimalarajah Robinson (Male)
Age: 26
Marital status: Single
Address: Kevil, Mulliyan, Vadamaradchi East
Occupation: Student

Robinson was following a course in computing at Thirunelveli in Jaffna for the last three years. He was boarding at a friend’s house in Thirunelveli to attend the course. He would visit the home of his parents about once a month. His parent’s home is in Vadamaradchi (address above) which is in the Jaffna peninsula that is under LTTE administration. To travel from his parent’s home in Vadamaradchi to his friend’s home near Jaffna town he must travel through the SLA check point in Muhamalai.

Robinson visited his parent’s home of the 31st of December 2005 and returned to Jaffna to his friend’s house on 6th of January. He rang his parents after reaching Jaffna on the 6th January. His father rang Robinson’s friend on the 19th of January inquiring after Robinson. Robinson’s friend told the father that Robinson arrived on 6th January and had left on the 7th January saying he was going to his class and he did not return after that. Robinson’s friend explained that he had assumed that Robinson was back at his parent’s home when he did not turn up after the class. Presently this friend has also displaced from Jaffna.
NESOHR Case Report issued on 10th January 2006

Abduction of Balakrishnan Rajeevmohan by Sri Lankan Army

The incident

On the night of 9th January (i.e. 1.00 am Tuesday 10 January 2006) six or seven persons wearing black balaclava shone torch lights into the home of Rajeevmohan while all the occupants of the house were asleep. The invaders knocked on all the windows around their home and asked them to open the door for checking. Occupants got up, switched on the lights, and opened the door. The persons in balaclava grabbed young Rajeevmohan. Rajeevmohan’s mother started to scream. The men in balaclava put a gun to her throat and threatened her not to shout. They told the occupants to remain in one room and switch all the lights off. The men in balaclava spoke to the occupants in good Tamil indicating they were Tamil speaking. The two gates to the house were shut and padlocked. The men therefore entered the premises of the house by jumping over the fence. Once they grabbed young Rajeevmohan they asked an older occupant of the house to open the gate. When the occupant was locating the keys, the men in balaclava slapped him on the face for taking long to open the gate.

Once the abductors left through the gate with Rajeevmohan, about 25 Sri Lankan army men shouting in Sinhala who have surrounded the house until then also ran out and got in their vehicles. There was one white van and two army vehicles in which the Sri Lankan army soldiers and the men in balaclava left with Rajeevmohan.

Elavalai police station is only 100 metres from their home and the street was well lit. Family ran to the police station to lay complaint. They then went to the SLMM office and also the Jaffna branch of the Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission and laid complaints. They have also laid a complaint in our office.

Rajeevmohan’s Details:

Name: Balakrishnan Rajeevmohan
Age: 21 years.
DOB: 3 March 1985
Address: College Road (Kalluri Road), Elavalai, Jaffna

Rajeevmohan was an old student of St Henry’s college in Elavalai. He worked in the city of Doha in Qatar for 20 months and returned only
four months ago back to Jaffna. He was very depressed and unhappy that he was not able to earn enough money while in Doha although his parents send him there at some expense to earn money.

Distraught mother told NESOHR that he is a very soft boy who had no involvement in any outside activities.

There are good reasons for the family’s fear. Various reports in the local media have stated that several people who were taken away like this from their homes over the last two months have disappeared.

Dr N Malathy
(NESOHR Secretary)
Report on the Deliberate Abduction and Murder of M. Sathananthan

Victim : Mathavarasa Sathananthan  
Age : 26 years  
Date : 26.05.2006  
present Address : Sivapuri Trincomalee  
Occupation : Gold Smith  
Birth Place : Kadatkarai Senai, Sampoor  
Remarks : His brother is an LTTE cadre

A quick mode of travel from Trincomalee town to Kadatkraichenai is to take the ferry from Trincomalee to Mutur and cross the border checkpoint at Kaddaiparichchan and enter the LTTE area. On 26 May around 9.30 am, Sathananthan, his wife and an uncle arrived by ferry from Trincomalee town to Mutur jetty to go to their village in LTTE area.

Mutur jetty like the Trincomalee jetty is heavily controlled by the Sri Lankan Navy. There are Sri Lankan Navy camps as well as Sri Lankan police camps around the Mutur jetty. The entire jetty area is like a Sri Lankan Navy complex. After getting off the ferry the three passengers went into an eating place to have breakfast. The eating place is located next to the Sri Lankan Navy camp (see map).
Just as the three were finishing their meal, Sri Lankan Navy men arrived and took the uncle to the back of the shop for investigations. When the uncle was released, the SLN took Sathananthan for investigation. When he was also released the three travelers left the shop. As they left the shop, four or five men in civilian clothes took Sathananthan away through the SLN barrier, pushed him into a white-van and drove away. His wife immediately went and complained to the SLN camp and the police both of which were very close by. Both said they do not know anything about it and shooed her away.

The uncle in the meantime noticed that the men in civil clothes who abducted Sathananthan were also at the back of the shop when the SLN were investigating him. Therefore they were also there when Sathananthan was investigated.

Distraught wife and uncle went to ICRC but were told they do not work on Saturdays. SLMM was also told of the abduction. By night the same day, Sathananthan’s wife heard the news that her husband’s dead body was found in front of the St Methodist Church in Muthur two Kilometres from the Mutur jetty.

Sathananthan’s body had marks showing that his body was pierced with wire. His mustache has been plucked. There were burn marks on his face. His legs were broken.

Sathananthan’s funeral took place on Sunday at his home.
Report on the Arbitrary Killings of S. Sivakumar and P. Polder Mayooran by the SLA

Date of incident 25.05.2006

Victim : Sivananthan Sivakumar.
Sex : Male
Age : 40
Occupation : Labourer, Teaching Hospital Jaffna.
Status : Married.
Address : Nagalingam lane, Kokuvil west.
Family : Wife and five years old son.
Incident : After his duty in the hospital on his way home, he stopped to buy provisions at a shop which was in front of C.C.T.M school on the Kulapity-Annaikoddai road. He was shot dead by SLA soldier. His right leg and right side of the head got injured. The eye witnesses said that there was no need for the soldiers to open fire and there wasn’t any incident that provoked the SLA. Her wife was mourning that her husband was an ordinary hospital labourer who looked after her family with the lower wage and feebly begged of us to get justice. She cried what else on earth could replace her husband.

Date of incident -26.05.2006

Victim : Puvanendren Polder Mayooran.
Age : 27
Sex : Male
Occupation : Small business
Status : Married
Address : Mulli road, Ariyalai.
Family : Wife and three children
Special remark : A land mine victim in 1997. One leg was amputated and he lived with an artificial limb

Previous threats: Since he lived with artificial limb, several times SLA soldiers threatened him that they would eliminate him and they expressed their strong suspicion that he was an ex LTTE cadre. Even SLA soldiers told him face to face “you will not live long”

Incident : 7.00 P.M Two gunmen came on a motor-bike, one got hold of him and the other shot him through his ear. At the time of incident there were SLA soldiers threatening the people of the area not to get out of their houses.
Sending appeals to end Enforced disappearances in Sri Lanka

01. Rev. Fr. T. N. Jim Brown age 34

02. Mr. Wencelslaus Vincent Vimalathas age 37
Enforced disappearance on 20.08.2006 by Sri Lankan Navy at Allaipiddy in the Islands of Jaffna Peninsula. We here with annex our report. Please urge the Sri Lankan authority to find out the whereabouts of these persons.

Please Appeal to
President Mahinda Rajapakse
Presidential Secretariat
Colombo 1, Sri Lanka.
Fax: +94112333703
+94112446657

Mr. Palitha Kohana
Secretariat for coordinating the peace process
Level 10, West Tower
World Trade Centre
Bank of Ceylon Mawatha
Colombo 1, Sri Lanka
Fax: +94115554473

Mr. Gotabhaya Rajapakse
Secretary, Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Defence
15/5 Baladaksha Mawatha
Colombo 3, Sri Lanka
Fax: +94112430590

Honorable Minister of Disaster Management and Human Rights
Fax: No 0112681978

Please contact these persons to get answer for enforced disappearances

Rear Admiral Ranaweera Northern Naval Commander Jaffna
T.P.No 0114639111
T.P.No 0114639721

- Major Luxman Perera Town Commander Jaffna
T.P.No 0212229899

- Vice Admiral Vashantha Karunagoda, Navy Chief Commander
T.P.No 0777584772
Missing Catholic priest, Allaippiddy-Jaffna since 20 August 2006

Rev. Fr. Thiruchelvam Nihal Jim Brown, Age 34, Parish Priest Allaippiddy, Jaffna is reported missing since 20 August 2006. A lay person, Mr. Wenceslaus Vincent Vimalan, age 38 who accompanied the priest is also missing.

Fr. Jim Brown was taking care of his Allaippiddy parish people, about 800 in number now staying as refugees at St Marys Church in Kayts and went to say mass in Mandaithivu around 12.30 hrs. Permission was denied by the military to go to Mandaithivu and he proceeded to Jaffna from where he returned towards the islands along with Rev. Fr. Peter Thurairatnam, Parish Priest, Naranthanai-Kayts. Fr. Thurairatnam testifies to the fact that Fr. Jim Brown and the lay-person stopped at the Allaippiddy military checkpoint seeking permission to enter Allaippiddy to say Sunday Mass. Fr. Thurairatnam had seen the two entering Allaippiddy after being permitted by the military around 14.00 hrs. All this happened during the time curfew was relaxed. When it was found that these two persons have not returned to Kayts or Jaffna, another priest went to the check-point at Allaippiddy and made enquiries relating Fr. Jim Brown and Mr. Wenceslaus’s whereabouts and was reportedly told that both returned from Allaippiddy. But these two have still not shown up in any of the possible locations.

This mysterious disappearance has caused serious alarm among the clergy and the parishioners. It is appropriate to mention here that Fr. Jim Brown was appointed to the Allaippiddy parish only a month ago to succeed the earlier priest who was a witness to the Allaippiddy massacre and consequently faced threats to his life and therefore transferred out to Punakari outside military occupation. Incidentally, Fr. Jim Brown was the priest at Allaippiddy when the latest massacre took place and was the one who was responsible for the transport of the injured and was instrumental in arranging a judicial inquiry. It is feared therefore that Fr. Jim Brown and his companion may have been made to disappear by interested parties.

NESoHR, as the watch-dog of Tamil peoples’ human rights appeal to all concerned with human rights and the right to life to make urgent and effective intervention in this matter and ascertain the whereabouts of this young priest and the layman.

Rev. Fr. M.X. Karunarathnam
Chairperson,
NESoHR
Arbitrary execution of Jesuthasan Sebaratnam exemplifies plight of Jaffna people

Report release date 10 June 2008

Name: Jesuthasan Sebaratnam
Age: 36
Address: Naranthanai, Jaffna
Occupation: Farming
Marital status: Married with two children
Killed: 10 November 2006

“Voluntary remand” and “Convoy time” are phrases in common use in Jaffna these days and they reflect the new militarized civilian life of the people in Jaffna. “Voluntary remand” is the practice of voluntarily entering remand prison without any charges brought against the person to escape the Sri Lankan military operated death squads. Nearly 400 civilians including many children are in remand for this reason. ‘Convoy time” is the arbitrary reservation of major roads for the exclusive use of the military convoys compelling the civilians on the road to wait for hours before proceeding.

The two practices give a glimpse of the militarized civilian life. Fr S.M. Selvaratnam (Jaffna provincial superior of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate in Sri Lanka) in an interview given to a news media on 20 December 07 said, “The people live in terror, because - and I am not exaggerating - anyone can come into your home and kill you, or shoot you while you are out on the street.”

NESOHR staff are also not safe to work in Jaffna. We, therefore, cannot obtain details of the situation directly from the people of Jaffna. Indeed, people in Jaffna are fearful of the death squads to even take or receive telephone calls from Kilinochchi where our main office is located. We were, however, able to discuss with many civilians who have arrived in Vanni from Jaffna in recent times.

One Jaffna resident, who recently came to Vanni, described an incident that he saw on the road while in Jaffna which according to him is not uncommon. He said that he saw in the morning hours of one day the body of a man shot and killed lying on the road. His wife was sitting next to the body on the road wailing. The morning traffic of people going to work and school passed by and the passersby pretended that they did not see this scene. He said that the fear of death squads pervades life in Jaffna and prevents people from helping those in distress.
Importantly, we met one mother, Jeyakumari Sebaratnam, who was ready to come out and give the story of motorcycle gang execution of her husband very near her home in Jaffna. Jeyakumari’s husband was shot and killed in Jaffna on 10 November 2006. Though this happened 18 months ago, her story is very similar to the more than 1000 death squad killings and white van abductions carried out over the last two years by the Sri Lankan military in Jaffna with assistance from paramilitary groups.

Jeyakumari, her husband Sebaratnam, and their two children, Pakeerathan now aged ten and Thushana now aged eight, were living in Kytes in Jaffna. They had been living there since they were married in 1998. Sebaratnam was farming his family land in Kytes. Jeyakumari’s story of the killing of her husband is best paraphrased in her own words:

“After the A9 highway was closed there were many problems. Men from the EPDP paramilitary group and the Sri Lankan Navy kept harassing my husband asking him to join them or help them. My husband kept refusing. Once the paramilitary group was looking for someone to shoot near our home and my husband warned the potential victim about it. Later, one day, the EPDP men and Sri Lankan Navy men approached my husband and accused him of protecting their potential victim. They warned my husband about the repercussions for protecting their victim.

Few days later when my husband was out in town shopping, the same EPDP and Navy men stopped him and threatened him. My husband came home from town very late that morning. My husband told me that there was a long argument between the men and my husband. Later that day around 4.00pm my husband left to go to the shops. He did not return home till 6.45pm. By now I was waiting on the road for him. Around 7.00pm, I decided to go inside the house and as stepped inside I heard just two shots. Other family members living with us were standing outside the house. I came out running and asked what the noise was. My sister-in-law said that they must have shot someone. I was worried about my husband. I took the bicycle and went down the lane next to our home. I saw two people just leaving on a motorbike. I instantly recognized them as one from the EPDP and the other from the Navy. I know the two well because they have come home many times to persuade my husband to join them. I did not shout because I was frightened that they would do something to me as well. At that time I did not know that they had just shot my husband. I came to know that only later. I kept going down the lane and I saw something wearing white clothes lying on the ground near a wall. The light had started to fade by now. That lane where I now was is known as a dangerous place. I was alone, so I did not get off the bicycle. I went to all the houses I know and searched but there was no news about my husband. I was crying uncontrollably as I was riding back when my husband’s younger brother (BIL) met me said that we should search again. We both went back home to check whether my husband had returned but he had not. Everyone at home was now crying loud fearing that something had happened to my husband. I told my BIL that we should check that lane again. As we went down the lane I asked my BIL to shine the light on the thing lying near the wall. There he was, my husband lying face down. I ran to him and put his head on my lap. He was breathing and I kept calling but that was the last breath. He did not say any words. There were five bullet wounds on his face. One had pushed one eye right in. He had received another shot on his stomach. My BIL brought a tarpaulin to cover the body. My BIL told me that we should leave the body and go home but I refused and stayed
with the body all night. Not a soul, except my two sister-in-laws, came to even see what has happened. Just the three of us and our children stayed all night with a lamp in that lane near my husband’s body. Everyone kept advising me to go home but I refused.

The judge and the police came only at 11.00am next morning to conduct the investigation and then let us take the body home.

There was a court case on the murder. The judge asked me if I know the identity of those who killed my husband. Though I know the killers I told the judge that I do not who killed my husband. I said this because I wanted to get out of Jaffna and if I identify the killers I could not have got out. The judge kept asking me again and again if I know the killers and I kept repeating that I do not know. I pleaded with the judge to finish the case and the judge closed the case after three hearings and gave the death certificate which just said that my husband was murdered.

I had a long struggle to obtain, the pass to leave Jaffna and a seat in the ship. I had to fall at the feet of the Sri Lanka Navy persons to obtain them to finally get out of Jaffna”.

Jeyakumari and her children now live with her aging parents in Vanni.

NESOHR has also collected several stories from families of cases of disappearances in Jaffna. A collated report on this will be issued shortly and this will paint the picture of the other side of this death squad activity namely the white van abductions.

NESOHR Team
NESOHR report on the daily abductions in Jaffna
Release date June 2008

The sound of barking dogs and trampling boots in the neighborhood at night is a blood curdling experience for the families in Jaffna. Experience over the last two years has taught them that these are precursors to an abduction of a young man in their neighborhood that is about to occur.

For more than two years, NESOHR has been receiving complaints of disappearances occurring in the post ceasefire period in Jaffna. The earliest complaint received by NESOHR was in January 2006. It was a time when the A9 highway remained opened and the families of the victims reported the disappearances by coming to the NESOHR office in Kilinochchi. Indeed pictures of the mother of the very first of such victims were widely published in the international media. Once the A9 highway was closed, NESOHR ceased to receive such complaints in person. International media was also cutoff and thus silenced about the daily abductions in Jaffna. NESOHR, however, has maintained contact with people in Jaffna and is able to receive complaints of at least some of the disappearances from the families of the victims.

As the time progresses, NESOHR is able to observe a sharp increase in the level of reluctance of the families to speak about the abduction of a family member. This reluctance is induced by fear that pervades the entire community. As such several of the complaints of disappearances that we have received in 2007 have very little background information about the abductions. In fact, in many of the complaints, families make it a point to state that they do not know anything about the abductors. There are exceptions to this fear induced reluctance. To put this in perspective some statistics are useful.

The exact numbers of those who have disappeared in the post CFA period are not known to NESOHR. However, based on the statistics collected, it can be estimated that more than 1000 people have disappeared in this island in the post-CFA period. NESOHR has the names of more than 700 of those who have disappeared from the Tamil homeland alone. These are collected from various sources. Allowing for some inaccuracies in this data, we can still estimate the distribution of the disappearances over the various districts in the Tamil homeland. NESOHR estimates this distribution of the disappearances as follows: Jaffna-60%; Batticaloa-18%; Mannar-12%; Trincomalee-5% and Vavuniya-5%.

Referring back to the complaints that NESOHR continues to receive directly from families of the victims, so far, NESOHR has processed 33 of these complaints. These 33 cases that have been processed forms the basis of this report. The names of those disappeared are withheld from this report since families have specifically requested this. Based on these 33 complaints of disappearances received by NESOHR and the more than 700 disappearance instances collected by NESOHR from various sources, the
circumstances of the disappearances in Jaffna can be categorized into three groups, abductions from the victim’s home at night time; arrests in daylight that are later denied by the Sri Lanka military even though the arrest was watched by many eyewitnesses; and people who simply disappear and the disappearance remains a mystery with no eyewitnesses.

Abductions from home at night

The most common form of abductions takes place at night in the victim’s home. Fifty percent of the complaints we have received belong to this category. The statements made by the families in these complaints give away the method used by the abductors. Following are some samples of the statements made by the families of the victims.

- Someone knocked at the door of the victim’s home one night and when asked what they wanted the response was to ask for the name of the occupant. On hearing the name of the occupant, the intruders wanted the victim to join them. When asked as to why they were taking the victim, the family was told to shut up and the intruders took away the victim. When family members followed the abductors to the road there were several more with guns waiting outside and all of them got into a white van and drove away with the victim. There were Sri Lankan military persons on patrol near the home.

- Number of men some with guns and wearing Tee-shirt and jeans with their faces covered came to the victim’s home at 9.00pm that night and took away the victim in a white van. There was Sri Lanka military persons on patrol on the road outside.

- People with gun, axe and logs broke open the victim’s door and dragged the sleeping victim. A short while later the noise of a vehicle could be heard. The home was on a main road and there were Sri Lankan military persons on duty on the road. There is a Sri Lankan military camp also near the home. When the family members were screaming on the road as the victim was dragged along the road, the Sri Lankan military persons on duty just watched and were amused by the screaming of the family members.

- The victim was abducted from his home in the early hours of the morning by men with guns. Some of the men were wearing Sri Lankan military uniform. Prior to this the Sri Lankan military took away the victim’s National Identity Card during one of their cordon and search operation and ordered the victim to report to the their military camp. When the victim went to the camp he was ordered to report to the camp every week.

- Nine men broke open the victim’s home at midnight and dragged the victim away. Just 250 meters east of the victim’s home is a Sri Lankan Army camp and towards the west of the house is a Sri Lankan Army checkpoint. Neighbors have later told the family that they saw the victim being dragged into the Sri Lankan Army camp.

- About 15 men in Sri Lankan army uniform together with a few other men in black clothes broke open the door of the victim’s home and abducted the sleeping victim saying to the family that he will be released in 30 minutes. That was the last sighting of the victim.
**Arrest and disappearance**

The second most common method of abduction is in the pretext of arrests either on the road or during a cordon and search operation. Although these arrests are made in bright daylight with many eyewitnesses, the military later denies any knowledge of the arrest. These are the typical case reports.

- The victim traveling on a motorbike was arrested at a roadside checkpoint. The family receives information from eyewitnesses on the road that the victim was arrested while traveling on the road. In some cases people also report that they saw a military person riding the motorbike of the victim.

- Another scenario occurs during the frequent cordon and search operations. Many people thus arrested are also never seen again. In all cases there are many eyewitnesses. In some cases family members have watched the arrests only to be told later by the military that they did not arrest the victim.

**Missing**

There are a few other cases among the complaints received by NESOHR where the background to the disappearance of the victim is a mystery. Some examples,

- a student who leaves home to attend some classes never returns,
- a victim who was last seen at a temple goes missing,
- a victim who leaves home to visit friend or a relative never returns.

In some of these cases strong suspicion is directed at the Sri Lanka military. In one case the family sees the victim’s bicycle at a Sri Lanka military camp. In another incident the place where the victim was last seen was very near a military camp.

**Conclusion**

The more than 700 names of those who have disappeared in the possession of NESOHR equate to one abduction per day, since the start of 2006. The 33 cases of witnessed abductions that are summarized in this report show the consistent behavior of the abductors unaffected by any international criticism over the last two years. The effect, however, is clearly seen in the families of the victims who are increasingly reluctant to point the finger at the Sri Lankan military fearing repercussions.

What NESOHR is also noticing lately in the newly captured eastern regions is the recreation of this Jaffna atmosphere. This will be subjects of future NESOHR reports.

NESOHR Team
Extrajudicial executions since 2002 and the justice system in the island –

released 9 Dec 2008

This report is a moderate attempt to throw some light on the phenomenon of extrajudicial executions that have been taking place in this island over the last two and a half years. Exposing the culprits behind these extrajudicial executions has remained a hard problem to crack. The key reason for this state of affairs is the fear of the eyewitnesses that they too will be executed extra judicially. It is, indeed, intriguing that this is can take place while a police and judicial system is also operating.

Statistics is one way to understand the enormity of this problem. Based on the list published in August 2008 by NESoHR on civilian casualties, there are 1585 cases of such extrajudicial killings since 2002. There is a further 1147 cases of disappearances and it is fair to suggest that at least half of these cases too would have been executed extra judicially. That makes the number of extrajudicial killings to more than 2200. Based on this same list, the number of deaths caused by other means due to the conflict is about 1100. This suggests that since 2002, two thirds of the conflict related civilian deaths are due to extrajudicial killings and only one third is due to other type of incidents such as bombings and claymore attacks. This is an important point that is often missed because these extrajudicial killings, carried out one at a time, do not catch the attention of the Sri Lanka watchers.

NESoHR made several efforts to contact some of the eyewitnesses to these extrajudicial killings and make them speak out while maintaining anonymity. These efforts were met with silence due to the prevailing justifiable fear psychosis. The next best step that was available to NESoHR was to collect the records of the court hearings of some of these cases and study them. This report is primarily written using the court records on eight extrajudicial executions that took place in the second half of 2007. Referring back to NESoHR list published in August 2008, there are 217 cases of known extrajudicial killings for this six month period. Thus the sample selected for this report represents about 3% percent of the known cases for this period.

One glaring fact that comes out of these eight court hearings is the absence of facts. Witness after witness has given evidence on how the victim was dragged out, shot dead, and found bleeding while the victim was going about his routine for the day either at home or on the road or at his shop. Nothing more than the phrase “unidentified gunmen” is used to describe the identities of the culprits. Yet, the areas where such extrajudicial executions have become common are brimming with stories about the people behind these shooting. No one dares to speak out. It is tragic that even the judges are forced to play along in this game of “court hearing” that ends with the obvious conclusion of “murder” and nothing more. A brief summary of the court hearings for the selected eight cases are provided below.
Summary of court records on eight cases of extrajudicial executions in chronological order

**Case-1: Vijayakumar Satheeskumar** is a male aged 22 of Chavakachcheri, Jaffna and he was *extra judicially executed on 7 July 2007*. The case was handled by Justice Premachandran of Chavakachcheri courts.

Victim worked in a tea shop and was found shot dead on the road. In the record of the court proceedings of the case, victim's father had said that the victim had been signing at the Kodikamam military camp for six months just prior to the incident. He also said that the hands of the victim’s body were tied behind the back with wire.

**Case-2: Balasingam Balachanthiran** is a male aged 31 of Navalar Road, Jaffna and he was *extra judicially executed on 15 July 2007*. The case was handled by Justice Vingaraja of Jaffna courts.

On the day of the incident, the victim was busy transporting his wife and son to the church and his mother to a function. While he was on his way to pick up his mother, he was shot and killed and was left on the road. The mother arrived at the spot after hearing the incident to find her body of her dead son. Victim was with the LTTE, left it, and was married with a baby. He also worked in Aero-Lanka airlines.

**Case-3: Pethurupillai Jesuthasan** is a male aged 40 from Navanthurai in Jaffna and he was *extra judicially executed on 12 August 2007*. The case was handled by Justice Vignaraja of Jaffna courts.

Victim was a respected community leader among fishermen in his area and there were many felicitations from friends and colleagues at his funeral.

**Case-4: Kumarakulasingam Pakialachumi** is a female aged 46, of Anpuvalipuram, Trincomalee and she was *extra judicially executed on 27 September 2007*. The case was handled by Justice V Ramakamalan of Trincomalee courts.

According to evidence given by husband at the courts hearing, he and the victim tried to prevent abductors taking their son. During the tussle the three got dragged outside the home. The abductors failing to abduct the son shot him and the parents. Mother died on the spot. The father and son were injured. Son is permanently disabled as a result.
**Case-5: Balasubramaniyam Sanathan** is a male aged 25, of Inuvil in Jaffna and he was **extra judicially executed on 29 September 2007**. The case was handled by Justice Sarojini Ilankaovan of Mallakam courts.

Victim’s father in his statement at the courts hearing said that the victim was a student. At 6.00pm they heard that their son was abducted from a tea shop where he was drinking tea. When the family went to the HR commission to complain they told them to come back the next day. When they went to the police, they too said the same thing. Next day the victim's body was discovered.

**Case-6: Kannayutham Peethamparam** is a male aged 58 of Vantharumolai in Batticaloa he was **extra judicially executed on 20 October 2007**. The case was handled by Justice M Y M Irshadeen of Batticaloa courts.

The gunmen broke open the door to the victim’s home and shot him dead. According to a statement made by Rev Fr Chandra, the parish priest of Vantharumoolai St Peter and Paul church, on 19 November, the victim's son Muhnthan was threatened by paramilitary group for few months prior to the incident and was therefore in hiding. The implication of this statement is that the father was shot dead as a punishment for protecting the son from the death squad. After the shooting, victim's wife recognized the members of the Karuna group, who came that way and who offered to bring an auto to take the injured victim. However, they never returned as promised. In the end, before the victim could be taken in a tractor to the hospital he died.

**Case-7: Veeraih Jeyaruban** is a male aged 28, of Nallur in Jaffna and he was **extra judicially executed on 12 November 2007**. The case was handled by Acting Judge, K Kesavan of Jaffna courts.

Being a demining worker and fearful for his life because many other demining workers have been killed, the victim and his wife were spending nights at different places. As a result he not could hold onto to his employment as a demining worker. He started making a living supplying stock to shops. He was shot during daylight while he was doing this.

**Case-8: Ratnasingam Kuruparan** is a male aged 26, of Pointpedro in Jaffna and he was **extra judicially executed on 14 November 2007**. The case was handled by Justice Kandaih Ariyanayagam of Jaffna courts.

His ID card was taken away by the military and he was ordered to sign at the military camp regularly. He was due to sign on the day of the incident and he was going with his aunt to the Nelliadi military camp. He was shot in front of the courts complex.
Meeting the needs of the IDPs – July 2008

The number of people displacing within the Vanni area is steadily on the increase. The focus of displacement has shifted from Mannar to Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu where more than 100,000 IDPs are seeking shelter and relief and many are at present living under trees without much relief reaching them. This report details the problems facing the relief agencies in meeting the urgent needs of the displaced.

IDP items banned

IDPs need to be provided with cooking utensils, plastic buckets, clothing, basic food items and a regular supply of drinking water. The area where they have settled needs to be sprayed for mosquitoes. Children among them must be provided with specific high nutrition food because they face dangers of malnutrition due to shortage of food available to the IDPs.

The relief agencies face restrictions in providing all of these items. The following items cannot be taken into Vanni because they are banned by the Sri Lanka military: aluminum cooking utensils and buckets, plastic buckets, large 1000 liters plastic water tanks for supplying drinking water and permission was refused to bring even some types of clothing. Provision of drinking water and food items to the IDPs is also problematic as explained below under the headings “transportation problems” and “convoy problems”.

An IDP child with her mother and siblings in the background in Kilinochchi in July 2008
As if the problems faced by the relief agencies due to banning of the items listed above is not enough, even the bags that are used for putting the relief items for handing over to the refugees are banned.

For example, the World Food Program (WFP) provides food in large bags made of thin strips of woven plastic which is popularly called “Ura bag”. But the Sri Lanka military is banning these “Ura bags” coming into Vanni because they may be used for sand bagging bunkers.

Ban on cement also creates big problems in providing toilets for the IDP camps.

**Other items banned**

For interest sake some of the other items banned by the Sri Lanka military are listed below:

- generators of all varieties,
- solar panels for generating household electricity using sunlight,
- batteries,
- toilet blockage removing equipment,
- electrical items of all types including electrical wires and holders
- water pump,
- bicycles,
- sewing machines and
- spades and mammoties for gardening

Permission to bring some of the above items, such as bicycles, sewing machines and water pumps, were requested by an INGO for projects aimed at improving the livelihood of the people. Despite the nature of the project, that INGO was denied permission to bring these items.

Please also see our report on “Siege on health services in Vanni” for a description on the banning of medicines.

**Transportation problems within Vanni**

The stringent restriction imposed by the Sri Lanka military at the Omanthai checkpoint in bringing fuel into Vanni affects all civilian activities including that of UN, INGOs, local NGOs and Sri Lankan Government Departments. These are the institutions that come to the aid of the IDPs at times like this. All of these institutions face fuel restrictions affecting their ability to visit IDP locations to carry out IDP work.

Provision of drinking water to IDPs requires ongoing refilling of water tanks placed among the IDPs. This requires a lot of fuel. As mentioned above even the plastic water tanks that retain the drinking water are banned by the Sri Lanka military.

Some of the local NGOs as well as local people have modified their motorbikes which run on petrol to run on kerosene because it is cheaper and a little bit more easily available. Starting a converted motorbike like this is an arduous effort and it is indeed a common sight to see mothers picking their young children from preschools struggling to start their motorbikes.
However, even kerosene is being restricted and the amount allowed into Vanni has been gradually reduced.

**Convoy problem**

Every truck that passes the Omanthai checkpoint from the south of the island into Vanni must download its entire cargo on platforms at the Omanthai checkpoint. Once the Sri Lanka military checks the cargo, it must be reloaded into the trucks. This is a very time consuming task that not only increases the price of items in Vanni but also creates shortages because the numbers of trucks that can pass through the Omanthai checkpoint in a day is limited by the military.

The number of trucks that made their way into Vanni was gradually reduced from what used to be about 30 trucks of goods and a further number of tankers of fuel per day in mid 2007 to just 20 trucks+tankers in total per day at present. What is worse, the cargo trucks belonging to the UN which are checked and sealed in Colombo and are not unloaded for checking at Omanthai are also included in this limit of 20 trucks and tankers per day. This is barely enough to bring the required goods into Vanni. Therefore, when the route is closed for even a day, it has a huge impact on the amount of goods that reaches Vanni.

The trucks that return from Vanni to south for reloading of items face even more stringent checking. In fact there is a limit of seven vehicles of all types that are allowed to cross Omanthai check point from Vanni to the south in one day. This limit includes all vehicles not just trucks and tankers but also passenger vehicles belonging to UN and INGOs. As a result at times items are not brought into Vanni due to shortage of trucks created by a backlog of them stagnating in Vanni.

The situation of the restrictions on convoy movement changes all the time but there is an ongoing struggle to keep the numbers at just adequate level to supply Vanni. These restrictions placed on trucks moving either way creates huge problems in brining even the approved food items into Vanni. So much so, when the large waves of IDPs needed urgent food relief there was no food stock to supply the IDPs. *For almost a month the IDPs in Kilinochchi are being provided with just rice which was purchased within Vanni.*

The Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) report published by UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Agencies (UNOCHA) in its report for the first week of July said, “*WFP is only able to provide rice and oil for the Kilinochchi distribution as other intended items for the food basket have not been allowed into the Vanni in sufficient quantities to replenish stocks*”.

It is not hard to imagine the effect this will have on the nutritional intake of the IDP children.

**The war on civilians**

The large scale displacement caused by shelling of the civilian areas, and then the limiting of the relief that reaches the displaced people through blockades at many levels such as the banning of all kinds of ordinary essential items, the limiting of the number of cargo trucks, and the restrictions on fuel, all effectively shows that the war in Vanni is a war against civilians as much as against the LTTE.
**IDP plight**

It is good to be reminded about the background of the IDPs who are displacing in such large numbers inside Vanni at present.

**Veerakathy Thillainadarasa** aged 47 displaced from Nedunkerni in Vavuniya to Oddusuuddan in Mullaithivu a few weeks ago. She says,

“I have lost count of the number of times we have displaced. In 1984, there was a massacre of 32 men from our village of Othiyamalai. My husband was one of those killed. At that time I was 25 years old and my husband was 26. We had a three year old and I was five months pregnant. Following the massacre we displaced to another village and the villagers fed us and accommodated us. Later I went and joined my brother in Nedunkerni.

We returned to our home in Othiyamali in 1987 when the Indian army was here. When Sri Lanka military came again I went back to Nedunkerni. In 1998 during Sri Lanka military offensives we all displaced from Nedunkerni to Mallavi and went back to Nedunkerni in 2000.

My village Othiyamalai, after very long dark times that began in 1984, saw the light in 2000. We had the courage to go back to Othiyamalai only in 2002. When we went there it was like a graveyard. With the help of neighbors we cleared my land and began cultivation.

In 2006, Sri Lanka military started shelling our area and we displaced again back to Nedunkerni. My brother there allocated a piece of land for me to grow vegetables to earn an income.

We were forced out of Nedunkerni a few weeks ago and we displaced to here to Oddusuuddan. I had a large onion harvest in Nedunkerni that could have been harvested in about 20 days when we were forced to displace.”

**Yogeswary Ponnambalam** aged 37 also from Othiyamalai also displaced from Nedunkerni in Vavuniya to Oddusuuddan in Mullaithivu a few weeks ago. She lost her father in the 1984 massacre in Othiyamalai when she was 13 years old. Her family has also been through multiple displacements. She says,

“After the killing of my father in 1984 we went to Katkulam in Vavuniya but we did not feel safe in that village so we displaced to Mamadhu. During Sri Lankan military offensive in 1998 we displaced to Puliyankulam. Then we moved again in a short time to Naddankandal. We kept displacing to Madhu and then to Thadnchanamadhu. In 1999 when the army came to Madhu we came to Vavuniya and stayed in a refugee camp. We came to Othiyamalai only after the CFA. After my father’s death, our mother earned our livelihood by working for daily wages.

I cannot walk because my legs are affected by Polio. When I was 17, I stayed in the Jaffna hospital for 18 months for an operation to put a plate in my leg that enabled me to walk. I worked as a preschool teacher in my village, Othiyamalai, from 2005. I had a fall and the plate in my leg broke. I had an appointment at the Jaffna hospital to replace it. But before the appointment time came the route to Jaffna was closed. Now I can’t walk.

After coming here as IDPs, we are struggling without even one meal a day.”
Siege on healthcare services in Vanni – July 2008

1. Introduction

The healthcare services in Vanni are provided by the Sri Lanka Government run public healthcare, LTTE run primary healthcare, and the private Ponnambalam hospitals in Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu.

The Sri Lanka Government run free healthcare includes the two District Hospitals in Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu as well as 10 Divisional Hospitals and a further 10 Primary Healthcare units. Patients who seek care at a lower rung hospital in this system are, if necessary, transferred to the more resourced hospital. This could, for some very seriously ill patients, result in them being transferred to Vavuniya or Anuradhapuram hospitals in Sri Lanka Government areas.

The LTTE run free primary healthcare serve the more remote areas where the Sri Lankan Government run services do not reach or the people have poor transport to seek the services.

The private Ponnambalam hospitals that provide both inpatient and outpatient services are sought by those who are prepared to pay to avoid the very long wait at the Sri Lankan Government run free healthcare services.

It is also well known that throughout this island, the private and public healthcare each provide roughly half of the services needed by the people. In Vanni too, the Ponnambalam hospitals and other private healthcare professionals serve half the healthcare needs of the people.

The problems facing the healthcare services in Vanni due to the restrictions on medicines, fuel and other material must be understood in the light of the above pattern of healthcare services.

2. Medicines

As described above, half of the medicine requirement for the people of Vanni is provided by the Sri Lanka Government healthcare service and the other half of the requirement is/was provided by the private healthcare services in Vanni.
Private healthcare medicines

For more than two years there has been a ban imposed by the Sri Lankan military on bringing medicine into Vanni except those approved by the Sri Lanka Ministry of Health for the Sri Lankan Government healthcare services. In other words only half of the medicine requirement for Vanni has been allowed by the Sri Lanka military. Even bringing Panadol privately into Vanni is banned.

Why should there be a restriction on the amount of medicine? This is a most inhumane restriction and a violation of the peoples’ human right. Even international agencies remain silent on this human right and humanitarian law violation because they believe by keeping silent they may be able to persuade the Sri Lanka Government to allow a little bit more medicine into Vanni.

Sri Lanka Government healthcare medicines

The only fact negating this gross human right and humanitarian law violation is that the Sri Lanka Government run healthcare services in Vanni continued to receive medicines which as we have stated above, provides for only half of the requirement.

Even the Sri Lanka Government run health services have faced shortage of medicines at various times over the last two years. This shortage was mainly due to long delays caused by Sri Lanka Ministry of Defense in allowing the trucks with medicines from the Sri Lankan Ministry of Health to cross the Omanathai border checkpoint into Vanni.

For example, in early 2007, Kilinochchi hospital was facing acute shortage of many medicines. The shortage was highlighted when more than 20 victims of an aerial bombing in January 2007, many of them children, many of them maimed, had to be treated at the hospitals.

A similar shortage of drugs existed in January-February 2008. There were acute shortages of many drugs such as Paracetamol syrup and Amoxyl syrup that are used for children. Even the stocks of antiseptics and surgical spirit had dried up. This delay in the delivery of drugs assigned to the Sri Lanka Government hospitals was blamed on problems of communication between the military and the health ministry. The assignment for the first and second quarter of 2008 was eventually received.

In the May 2008 Healthcare Forum in Kilinochchi, in which all agencies involved with healthcare provisions meet regularly, it was reported that the Sri Lanka Ministry of Health did not approve some of the drugs that were requested. The forum discussed the need to seek World Health Organization (WHO) to obtain those medicines that were not approved. In the list of medicines that were not approved are, Metformin used for Diabetes, Volatarin, a pain killer, and Ketamine injection, an anesthetic.

End result

The end result of the restrictions on medicines being applied at various levels is that patients are force to use poor substitutes. Xrays are not taken as often as one would take otherwise. Patients are given stronger antibiotics when a milder one would have sufficed. People suffer in pain because simple pain killers are not available. Asthma patients suffer asthma due to lack of medication. This is forcing more patients to seek native medical care which is not always best for the patient.
3. **Fuel**

There is a blanket restriction imposed by the Sri Lanka military on the amount of fuel brought into Vanni. The cost of fuel in Vanni varies from as high as ten times the price in Colombo to five times the price in Colombo. It has never come down below this price level for more than two years; that is since the restriction was gradually tightened. Every Sri Lankan Government institution and international agencies in Vanni are permitted an amount fuel that is far less than their requirement. Why is this restriction in place?

The amount permitted for the Sri Lankan Government healthcare services in Vanni is also well their requirement. This is further restricted at the Omanathai checkpoint. For example, the Sri Lankan Ministry of Defense approves 15,000 liters per month of diesel for the Kilinochchi health services, this is further restricted at the Omanthai checkpoint to 5000 liters.

This fuel shortage forces the hospitals to restrict its services. The refrigeration of medicine being the most crucial, all other fuel needs are restricted. The restricted services due to fuel shortage include electricity supply to hospital wards for 24 hours and ambulance services.

Seriously ill poor patients in the more remote areas who come to the lower rung hospitals are asked to find their own way to the larger hospital because of the imposed fuel shortage on Sri Lanka Government run healthcare services.

4. **Replacements of equipment**

Since there is no electricity supply for most of the hospitals and none has 24 hour electricity supply, all hospitals own and operate a small electricity generator. This will provide for sterilization and the operation of hospital machines like nebulizer for asthmatic patients. In one of the Healthcare Forum meeting, when one of the Divisional hospitals requested a generator, they were told that it is impossible to obtain clearance to bring a new generator. Another primary health care unit requested at least a small generator to operate the nebulizer but was pessimistic about obtaining one.

5. **Healthcare for the newly displaced**

It is this healthcare service that is already under siege that must now serve the thousands of newly displaced people who are for all practical purposes living under trees without adequate water and sanitation.

The area they are now living being an uninhabited area must be cleared of mosquitoes by immediate spraying. Restriction on insecticide prevents this operation; putting the IDPs, at least 30% of whom are children, at risk of contracting deceases.

The threat of increased malnutrition among the children in the IDP population is also very high. Readers must be reminded of the problems faced by the UNICEF run nutritional biscuit distribution program for the severely undernourished children in Vanni. Following the completion of one round of these biscuit distribution, UNICEF convoys carrying the next batch of biscuits into Vanni was blocked with accusations that the biscuits were being taken to be given to the LTTE. A court case cleared the accusation but the program remains halted after several months of the court clearance.
Convoy problem enters a new phase - 20 September 2008

When UN and other international agencies left Vanni, fear of a humanitarian crisis unobserved by neutral presence was raised from several quarters. That predicted crisis started unfolding just as the UN agencies were leaving Vanni.

UN left Vanni on Tuesday 16 September. For three consecutive convoy days allocated for Kilinochchi, that is Monday 15 September, Wednesday 17 September and Friday 19 September, the convoys destined for Kilinochchi have been blocked by the SLA at the Oamathai checkpoint. In effect, 60 convoys of food that should have reached Kilinochchi have been blocked, further depressing the already low stock levels.

Food and non-food items are brought into Vanni through the Oamathai checkpoint. The “convoy problem” was created at the Oamathai checkpoint in January 2008 by the Sri Lankan Army (SLA). In effect, since January, SLA permitted a maximum of only 20 trucks to cross over per day where as an average of 70 trucks crossed over per day prior to the creation of the “convoy problem” in January. Since then, stocks of basic items like flour, lentils, sugar and milk powder were getting lower as the months passed.

When there was surge in the number of IDPs in 2008, the poor stock levels limited the relief given to the displaced people. World Food Program pitched in to improve the situation in August but it was ordered out of Vanni with the other UN agencies in September.

IDP numbers increase further

The offensive by the SLA to capture Kilinochchi created a further surge in the number of IDPs this month. The Kilinochchi District Secretariat sources say that 26,000 more people displaced this month.

The new IDPs have not received any relief to date. According to the District Secretariat sources, the available and the required stock for distribution to the 162,191 IDPs are,

Rice – required 913 MT and available nil.
Flour – required 913 MT and available 45 MT.
Lentils – required 274 MT and available 9 MT.
Sugar – required 913 MT and available nil.

The new phase of the convoy problem described above has just worsened the situation

540 of 861.
**Shelter for IDPs**

6500 IDP families are presently living without shelter under the shade of tress according to Kilinochchi District Secretariat sources. There is an urgent need to provide shelters for these families. In order to bring items like tarpaulins, more convoys must cross over. But these items are usually given by the international agencies that are not there anymore.

**Drinking water for IDPs**

The main problem faced in the provision of drinking water to the IDPs is the availability of fuel. Fuel shortage is created not only by the convoy problem but also by a direct restriction on fuel. No petrol or diesel is permitted into Vanni except for very strict and inadequate quota for the hospital and government offices. The only fuel permitted for other purposes is kerosene. The required amount of kerosene assessed by Kilinochchi GA is 700,000 litres. But the permitted amount was 600,000 litres until March 2008. This was then reduced to 500,000 litres. It has now again been reduced to 400,000 litres.

**The sad sight of the IDPs’ homes**

The IDPs know that in the absence of international agency assistance and amidst the Sri Lankan Government’s well known tactics of tampering with humanitarian supplies, they must do whatever they can to help themselves. The better off among the newly displacing Kilinochchi IDPs have gone to the extreme of dismantling their homes so that they can setup a home in due course in a new place. The sight of Kilinochchi streets with roofless, door less homes tells the sad tale of the IDPs who once lived in them.

![Image of IDPs' homes](image1.jpg)

![Image of IDPs' homes](image2.jpg)

![Image of IDPs' homes](image3.jpg)

![Image of IDPs' homes](image4.jpg)
Consequences of expelling international humanitarian agencies from Vanni
- 12 September 2008
-
“We do not need international agencies to provide humanitarian aid, we can do it ourselves.” These are the words of one of the leading Sri Lankan Government officials who have ordered all international agencies in Vanni to leave the area because they are no longer able to guarantee their safety. “Stocks of food and other essential humanitarian supplies in Vanni are at dangerously low levels.” These have been the words of international humanitarian agencies working in Vanni. It is also clear that the people, who are being referred to in this tug-of-war on humanitarian aid, the Tamil IDPs in Vanni, desperately want the international humanitarian agencies to stay.

Humanitarian supplies
NESoHR has meticulously reported the IDP statistics and the level of humanitarian supplies in Vanni in several recent reports to raise alarm bells. The shortage of essential humanitarian supplies is caused by several types of blockades imposed by the Sri Lankan Government at the Oمانthai checkpoint through which the supplies must reach Vanni. Insisting on permits to bring every item from milk food to medicines, limiting the number of convoys passing through the checkpoint, banning a long list of essential items completely and delaying other items are the various mechanism by which the blockade is implemented. Please see the following NESoHR reports for more details.

1. [http://www.neso.hr/files/Siege_on_healthcare_services_in_Vanni.pdf](http://www.neso.hr/files/Siege_on_healthcare_services_in_Vanni.pdf) on problems faced in meeting the needs of the health services.
3. [http://www.neso.hr/files/Update_on_Vanni_Displacement.pdf](http://www.neso.hr/files/Update_on_Vanni_Displacement.pdf) for statistics on IDPs and a description of the problems faced by convoys bringing supplies into Vanni.

The Table below is the update to an earlier Table, published in the third report above, on the amount of five essential items brought into Vanni by convoys in 2008. The Table below is updated with the quantities brought in during the months of July and August. It clearly shows the role played by the UN agency, World Food program (WFP), to improve the supply of some of these essential items - particularly the supply of lentils that was at dangerously low level prior to August. Indeed, the supplies of some items in the Table that are not handled by the UN agency are still dangerously low. For example the supply level of milk powder for the
year of 2008 is 86% below the amount requested by the Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu Government Agents.

International agencies also bring several other life saving items other than those listed in the Table; one which is tarpaulins to put up temporary cover over the IDP families living under trees. The international agencies also provide other assistance to the IDPs such as putting shelters for the IDPs with the material available locally. The international agencies have also helped with providing some medicines that have become unavailable in Vanni due to the blockade.

**Fuel**

Another cruel ban imposed in Vanni is the severe restriction on all types of fuel. Prior to August 2006, Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts consumed close to two million litres of diesel, one million litres of petrol, and an unknown large quantity of kerosine.

After the fuel ban was imposed, the two districts together were allowed just about 15000 litres of diesel, 800 litres of petrol. With this level of restriction on petrol and diesel being brought into Vanni privately, the only fuel that is permitted is restricted quantity of kerosene. As the Table below shows, even the reduced amount of kerosene that is requested by the two Government Agents has not been allowed in.

The ability of local agencies, facing this type of fuel restriction, to help the IDPs is very limited. Provision of drinking water to the IDPs is a life saving work for which fuel is essential. Indeed, the international agencies which were ordered out of Vanni had to also take all the tankers that they were using to supply drinking water to the IDPs.

**Eyes of the world**

No reporters are permitted into Vanni and this ban has been in place for more than a year. Communication lines have been cut and this limits the news about the actual situation reaching the outside. The phone lines have been cut by the Sri Lankan Government. Many people who used the dial-up phone lines to communicate through emails have also been cut off as a result. Death and injury caused by aerial bombing, shelling and claymore attacks are hardly reported in the outside media because no reporters are permitted in. In over 25 large scale massacres over a period of two years in Vanni scores of civilians including babies and children were killed. The international agencies often visit the site of such atrocities to confirm what is reported locally. Thus, the international agencies, though silent in order to maintain their work in Vanni, are the only outside eyes to what goes on in Vanni.

Given the above scenario, expelling the international humanitarian agencies during an intense conflict phase will further black out as well as worsen the unfolding human rights and humanitarian crisis in Vanni. It is therefore imperative that the international community demand their presence and their safety in Vanni to avoid a human rights and humanitarian catastrophe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Kilinochchi GA</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Mullaitivu GA</th>
<th>Total requested by the two GAs</th>
<th>Total approved by CGES</th>
<th>Total received in Vanni by the two GAs</th>
<th>Total brought into Vanni by WFP</th>
<th>Total shortfall for the eight months</th>
<th>% of the total amount requested by the two GAs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-June</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>2450</td>
<td>1695</td>
<td>1710</td>
<td>-705</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3620</td>
<td></td>
<td>2440</td>
<td>2110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sugar in Metric Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lentils in Metric Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milk Powder in Metric Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kerosene in 1000 Litres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

544 of 861.
Vanni displacement update– Release date 8 August 2008

This report is the latest update to the massive displacement that is currently taking place in the Vanni area due to artillery shells exploding in and near people’s homes. This report provides the updated statistics on the displacement within the Vanni area since 2006. The tally of the statistics NESoHR released in June is also included so that the scale of displacement during the intervening period can be seen. Indeed, 70,800 people registered with the Kilinochchi and Mulaithivu District Secretariats between 1 June and 28 July, 2008 as IDPs.

We have also provided statistics on the quantity of essential items brought into Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts during this year showing the very low quantities of these items that have reached the two districts. This is causing enormous difficulties in providing relief to the IDPs.

Displacement statistics

The map shows the movement of the displaced within Vanni from four different regions since direct clashes began in 2006. It shows four areas of displacement in four colors that are caused by the Sri Lankan military stationed in four different parts. The displacement statistics is provided to match these regions with breakdown to Additional GA Divisions.

The latest displacements throughout the Tamil homeland makes the Tamil people, with a thirty year history of repeated displacements, distraught because they have renovated, built and developed their homes and land during the ceasefire period with much hope. The loss of property for the people is enormous.
## Vanni Displacement Statistics up to end of July 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGA Division</th>
<th>No of displaced persons</th>
<th>No of displaced students</th>
<th>No of displaced schools</th>
<th>Cultivation abandoned (HA)</th>
<th>Livestock abandoned</th>
<th>Killed by SLA attacks</th>
<th>Injured by SLA attacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total as at end of May 2008</td>
<td>83515</td>
<td>17981</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>20630</td>
<td>23667</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poonahari</td>
<td>23455</td>
<td>5948</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4953</td>
<td>31332</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachchilaipalli</td>
<td>10433</td>
<td>2462</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7210</td>
<td>7948</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vadamar- east</td>
<td>7671</td>
<td>1124</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>small scale</td>
<td>not known</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritimewattu</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2657</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oddusudden</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musali</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>2315</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manthai west</td>
<td>22102</td>
<td>3944</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7585</td>
<td>9910</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madu</td>
<td>7300</td>
<td>2430</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2133</td>
<td>6506</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manthai east</td>
<td>16577</td>
<td>2158</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2505</td>
<td>16364</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunukkai</td>
<td>17092</td>
<td>5550</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2225</td>
<td>30631</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vav-North</td>
<td>14493</td>
<td>2565</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7030</td>
<td>5901</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total as at end of July</td>
<td>130123</td>
<td>28417</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>37573</td>
<td>112083</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Convoy problem and other restrictions

The second biggest problem facing the people is the delay and even difficulties in providing to the IDPs the basic essentials. The displacement, although anticipated by the humanitarian agencies, has not been well managed due to the restrictions imposed by the Sri Lanka Government on taking essential items into Vanni. The Table, “Convoy problem in detail”, below shows the low quantities of five very basic items that have reached the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts.

Problems facing the healthcare services and livelihood assistance programs due to restrictions on other items being taken into Vanni were described in two other NESoHR reports published in June.

A woman’s group in Vanni recently informed NESoHR that sanitary pads for the IDP women that were being brought by an international agency was turned back by the Sri Lanka military at the Omannhadi checkpoint.
## The Convoy problem in detail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Kilinochchi GA</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Mullaitivu GA</th>
<th>Total requested by the two Gas</th>
<th>Total approved by CGES</th>
<th>Total received in Vanni by the two GAs</th>
<th>Total brought into Vanni by WFP</th>
<th>Shortfall for the six months</th>
<th>Shortfall as a % of the total amount requested by the two Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3665</td>
<td>3315</td>
<td>2472</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sugar in Metric Tons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Kilinochchi GA</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Mullaitivu GA</th>
<th>Total requested by the two Gas</th>
<th>Total approved by CGES</th>
<th>Total received in Vanni by the two GAs</th>
<th>Total brought into Vanni by WFP</th>
<th>Shortfall for the six months</th>
<th>Shortfall as a % of the total amount requested by the two Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>1680</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lentils in Metric Tons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Kilinochchi GA</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Mullaitivu GA</th>
<th>Total requested by the two Gas</th>
<th>Total approved by CGES</th>
<th>Total received in Vanni by the two GAs</th>
<th>Total brought into Vanni by WFP</th>
<th>Shortfall for the six months</th>
<th>Shortfall as a % of the total amount requested by the two Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>201.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1683.5</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Milk Powder in Metric Tons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Kilinochchi GA</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Mullaitivu GA</th>
<th>Total requested by the two Gas</th>
<th>Total approved by CGES</th>
<th>Total received in Vanni by the two GAs</th>
<th>Total brought into Vanni by WFP</th>
<th>Shortfall for the six months</th>
<th>Shortfall as a % of the total amount requested by the two Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>1300000</td>
<td>1300000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>1300000</td>
<td>1300000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>1100000</td>
<td>1100000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>1100000</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>7,00,000</td>
<td>7,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>900000</td>
<td>900000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8400000</td>
<td>6900000</td>
<td>6600000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1800000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kerosene in Litres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Kilinochchi GA</th>
<th>Quantity requested by Mullaitivu GA</th>
<th>Total requested by the two Gas</th>
<th>Total approved by CGES</th>
<th>Total received in Vanni by the two GAs</th>
<th>Total brought into Vanni by WFP</th>
<th>Shortfall for the six months</th>
<th>Shortfall as a % of the total amount requested by the two Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>1300000</td>
<td>1300000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>1300000</td>
<td>1300000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>1100000</td>
<td>1100000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>1100000</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>7,00,000</td>
<td>7,00,000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
<td>900000</td>
<td>900000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8400000</td>
<td>6900000</td>
<td>6600000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1800000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vanni IDP health situation as at mid October 2008

The enforced shortages of many items that are needed to protect the health and nutrition of the IDPs as well as the non-IDPs in Vanni is an ongoing problem. NESoHR is releasing this report based on interviews held with the local health authorities to bring to light the interconnected needs that have not been met thus endangering the lives and health of the IDPs and non-IDPs.

The overwhelming concerns of the health authorities spoken to were about the potential for a malaria epidemic, malnutrition among the very young, poor shelter resulting in high incidences of snake bites, poor sanitation causing large number of cases of diarrhea presenting at the hospitals, and increased road accidents due to overcrowding. Beyond the specific shortages relating to the specific health issues, fuel shortage worsening the situation is a common thread running across all the concerns raised by the health authorities.

Food

The shortage of four basic food items, rice, flour, lentils and sugar, in Vanni have been publicized by many organizations both local and international that are/were working in Vanni. In recent times the World Food Program had brought some of these supplies into Vanni in large convoys amidst much hurdle in the route taken by the convoys. Sri Lankan Government has also brought in some convoys. Both of these supplies were targeted as relief for the recent IDPs who number around 50,000. The Vanni population is more than 400,000 and the remaining 350,000 people do not benefit from these convoys. Blockade on the supplies for this second group which is commonly sold through the MPCS (Multi Purpose Cooperative Society) shops has continued throughout 2008 and has worsened since the UN and other international agencies were expelled from Vanni by the Sri Lankan government. Indeed Kilinochchi district has received almost no quota for its MPCS shops. Covering the period from January 2008 until end of August 2008, NESoHR has published detailed data on the requirements and quantities received for these four basic food items in two reports, titled,
“Vanni Displacement Update” in August and “Expelling Humanitarian Agencies” in September. The food received for this second group had been drastically reduced since August. An updated detailed Table of the requirements and the total quantities received of these four basic food items will be published in our end of October monthly report.

**Threat of malaria**

Vanni suffered a great deal due to malaria in the 1990’s and it was eradicated within two years of the 2002 ceasefire once the anti malarial spray and other items became readily available. In 2008, the local health authorities were informed by the Anti Malaria Campaign office of Sri Lanka that several Sri Lankan soldiers stationed in Mallavi in the Mullaitivu area were reported to have been infected with malaria. Since then, ten cases have been diagnosed of malaria in the local hospitals.

The high density of IDP population crowded in a small area and lack of proper waste removal are seen by the health authorities as the two basic causes that could cause the spread of malaria. The blockade on anti malarial spray as well as fuel is causing further problems in arresting its spread. There is genuine worry that the situation may return to what existed in the 1990’s if quick action is not taken to prevent its spread by improving the living conditions of the IDPs and by active spraying of anti malarial insecticide around the IDP areas.

**Malnutrition**

Even during the mid ceasefire period of 2005, a UNICEF survey found 35% malnutrition among children of Vanni. The high energy biscuits that UNICEF was about to bring into Vanni to correct this was snarled in a controversy created by the Sri Lankan government which resulted in UNICEF abandoning the project. Thiriposa is another long term high nutrition food distributed by the Sri Lankan government for all children under five. This distribution too has stopped in Vanni for more than six months. The last of the Thiriposa stock destined for Vanni in September was also turned back by the Sri Lanka military at Omanthai.

The loss of livelihood of the IDP families makes it beyond their means to buy even a minimum of vegetables and fruits for their children. According to the health authorities the prognosis on malnutrition among children is very bad indeed.

The list of items that have been recently turned back by the Sri Lanka military also include dates, Nestamalt and noodles.

**Snake bites**

Large number of the IDP families has setup their shelters by clearing bushes and forests or near highlands next to paddy fields. All of these areas uninhabited until then have a snake population and some of these snakes are very poisonous. The IDPs do not receive any kerosene as part of their relief. Kerosene is needed to provide even a small lighting during the night. They are unable to buy kerosene at the present high price that is created by the shortage. Thus they live and sleep in darkness and are unable ward off poisonous snakes.
Over the last two months nearly 150 cases of snake bites were treated. There were three deaths due to snake bite one of them a 10 year old child. The most common snake bites on IDPs are caused by a species of small black snake called “Kandankaruvan” in Tamil. It is about 2 centimeters in diameter and is less than 50 centimeters in length. Its bite causes respiratory seizure unless treated within 30 minutes. The victims almost always have to be treated in the intensive care unit taking up a scarce resource. IDP victims of cobra bite have also been frequently treated in recent times.

Local health authorities are also concerned that adequate stock of anti venom medication is not available to them. With long delays in receiving all types of medication they fear that their stock may be depleted before it is replenished.

**Medicine quota**

Kilinochchi health authorities said that they have received only 75% of the third quarter allocation of medicines although the third quarter ended in September. Also, though a third of the fourth quarter is already over, they are yet to receive any of the fourth quarter allocation. The fourth quarter medicine destined for the Kilinochchi district has been waiting in Vavuniya for one month.

The district health authorities are facing shortages of many drugs. In particular, there is acute shortage of antibiotics and penicillin both common medicines needed to treat injuries. Injuries are common in Vanni not only due to aerial bombing and shelling but also due to increased rate of road accidents resulting from displacement and overcrowding in areas to which IDPs have flocked.

**Fuel**

Shortage of fuel is seen as the most problematic item in addressing most of the health issues raised by the health authorities. Spraying anti malarial insecticide, providing clean drinking water to the IDPs, having a small light for the IDP homes at night to look out for poisonous snakes are all restricted due to the stringent fuel restrictions imposed on Vanni.

Health services in Vanni rely of diesel for transportation and electricity both essential services. Kilinochchi health authorities said that they have been receiving 15,000 litres of diesel per month prior to 2008 which was reduced to 5000 litres per month since January 2008. This was further reduced to 2700 since July. Mullaithivu health authorities said that they have been allocated 14,000 litres of diesel per month but they are receiving only 2700 litres per month. In effect the Vanni health services are receiving only 20% of the very minimum diesel allocation they need.

Kerosene is an essential item for life in Vanni. At the very minimum it is needed to provide kerosene lamp light when there is no other lighting available. For the IDPs who have set up shelters by clearing bushes this is the only form of lighting that could ward off poisonous bites. Kilinochchi District Secretariat sources said that for the months of September and October they were granted permits to bring 400,000 litres of kerosene but they received only 190,000 litres for September and 70,000 litres for October. In effect it has received only 30% of allocation for these two months for the entire population of more than 200,000 people in
the district. Indeed kerosene is used not only for lighting but by fishermen for running their boats, by farmers for crop cultivation and by schools and offices for running electricity generators. Mullaithivu District Secretariat estimates their total requirement of kerosene to be 1,150,000 litres (lighting for 55,000 families – 550,000 litres; farming – 200,000 litres; fishing – 200,000 litres and schools and offices – 200,000 litres). Yet the Sri Lanka military permitted only 400,000 litres less than 50% of the district requirement.

The type of embargo on fuel, medicine, food and other items are sophisticated thus hiding the cruelty behind it. Restricted amounts are let in and when some pressure is exerted on the Sri Lanka government it allows an increased flow that is again reduced in due course. Another aspect is how health and other relevant authorities in Colombo can truthfully claim that they have given permission to transport the requested amount. But either at the Defense ministry level or at the Joint military head quarters level in Vavuniya these items is blocked. Thus the desperate Vanni health authorities and District Secretarits are passed from desk to desk by the Sri Lankan authorities saying that all is well with quota permit and transportation of the essential items mentioned.

Shelters, drinking water and toilets

Though some shelters have been provided to the IDP families by the international agencies like UN and the ICRC, this is woefully inadequate. In a needs assessment report the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu district secretariats estimated further 20,000 families need a very basic shelter made of pipes and thatched roof costing just LKR 40,000 each. The secretariats have also estimated 5230 temporary toilets are needed. Due to blockade of cement these cannot be built in the standard method and the Vanni health authorities have approved a toilet with toilets basin set on wooden floor and drums sunk into ground as pits. Unless immediate action is taken Vanni health authorities fear it may be too late to save the IDP population from epidemics.
Food for the Vanni people

This report based entirely on data provided by the Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu District Secretariats is intended to show the amount of essential food items that have entered Vanni by convoys in the months of October and November 2008. It collates the quantities of food items that were sent by the Commissioner General of Essential Services (CGES) and World Food Program as relief for the IDPS and the quantities brought in by the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies for sale through its shops. This therefore includes all the channels by which food is brought into Vanni at present.

Vanni was not only self sufficient in rice production, it also exported it. The displacement of half the population of Vanni is mostly from regions of food production such as, Vavuniya North, Mannar, Oddusuddan, and Poonahari. The restriction on food items coming into Vanni must also be judged in the backdrop of this loss of local rice production caused by displacement.

The last NESoHR report on this subject dated 12 September 2008, released on the eve of the eviction of UN agencies and other INGOs from Vanni by the Sri Lankan Government, summarized quantities of some essential food items brought into Vanni as relief for the IDPs from January 2008 until August 2008. Those figures and the shortfalls are summarized in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantities requested and actually brought into Vanni from January-August 2008 for the IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantities in</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metric Tons or Kilo-Litres</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>by the two</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gases</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the eviction of the UN and other international agencies, relief food items for the IDPs were brought in very large convoys receiving much media attention. UN agencies have also claimed that sufficient food is reaching the IDPs. The October-November data presented below will show the reality of the availability of food in Vanni.

As already stated, food is brought into Vanni through three separate channels, namely, Commissioner General of Essential Services, World Food Program, and Multipurpose Co-operative Societies. The quantities of food brought through these three channels for the two months for the two Districts and the shortfall of food items for the entire population calculated based on the standard WFP allocation are shown in the tables below.
### Food received by the Mullaithivu District Secretariat for Oct & Nov 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantities in Metric Tons</th>
<th>CGES Oct</th>
<th>CGES Nov</th>
<th>Special Convoy Oct</th>
<th>Special Convoy Nov</th>
<th>World Food Program Oct</th>
<th>World Food Program Nov</th>
<th>Multipurpose Co-operative Societies Oct</th>
<th>Multipurpose Co-operative Societies Nov</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>126.5</td>
<td>206.5</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>597.1</td>
<td>1453.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1453.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>292.5</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>647.1</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>1507.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>106.2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>395.1</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>673.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentils</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>136.4</td>
<td>302.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Powder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veg Oil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target population</td>
<td>70144</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>124589</td>
<td></td>
<td>8896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>203629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Food received by the Kilinochchi District Secretariat for Oct & Nov 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantities in Metric Tons</th>
<th>CGES Oct</th>
<th>CGES Nov</th>
<th>Special Convoy Oct</th>
<th>Special Convoy Nov</th>
<th>World Food Program Oct</th>
<th>World Food Program Nov</th>
<th>Multipurpose Co-operative Societies Oct</th>
<th>Multipurpose Co-operative Societies Nov</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>732</td>
<td>495.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>1227.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>367.1</td>
<td>99.4</td>
<td>324.9</td>
<td>1206.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>347.4</td>
<td>622.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>172.9</td>
<td>325.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Powder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veg Oil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>72.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>335.8</td>
<td>942.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target population</td>
<td>28241</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>168848</td>
<td></td>
<td>20814</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>217903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Shortfall on the food items received in Vanni for the total target population of 421532

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantities in Metric Tons</th>
<th>WFP allocation per day per person</th>
<th>Requirement based on WFP allocation for 60 days per person</th>
<th>Total Received for the 60 days of Oct and Nov for Mullaithivu District from the table above</th>
<th>Total Received for the 60 days of Oct and Nov for Kilinochchi District from the table above</th>
<th>Total received for both districts &amp; Vanni for the total target population of 421532 persons based on WFP allocation</th>
<th>Requirement for Mullaithivu &amp; Kilinochchi for the total target population of 421532 persons based on WFP allocation</th>
<th>Shortfall for the 60 days</th>
<th>Percentage shortfall for the sixty days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1453.2</td>
<td>1227.6</td>
<td>2680.8</td>
<td>5058.384</td>
<td>4777.58</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1507.4</td>
<td>1206.8</td>
<td>2714.2</td>
<td>5058.384</td>
<td>2344.18</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>673.6</td>
<td>622.4</td>
<td>1296</td>
<td>505.8384</td>
<td>-790.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentils</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>320.8</td>
<td>325.07</td>
<td>627.87</td>
<td>1517.515</td>
<td>889.64</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk powder</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veg Oil</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>110.8</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>183.4</td>
<td>505.8384</td>
<td>322.43</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other food</td>
<td></td>
<td>520.6</td>
<td>942.2</td>
<td>1462.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Food distributed to IDPs in November-08*

The end result of the losses of cultivation and restrictions imposed by the Sri Lankan Government on food entering Vanni is the reduced amount of food distribution to the large IDP population in Vanni. The following are the official figures of the Mullaitthivu and Kilinochchi District Secretariats on the amount of food distributed during the four weeks of the month of November to the IDPs who are receiving the WFP relief. The quantities are indicated as the number of days calculated based on WFP allocation for which the quantities supplied is adequate.

| Number of days of the week for which the quantity supplied in Nov-08 is adequate |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                         | Mullaitthivu District    | Kilinochchi District    |
|                         | Wk-1  | Wk-2  | Wk-3  | Wk-4  | Wk-1  | Wk-2  | Wk-3  | Wk-4  |
| Rice                    | 5     | 5     | 0     | 1.5   | 0     | 3     | 0     | 7     |
| Flour                   | 5     | 5     | 0     | 1.5   | 0     | 3     | 0     | 7     |
| Lentils                 | 5     | 5     | 0     | 7     | 0     | 5     | 0     | 7     |
| Sugar                   | 5     | 5     | 0     | 3     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| Veg Oil                 | 5     | 5     | 0     | 7     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 4     |

*Government Agents ordered not request assistance from UN and INGOs*

In November, the Commissioner General of Essential Services sent a common letter, pictured left, to the three Government Agents in Vanni ordering them not to request assistance for the IDPs from UN and other international agencies.

In the backdrop of the food restrictions described above this order is clear evidence of using food as a weapon and it is a serious crime.
Demographic changes

in the Tamil homeland
in the island of Sri Lanka
over the last century

April 2008
LTTE Peace Secretariat
## Contents

1. Introduction .............................................................................................................. 3
2. The Land ownership .................................................................................................. 3
3. The demographic change ......................................................................................... 4
4. Demographic history of Batti-Amparai district ....................................................... 6
   4.1 Gal-Oya settlement scheme .............................................................................. 8
   4.2 Mahavali river scheme ..................................................................................... 9
5. Demographic history of Weli-Oya ........................................................................ 11
6. Demographic history of Trincomalee ..................................................................... 13
   6.1 Irrigation schemes .......................................................................................... 13
   6.2 Trincomalee town & market ............................................................................. 15
   6.3 Confiscation of institutions’ land .................................................................... 15
7. Land taken for Sinhala settlements in the North ................................................... 17
8. Conclusion .................................................................................................................. 18
9. References .................................................................................................................. 18
1. Introduction

Land is an inherent part of a people. The relationship between land and people are complex. Beyond the need for food and living space, land has mysterious psychological pull on a people. The existence of a people is strongly tied to the existence of their land. It is therefore no secret that one of the major weapons that will destroy a people is to deny them their land. Land can be denied to a people in several ways,

1. by taking control of the governance of the people and their land,
2. by rewriting history in order to wipe the memory of their land from the people,
3. by chasing the people away from their land, and
4. by settling “others” in their land and give these “others” a special treatment.

This document presents data that shows how the last two of the four techniques, chasing people away and settling “others”, mentioned above were used in the Tamil areas over the decades.

The dramatic demographic changes, in the Tamil areas of the island of Sri Lanka over the decades, are clearly proved by the data of the statistics department of the Government of Sri Lanka. This data is perhaps the most readily available and easily digested evidence of the application of the last two techniques mentioned above. Having determined that such techniques were indeed used, the rest of the document describes the various “legal” and illegal methods used to achieve this end result. Even the term “legal” is contested because some of the methods that may be viewed as “legal” are carried out by a government that certainly did not represent the people in that land.

2. The Land ownership

The ownership of land is regulated by the laws of a country. As a rule there are private land, crown land, and long term land leasing arrangements from the crown. Unlike in the African and North American countries, the centuries of colonization in the island of Sri Lanka did not result in the loss of land to the outsiders. The land continued to belong to the local people once the colonizers left the island.

The first of the many subsequent land problems started when the non-representative highly centralized Sinhala dominated post colonial governments converted all non-private land
into crown land. This gave all subsequent land related actions of the Sri Lanka Government a smoke screen of legitimacy.

Perhaps another concrete evidence of the acknowledgement of the existence of the traditional Tamil land and alienation felt by the Tamils as a result of this policy of Sinhalasization of this traditional Tamil land is two of the very early agreements reached between the Sinhala party in power at that time and the Tamil representatives. These are the Bandaranayake-Clelvanayagam pact of 1957 and the Dudley-Chelva pact of 1965. Both these agreements acknowledged that Tamils should be given preference in settlement schemes in the Tamil areas. Of course these agreements were unilaterally abrogated by the now notorious tradition of the Sri Lankan State.

The subsequent methods used to achieve the end result of dramatic demographic change included, chasing people away through large scale massacres, settling “others” through irrigation development schemes of which there have been many, and populating the land and survey office with people who are not the from that area and writing land deeds in contravention of traditional ownership.

### 3. The demographic change

Statistical information was collected for the Tamil areas by the British colonial government and later by the Government of Sri Lanka. As the conflict intensified collection of population statistics was halted in the Tamil areas. Even if it had been taken the results would have been skewed due to massive displacements during this period. The population statistics data presented in this document was taken from the Statistical information 2003 - Provincial Planning Secretariat of the North-East province.

The Table-1 shows the demographic change in the Trincomalee district and it demonstrates the effect of planned settlement of Sinhalese people in the traditional Tamil areas.

Similar massive demographic change was also forced on the Batticalo-Amparai district. The available statistical data does not bring this out for these two districts because of two reasons. The splitting of the older Batticaloa district into two districts, Batticaloa and Amparai and the redrawing of district boundary of Amparai further to include two
adjacent Sinhala areas, disrupts the consistency of district based statistical data over the decades.

Figure-1
There are further planned settlements of Sinhala people in the Vavuniya district, Puttalam district and even the Mullaithivu district as will be explained later.

The Figure-1 shows the areas of the Tamil homeland that have been subjected to planned demographic changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sinhalese</th>
<th>Tamils</th>
<th>Muslims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>19158</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>22197</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>25745</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>28441</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>29755</td>
<td>1138</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>34112</td>
<td>1501</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>75926</td>
<td>11606</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>83917</td>
<td>15296</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>138220</td>
<td>40950</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>188245</td>
<td>54744</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>256790</td>
<td>86341</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>273586</td>
<td>98435</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Demographic history of Batti-Amparai district

The British colonial government inaugurated the development of the irrigation tanks in the eastern districts in 1881. However, these developments facilitated the agriculture of the local population of the area and did not create any demographic changes in the area. This is clearly seen in the Table-2 below for the older Batticaloa district. Soon after independence from the British colonial power in 1948, the Sinhala population tripled in size while the Tamil and Muslim population size remained roughly the same.
Table-2 - Demographic data over the years for the Batticaloa District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Sinhalese</th>
<th>Tamils</th>
<th>Muslims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>105558</td>
<td>5012</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>61014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>122699</td>
<td>6403</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>69584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>145161</td>
<td>7575</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>79857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>153943</td>
<td>5771</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>83948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>158709</td>
<td>7243</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>84665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>203186</td>
<td>11850</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>102264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>270493</td>
<td>31174</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>130381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After 1953, before the next population census in 1963, the Batticaloa district was divided into two districts, the present Batticaloa (the pink area in Figure-2) and a new district Amparai. The old Batticaloa district was 7002 Square kilometers. Of this, 4500 square kilometers was taken out to create the new Amparai district (the yellow and green areas in Figure-2). More than 15,000 Sinhala families were settled in this carved out area, especially in the green area of Figure-2. Amparai district was further expanded with the addition of Sinhala areas (the blue area in Figure-2). Thus the census statistics after this period is of no use to demonstrate the demographic changes in these two districts. What can be studied are the two irrigation schemes that was used to settle Sinhala families in the Amparai district which effectively made the Amparai area, a traditional Tamil area, into a Sinhala majority area. Tamils have been pushed into a very narrow strip along the coast (the yellow area in Figure-2).

Today, 60% of the people in the Amparai district, the Tamil speaking Tamils and Muslims, own just 30% of the land, whereas the Sinhala people who form 40% of the Amparai population own 70% of the land which rightfully belonged to the Tamil speaking communities of this area who have lived here for millenniums.
4.1 Gal-Oya settlement scheme

This scheme was launched in 1949, a year after Sri Lanka gained independence from Britain. The ancient Tamil name for the area designated for this scheme is Paddippalai. This was the first of many large scale settlement schemes to be implemented by the Sri Lankan Government. The scheme was opened in a place called Inginiyagala.
Before the start of this settlement scheme there were only a handful of Sinhala families in this area. On 13 July 1952, hundreds of poor Tamil families living in the area designated for the settlement scheme were ordered out by the armed forces and their humble homes were burnt down by them. They have not been given any alternate land. At the same time Sinhala families were settled in this land and they were assisted with LKR 10,000 for each family, a huge sum fifty years ago.

It is indeed no coincidence that the very first of the numerous large scale massacres of Tamils by the Sinhala thugs and the Sri Lankan Armed forces occurred in exactly this spot at Inginiyakala on 5 June 1956. The massacre took place as the assaults in Colombo on Tamil parliamentarians who were staging a protest in front of the old parliament building against the introduction of the Sinhala Only language Act spread further into attacks against Tamils. The recently settled Sinhala thugs in Inginiyakala started violent attacks against the Tamils. One hundred and fifty (150) Tamils working in a sugar cane farm and factory in Inginiyagala under the Galoya scheme were killed and the bodies of the dead and injured were thrown on a fire. This incident is recorded in the book “Emergency 58” by Tarzi Vittachi.

4.2 Mahavali river scheme

Following the development of the above mentioned Gal-Oya scheme in Amparai, the Sinhala regime started the plan to use the long Mahavali river for irrigation, creating new settlements, and power generation projects.

Mahavali, 300 Kilometers long, is the longest river in the island of Sri Lanka with a catchments area that covers one sixteenth of the area of the island. This river starts in the hilly areas of the central parts and runs through the city of Kandy, runs north, and enters the seas in the Trincomalee district. Its water has been used since ancient times by the Sinhalese kings for irrigation.

The implementation of the Mahavali scheme began in the 1970s. Many senior Sri Lankan Government officials, including a President, are on record saying that the settlements created under this scheme will destroy the concept of the Tamil homeland by splitting it up with Sinhala settlements. As this scheme moved north towards Trincomalee the demography of the Tamil areas from Amparai to Trincomalee consistently changed making the Tamils a minority in these areas.
The Mathuru Oya settlement scheme was one of the three major settlement schemes under the overall Mahavali scheme that were designed to destroy the Tamil homeland concept. Thousands of hectares of land in Valaichenai, Vaharai and Kathiraveli area in Batticaloa were part of this designated land. The estimated number of families who were to be settled under this scheme was 25,000. However, following the island wide pogrom against the Tamils in 1983, 30,000 Sinhala men were brought in buses from the south of the island and were settled in this land. Also 900 Tamil families in this area were evicted from their land by the Sri Lankan armed forces and Sinhalese were settled.

Another large scale settlement took place in the Welikande area on the border of Batticaloa and Polonaruwa districts. More than 3000 Sinhala families were settled in this area and provided with irrigation for their farms from the Gal-Oya scheme.

Further lands, in Thampalai, Manickappidi, Pallithidal etc, belonging to Muslims, and in Puthuveli, Mannampidi, Muthukkal etc, belonging to the Tamils of this area were forcefully taken away by the Sri Lanka Government under the pretext of establishing a milk farm. Sinhala people are now settled in these areas too.

The Manalaru area was then declared the so called “High Security Zone” and the name was officially changed to Weliyoya. The new Sinhala settlers in this area were given very special treatment. Every family continued to receive LKR 800.00 per month from 1984. This was a huge sum at that time and settlers in no other areas received this kind of money from the Sri Lanka Government.

More than 50,000 Sinhalese settled in this area before the end of the 1980’s. The area was taken away from the districts to which it belonged and was joined with Anuradhapuram district. Extensive road network was built at the expense of 70 million LKR. Tamil people have observed and noted the striking difference between this Sinhala settlement with its extensive infrastructure and the poor conditions in the adjacent areas where Tamils continue to live. This is distinctly visible even in the satellite pictures shown by Google map.
5. Demographic history of Weli-Oya

Weli-Oya is the direct Sinhala translation of the name “Manalaru” which is the traditional Tamil name of an area that includes parts of the present Mullaithivu, Trincomalee and Vavuniya districts (see red line in Figure-3).

The Manalaru land from Vavuniya district includes thousands of acres of land that were on long term lease to Tamil business people. These lands were developed by the Tamil business people and had names like Dollar-Farm, Ken-Farm, Ceylon-Theatre etc. It also includes large areas of private land belonging to the Tamil people. The Manalaru land from Trincomalee district includes Thennamaravadi, Paraiyanaru etc. The Manalaru land from Mullaithivu district includes Kokkilai, Kokkuthoduvai, Nayaru, Othiyamalai, and several other named areas.

In the 1980’s, this area was designated as a special AGA division (a local government administrative division) of the Anuradhapuram district and a Sinhala AGA was appointed to take forward several projects with the view to develop and colonize the area with Sinhala people. After building up the infrastructure with bridges, hospitals and schools, 13,000 Tamil families from this area were evicted using sheer violence. Some of the well known massacres of Tamils took place in these areas in 1984.

The Dollar-Farm, Kent-Farm and other long lease lands in the Vavuniya district were used to settle upcountry Tamils who displaced from upcountry areas due to violence directed against them. The first step of the Sri Lanka Government to evict Tamils from Manalaru was to chase these displaced upcountry Tamils from these long lease lands in the early 1980’s. Sinhala settlers, especially prisoners, were settled in these lands. This was followed during the month of December 1984 with a series of massacres directed against the people of Manalaru.

Sri Lanka military stationed in Pathavia would regularly round up the villagers of this area and torment them. From 29th November 1984 until 2nd December 1984 a Sri Lanka military regiment declared a curfew and it moved into Othiyamalai. It rounded up the people of Othiyamalai village. It told the adult males to gather in the local hall and massacred all 32 of them on 1 Dec 1984. On 2 Dec 1984 the Kumulamunai village was rounded up and seven men were killed. On 3 Dec 1984, Manalaru area was rounded up and civilians were randomly fired at. When the people ran away, their homes were set on fire. Civilians, including women and children were killed. On 15 Dec 1984, the Sri Lanka
military entered the villages of Kokkilai, Kokkuthoduvai, Karunaddukerni, Nayaru, Kumulamunai, and Alampil in the Mullaitivu district and killed 131 civilians and destroyed property. Among those killed were 21 children. The people who displaced as a result of these massacres remain displaced to date.

**Figure - 3**
6. Demographic history of Trincomalee

Trincomalee connects the northern and the southern parts of the Tamil areas. It has functioned as the capital city of the Tamil homeland. This city has a very ancient Hindu temple that has received devotional songs from Hindu saints 800 years ago. Trincomalee also has the second biggest natural harbour in the world and for this reason has attracted the interest of many of the world’s military powers. As Table-1 shows this city has been continuously subjected by Sri Lankan State assisted Sinhala colonization since the 1940’s. Over the years numerous tactics were used by the Sri Lankan State to increase the number of Sinhalese in this area. Settlements under irrigation schemes played a major role and the three major schemes used to settle Sinhalese in Trincomalee are, Allai, Kantalai and Pathaviya irrigation schemes. Irrigation schemes were not the only tactic, other tactics were also used. Settlement of Sinhala fishing communities; creating Land Secretariat and issuing land ownership certificates through this to the Sinhalese; and creating Sinhala settlement in between Tamil areas and forcing the Tamils to sell their land at low costs out of fear were some of the other tactics that were extensively used.

The plan to change the demography of Trincomalee is also clearly demonstrated by the fact that despite being a Tamil majority district this district has had neither a Tamil nor a Muslim Governor.

6.1 Irrigation schemes

**Allai irrigation scheme:** The Allai irrigation scheme begun in 1949 and eight ancient Tamil villages, Sanguveli, Kiliveddi, Menkamam, Pallaththadichenai, Peruvelli, Mallikaithivu, Pachchainool and Nilaapalai, were selected for settlement. Processing of this land distribution was carried out in the Sinhala areas and large Sinhala settlements were created in these villages. The Tamils in these villages, the rightful owners of this land, were later in the 1980’s subjected to constant and well planned violence assisted by the Sri Lanka state forces to evict them from these villages.

For example,

On 01.01.1985, the Sri Lankan military, its home guards, and Sinhala thugs entered the Kiliveddi village. On that day ten Tamils were killed including four women. One hundred
and twenty five houses were burnt. A further thirteen people, eight men and five women, were taken to the neighbouring Sinhala village and the men were murdered and the women were raped and murdered. A Tamil Member of Parliament Thangathurai who made a statement about the incident to the Daily Mirror paper was ordered to be arrested by the then Minister of Defense and Thangathurai was forced to leave the country.

On 18.07.1986, Sri Lankan military conducted a cordon and search operation in village of **Peruveli** in Trincomalee. Forty four civilians were arrested and taken away and shot dead. Most of those killed were displaced people from the villages of **Menkamam and Mallikaitivu**.

On 15.07.1986, the home guards and the Sri Lankan military surrounded the **Peruveli** refugee camp at night and were lying in waiting. Since the adjacent Tamil villages to the refugee camp had already been destroyed by the military, and since the refugees did not move out at night due to fear, no one knew about the military and home guards lying in waiting. As early morning light started to appear the military and home guards entered the refugee camps and started to shoot at random. Some of the refugees who have gone to their homes to check were also attacked. In total, 48 people were shot dead and more 20 were injured. Many women were raped during this mayhem. The attack on the refugees lasted till mid-day.

**Kantalai irrigation scheme:** This was an ancient tank in the Tamil area. An irrigation settlement scheme in this area distributed almost 25,000 acres of land; 80% Sinhalese and 20% to Tamils and Muslims. As in the case of the Allai scheme above, in later years, the Tamils in this area were attacked with the view to evict them from their village. For example,

Over two days on 04 and 05.06. 1986 the near the 4th Milepost situated in Kantalai, Sri Lankan Air Force and home-guards armed by them, stopped the buses and identified the Tamils and attacked them. Many were killed, disappeared and injured. Over the two days, more than 50 civilians were killed and the fate of more than 35 civilians is not known.

**Pathaviya irrigation scheme:** This Tamil name for this lake is Pathavilkulam and its name was changed into the Sinhala name Pathaviya. Though this lake is situated in the Anuradhapuram district near the border with Trincomalee, its water was used to create another settlement scheme in Trincomalee.
Though the Sri Lanka Government announced that Tamils will be settled under this scheme in the end even the Tamils who were living in the area were forcefully evicted and the area was converted to 100% Sinhala area. This newly settled area is called Pathavi Sripura. Although it belonged to the Trincomalee district, during the Sinhala settlement period it was administered as part of the Anuradhpura district and later in the 1980’s it was added again to the Trincomalee district.

6.2 Trincomalee town & market

Trincomalee town & market inside the Trincomalee town was a Tamil area which was gradually encroached by Sinhala settlement which started as fishermen settlement along the town’s coastal area. As far back as 1957, a Tamil nationalist angered by the confiscation of Tamil land attempted to hoist a black flag on the clock tower in the town. He was shot dead by the settled Sinhalese. Violence against Tamils in Trincomalee town is frequent. The Trincomalee town council built a new market because the Tamils did not have security in the old town that has now become dominated by the Sinhalese with the support of the military. However, this new market building remains closed due to non-cooperation from the Sri Lanka Government and its military.

6.3 Confiscation of institutions’ land

As part of this process of creating Sinhala domination of the market the Sri Lanka Government created Sinhala settlements in the already crowded Tamil town. Land Secretariat was created on recommendation from the Commissioner of Land and through this secretariat private land, temple land, other land were handed to Sinhala settlers. Sinnathoduvaithiruvayagam temple, Thambalakamam Athikanesar temple, Sivanantha thabovanam, and Shamuga children’s home in Trincomalee are among the institutions that lost their land to forced Sinhala settlements.

Thambalakamam is one area which had vast lands belonging to temples that were cultivated by Tamils. These lands were forcefully bought or confiscated for Sinhala settlement. Some of the massacres of Tamils resulting from this demonstrate the end result.
Figure - 4

Recent Sinhala settlements in the Trincomalee district

Sinhala settlements
On 12.11.1985, Sri Lankan military rounded up Thampalakamam and nine people were shot dead. On 26.11.1985, three farmers were shot dead and their bodies were burnt by the military. In another incident near the temple five people were shut in shop and burnt. One died, the other three were rescued with severe burns. On 25.05.1986, three refugees, a mother and two sons, who went to check on their homes, were shot dead. On 30.05.1986, military in black uniform entered the home in Thampalakamam and killed the father, mother and two children. On 17.06.1986, eight farmers disappeared from their fields in Puthukkudiyiruppu in Thampalakamam. On 20.06.86, the Sri Lankan Air Force and the Sri Lankan Army, stationed at the Thampalakamam junction, made a joint attack on the Thampalakamam village. People were forced to displace. More than 25 of the displaced villagers took refuge in the Potkerni rice mill in the village. The military that arrived at the rice mill arrested all the people in the rice mill and took them. The owner was spared. The bodies of those taken were recovered in the forest nearby; 34 people died in this incident. On 01.02.1998, in the early morning, the military shot and killed 8 civilians from this village after ordering them to stand around their camp. Four of those killed were school children.

7. Land taken for Sinhala settlements in the North

The Pavatkulam Sinhala settlement in the Vavuniya district, the confiscation of land developed by Tamils in the Mannar district for grapes plantation and the redistribution of this land to retired Sinhala military officers, and the confiscation of land from Tamils in the Puthalam district for prawn farming and the settling of Sinhalese in this land have all sharply increased the number of Sinhala settlers in these three northern Tamil districts

**Vavuniya-Pavatkulam:** The Pavatkulam settlement scheme was initiated in 1956 and land was distributed to both Tamils and Sinhalese. In due course the Tamil people in this settlement were evicted through violence. (see Figure-1 black area in the Vavuniya district)

**In the Mannar district,** 1700 acres of land were given to 300 families to begin grape cultivation in the areas of Silavathurai, Kondachi, Marichukaddi, Pandivirichan and Madhu. These Tamil invested large sums of money and intensive labour to ready the land for cultivation. These developed lands were confiscated by the Sri Lanka Government and were given to Sinhala retired military personnel as a gift. Using this Sinhala ownership as
the nucleus more Sinhala settlements were created in Mannar district. These Sinhala settlers are involved in agriculture and fishing. Kadjuwaththa area is a large Sinhala settlement in Mannar created for grape cultivation after evicting the Tamils who started this project (see Figure-1 black area in the Mannar district).

*Tamils have lived in the Udappu area in the Puthalam* district as far back as the people can remember. These people have lost land and are in danger of loosing their remaining land as a result of yet another well planned scheme implemented by the Sri Lanka Government. Land was confiscated from Tamils for prawn farming. More than 10,000 Tamils who lived in this area fishing and farming were badly affected by this project. The 15 feet bund built for prawn farming has disrupted their traditional fishing activities. The cemetery used by the Hindu Tamils of this area was also confiscated denying the people their ancestral cemetery. The Tamils, though they continue to live in this area are severely disadvantaged and are in danger of loosing their traditional land entirely as Sinhala settler numbers increase.

8. Conclusion

This document has recorded some of the large scale Sri Lankan State sponsored Sinhala settlements in the traditional Tamil areas. There are many other smaller scale attempts by the Sri Lankan State to settle Sinhalese in the Tamil areas. The rigorous data collection and recording of these has not been attempted in this document.

9. References

All three references used for writing this report are written in Tamil.


Forced Evictions of Tamils in Northeast Since 1980’s by Sri Lankan Armed Forces

A Report by NESOHR
January 2005
Forced Evictions of Tamils
in Northeast Since 1980’s by Sri Lankan Armed Forces

1. Introduction

In order to explain the human rights aspect of this phenomenon as it has occurred in many parts of Northeast of Sri Lanka we will first explain this phenomenon using the United Nations Fact Sheet No 25 titled, “Forced Evictions and Human Rights”. In particular the characteristics that distinguish forced evictions from other forms of mass displacements, relevant passages from several UN human rights instruments on forced evictions and the human cost of forced eviction are reproduced below. This is then followed with detailed statistics about the civilian spaces occupied by the military in Northeast.

Over the nearly 60 years since independence the government of Sri Lanka, rather than implement the political agreement it reached with the Tamil representatives, has consistently chosen to use repression to control the Tamil populace. It therefore needed to locate huge numbers of military among thickly populated places. The method used was to evict people from their homes in large scale in order to provide accommodation to the military. We reproduce statistical data collected throughout Northeast with more detailed data for the Jaffna district. This forced eviction of the Tamil populace has continued since the 1980’s by the Sri Lankan Armed Forces.

Sri Lankan military take over of civilian owned land in Northeast is extensive. Declaration of High Security Zones is one approach. The name high security zone in the Northeast context is a misnomer in relation to the commonly known meaning of the term. In Northeast entire villages that include large number of civilians are evicted and denied access to their homes, farmlands, fishing coast, schools, factories and places of worship. It in fact amounts to the cultural destruction of a people’s way of life.

In Trincomalee for example high security zones were used as a cover to evict Tamil villagers from their land by terrorising them and adjoining Sinhala villagers were then made to settle in the Tamil owned land. Scores of massacres to terrorise and evict simple village folks from remote villages have occurred in Trincomalee. We will produce documentary evidence of this in a future report.

Land outside high security zones is also occupied extensively by the military. The red circles in the Jaffna map are locations of military camps within one of the most densely populated area in Northeast.
2. UN Fact Sheet 25: Forced evictions and human rights.

What is forced eviction

Fact sheet No 25 on “Forced Evictions and Human Rights” published by the United Nations distinguishes forced eviction from other forms of mass displacement through four characteristics (pp 7). These are,

1. Forced evictions can always be attributed directly or indirectly to the decisions, legislations or policies of States.
2. Forced evictions invariably involve an element of “force” or coercion.
3. Virtually all instances of forced evictions are planned, formulated and often announced prior to being carried out.
4. Forced evictions can affect both individuals and groups.

Many UN human rights instruments comment about this violation of human rights. Some are,

- Human right to adequate housing is expressed in the UDHR (article 25 paragraph 1).
- Human right to adequate housing is also expressed in the Convention on Economic Social and Cultural rights (article 11 paragraph 1)
- Committee on Economic and Social and Cultural (ESC) Rights in its General Comment No. 4 (1991) on adequate housing: Instances of forced evictions are prima facie incompatible with the requirements on ESC Rights and can only be justified in exceptional circumstances.
- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination prohibits and obliges States to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination in all its forms in the enjoyment of, inter alia, the right to housing(article 5(e)(iii))
- The Convention on the Rights of Children (article 27) says State must take appropriate action to provide every child a standard of living adequate for its physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development.

One can list many other comments made by UN institutions on this subject.

Some further comments from the fact sheet are worth reproducing here.

Human cost of forced eviction

- Evicted people not only lose their homes and neighbourhoods, in which they have often invested considerable proportion of their incomes over the years but are also often forced to relinquish their personal possessions. Evictees also
loose the often complex reciprocal relationships which provide a safety net or 
survival network of protection against cost of ill health, income decline or the 
loss of a job and which allow many tasks to be shared. They often lose one or 
more sources of livelihood as they forced to move away from the where they 
had jobs or sources of income (pp 10).

- Human cost of forced evictions include the following, multiplying individual 
and social impoverishment, physical, psychological and emotional trauma, 
insecurity for future, medical hardship, loss of livelihood and traditional land, 
worsened housing conditions, removal children from school, loss faith by 
victims in the legal and political system, loss of culturally significant sites, 
confiscation of personal goods and property, increased social isolation (pp 10).

- Under the heading “forced evictions and human rights” it says, “While the 
right to adequate housing is perhaps the most obvious human rights violated 
by forced evictions, a number of other rights are also affected. The rights to 
security of person, means little in practical terms when people are forcibly 
evicted with violence and intimidation. Direct government harassment, arrests 
and even killings of community leaders opposing forced evictions are common 
and violate the right to life, freedom of expression. (pp17)

- Approaching housing concerns from the point of view of human rights and the 
relationship between these rights and forced evictions puts clear focus on the 
legal obligations of governments to respect, protect and fulfil housing rights 
(pp17).


The Table in section 3.1 gives the overall statistics about the HSZs in Northeast. This 
statistics can never fully bring out the destruction of a way of life of the people. It will 
not tell stories of the indignity of life in crowded welfare camps for several years. It 
will not tell about the lack of privacy that women suffer in taking a bath, going to 
toilets and even in family life. It will not tell the stories of how hard working people 
are reduced to dependency on welfare and the ensuing social deterioration. It still is a 
telling statistics on the human rights violations of a people that has remained hidden 
to the world.
### 3.1 Over all statistics on HSZs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amparai</th>
<th>Baticaloa</th>
<th>Trinco</th>
<th>Vavuniya</th>
<th>Mullatitivu</th>
<th>Mannar</th>
<th>Jaffna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total area of HSZ in acres</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>16800</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of homes in the HSZs from which owners were evicted</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>1505</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>28830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship inaccessible to civilians</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total area of farmland (acres) made inaccessible to civilians</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>16711</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total length of sea and lake fishing coastline made inaccessible (Km)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families whose livelihoods were directly affected</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>1103</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>20969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools prevented from functioning</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. HSZ statistics for Jaffna district

Each of the eight districts in Northeast has unique characteristics and the method used by the Sri Lankan armed forces to suppress the people is slightly different. In Trincomalee for example, eviction of Tamils and settlement of the vacated land by Sinhala people is the most common approach. In Jaffna which is one of the most densely populated areas in Northeast occupation by the armed forces under the pretext of HSZ is the most common approach. The rest of the statistics in this report covers data about military occupation in the Jaffna district.

#### 4.1 Names of the HSZ in Jaffna district

Neelankadu HSZ, Eluthumadduval HSZ, Urundi HSZ, Amban HSZ, Velanai HSZ, Pallappai HSZ, Mandaivitvu HSZ, Pointpedro HSZ, Mandaivitvu west HSZ, Valvettithurai HSZ, Gnana’s hostel HSZ, Tellipalai HSZ, and Ariyalai east HSZ, Ponnalai HSZ, Thalankilappu HSZ,
4.1 Summary statistics of HSZ in Jaffna district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of HSZ</th>
<th>No of Houses</th>
<th>No of families initially affected</th>
<th>Total number of families waiting to resettle</th>
<th>Total area of HSZ</th>
<th>Area of farmland within in acres</th>
<th>Farming families affected</th>
<th>No of factories inside</th>
<th>No of factory workers affected</th>
<th>Coastline made inaccessible (Km)</th>
<th>Fishing families affected</th>
<th>No of places of worship</th>
<th>No of villages partly or fully within the HSZ</th>
<th>No of public buildings</th>
<th>No of schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neelankadu</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urundi</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velanai</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandaitivu</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandaitivu west</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnanam’s hostel</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariyalai east</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2450</td>
<td>2296</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalankilappu</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>2689</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eluthumadduval</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amban</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallappai</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointpedro</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valvettithuri</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tellipalai</td>
<td>24549</td>
<td>24816</td>
<td>18939</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>8465</td>
<td>14398</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2574</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponnalai</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28785</td>
<td>30978</td>
<td>24487</td>
<td>220.4</td>
<td>12937</td>
<td>16557</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4436</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jaffna High Security Zone (HSZ) Map with Names of HSZs and Military camps outside HSZ Marked in Red
### 4.2 Statistics on Neelankadu HSZ in Karainagar AGA Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village names</th>
<th>Palakadu, Palodai, Neelankadu, Thopukadu, Rasavinthodam, Santhipuram, Madathuvalavu, Valupodai, Ampula, Kodapulam, Uri, Padiyellai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families initially affected</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to resettle</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total area of the HSZ</td>
<td>1.25 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of farmland</td>
<td>5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farming families affected</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of factories inside</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected families</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>4 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number fishing families affected</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3 Statistics on Urundi HSZ in Urkavalthurai AGA Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village names</th>
<th>Urundi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to resettle</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total area of the HSZ</td>
<td>75 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of farmland</td>
<td>25 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farming families affected</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of factories affected</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of worker’s families affected</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>4 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishing families affected</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of temples made inaccessible</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of public places affected</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.4 Statistics on Velanai HSZ

| Number of houses | 50         |
| Number of initially affected | 61         |
| Number of families waiting to resettle | 61         |
| Area of the HSZ | 0.25 Sq Km |
| Area of farmland | 17 acres    |
| Number farming families affected | 60         |
### 4.5 Statistics on Mandaitivu HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to resettle</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the HSZ</td>
<td>8 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of farmland affected</td>
<td>320 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number farming families affected</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>12 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishing families affected</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools inside the HSZ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.6 Statistics on Mandaitivu West HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to resettle</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the HSZ</td>
<td>2 Sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of farmland affected</td>
<td>671 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number farming families affected</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of factories affected</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of worker families affected</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.7 Statistics on Gnanams Hostel HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to resettle</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the HSZ</td>
<td>0.15 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.8 Statistics on Ariyalai East HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>2450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to resettle</td>
<td>2296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the HSZ</td>
<td>12 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of coconut estate affected</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of factories affected</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number worker families affected</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>4 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishing families affected</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of public places</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.9 Statistics on Thannagkillipu HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages inside HSZ</th>
<th>Maravanpulo, Thannagkilippu, Arukuveli</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to settle</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the HSZ</td>
<td>25 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of farmland affected</td>
<td>2689 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number farming families affected</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>11 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishing families affected</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools inside the HSZ</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of public places</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.10 Statistics on Eluthumadduval HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages inside HSZ</th>
<th>Villuvalai, Uppuvil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to settle</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the HSZ</td>
<td>34.5 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of farmland affected</td>
<td>440 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number farming families affected</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>4 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishing families affected</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.11 Statistics on Ampan HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages inside HSZ</th>
<th>Ampan, Nagarkovil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to settle</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the HSZ</td>
<td>12.5 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of farmland affected</td>
<td>294 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number farming families affected</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of factories</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of factory worker families affected</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>5 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishing families affected</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of public places</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.12 Statistics on Pallappai HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages inside HSZ</th>
<th>Pallapai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to resettle</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the HSZ</td>
<td>0.15 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of farmland affected</td>
<td>3 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number farming families affected</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.13 Statistics on Pointpedro HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages inside HSZ</th>
<th>Theni, Koddi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number houses</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of HSZ</td>
<td>0.5 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of factories</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of factory worker families affected</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>1 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishing families affected</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of public places</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.14 Statistics on Velvettithurai HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages inside HSZ</th>
<th>Valvai, Vadamaththî</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to resettle</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the HSZ</td>
<td>0.1 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>0.5 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishing families affected</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.15 Statistics on Tellipalai HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages inside HSZ</th>
<th>Palaly, Valalai, Mathakal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>24594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of original families</td>
<td>24816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families waiting to resettle</td>
<td>18939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the HSZ</td>
<td>49 Sq Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of farmland affected</td>
<td>8465 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number farming families affected</td>
<td>14398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of factories affected</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number factory worker families affected</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>30 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishing families affected</td>
<td>2574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hospitals</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.16 Statistics on Ponnalai HSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages inside HSZ</th>
<th>Ponnalai, Nelliyan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of shops</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families affected</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of public places</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of farmland affected</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number farming families affected</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline fenced off</td>
<td>2 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fishing families affected</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places of worship</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other HSZ Damages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other HSZ</th>
<th>No of Houses damaged</th>
<th>No of public buildings damaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neelangkadu</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urundi</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velanai</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandaivitu</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnanam’s hotel</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariyalai East</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thannagkilippu</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eluthumadduval</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampan</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallappai</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointpedro</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veettithurai</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tellipalai</td>
<td>24594</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araly</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>29525</strong></td>
<td><strong>242</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. List of all military camps in Jaffna

5.1 Camps in Pointpedro

1. Manthihai junction camp (J/415) 15 perches
2. Polihandi camp (J/393) 10 perches
3. Athikovil camp (J/388) 15 perches
4. Thikkkan camp near breweries (J/396) 20 perches
5. Thikkkan camp (J/396) 10 perches
6. Katkovala camp (J/406) 1 acres
7. Pointpedro light house camp 8 perches
8. Alvai north camp (J/400) 18 perches
9. Vallipuram junction camp (J/416) 3 perches
10. Vallipuram beach side camp (J/416) 3 acre
11. Viyaparamoolai security post (J/399)
12. Chakkoddai camp (J/398)

5.2 Camps in Karainagar

13. Valanthanai junction camp 30 perches
14. Aladi junction camp 10 perches
15. Cashuarina beach camp
16. Kovalam light house camp 100 perches
17. Thankodai camp 40 perches
18. Verampiddi camp 9 perches
19. Maruthapuram camp 8 perches
20. Varivalavu madaththadi camp 15 perches
21. Puthukkoddai camp 16 perches

5.3 Camps in Maruthankerni

22. Manatkadu beach camp (J/418)
23. Manatkadu kalveddu camp (J/418)
24. Potpathi beach camp (J/421) 60 perches
25. Nadukkudathianni camp (J/420)
26. Kudaththanai east junction camp (J/419)
27. Manatkadu junction camp (J/419) 6 perches

5.4 Camps in Tellipalai

28. 8th Milepost camp (J/227) 1 acres
29. Tellipalai rehabilitation camp (J/227) 2 acres
30. Durkapuram police station (J/229) 3 acres
31. Mallaham north camp (J/214) 2 acres
32. Mallaham-Alaveddi road near Alavedi junction camp
33. Alaveddi west camp (J/220) 3 acres
34. Alaveddi north camp (J/215) 1 acres

5.5 Camps in Thenmaradchchi

585 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Camp Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Meesalai camp (J/318)</td>
<td>10 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Meesalai camp (J/321)</td>
<td>2 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Vempirai junction camp</td>
<td>5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Kanakampuliyadi camp</td>
<td>8 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Kodikamam junction camp</td>
<td>10 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Eruvan camp (J/322)</td>
<td>5 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Chavachchieru Dutch road camp (J/300)</td>
<td>15 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Chvakachcheri beach camp (J/300)</td>
<td>3 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Kodikamam police camp</td>
<td>15 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Allarai beach camp (J/322)</td>
<td>5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Thamputhidda camp (J/322)</td>
<td>1 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Allarai camp (J/322)</td>
<td>8 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Kachchhai beach camp (J/324)</td>
<td>4 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Kachchhai junction camp</td>
<td>6 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Iravavil camp (J/320)</td>
<td>5 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Puthur junction camp (J/320)</td>
<td>10 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Palavi beach camp</td>
<td>4 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Palavi junction camp</td>
<td>4 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Kaithadi-Navatkuli camp (J/207)</td>
<td>300 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Kaithadi west camp (J/293)</td>
<td>1 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Kaithadi junction camp</td>
<td>4 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Usam camp (J/329)</td>
<td>50 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Maravanpulo camp (J/298)</td>
<td>48 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Ketpoli beach camp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Ketpoli west camp (J/332)</td>
<td>50 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ketpoli canral (J/332)</td>
<td>10 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Eluthumadduval north camp (J/334)</td>
<td>20 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Uppuvil village camp (J/334)</td>
<td>35 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Navatkuli junction camp (J/294)</td>
<td>3 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Navatkuli camp (J/294)</td>
<td>1 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Amma kadai camp (J/341, J/342)</td>
<td>20 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Idaikurichchi Artillery camp (J/341)</td>
<td>10 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Idaikurichchi mini camp</td>
<td>1 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Idaikurichchi west Aladi camp</td>
<td>5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Karampaham camp (J/330)</td>
<td>1.5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Kaithadi-Nunavil camp (J/309)</td>
<td>0.25 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Nunail central camp (J/307)</td>
<td>5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Odduveli camp (J/334)</td>
<td>40 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.6 Camps in Karaveddi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Camp Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Viluntha Aladi camp (J/350)</td>
<td>10 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Nelliadi camp (J/351)</td>
<td>3 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Valvai camp (J/354)</td>
<td>5 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Karavai north camp (J/360)</td>
<td>22 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Navindil camp (J/361)</td>
<td>8 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Security posts (J/362)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Security post (J/365)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Security post (J/366)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

586 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Kaddupula camp (J/368) 2.5 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Security post (J/370)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Kalihai junction camp (J/371) 20 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Security post (J/377) 1 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Security post (J/380)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Security posts (J/381)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Anthanathidal camp (J/382) 15 perches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.7 Camps in Velanai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Punguduthivu west 4th ward camp (J/33) 4 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Punguduthivu entry camp (J/23) 60 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Malaiyadi Nachchimatha camp (J/24) 90 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Kurikadduvan district camp 1 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Kurikadduvan harbour camp 1 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Nainativu south beach camp (J/36) 16 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Velanai north camp 30 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Nannativu Nagavihara Naval camp (J/34) 4 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Saravanai east bakery camp (J/20) 5 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Mankumban Pillaiyar Kovol camp (J/11) 10 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Velanai centre west camp (J/18) 25 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Mamkumban camp (J/11) 8 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Mamkumban eats beach camp (J/11) 3 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Velanai centre east camp (J/16) 2 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Punguduthivu south camp (J/26) 20 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Punguduthivu north camp (J/22) 4 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Velanai east beach camp (J/14) 1 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Velanai southeast camp (J/15) 10 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Manadaitivu entry camp (J/7) 1 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Mandaithivu Bid camp (J/7,8,9) 3 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Allaipiddy junction camp (J/10) 10 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Beach camp (J/10) 1 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.8 Camps in Urkavalthurai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Surivil junction camp (J/50) 2 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Urkavalthurai police station camp 2 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Naranthanai camp 10 perches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.9 Camps in Sanganai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Arali west camp (J/160) 3 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Arali cantre camp (J/161) 1 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Arali south camp (J/162) 3 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Arali east camp (J/163) 7 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Vaddu southwest camp (J/166) 15 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Vaddu west camp (J/167) 8 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Tholpuram east camp 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Sanganai south camp (J/180) 12 perches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Moolai junction camp (J/171) 30 perches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.10 Camps in Kopay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Perches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Irupalai Pillaiyar kovil camp</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Achchuveli camp</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Punnalaiakkuduvan junction camp</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Idaikadu Thambalai junction camp</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Vallai junction camp</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Achchuveli police station</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Achchuveli civil office camp</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Vatharavaththai camp</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Puthur east camp</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Avarangal camp</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Puthur junction camp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Nilavara junction camp</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Achchuveli technical park</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Nirveli junction camp</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Nirveli-Masuvan junction camp</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Kopay junction camp</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Irupalai junction camp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Kopay-Kaithai camp</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Urelu police station</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Urelu camp</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Nirveli mathavadi camp</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Achchelu camp</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.11 Camps in Nallur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Perches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Vaiman road junction camp</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Muththirai junction camp</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Kantharmadam junction camp</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Palali road camp</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Kantharmadam junction post</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Kantharmadam southeast camp</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Iluppaiyadi junction camp</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Thaddatheru junction camp</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Kondavil Depot camp (J/119)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Kondavil camp (J/116)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Ariyalai centre south camp (J/96)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Thirunelveli farm (near) camp</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Nallur Kailasapillaiyar camp</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Oddumada camp</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Nanthavil camp</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Sangiliyan road junction camp</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Kaladdi camp (J/123)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Thalaiyali camp (J/123)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.12 Camps in Sandilipay
5.13 Camps in Jaffna

169 Chinnakadai camp (J/72) 1 acres
170 Ariyakulam camp (J/78) 0.25 perches
171 Stanley road camp (J/78) 0.5 perches
172 Kurunagar camp (J/68)
173 Beach road junction camp (J/67)
174 Maruthadi camp (J/77)
175 Navanthurai south camp (J/84)
176 Kolumbuthurai west camp
177 Kolumbuthurai camp (J/62)
178 Kurunagar camp (J/69)
179 Oddumadam camp (J/88) 2 perches
180 Mullavan junction camp (J/74) 0.5 perches
181 Old park camp (J/74) 0.5 perches
182 Kovil road junction camp (J/76) 2 perches
183 Five junction camp 1 perches
184 Vannarpennai sivan camp 0.5 perches
185 Yarl station junction camp (J/73) 0.5 perches
186 Ariyalai mampalam junction camp 2 perches

5.14 Camps in Uduvil

187 Chunnakam junction camp (J/197) 40 perches
188 Tellipalai road camp (J/198) 64 perches

6. Conclusion

How should the international human rights community treat the occupation of Tamil civilian space in Northeast by the Sri Lanka military? Is this a human rights violation or is it justified as a measure of national security. National security for whom?
Return of the IDPs to Eechilampattu AGA Division in Trincomalee district

The second half of year 2006 saw the entire population along the eastern coast of Trincomalee (see map - both red and green areas) pushed into Batticaloa as the result of military offensives. Indeed the people along the coast further south of the area in the map were also pushed down. This report is about the resettlement of the people thus pushed out and we are using the highlighted area in the map for our case study. The situation will be the same for the people further south who were also pushed out and are now being resettled.

From mid 2006 until end of 2006, the people from these areas displaced multiple times as they were continuously pushed down all the way into the south of the Batticaloa district. Indeed at some stage the population thus pushed down was trapped in a narrow strip of land caught between the fighting units of the LTTE and the Sri Lankan armed forces. The death and injury toll on these civilians during this period still remains unrecorded due to the chaos of displacement. The resettlement started in early 2007 in the midst of accusations that the IDPs were being forcefully resttled.

The biggest blow came to the people from the eastern part of the Muthur AGA division (red area in the map). Overnight the area was declared as High Security Zone (HSZ) thus denying
the displaced people their own land. According information filed by local Member of Parliament, R Sampanthan, a total of 15600 people were living in this area. Just a few weeks ago, about 300 people from one GS division, Pallikudiyiruppu, of this area was brought back, however, accusations were leveled that they were being settled in very infertile undesirable land.

The people from the Eechilampattu AGA division too are slowly returning to their home from the IDP camps in Batticaloa. This report is based on the experiences of the returned IDPs in Eechilampattu (green area in map).

The people in this area are either farmers or fishermen. Only a handful of people follow other professions. When these people displaced, the fishermen left behind their most valuable possession the boat and the nets. Indeed the fishermen were already affected by the 2004 tsunami and they lost everything a second time when they displaced due to the military offensive. The farmers lost livestock, another major source of income. Many farmers recounted the size of their herds that they lost when they displaced. On return they also found their homes fully or partly destroyed and their farming equipment also missing.

It is with this kind of loss that the resettled IDPs are attempting to restart their livelihood. Many of them are frustrated by the impediments they are facing in their efforts. The fishermen are facing restrictions. In some popular places of rich fishing resources there is a total ban on fishing such as the Ilankaithurai and Veruhal jetty.

The richest farmlands belonging to these people are along the Veruhal river at the southern border of this AGA division. The farmers are still barred from cultivating these vast paddy fields. People also complained that they are unable to fence their fields to keep away the animals that destroy the cultivation. The Sri Lankan Army, they say, cuts fences to make their movement easy with no regard to the farming efforts of the people.

These people take their livestock into the forests for gracing. They also depend on the collection of firewood, honey, and other forest products. If the military sees anyone in the forest they shoot without asking questions. Therefore people are unable to also use the forest resources. As result of these restrictions people said that they are effectively living on relief provided by the NGOs rather than rebuilding their livelihood.

People also said that they have been ordered not to refer to the Ilankathurai Muhathuvaran a GS division in their area by its name. Instead they were told to refer to it as Lankapatnam, a Sinhala name. Some of the people said that they were beaten by the military for using the original name.

Fear is also forcing the people to observe an undeclared curfew after 6.00pm. This gives an idea of the fear of the military among the resettled people. Indeed, people said that most of the young people of their community did not return to their homes and have instead chosen to go elsewhere, fearing the military.

The military calls for a meeting approximately once a month in their villages. Everyone is expected to go for the meeting, even the sick and the mothers with newborn babies. In these meeting the people are warned of not to associate with the LTTE and to inform the military if they learn of any infiltration by the LTTE.
The displacement

From December 2005 people are continuously displacing from the Jaffna peninsula that is controlled by the Sri Lankan armed forces to the Vanni region administered by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The above map shows the Muhamalai border check-point where people pass through when they are displacing from Sri Lankan Army (SLA) occupied area to LTTE administered area. Other area names referred to in this report are also marked in the map.

Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO), the main organisation that provides emergency relief for people in Northeast, has established registration points at the Muhamalai border check-point and at Palai where displacing families can request assistance. By January 14th, 1725 displacing families have registered for assistance with TRO. Families with relatives in Vanni are moving in with them without registering with TRO. In total, close to 3000 families have displaced up until January 14th.
This report is an attempt to evaluate the reasons for this displacement based entirely on the views repeatedly expressed by the displacing people. NESOHR recorded the views of around 50 displacing people and also spoke to scores more displacing people to produce this report.

NESOHR has also spoken to several families whose members were killed, abducted, arrested and disappeared. Their comments are not included in this report. NESOHR will be producing separate reports on these violations.

There were four main threads in these views repeatedly expressed by the displacing people.

- The first thread gives some indication about the people who are displacing.
- The second thread is what people said about their own experience that has forced them to make the decision to displace.
- The third thread is the stories people related that has started to permeate the entire Sri Lankan military controlled region in Jaffna.
- The fourth thread is the frequent lament of people in leaving behind a home, their possessions in it and their livelihood.

People’s views separated into these threads are presented below.

**Thread one: Who are leaving**

Comments made to NESOHR by the displacing people revealed some categories of people who are displacing. In order to extract these categories of people NESOHR also spoke to several people who have not displaced and are staying in their homes in Jaffna. NESOHR found the terror in the minds of people cuts across all strata of the Jaffna society. Yet, a determination to face whatever that may come and stay put was found also among all the people. People expressed their fatigue about displacing yet again. Yet, some have been forced to let go of this determination as the fear mounted. The final decision to displace was influenced by several factors.

During the four years of the ceasefire agreement (CFA), people genuinely believed that there would not be another escalation of violence. They therefore confidently expressed their political views in public gatherings, supporting the Tamil rights to self determination in events like the “Pongu Thamil”, and the “Tamil Uprising” events. The Sri Lankan military has noted the people at the forefront of these events and now appears to be on an extermination drive to eliminate these people. People have commented that those who are terrorising the people are doing so with a list of names.

A large number of university students and recent graduates who are yet to find employment are feeling vulnerable by the terror spread by the SLA and its paramilitaries and are displacing to Vanni.

Some of those displaced are families of LTTE members who are frightened that they may be targeted because some of those killed in the recent violence are families of LTTE members. For example, Mathuranayagam (see NESOHR case report) was abducted in Illavalai, even though he is intellectually handicapped. His late brother was a LTTE member.
During the period of 1996 to 2001, the SLA has given people in Jaffna an Army Identity Card, commonly referred to as “Army IC” by the people. Those who returned to Jaffna after the signing of the CFA do not have this “Army IC”. Thus there exists a clear identification method between the people who stayed in Jaffna during this period and those who returned after the CFA. NESOH found that people who do not have the “Army IC” expressed this as an additional cause for fear because the SLA is readily able to identify them as those who chose to stay away. Many of these people are choosing to displace.

Majority of the displacing people have relatives who are already in Vanni. They are therefore more familiar with the different administrative style and know exactly what they can expect if they displace. This was a factor influencing people’s decision to displace.

**Thread two: Their own experience**

The comments below are typical of people’s experiences and were constantly repeated by those who have displaced.

- “The SLA camp is not very far from our house in Point Pedro. The SLA comes regularly to our home to check. They will search through all our belongings. All our clothes will be pulled out”.

- “The SLA detained my husband for one day and then released him. He was not allowed to go to work. This went on for four or five days. We had no income. Then he started going to work in a round-about way, hiding from the SLA soldiers. Sometimes if SLA soldiers are standing there he comes back home without going to work”.

- “The SLA forced me to clean the bushes where there are a lot of broken glasses because it is next to a tavern. I had several cuts on my feet from the broken glass and could not walk”.

- “We were displaced from our own home because of the Palaly High Security Zone and we have lived in a refugee camp in Urumpirai for the last 12 years. My daughters have to go to work early in the morning, when it is still dark. At the refugee camp there are only common toilets, so I will take them to the toilets with the lamp and wait outside for them. One morning, they were getting late for work, so I told them I will go back to the house to make the tea, and I left them. Two SLA soldiers had been standing behind the toilet, but I did not see them. When my daughters took the water buckets and went to wash the SLA soldiers were there. My children came running and screaming without washing”.

- “We friends were talking in front of the shop. There was a grenade attack close by. Two SLA soldiers came on a motorbike. They said “Hands up” to us and we all put our hands up. They took us on a bus and beat all of us. They used the butt of their guns to hit us. They pushed us against the wall and kicked us in the stomach with the butt of their guns. Eventually they let us go. They said they are beating us because we were LTTE people”.

- “EPDP people (paramilitaries) come to our home to sell their newspaper. They usually arrive in the SLA’s pick up vehicle. SLA soldiers stand guard outside while
the EPDP men come in to sell the paper. We heard that the SLA has occupied our home after we have left”.

- “SLA soldiers told us to cut the fence short. Next day they came and kicked the fence with boots and broke the fence”.

- “The SLA would whistle and hoot when we go past. It has become worse in recent times. We just walk with our head down,” said many young women.

- “Once my 25 year old son and I were near a grenade explosion. SLA detained my son and told me to come back at 5.30 pm to collect him. I refused to leave my son and go. My son put his hands together and begged the SLA soldiers and said several “sirs” to the SLA. They let him go. We saw many other men also pleading and begging in front of the SLA to let them go”.

- “SLA is there for every few metres”.

- “We always wear our work uniforms out of fear and as a protection”.

- “I have two children aged 1 and 3. My husband was involved in organizing the Maveerar day event in Jaffna. SLA threatened him not to do that. He left Jaffna and escaped to Vanni after that. The SLA soldiers came looking for him after he had left. I was scared. I left Jaffna with my children at 2.00 am one morning without taking anything and came to Vanni”.

- “We are always scared. We do not sleep peacefully at night. If the SLA soldiers call we have to come out.

- “The SLA will stop us in 100 places and ask for the IC and will want to do checking”.

**Thread 3: What the people of Jaffna are talking about**

- “Three and a half year old child of Yogarasa in Urumpirai was bitten by a scorpion. Parents were too scared to leave at night. They waited till morning and took the child to hospital. Child was dead”.

- “I know two young men from my village, Sangaththani in Chavakachcheri, who were beaten by the SLA. The church fathers went and obtained their release”

- “I know one boy through my business. He one day came to arrange the hiring of the sound system. They took him soon after. He has disappeared”.

- “We hear a lot of stories of people coming in “white van” and abducting people. Nothing is heard about the abducted people after that. People have been abducted like this in Ilavalai, Point Pedro, Nelliady and many other places”.

- “One family in Pasaiyoor found a shopping bag hanging on their front fence. They checked it and found a grenade inside it. The home owner went to inform the Church priest about it. Before he could return home from the church the SLA has arrived. When the home owner returned he was beaten by the SLA soldiers and taken away. He has been handed over to the police and a court hearing took place”.

- “Our home is on the main road in Point Pedro. There was a bakery known as “Chiththappa Bakery”. One day around 2.00 pm they came on a motorbike with
black helmet so we cannot see who it is. They took the owner of the bakery to the narrow space near his bakery and shot him dead”.

- “If someone is dressed well the SLA soldiers will ask them to rip the posters of the LTTE pasted to the walls using only their saliva and fingers with no other tool or water”.

- “We cannot leave home after 2.00 pm. Men cannot go out. When we have to go we must carry a small child. We cannot go to work or shops. We do not know if they are Karuna group (one group of paramilitary) or EPDP (another group of paramilitary). They talk Tamil. They will come and ask all sorts of questions. They will then ask us to show LTTE people. They have a list and they will read from it names and ask if we know them. If we say we do know them then they will beat us”.

- “Until recently SLA soldiers would just go past by the road. Now they roam around the paddy fields between our home and the SLA camp. We have seen boot marks near our fence left by the SLA soldiers overnight. This has really frightened us”.

- “SLA soldiers will knock at the gate, they will stand at the gate and look inside. They cover their face with black clothes. All of a sudden people will close the shops and there will be no one on the road. It is scary to even get out of the house”.

- The chief of the “Kalikai” SLA camp talks to us in good Tamil. He never shows his face. His face is always covered with a black cloth. He told the people if there is a grenade attack on the Kalikai camp he will shoot several thousand Tamils in the area.

Thread four: What they are leaving behind

- “We couldn’t bring all our things. At the checkpoint the SLA asks us why we are leaving. We are frightened to answer them. So we leave most of our things and take just a few clothes”.

- “My eldest son was half way through a Higher National Diploma in Accounting Course in Jaffna. For this he needed to travel to Jaffna during weekends. He is too scared to travel”.

- “My daughter has left behind several of her chickens, goats, and children’s school uniforms. It is not easy to replace them”.

- “Always there are roundups. They threaten and beat randomly. We have not gone to work for one month due to these troubles”.

- “I have no father. My mother worked hard to bring us up and educate us. I have got good results for my GCE AL. I am certain to get admission to University. But the results will be sent to my home in Jaffna. There will be no one there to receive it”.

This report should have brought out to some extent the absolute terror in the minds of people that is forcing them to displace.

Dr N Malathy
(NESOHR Secretary)
The people in Mannar are continuing to displace and have been doing so since October 2007, when the entire people in the Musali AGA division of Mannar (see map) were evacuated by the Sri Lankan military with the promise that they will be allowed to return in a few days. Eight months later they still remain displaced. The situation under which the displaced Mannar civilians are living is the subject of this report. We have produced this report by talking to a handful of people who entered Vanni from Sri Lankan military controlled parts of Mannar. They express very serious concern for the plight of the people.

Checking: Tamil people have lived with humiliating checking in the hands of the Sri Lankan military for decades now. The intensity of checking varies from place to place in this island. The checking around Mannar town is perhaps one of the most intense in the island right now. Vehicles are stopped at several locations and the same kind of humiliating checking is repeated. If the vehicle is a bus, the traveler, especially the Tamils are forced to get off and
walk with their bags and baggage for almost 500 meters to complete the checking. People walk and wait under the burning sun to prove they are innocent after all.

Recently, all of the people displaced from Musali and presently in Nannaddan have been ordered by the military to report to the military camp for interrogation. Families have been given specific dates on which to report to the military camp. Some of the people who have reported as ordered by the military have been put through intense interrogation and many have complained that they have been beaten by the military.

All most all the people in Mannar who recently displaced from LTTE controlled parts of Vanni into Sri Lankan military controlled parts are restricted to their crowded camps and have not been allowed to join family or friends living in Mannar. The conditions in these camps are perhaps the worst in Mannar. Even seriously ill patients have been restricted denying them the needed medical attention. Reports of people arrested by the Sri Lanka military disappearing have begun to surface. People have reported at least four such disappearances so far from this camp.

Young students in these camps are not receiving education due to the restrictions on their movement. Salaried employees have not received their salaries and without any other income their families are in dire situation other than to depend on handouts for food and clothing. Similar fate also falls on other breadwinners who were self employed because they are barred from even trying to seek work.

The military is also stopping outside people from entering Mannar causing a lot of heartache to people with close family links with people in Mannar. Indeed people from parts of Vavuniya such as Cheddikulam have very close family links with people in Mannar. This came about because people from both of these areas lived in the same refugee camps in Madhu for several years in the past and many marriages of people from the two communities took place during this time. The present restriction on people from outside Mannar entering Mannar has separated many nuclear families formed by such marriages. A similar separation of families occurred when the A9 highway to Jaffna was suddenly closed in August 2006. Some of those families remain separated even now.

Due to unannounced exclusive use of the Vavuniya-Mannar highway by the military, people are also facing further unexpected delays on the roads that interfere with their work and private lives. This exclusive use of highways for military vehicles is a practice well ingrained in Jaffna.
People displaced within LTTE part of Mannar are facing incessant shelling from Sri Lankan military camps forcing people to displace again and again. Some of the people have already displaced three or four times and are presently in a situation where they have to displace again due to shells exploding within their makeshift refugee camps.

The Kaddukarai water tank in Mannar that irrigates 7000 acres of farmland has been allowed to almost run empty by the military disrupting farming in the district. Locals in the LTTE part of Mannar also say that more than 7500 livestock in Mannar that belonged to the displaced people have been killed by the military. They claim that each day offensive is launched 3 or 4 houses are destroyed. It is not hard to imagine how many houses would have been destroyed at this rate. One should understand this destruction in the context of more than 10,000 houses destroyed in Mannar prior to the 2002 ceasefire and the people trusting the ceasefire invested to rebuild their homes.

The Need for closely watching the people’s plight: The travails of the people of Mannar is serious and goes on blocked from the view of the outside world. People have indeed started to sell their property at low cost and leave Mannar for good. The people themselves believe that the Sri Lankan Government intends to cleanse Mannar of Tamils as much as possible. For this reason, the human rights group should remain vigilant of the plight of the people in Mannar.
The displaced in Vanni – June 2008

The impact of displacement on the lives of the families is not as visually shocking, yet the devastation is deep and long term. The food production of the community that sustained the families is no more. The medical personnel and facilities that the families sought for help are no more. The education system that educated the children of the families is no more. The leisure activities for the community are no more. The familiar cozy surroundings of the homes are no more. The list of no-mores is endless. Such displacement within the Tamil community has a very long history that dates back to 1958 when the very first displacement took place following the very first pogrom against the Tamil people. At the time, Tamil people living in Colombo were literally shipped to Jaffna and other parts of the Tamil homeland.

In the current context, displacement within Tamil community is being viewed as those that occurred prior to the 2002 ceasefire (CFA) and those that occurred since. This view highlights the fact that the pre CFA displaced continue to remain displaced even now. There are two main causes for this. Fear of moving back to parts of Sri Lankan Government controlled areas that are isolated from the international media - for example areas like Jaffna - is one cause. The confiscation of private property of the people in the name of High Security Zone is the second major cause for the pre-CFA displaced remaining displaced even now.

The post-CFA displacement is also entirely a movement away from areas that are isolated from the international media. This involves Sri Lankan Government controlled areas like Jaffna as well as areas of direct clashes between the Sri Lankan Government and the LTTE. This report is about the displacement within the LTTE areas of Vanni and thus about the displacement caused by clashes between the two parties.

The post-CFA displacement has a common thread. As has happened in the east during 2006, part of the military strategy is to first displace the people by targeted shelling before launching large scale offensives. This invariably results in people displacing multiple times because people have a desire to displace to locations that are closer to their own homes. The causes of displacement within the Tamil community are such that almost always they have taken place on a mass scale leaving no one behind. This means
schools and other large buildings in the deserted villages become overgrown with weeds and in due course become dilapidated. This has become the case with villages near FDLs in Vanni over the last two years.

The map shows the movement of the displaced within Vanni since direct clashes began in 2006. The map shows four areas of displacement in four colors that are caused by the Sri Lankan military stationed in four different parts. Displacement from the red area is caused by the shelling from the Jaffna camps; those in the blue area is caused by the camps in Mannar, those in the yellow area is caused by the camps in Vavuniya and those in the green area is caused by the camps in Manalaru. The statistics on this displacement is given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGA Division</th>
<th>No of displaced persons</th>
<th>No of displaced students</th>
<th>No of displaced schools</th>
<th>Cultivation abandoned (HA)</th>
<th>Livestock abandoned</th>
<th>Killed by SLA attacks</th>
<th>Injured by SLA attacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poonahari</td>
<td>11850</td>
<td>4142</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3640</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachchiliapalli</td>
<td>10140</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vadamar- east</td>
<td>7671</td>
<td>1124</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>small scale</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritimapeattu</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2657</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oddusuddan</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musali</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>2315</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manthai west</td>
<td>22100</td>
<td>3318</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3656</td>
<td>9910</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madu</td>
<td>7300</td>
<td>2430</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>2745</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manthai east</td>
<td>7400</td>
<td>2158</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vav-North</td>
<td>7554</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7030</td>
<td>5901</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>83515</strong></td>
<td><strong>17981</strong></td>
<td><strong>108</strong></td>
<td><strong>20630</strong></td>
<td><strong>23667</strong></td>
<td><strong>168</strong></td>
<td><strong>256</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The statistics on displacement can never convey the full impact of such en-mass displacement on the broken social networks, destroyed interdependent rural economy, lost livelihoods and destitution, deterioration of cultural norms, loss of education and other child rights to mention a few. The full impact of displacement on a community can only be gained by knowing the pre-displaced community and their social setup and standard of living. As far as the Sri Lankan Tamils displaced within the island are concerned the impact on social fabric has been huge.

There are 108 schools in the Vanni area that has displaced in this period. Many of these schools combine with a school that is still functioning in its own building. This results in acute shortage of all kinds of material needed for running a school. Due to problems with transportation and poverty, many students who displace end up not attending school.

The poor nutritional level of children living in Vanni which has been reported by UNICEF and other international agencies is an indication of the poverty induced by repeated displacement and broken social fabric. Another indicator of the impact of displacement is the memories of the older generation who recount their lost way of life with a deep longing. Within the Tamil community a full generation has grown up as internally displaced who have never been to their parents own homes even if it is less than 50 kilometers away. People from regions like Kokkilai-Manalaru region in Mullaithivu, Mayiliddy in Jaffna displaced in the 80’s and remain displaced.

Among the past displaced as well as the newly displaced Tamil community, the stories told by families are heart breaking. Many would have lost productive family members due to the fighting. There will be those severely impaired due to the fighting. The condition of the women folk, their physique and health tells the story of destitution caused by loss of productive family members.

Parish priest for Manthai west said, “People in my Parish began displacing from Adampan and the adjoining areas from the beginning of 2007 and continued to displace throughout 2007. Displacement did not bring any relief from the fear of shelling. The same people continued displace further and have arrived in Thevanpiddy. The tragedy is that even the shrine of the famous Madhu church was forced to displace to Thevanpiddy. Soon after the shrine displaced to Thevanpiddy many worshippers came here. But due to frequent claymore attacks even the number of people coming to worship the shrine has dropped.

All of the displaced are languishing without a livelihood and are dependent on the daily relief. When they do not receive this daily relief they can be seen just lying down under trees in hunger. We do not have the resources to help them. We give to people who come to us. We are unable to do more. I can see how these people are affected psychologically by their plight.”
Despite all this, twenty five years of repeated displacement has taught the Tamil people to manage it and survive it. The displaced are unusually calm, organized and tidy. This tradition has masked the true devastation from the outside eye.

Michael Dianiel from Mannar said, “I am a farmer. People from my village started to displace from August 2007 because of the constant shelling by the Sri Lanka military. I had cultivated 4 acres of rice fields and planted 2 acres of vegetable plots. I waited till I harvested them because I need to repay the loans taken for these cultivations. One man was killed in the next village and after that I gave up everything and displaced. First we just stayed under a tree. Then my wife got a job as pre-school teacher for Rs1500/= per month. That was not enough for living. Also another man known to me was killed in a claymore attack as he was bringing fish for sale. So we displaced again. We had to struggle pay Rs 2000/= to the tractor to transport our belongings. What are we going to do to educate my four children? This is not the first time we have displaced. Since 1985 we have displaced to Madhu every three years or so”.

Thirumal Ramakrishnan said “I am from Jaffna. In 1995 four of us, me, wife and two children, displaced with a suitcase in hand. Our youngest was a baby then. We stayed in many places and ended up in Mankulam. Then when Jeyasikuri offensive started we went to Mallavi. Then we went to Mannar and I was working as a tractor driver. We lived in someone else’s land and we were rearing 8 cows and 15 goats. We also had a vegetable plot at home. Last year in September we started displacing again due to shelling, first to Madhu, then to Aththomoddai and now here in Nahapaduvan. Children cannot go to school now”.

Unfortunately, the trend of displacement and resulting misery of homelessness for the thousands is going to get worse, testing the resolve of the people.
NESOHR report on fishermen’s human right to livelihood issued on 17 April 2006

The case of fishermen in Vadamaradchi in Jaffna

Vadamarachchi, Jaffna is a coastal fishing village. Since the early 1980s the village, like many others of its kind, has undergone many hardships both as a result of the armed conflict and the restrictions placed on their livelihoods. The CFA signed in 2002 outlined various provisions to bring back normalcy and reduced the hardships for fisher folk throughout the Northeast.

This report, along with the accounts from the fishermen themselves, illustrates this has been far from the case. During the period February 2006 and March 2006 we have attempted to detail the type and extent of harassment and violence the fisher folk have faced. It should be remembered that this report is for a short time period and therefore this report only illustrates a small part of the picture. It should also be remembered we have only examined incidents that occur at sea and that many others incidents occur on land.

The fishermen throughout Northeast have formed Fishermen Co-operatives. It is through these co-operatives that the information for this report has been gathered. Unfortunately, during the period of this report, the offices of one of the co ops were searched by heavily armed SLA soldiers. This happened during the February Geneva talks.
Existing and “Legal” Limitations

On the pretext of security, the SLN imposes various restrictions on the movement of fishermen in the sea. For generations, fishermen have known the best spots to fish off the cost of their village. Now there is an approximate 5km limit from the shore as well as further restrictions around naval bases. Furthermore, no one is allowed access to the shore between 6pm and 6am. Fishing at night is both more productive and pleasant due to the movements of the fish and heat of the sun. Traditionally, fishermen would often leave for work in the evening and return in the early hours of the morning. However, now fishermen must leave before 6pm and then spend more than 12 hours at sea. The result of these “security” restrictions has left the fishermen, and their families, poor and struggling to make a living. It is on this background that the fisher folk of Vaddamarachchi, Jaffna have faced the following harassment and violence.

Vandalizing and Stealing

For the fishermen the destruction and stealing of fishing equipment and fish by the SLN is a daily occurrence.

Nylon nets are the fisher folk’s life line. As their main source of income, the loss of a net has a high financial cost and for most families it is a costly object to replace. Many of the fishermen who contributed to this report have had their nets destroyed or stolen on numerous occasions and it seems to be a common thread in most incidents of harassment. The fishermen are often forced to destroy their own nets under the gun of SLN personal. This is a simple and effortless task for the SLN yet has devastating effects on the fishermen and their families. Also having a huge impact is the destruction of other types of fishing equipment. Fishermen’s boats have been rammed causing extensive damage and endangering the lives of the fishermen. The SLN have also thrown oil, food supplies, and torches overboard. Stealing the fishermen’s catch has also become commonplace among this community.

Assault

For many years, fishermen have faced daily physical and verbal abuse at the hands of the SLN. Many have been beaten at sea and the only form of communication from the SLN is in the form of disrespectful and vulgar language. Physical violence can range from a slap across the face to being beaten with wire. Many have been thrown/pushed into the sea, and it is luck alone that they made it back to contribute to this report. All the fishermen in this report have had to face the barrel of a gun.

Fear and Humiliation

While the above descriptions, and the list that follows, may give some suggestion as to the level of harassment these fishermen have been subjected to, a greater and more pervasive violence has been imposed on the fisher community.

Having seen many of their family and friends severely injured or killed and having faced this level of violence themselves for many years, the community’s very existence is entrenched in fear. For anyone who has not experienced such an existence, having to live and work with this level of fear is hard to imagine. Perhaps the following may give some idea of how deep this fear goes. During the restricted hours of 6pm to 6am, in the face of
injury or illness at sea, most fishermen would rather take their chances with the sea than with the SLN personal by returning to shore.

On a daily basis, these men are subjected to physical and verbal abuse. Relief, in the form of nets donated by NGOs, is countered by the repeated destruction of nets by the SLN. The verbal abuse is not only in the form of threats against ones body or family. More often, the abuse is in the degrading and vulgar way they are spoken to by the SLN. Indeed, they are made to feel sub human every time they venture out to feed their families and each time this happens a piece of humanness is taken from them.

It is within this all-pervasive environment of fear and humiliation that the fisher folk are living. Below is a list of incidents reported by the fishermen to their co-operative during the two months under study.

**Incidents of Harassment Against Fishermen in Vadamarachchi, Jaffna, between February 2006 to April 2006**

1. On Feb 1 2006, Somasundaram Thirumal, of Katkovalam, Point Pedro, was assaulted by SLN while fishing and forced to cut his own net. He was then told to return to shore, however this was during the restricted hours and he feared the SLN on land therefore he chose to stay at sea.

2. On Feb 1 2006, Rasaiya Sivanandan, of Katkovalam, Point Pedro, reported that his small boat was circled several times by a large SLN boat at high speed. The resulting waves threw him into the sea and tipped his boat over.

3. On Feb 1 2006, P Vigneswaran, of Katkovalam, Point Pedro, was ordered by the SLN to cut his net and return to shore. After the SLN left he tried to find his nets. However, the SLN returned and opened fire so he was forced to returned to shore.

4. On Feb 1 2006, Krishnapillai Shammuganathan, of Katkovalam, Point Pedro, reported that SLN ran over his nets with their boats and then stole the damaged nets. He is now struggling to earn a living.

5. On Feb 2 2006, Vallipuram Thisaiweerasingam, of Katkovalam, Point Pedro, reported that SLN opened fire on his boat. SLN then came and cut his net. He now struggles to earn a living.

6. On Feb Mar 2006, Y Anton Jesuthas, of Point Pedro, was fishing when the SLN came and cut his net and then opened fire at him. He now struggles to earn a living.

7. On Feb Mar 2006, Sothylingam Kunnan, of Katkovalam, Point Pedro, reported that SLN opened fire on his boat. SLN then came and cut his net. He now struggles to earn a living.

8. On Feb April 2006, R Krishnakumar, of Sinnathoddum, Point Pedro, was returning to shore after fishing when SLN approached and took all of the big fish from his catch. He was warned not to go fishing anymore.

9. On Feb April 2006, K Kathiravetpillai and I Kanthasamy, of Supermadam, Point Pedro, was fishing when the SLN threatened them with guns and ordered them to cut their nets and go back to shore.
10. On Feb 6 2006, Vellum Mylum, of Supermadam, Point Pedro, reported that his boat was rammed by a SLN boat, tipping it over. SLN then cut his nets.

11. On Feb 7 2006, S Kannan, of Polikandi West, Valvettiturai, was returning from fishing when he was stopped by SLN who then took all his catch and oil. He was warned not to tell anyone about the incident.

12. On Feb 8 2006, Muththulingam Santhiramohan and Inthiralingam Muththulingam, of Aathikovil, Valvettiturai, was fired at by SLN, then SLN came and beat them. SLN asked why they had come to fish and told them to return to shore. SLN then cut the nets. They begged, telling the SLN that their family was in severe poverty. They were then slapped and thrown into the sea.

13. On Feb 8 2006, Kanthasami Kannan, of Polikandi West, Valvettiturai, was approached by SLN and ordered to cut his net. He cried and begged and told SLN he could not earn a living without it. It made no difference.

14. On Feb 8 2006, Thirumal Vishnu, of Polikandi West, Valvettiturai, was fishing when a SLN boat circled his boat at great speed causing his boat to fill with water. He was fearful that he would drown and it was not until 10 minutes after the SLN left that his boat steadied.

15. On Feb 8 2006, Vijayarasa Uthayakumar, of Polikandi West, Valvettiturai, was returning from fishing when the SLN boat approached and took all his big fish and warned him not to tell anyone.

16. On Feb 9 2006, T Thangeswaran and T Nagularasa, of Aathikovil, Valvettiturai, was approached by SLN and told to jump into the sea. Fearing the consequences of doing otherwise, they jumped and swam back to shore.

17. On Feb 11 2006, P Thuraimani, of Koriyadimunai, Point Pedro, reported that SLN boat circled his boat at high speeds and the boat filled with water. When he started to scream the SLN threatened to shoot him. He was then beaten with a baton and he fell to the floor of the boat. The SLN then threw him into the sea and he was forced to swim back to shore.

18. On Feb 12 2006, Gunaratnam Gurukulasingam and Bathmanathan Vinoth, of Imparutti, Point Pedro, were putting their nets out when SLN ordered them to cut the nets.

19. On Feb 12 2006, K Thangeswaran, of Imparutti, Point Pedro, was fishing when SLN approached and told him he could not fish anymore. He begged the SLN to let him fish saying that otherwise he cannot provide for his family. The SLN took all his fish and left.

20. On Feb 13 2006, K Kantharubara and Rathinakumar, of Polikandi West, Urani, were fishing when their boat was boarded by the SLN who accused them of being LTTE carders. Despite telling SLN they were not, SLN ordered them back to shore.

21. On Feb 13 2006, Ponnuthurai Vijeyakumar, of Valvettiturai, reported that SLN boat crashed into his boat and badly damaged it. SLN then cut his nets, threatened him with their guns and ordered back to shore.
22. On Feb 14 2006, A Amalarasa, of Polikandi, reported that his fishing boat was rammed by an SLN boat. He was threatened with guns and his nets were cut. He was then ordered to go back to shore.

23. On Feb 14 2006, R Amirthalingam and P Sekar, of Imparutti, Point Pedro, was fishing when the SLN approached and cut his net. They searched for the nets after the SLN left but could not find them.

24. On Feb 15 2006, Kanthasami Thambirasa and Arumathurai Sivatheepan, of Imparutti, Point Pedro, were fishing when the SLN approached, cut their nets and threw their oil cans into the sea.

25. On Feb 15 2006, Anthonipillai Francis Ratnakumar, of Munai, Point Pedro, reported that SLN opened fire on his boat and then cut his nets.

26. On Feb 16 2006, Amirthalingam Krishnarubin and Visvaratnam Rahavan of Koththiyal, Valvettiturai, were fishing when the SLN opened fire. SLN threw them both into the sea along with their belongings. Their nets were stolen.

27. On Feb 18 2006, T Sivagnanasundaram Sivakumar, of Polikandi West, Urani, was attacked by the SLN while fishing. He lost his net. He says this has happened to him on three other times. He is feeling exhausted and frustrated.

28. On Feb 18 2006, Krishna, Rahavan and Rooban, of Valvettiturai, were fishing when the SLN came and took all their nets, passes and torchlights. SLN then opened fire and were ordered back to shore.

29. On Feb 19 2006, P Thevarasa and K Verapragasam, of Sakkoddai, Point Pedro, was fishing when the SLN approached and cut all of their nets. The SLN then beat them and ordered them to return to shore.

30. On Feb 20 2006, Kanthapillai Masilamani and Ilayathambi Kumaragurusamy, of Supermadam, Point Pedro, were fishing when the SLN approached and cut all of their nets. The SLN then beat them and ordered them to return to shore.

31. On Feb 20 2006, Suntharalingam and Thirugnanamani, of Polikandi, were fishing when their boat was boarded by the SLN who then cut their nets, poured their oil and threw all their food into the sea. They were then ordered to return to shore.

32. On Feb 25 2006, V Sivasundaram and R Gnanasekaram, of Sakkoddai, Point Pedro, was fishing when their boat was boarded by the SLN, and asked if they had guns on board. They told the SLN they did not but they were searched anyway.

33. On Feb 27 2006, Thangarasa Ravichandran and Thangalingam Chandramohan, of Koththiyal, Valvettiturai, were fishing when their boat was rammed by the SLN boats and their engine was damaged. All their nets were taken.

34. On Mar 1 2006, A Ketheeswaran and A Vignarasa, of Koddadi, Point Pedro, reported that SLN approached them and then went away. Later they were again approached by SLN boat and this time their nets were cut.

35. On Mar 2 2006, A Thuraisingam and T Nagarasa, of Koddadi, Point Pedro, were fishing when they were approached by SLN who cut all their nets which cost Rs 75000.
36. On Mar 3 2006, S Jeyagopal, of Katkovalam, Point Pedro, reported that SLN rammed his boat and his engine was damaged. He was yelled at for not avoiding the SLN boat. The SLN told him that they do not want to see fishermen and if they do they will be shot.

37. On Mar 3 2006, S Robert Kennedy, of Sakkoddai, Point Pedro, was fishing when the SLN approached and cut his nets. He reports that this is the second time this has happened to him. He feels he deserves compensation for his loses.

38. On Mar 4 2006, S Thangarasa and K Jeyurbarasa, of Thumpalai, Point Pedro, were fishing when SLN ordered them to go back to shore and threatened that they would shoot them.

39. On Mar 5 2006, K Kulaveerasingam and Rasathurai, of Thumpalai, Point Pedro, were threatened by SLN with guns and then ordered to jump overboard. All their nets were cut.

40. On Mar 6 2006, Edward Anthonipillai, A Juderinas, V Arulthas, N Jesu, Edward Selvarasa, T Selva, V Gnanamani, A Madutheen Nimalan and M Thayalan, of Munai, Point Pedro, were in a fishing group. SLN approached and ordered them to cut their nets. They hesitated and were verbally abused by the SLN who also threatened to "chop" them if they refused. They then cut their own nets.

41. On Mar 8 2006, Annarasa Murukavel, of Aathikovil, Valvettiturai, was pulled out of his boat and into a SLN boat. He was beaten and then dropped back into his boat. With help from other fishermen he returned to shore.

42. On Mar 8 2006, Nahamani Sathsivam, of Aathikovil, Valvettiturai, was fishing in his Katamaran with an engine attached. A SLN boat crashed into him and he jumped into the sea. After the SLN left he searched for his boat, engine and nets. He found his boat but nothing else.

43. On Mar 12 2006, A Anthires and P Jesurasa, of Munai Point Pedro, reported that they had their nets cut and then were ordered to return to shore by the SLN.

44. On Mar 13 2006, T Jeyahan and E R Kannan, of Imparutti, Point Pedro, was fishing when the SLN boats passed him. Later they returned and took all of their nets.

45. On Mar 16 2006, Thevarasa and A Anantharaja, of Supermadam, Point Pedro, had all their nets cut by the SLN while fishing.

46. On Mar 16 2006, Thamithurai, of Arthikoviladi, VVT, was fishing when an SLN boat ordered him to cut his nets. He was threatened with death if he did not comply.

47. On Mar 17 2006, K Erlumalai and K Erlumalai, of Supermadam, Point Pedro, were pulling their nets back into the boat when the SLN came and cut all their nets.

48. On Mar 18 2006, Thevarasa Ravindrarasa and Jeyaraj, of Arthikoviladi, VVT, were fishing early in the morning when SLN boarded their boat. They were told to kneel and raise his hands. All of their belongs were thrown into the sea and then they were both beaten.
49. On Mar 22 2006, Kathirippillai Mahendram, of Valvettiturai, was fishing when he was approached by the SLN who asked for his pass. The SLN confiscated his pass and left.

50. On Mar 25 2006, Thangarasu Ravichandran, of Arthikoviladi, VVT, was fishing when the SLN cut his nets, threatened him and also searched his boat.

51. On Mar 26 2006, Ponnambalam Sakthivel, of Supermadam, Point Pedro, reported that SLN came in the morning and cut his nets which are worth about Rs 22000.

52. On Mar 28 2006, Alaharas and K Kamalanathan, of Supermadam, Point Pedro, were fishing when the SLN cut their nets and chased them back to shore. The nets were worth Rs 30000.

53. On Mar 30 2006, Sakthivel Krishnathas and Sakthivel Vishnuthas, of Thumpalai, Point Pedro, were fishing when they were stopped by the SLN. SLN smashed the engine, cut the nets and ordered them back to shore.

54. On Mar 30 2006, K Arulamvalam and R Gopalasingam, of Supermadam, Point Pedro, were fishing when the SLN approached and beat them, cut their nets and ordered them to return to shore. The nets were worth Rs 10 000.

55. On Mar 30 2006, M Sivanthakumar and Y Yogaraja, of Supermadam, Point Pedro, were fishing when the SLN boarded and searched his boat and threatened them.

56. On Mar 31 2006, K Sabaratnam, of Supermadam, Point Pedro, reported that he had been given nets by NGOs after the tsunami which were worth Rs 42000. The SLN destroyed these nets.

57. On Apr 6 2006, S Soosaipillai, of Sakkoddai, Point Pedro, was returning to shore when he was stopped and asked for his ID card then slapped and beat ed.

58. On Apr 8 2006, P Ramalingam and R Ajanthan (father and son), of Imparutti, Point Pedro, were fishing in the morning when the SLN came and cut their nets and ordered them to shore. Fearing for his sons life the father complied and they both returned
Fishing Communities of Northeast and Ethnic Factor

A Report by NESOHR

April 2006

Northe East Secretariat On Human Rights (NESOHR)
Karadippokku Junction
Kilinochchi
nesohr@hotmail.com
www.nesohr.org
Contents

Introduction ............................................................................................................. 4

1. Northeast fishing communities prior to 1980’s ...................................... 5
   1.1 Jaffna, Mullaithivu & Mannar ................................................................. 5
   1.2 Their community life ............................................................................... 6
   1.3 Trincomalee ............................................................................................. 7
   1.4 Batticaloa & Amparai ............................................................................ 8

2. Northeast fishing communities after 1980’s ......................................... 8
   2.1 Jaffna, Mullaithivu & Mannar ................................................................. 8
   2.2 Trincomalee ............................................................................................. 10
   2.3 Batticaloa & Amparai ............................................................................ 11

3. Tsunami facts ................................................................................................. 12

4. Pattern of HSZ ............................................................................................... 14
   4.1 Jaffna and her military noose ................................................................. 14
   4.2 Trincomalee, Mullaithivu & Mannar, Batticaloa & Amparai ............... 16
   4.3 Trincomalee, Mullaithivu & Mannar, Batticaloa & Amparai ............... 17

5. Where not to go .............................................................................................. 17
   5.1 Displacement .......................................................................................... 21

6. When not to go ............................................................................................... 21

7. What not to take ............................................................................................ 22

8. What not to have ........................................................................................... 22
   8.1 Outboard engines ................................................................................... 22
   8.2 Lighthouses ............................................................................................ 23
   8.5 Boat yards and Net manufacturing centres ........................................... 29
   8.6 Decent price for their catch ................................................................. 30
   8.7 Educational courses on the fishing sector ............................................. 30

9. More control (The Pass System) ............................................................... 31
   9.1 Jaffna ...................................................................................................... 31
   9.2 Going to sea ............................................................................................ 32
   9.3 Buyers also need pass ............................................................................ 32

10. At sea there are no witness ........................................................................ 33
    10.1 Sinhalese and Indians can but not locals .......................................... 33
10.2 Harassment .............................................................................................................. 34
10.3 Destruction and stealing of equipment and catch ............................................. 35
10.4 Deaths & disappearances ................................................................................... 36
   10.4.1 List of names of some fishermen killed at sea by SLN ................................. 36
   10.4.2 List of names of fishermen disappeared at sea by SLN ............................... 38

11. Further harassment .................................................................................................. 39

12. Conclusion ............................................................................................................... 41

Annexure 1 - Sample harassment incidents: ............................................................ 42

Bibliography .................................................................................................................. 44

Abbreviations

SLN  Sri Lankan Navy
SLMM  Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission
SLAFs  Sri Lankan Armed Forces
SLA  Sri Lankan Army
LTTE  Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
CFA  Ceasefire Agreement
GoSL  Government of Sri Lankan
HSZ  High Security Zone
UNP  United National Party
EPDP  Eelam Peoples Democratic Party
MDB  Multi Day Boat
Introduction

“They come and fish in the richest fishing grounds that are our traditional fishing area, while we are not allowed to go beyond 500 metres from the shore…. We are forced to fish only between 5.00 am and 7.30 am…. Our equipment and catches are stolen by SLN……. Is this the kind of peace we are to welcome”?

Fish is the main source of protein for the people of Northeast. Fishing has been the livelihood for 12% of the people of Northeast. That is a total of 320,000 people in Northeast whose livelihood depends on fishing. In contrast, only 250,000 people from the rest of the island depend on fishing for their livelihood. These statistics are worth remembering when reading this report about the situation of the fishing community and the fishing industry in Northeast.

Also worth remembering is that the current CFA interpretation by SLMM grants the GoSL the sovereign rights over the entire sea surrounding the island unlike in the case of land, which has clearly demarcated GoSL and LTTE controlled areas. Therefore, where ever fishermen live in Northeast, their lives and the lives of their families will be dictated by the SLAFs.

Traditionally the northern seas have been a rich fishing ground and produced almost 45% of the fish in the island. The knowledge and expertise in fishing in Northeast with its very long tradition has been outstanding. With proper assistance, the fishing industry in Northeast holds the potential to become a high foreign exchange earner.

The dominance of northern fishing in the island was gradually and later systematically destroyed using the Sri Lankan Navy from the 1980’s onwards. Some of the statistical data published by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in 2004 stands as proof to the success of the destructive occupation of the Sri Lankan Navy (SLN). Another factor in the destruction of Northeast fisheries is the total control of the fisheries by GoSL with no power at the provincial level to plan and develop the sector at the local level.

The CFA of 2002 and the easing on fishing restriction immediately after did result in some improvements in the fishing industry in Northeast. However, the degree of normalcy that was achieved was far short of what the fishermen expected. Restrictions on the movement of fishermen continued, stalling the rehabilitation of the industry as will be proved in this document.

In more recent times, the harassment and intimidation of the SLN and the deliberate destruction of the fishing resource in Northeast has outraged and at the same time terrorized the Northeast fishing communities.
1. Northeast fishing communities prior to 1980’s

1.1 Jaffna, Mullaithivu & Mannar

In the northern sector of Northeast, all types of fishing methods were used by the fishing community ranging from coastal netting to deep sea fishing to diving. Fishing is done in sea, lakes and off islets. Fishing is also carried out throughout the year in different parts of the Jaffna peninsula. Jaffna fisherman shifted to areas that are conducive for fishing as the season shifted. This is one reason for the high production of fish from Jaffna prior to the destruction of the industry by SLAFs.

Fishermen in the north, in 1975, were already fishing in homemade vessels made of wood that could go into deep seas and stay for 24 hours. These were known as the 3-1/2 ton boats. Several types of locally available wood were used for its construction. Sometimes, Aviceeyam wood was imported from Nuwereliya for this purpose. These large boats needed large engines and up to 120 HP engines were used to go to deep sea. The extensive knowledge about sea and waves of the fishermen was applied to produce efficient fishing techniques. These fishermen would adjust the height of the floating net and the eyes in the net to maximize the catch by studying the wave patterns. During that time, fishing among the Sinhala people in south was neither as extensive as it was in the north nor was there the expertise that was found in the north. In fact, Sinhala fishermen from Pananthurai, Gale, Maththarai, and Negambo came and worked for the fishermen in the north.

The flourishing fishing industry required many supporting services which provided employment for many more. For example in Mayiliddy in the early 1980s, there were 1500 fishing families and a further 5000 families depended on the work associated with the fish sale and manufacturing tasks. The first fishing harbour in the island was built in the north in 1975 in recognition of the high yield from this area. This harbour in Mayiliddy also has a cooler, ice factory, boat repair workshop, and fuel pumping station. This was used by the fisherman until the 1980s when the SLN took over the harbour for its own use and banned the fishermen from using it.

There were 14 ice factories in the north in the early 1980’s. In addition there were boat construction yards, engine and net manufacturing plants. “CEYNOR” was a joint venture between Sri Lankan then known as (Ceylon) and Norway. With assistance from Norway several projects to improve the fishing industry were undertaken throughout the coastal areas of the island. The CEYNOR funded factory was built in Karainagar and Kurunagar to build boats and to manufacture fishing nets.

The graph in Figure-1 shows the marine fish production in Jaffna and Mannar districts from 1951 to 2003. It shows the steady and steep growth of the fish production up until the early 1980’s.
1.2 Their community life

The men in the fishing communities spend long hours in the sea. Even after reaching the shores with the catch, there remain the labour intensive tasks of removing the fish from the net, cleaning and sorting the catch, marketing what could be marketed before the fish is spoilt, and preserving the rest. These activities are all carried out at the shores. Fishing communities would construct low cost semi permanent shelters for the community at the shore where these activities can be carried out in the shade. These semi permanent shelters at the shore are called “Vaadi”. Indeed, fishermen prefer to sleep in this “Vaadi” because of the cool sea breeze and would go home mostly to eat and bathe.

It is the custom in this community for the women folk to welcome their husbands, returning from sea, with a bottle of tea. Today many fishermen recall this cup of tea, from their wives standing at the shore, with much nostalgia and sadness. It is nostalgia because now they have been denied this traditional practice by the SLN which determines “where the fishermen can and cannot go” as will be seen later. Another delicacy recalled by many is the dish that women folk in the community would prepare by selecting the best fish from the fresh catch just brought to the shore.
Women would bring all the spices and other ingredients for this dish to the shore and instantly prepare it at the “Vaadi” for their men who have just returned from sea. This is eaten with freshly cooked rice also made at the shore. This combination is called “Puliyanam”.

Women folk had an equal if not larger role in the processing of the fish that was caught. As such, women too, spend a lot of their time at the sea shore processing the fish. With the women, the children too, would spend a lot of time at the shore. In the fisher society women contribute 30-40% towards the fish production process in addition to their other household chores.

Given that there were no fences at the shore, fishing families that gather at the shores, to receive their men from the sea and for the processing of the fish, created a pleasant social context. Thus the shores have been a place of socializing for the fishing communities. One can only imagine what it is like to lose this.

1.3 Trincomalee

The Bay area around Trincomalee harbour is also a rich fishing area. Fifty years ago, during the season for a particular species of fish known as “Soodai”, all that the fishermen needed to do was to sit in their boats with a lamp and make noises by hitting on the boat. The disturbed fishes would jump in the air and some will land inside the boat. There were times when the fishermen will be forced to put out the lamp because the boat would be dangerously full of fish that it is at risk of sinking.

Due to such rich fishing fields near the harbour fishermen had no need to go deep sea fishing. However, they are known to have also gone deep sea fishing in manual powered boats. By late 1970’s they were doing deep sea fishing with boats manufactured in Jaffna and Negambo.

All along the coast, north of the Trincomalee harbour, fishermen from both Tamil and Muslim communities lived for centuries and were fishing using traditional methods. During the 1960’s a handful of Sinhala fishermen came and attempted to fish. They were clearly less knowledgeable about fishing and often would be jealous of the success of the local fishermen. There was tension between the Sinhala and Tamil fishermen even at that time. Tamil fishermen recall the first clashes between them and the Sinhala fishermen and it is referred to by them as “Soodai troubles”, referring to the species of fish over which the troubles were centred.

There were no weapons at that time except sticks, thus no loss of life occurred in these early “Soodai troubles”. Gradually GoSL stationed more and more Police and Navy with heavy weapons near the harbour and Tamil lives were lost. During the 1980’s this violence against the fishermen increased sharply and most of them displaced Jaffna, inland and also to India. Presently most of these coastal areas north of the Trincomalee harbour, which were the traditional fishing areas of these displaced Tamil fishermen, have been settled by Sinhala fishermen. Today even after four years of ceasefire they are unable to go back to their villages. Tamils are still not allowed to return to their villages of Kokkilai, Kokkuthoduvai and Karunattukerni.
These villages located on the border between Mullaithivu and Trincomalee have been deliberately emptied of Tamils as a ploy to fragment the Tamil homeland. A similar strategy of emptying Tamils from the villages located in the border of Trincomalee and Batticaloa has also been executed by GoSL. The ancient Tamil village of Manalaru has been converted into Gal Oya, a Sinhala village. These fishermen express anger that Sinhala people are living and fishing in their traditional fishing grounds, while they are forced to live in UNHCR refugee camps. In Allasthoddam there is a big UNHCR refugee camp where many of those displaced by the Sinhala settlements are living.

1.4 Batticaloa & Amparai

In the Vakarai area of Batticaloa fishermen were going to sea as far as 25 Kms in FRB boats. Today the older fishermen are nostalgic about the days when they went deep sea fishing. They say that to reflect on those days is exhilarating and they long to experience it again. They have not gone deep sea fishing for more than 25 years and the younger fishermen do not even know what it is like.

The coastal fishing communities in Amparai consisted entirely of Tamils. The adjoining inland communities were farmers. Together they sustained a community that was economically self sufficient. This was the life pattern of all the villages along the Amparai coast.

Beginning from the 1960’s, Muslim people started to settle in these Amparai villages. The issue of land grabbing by fraudulent means from the Tamils in Amparai is a deep wound that remains for the Tamils of Amparai. This area of ancient Tamil villages has turned into Sinhala and Muslim majority areas. Tamil people have been pushed into the bottom strata of society by the land grab and resulting economic domination.

2. Northeast fishing communities after 1980’s

2.1 Jaffna, Mullaithivu & Mannar

The SLN has started to destroy fishing vessels belonging to Jaffna fishermen from 1983 onwards. In 1990 there was a large military operation and occupation in Mayiliddy which was near the present Palay military airport. Most of the large fishing boats owned by the fishermen were destroyed by the SLN during this time. This area was declared a HSZ and the displaced people have not been allowed to return. People were displaced with the clothes they were wearing and nothing else. The fishermen believe that the boats belonging to them were taken to the south Sri Lanka and some were simply destroyed. Fishermen who tried to go back to their areas and recover their boats and other equipment were killed by the SLN. The Table-1 lists the fishing vessels owned by Jaffna fishermen that were destroyed by SLN during the war.
During the period of J R Jayawardhana’s presidency he gazetted the limit of five nautical miles for fishermen in the north. When the Indian Peace Keeping Force took control of Jaffna they eased this limit. This was reintroduced in 1998 without any legal authority other than the draconian Emergency Regulation and was enforced by SLN whether or not the Emergency Regulations wan force.

Table-1 Fishing vessels in Jaffna destroyed during war

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.I. Division</th>
<th>3½ tons &amp; 28-32 feet boat</th>
<th>17½ tons mechanised boats</th>
<th>Mechanised traditional craft</th>
<th>Non-mechanised traditional craft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vallam</td>
<td>Kattumaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Valla m</td>
<td>Kattumaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna West</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna East</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chulipuram</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandilipay</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.K.S. West</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.K.S. East</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt. Pedro West</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velanai</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayts</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delft</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallai</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt Pedro East</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalayady</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliyawalai</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chavakachcheri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>1262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thondamanaru is the fishing coast along the northern edge of Jaffna. In 1983 the jetty in Koddadi, Thondamanaru was taken over by the SLN. An area of ½ mile all around this jetty was also taken over and all the houses in this area belonging to civilians were burnt down. 290 families were displaced. The wood from many of the boats and Katumarams belonging to the fishermen were used to build security posts for the SLN. The present President of the fishermen society was shot through the stomach in the 1990’s. He still carries the scar. He was later arrested and kept for 14 days on accusation that he put sand in the Navy’s food and that he burnt the national flag.

Along the coast of Thondamanaru in the northern edge of Jaffna peninsula 50 metres of rock extends into the sea. In order to enter the sea from this area fishermen need
entry cannals because it is not possible to take boats over these rocky beds. Thondamanaru has 45 entry ports. With the gradual encroachment of SLN into their fishing area the Thondamanaru fishermen are today allowed to use only 20.

There were several military actions during the period of war that gradually displaced more and more fishing families from their fishing areas. Many families are still in refugee camps 15 years later such as the people from Valigamam who have been living in refugee camps for more than 15 years as a result of HSZ declaration. The relief they receive amounts to Rs 1200.00 worth of dry rations. These people have lost their land, their income, their way of life and their community. Absolutely no compensation has been given. Neither has any alternate livelihood options made available to these people. The refugee camp life has destroyed the education of its children and the health of the community too.

Some fishing families have displaced to other fishing villages. The right to fish has longstanding culturally enshrined patterns. Those displaced to other areas while tolerated by the local fishermen out of sympathy at start face internal conflicts for land and fishing rights. Such problems demonstrate the need for the fishing families to return to their own villages.

2.2 Trincomalee

In Trincomalee, GoSL sets up model villages on the pretext of settling equal number of Tamil, Sinhala and Muslim fishermen. Yet due to the constant threat and disparity in the treatment that Tamils face at the hands of SLN, Tamil people do not feel safe and comfortable in these villages. Eventually they move out and the entire village then becomes a Sinhala settlement.

From ancient times Trincomalee fishermen sold their catch at the shores and they were not involved in transporting and marketing. A handful of Sinhala people would buy the fish from the Tamil fishermen and transport it on bicycles to the fish market near by. From there Sinhala businessmen would buy and transport fish in large scale to other parts of the island, mainly to Colombo. In due course the marketing aspect of the fishing industry was fully controlled by Sinhala businessmen and it is well known to those in the industry that these middlemen pay less to buy from the Tamil fishermen than what they pay to the Sinhala fishermen. Tamil fishermen in Trincomalee have known for a longtime that the only remedy for this is to get fully involved in the marketing aspect of the fishing industry. They have found this a long struggle which they waged for almost 20 years. Only in the last year or so they have managed to form a co-operative society which has managed to start a marketing section. This co-operative is paying better price to the Tamil fishermen. Unfortunately the SLN and the Sinhala businessmen view this effort as a LTTE initiative and it faces dangers for this reason. Their lorries transporting fish to Colombo has been stopped and threatened more than once in Sinhala villages.

Yet, even today there are no Tamils in the Trincomalee market and it is staffed entirely by Sinhalese. Any attempts by a Tamil to do business in this market will first
be stopped by SLN who will refuse permission and then later threatened using the paramilitaries.

An ancient Tamil village in Trincomalee is Ukanatha-Soodamunai. It has 100 anchorages. There are three lakes which were used for prawn aquaculture. Today Tamils cannot work here.

Trincomalee Fishermen Co-operative has banned dynamite fishing and certain types of nets that catch very small fish. Such fishing methods are also illegal under the Sri Lankan law. Yet, the SLN deliberately encourages unsocial elements in the fishing community to break the ban assuring them of SLN protection. Muslim and Sinhala fishermen are also using these banned fishing methods with the protection of SLN. Fishermen in south Trincomalee report a noticeable reduction in the fish resource due to the indiscriminate use of these resource depleting practices.

Fishermen in some villages report that during war the families were allowed to keep only 1Kg of rice at home. If the family keeps anything more they will be accused of feeding LTTE and be put through punishments ranging from harassment, beating, arrest to killing. Before the CFA all shop owners must hand over their keys to SLA before going home and the pick their keys from SLA the next morning. They had to take the boats to the SLN camps and leave them there even if it is several Kms from their home.

During war, kerosene cannot be carried in cans from the shops and fishermen were forced to carry kerosene in plastic bags.

### 2.3 Batticaloa & Amparai

The violence against the coastal villages of Amparai was initially conducted by Muslims with the protection of SLA. The villagers recall scores of massacres lead by Muslims with SLA protection. Today the LTTE advices these Tamils in Amparai to learn to live peacefully with the Muslims. For the Tamil villagers, this advice causes them a deep sense of pain. The brutal violence, gruesome and inhumane rape and humiliation suffered by these Tamil people at the hands of the Muslim people from 1960 onwards have not yet been publicly acknowledged and therefore the process of healing has not yet begun. The process of acknowledgement is a basic requirement for any rebuilding of an amicable relationship between the two communities. SLA and the paramilitaries like the Jihath supported by SLA is a big hurdle in this process of rebuilding the relationship between the Tamil and Muslim community.

SLN gunboats constantly roam 1-2 Kms from shores and the fishermen are forced to stay inside this unofficial limit put by SLN. However, since the CFA, they are roaming so close that the fishermen are afraid to go any further than 500 metres from the shore. This 500 meter limit is adhered to by the fishermen only because the SLN Dora boats cannot come closer than 500 metres from the shore because the water is not deep enough. Therefore it is within these 500 metres that the Amparai fishermen carry out their fishing.
Even in basic necessities such as health care there are glaring discrepancy between Muslim and Tamil communities. The hospital in the Muslim area of Eluvadduvan and the Ashraf Memorial hospital have excellent facilities that far exceed the one doctor clinic in the Tamil area of Amparai. Here there is no pharmacy and the doctor’s effort to open a pharmacy for the community was blocked by SLA.

3. Tsunami facts

While this report attempts to illustrate the suffering of the fishermen since the 1980s it does not go into detail re the devastation they experienced immediately after the tsunami. However, what follows will hopefully give the reader some understanding of the post tsunami experiences of the fisher people of the Northeast.

With the CFA signed in 2002, SLN eased some of the restrictions on fishing it had been imposing. However, these limits were merely for cosmetic reasons as demonstrated by the hundreds of protests that were continually held by local fishermen.

It was in this context that the fishermen faced the Boxing Day Tsunami. The eastern shores of the island were the worst affected areas. The Table-2 below provides the summary of damages caused by the tsunami to the fishing community in Northeast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Death of fishermen</th>
<th>Total deaths</th>
<th>Houses of fishermen Destroyed</th>
<th>Total houses Destroyed</th>
<th>Boats before tsunami</th>
<th>Boats affected by tsunami</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ampara</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>10436</td>
<td>3526</td>
<td>10566</td>
<td>1598</td>
<td>1598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>1229</td>
<td>2840</td>
<td>6535</td>
<td>9905</td>
<td>3022</td>
<td>3017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>3907</td>
<td>4643</td>
<td>2782</td>
<td>2567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullathivu</td>
<td>2524</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>5137</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>2640</td>
<td>3469</td>
<td>3686</td>
<td>3915</td>
<td>2279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6440</td>
<td>20554</td>
<td>19306</td>
<td>33937</td>
<td>14702</td>
<td>10560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The failure of GoSL to implement the P-TOMS (Post Tsunami Operational Management Structure) with the LTTE has denied the fishermen of Northeast the outpouring of aid from international community for the tsunami affected people in the island.
Fishermen are still frustrated about the relief they received following the tsunami. According to them, one boat needs about 40 nets to make it worthwhile going to sea. Most however were given only 10 nets each and many received much less.

Prior to the tsunami, displaced people were given a maximum Rs 1260 per month depending on the family size. After tsunami the Samurdhi stamps was introduced which allocated a maximum of Rs 600 per month. Following the tsunami the fishermen received less aid than they did before it.

Many Jaffna fishermen are quick to point out that on the third day after the tsunami SLN put sentry points for every 50 metres using the property and housing material belonging to the people affected by the tsunami.

In Thumbalai in Jaffna, 15 new houses were near completion to be given to tsunami affected people. SLN has built a bund that has included these 15 new houses thus denying it to the tsunami affected fishermen.

Sampoor village in Trincomalee that came under SLN attack on 20 March 2006 (see NESOHR report) was severely affected by the tsunami. The village of 1700 families lost everything. Within four months of the tsunami, GTZ donated 45 boats and a few nets for each boat to this village. Yet, the engines for the boats did not arrive until much later. In the meantime SLA has installed several administrative red tapes thus preventing the fishermen from receiving the engines. Some of these fishermen when they went to sea for the first time after the tsunami on 5 March 2006 were fired at by SLN. These fishermen left their nets and ran to the shore.

In Trincomalee, Paneme is a Sinhala village where there was just one boat prior to the tsunami that was used for fishing. Following the tsunami, 200 boats were given to this village. In Vakarai in the Batticaloa district the Fishermen Union has 4888 members. 2100 of those persons died in the tsunami. All the homes were destroyed. Fishermen requested 500 boats for their members. So far they have only be given 166 boats. Their welfare given after the tsunami has been stopped although they still live in the transit shelters. Not a single permanent home has been built for the people who lost everything. The INGOs who promised to build them homes are frustrated by the cement and other building material restrictions enforced by SLA. All such material into Vakarai must be brought through the Mankerni SLA checkpoint. The housing needs for the people of this Fishermen Union are 500 houses per village for 12 villages. That is 6000 homes that have not been built

In the Trincomalee district, within a month after the tsunami, in January 2005, GoSL setup a housing scheme overnight preparing to settle Sinhala people in a large sports grounds known as Mciser Staium. The Tamils in the area staged a massive protest and the scheme was quickly abandoned. In Amparai also, after tsunami in the pretext of tsunami resettlement Muslims are resettled in Tamil areas.

What this shows is the attitude of GoSL in exploiting every possible means to settle Sinhala people in Tamil areas even today, during the CFA period, immediately after tsunami, in the presence of a large number of INGOs. It is then not too hard to imagine the virulence of their schemes in the 1980s when no one was watching their activities. But perhaps it is hard to imagine, as in the 1980s a Tamil cemetery was
turned into a housing scheme for Sinhalese. That Sinhala Village is called Samudhragama.

4. Pattern of HSZ

4.1 Jaffna and her military noose
The Figure-2 shows the HSZs in Jaffna and the red circles are the SLA camps spread throughout Jaffna.

The fall of Elephant Pass in the early 2000 has altered the pattern in which the SL military controlled Jaffna. The present pattern of HSZ surrounding Jaffna peninsula is nothing less than a military noose setup around the peninsula (see Figure-3).

The Palaly airport and the KKS camp form the core of the military base (red circle at the top of the map in Figure-3). This is the control centre. The south of this area, the Valigamam area, forms the inner circle of this HSZ noose (the yellow area in the map). The outer loop, drawn in red, is made up of a string of SLA and SLN camps stretching eastwards, in the clockwise direction from the core, up to Point Pedro, and then southwards down to the Ampan HSZ, Eluthumadduval HSZ, then towards Kilali, Muhamail and westward to Ariyalai, Mandaithivu, and then northwards to Kaytes and back to the core area. Five Kms of sea along the core area, the Valigamam North HSZ area, is also declared as HSZ. Similarly no-go sea zones adjacent to the land HSZs and the SLA and SLN camps along the red loop circling the peninsula is also maintained by SLN. This is the military noose around Jaffna and her people. No one can enter or leave Jaffna by land or sea without SLAFs permission.

A total area of 145 Sq Kms and a total coastal length of 81.5 Kms have been declared as HSZ. This is a third of the peninsula area. Approximately 60,000 uniformed military personnel are stationed in this HSZ. There are 500,000 civilians living in Jaffna who are forced to live in the area between the inner circle and the outer circle of the HSZ. Effectively for every 9 civilians there is one uniformed military personal dictating the parameters of their daily lives. Most of the restrictions (as described later in relation to the fishermen) applied on the 500,000 people are effectively tightening the noose. The condition in Jaffna, surrounded by the military noose, is like an open prison. But it does not end here. The network of military camps set throughout the peninsula further ensnares the people caught in the HSZ noose.

Along the 81 Kms of coastline that have been declared as HSZ are several harbours used by fisherman. For example the HSZ in Point Pedro, Mayiliddy, KKS, and Kaytes have important harbours that have been absorbed into these HSZs denying the fishermen access. See Figure-8 for the distribution of fishing harbours and anchorages in use along the cost of the island. This shows not only the neglect of the Northeastern coast by the State but also the deliberate destruction by the State of what was already in existence. Furthermore, 5 Km into sea from Thondamanru to Mathahal (part of the core of HSZ) one of the richest fishing grounds in the island is also denied to the fishermen.

Outside the 81 Kms of sea coast which is prohibited to all people of Jaffna, the use of the remainder of the Jaffna sea coast is strictly controlled by the military. The controlling methods include a pass system for access to sea coast and strict limitations on where one can enter and exit the sea as described later in this report.
Figure-4  Holding line of the Northeast fishing community

Jaffna

Kokkilai

Trincomalee

Batticaloa
4.2 Trincomalee, Mullaithivu & Mannar, Batticaloa & Amparai

Figure-4 shows the holding line, shown in blue, within which, the fishermen from north all along the coast of east, say that they are forced to fish. Fishermen who move outside this line are harassed badly as described later in this report. This holding line which varies from 8 nautical miles down to 1 nautical mile is maintained by the SLN through various terror tactics. Beyond the blue line all around the Northeast coast only Sinhala fishermen are able to go and fish.

There is a good anchorage facility inside the Bay area of Trincomalee and only Sinhala fishermen are allowed to park their MDBs there.

Trincomalee fishermen also express shock and dismay at the number of new checkpoints put up by the SLA near the harbour. They are frustrated that these are being put up after the Geneva talks in February.

While there are no HSZ zone as such in the Batticaloa and Amparai district shores, the restrictions on how far into the sea fishermen can go is even more stringent in this area than in the north. Most fishermen say that they restrict their fishing to less than 1 KM from the shores.

5. Where not to go

“The shocking truth is that children of fisher families who would grow up in the beach are now growing up without ever seeing the beach in GoSL areas of Northeast. Indeed most young people under the age of 25 growing up in Jaffna have not seen the Jaffna beaches”.

Figure 5: Marine fisheries production

![Graph showing marine fisheries production with Northern district, Eastern District, and Other Districts lines.](image)

250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
The five nautical mile limit for fishermen in Northeast, first gazetted in 1984, was already mentioned earlier and its shaky legal standing was noted. Over the years the SLN enforced this limit with its military might and it has gradually become a regular practice. Many Northeast fishermen have been killed at sea for tress passing this limit in their own traditional seas (See the list of fishermen who have perished in the sea at the hands of the SLN).

This five mile limit for Tamils has denied the Northeast fishermen deep sea fishing. Although these same fishermen were first ones in the island to go deep sea fishing using their own home made 3½ ton boats with internal 120 HP engines. As the graph in Figure-5 shows this restriction is one of the many causes of the drop in production in the North which in 1984 produced 45% of the fish production of the entire island.

In the Jaffna district the “Where Not to Go” stick of SLN denies fishermen one of the richest fishing grounds in the island, which is the area marked blue in Figure-3,. This “Where Not to Go” stick applied to sea has many other dimensions.

During the period from the mid 1980s fishing vessels were introduced with iced fish storage and other facilities that would permit fishing in very deep seas. This meant that vessels could stay for several days in the deep seas. These vessels are commonly called Multi-Day-Boats (MDB). The distribution map of these MDBs throughout the island (Figure-7) is another eye opener to the level of subjugation that has suppressed the growth of the fishing industry in Northeast and indeed brought it to the subsistence level.

The following is a case of a Tamil fisherman who attempted to own a MDB and operate it from the coast of Trincomalee. This gives a clear demonstration of the well planned sabotage by SLAFs to stop Tamil fishermen entering this field. The MDB owned by a Tamil fisherman was operated by his son in the sea with others employed by him. This son was arrested by Trincomalee SLA and kept in detention for 24 hours and released with no explanation for the arrest. The father, owner of the MDB, was ordered to come to the police station and several inquiries were made into his person. Exhausted by this persistent harassment he sold his MDB and gave up his efforts to enter the market.
Figure 6 shows the disparity in the income of those who own MDBs and thus go deep sea fishing in comparison to other types of vessels. Majority of the Tamil fishermen in Northeast do not even know of echo-sounder, radar and other technology used in these MDBs.

The “Where Not to Go” stick of SLN against Tamils does not stop with its restrictions about how far Tamil fishermen can go into the sea. The stick is also applied in several formats along the coastline. These include, a strict system of needing a “pass” for anyone who wants to go to the coast and restrictions on where the fishing vessels can enter and exit the sea. The “pass” restrictions enforced by the SLN and the restrictions on entry and exit locations for the fishermen are described in a separate section below. Some of these fishermen are not even allowed to throw nets from ashore at night.

Fishermen have been given instructions that they are not to come within 600 metres of any military installations. The difficulty fishermen have of negotiating the various naval checkpoints makes the compliance with this rule a complicated and onerous activity. Changes in wind direction can force fishermen into these forbidden areas and when they take alternate routes to avoid checkpoints, fishermen are routinely stopped and asked about their activities and harassed.

Along the southern Trincomalee coast is a long road like rock formation that runs 10 Kms from the shore along the coast. This is a rich fishing grounds where fishes come to reproduce. Yet these rich fishing grounds are cordoned off from the Tamil fishermen due to the distance limitation placed on them by SLN.

In Jaffna after President Rajapakse came to power, fishermen from 6 of the 14 Fishermen Cooperatives were banned from areas where they were traditionally fishing. 1500 families have been affected and displaced.

There are four cemeteries near the coast in Jaffna. Those who wish to go to the cemetery for a funeral must hand over their identity card to SLN before going to the cemetery. Sometimes a funeral procession must wait for hours with the body of a loved one before being allowed to proceed.

Fishing off the Trincomalee harbour prior to the CFA and during the war was restricted to two miles on either side of SLN camps and two miles out to sea. Since the CFA, restricted areas stretch 5 miles across the base in the bay and 10 miles out to the sea. Now almost the entire Trincomalee coastal area is subjected to fishing ban.
Number of Multi-day Boats by district
(2004 before tsunami)
Table-3
Displacement pattern of a fishing village in Jaffna

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Displacement</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Once</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 times</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 times</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 4 times</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>196</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SLN has also imposed restrictions on where fish can be brought ashore, limiting these locations to military areas, often far from the intended destination of the fish. The result is increased cost and at times ruined fish due to extended transportation times.

5.1 Displacement

Faced with the SLN take over of their coastal living spaces, their livelihood and violence (as described later), the fishing communities have been displaced over and over again. Table-3 shows the displacement pattern of a typical village fishing village in Jaffna.

6. When not to go

In Jaffna, fishermen can go to sea and come out of sea only between 6.00 am and 6.00 pm. This means fishermen enter the sea at 6.00 pm because traditionally night time fishing is preferred to avoid hot sun and because it is more productive. These fishermen are barred from returning to the shore even for emergency before 6.00 am. This time restriction also applies to fishermen in Trincomalee.

In Poonkary in Mannar, which is in the LTTE controlled area, fishing at night is banned (by the SLN as they control the seas) all together and fishermen are forced to fish in the day, which is less productive. GoSL controlled areas of Mannar is the only coast in Northeast where there is no time restriction to fish. However, even here, a ban on night time fishing is in force in Pesalai south area.
Jaffna fishermen say that they are forced to touch the coast only at a prefixed location from where they left the sea. Each village has one entry point. There are, however, SLN checkpoints every 50 metres or so. SLN at each of these checkpoints have ordered the fishermen who are returning to coast to call out to them if they are passing close to their checkpoint. Yet, when fishermen obeyed this rule SLN have come out with sticks to beat the fishermen for disturbing their sleep.

SLN is trying hard to implement a time restriction in Trincomalee similar to the one operating in Jaffan. This time restriction forces them to fish only during the day time, whereas most of the fishermen are used to night fishing. Fishermen are resisting it. However, the boats of fishermen who disobey the time restriction are rammed by SLN boats, thus threatening the fishermen and damaging the boats. In certain areas like Sampoor the fishermen are allowed to fish only from 5.00 and till 7.30 am - they can be in the sea for only 2 1/2 hours per day.

7. What not to take

Before the CFA, SLN banned fishermen from using outboard motors. After the CFA, fishermen were allowed to use outboard motors, but the horsepower of such motors was restricted to 15 HP. It is indeed not possible go beyond 5 nautical miles into sea with engines of this HP. These are same fishermen who have used 125 HP engine in the 1980s.

SLN in Jaffna prohibits fishermen from taking more than specified amount of oil. Knives are not permitted to be taken. The knife is an essential fishermen’s tool that could save life at sea. If the sharp nose of “Thirukkai”, a particular species of fish, pierces the body then the nose of the fish must be cut and then the nose pulled out. If this is not done death could result. Jaffna fishermen are not allowed to take a radio. This is a handy companion during the long night at sea. Cell phones are also not permitted to be taken. Again a potential life saver is being denied to the fishermen. Given the ban on these simple items it goes without saying that the fishermen are also barred from taking a GPS receiver. These have become a very useful tool in locating schools of fish thus speeding up the time taken to locate catch.

8. What not to have

8.1 Outboard engines

Everywhere along the Northeast coast fishermen say that they are not permitted to use more than 15HP engines. Some of these same fishermen prior to the 1980s were using even 125HP engines.

In Trincomalee restrictions are placed on Tamils even on the use of outboard motors. In fact, motors cannot be registered under a Tamil name. Tamils have to pay money and buy the motor and then register it under a Sinhala name.
8.2 Lighthouses

Lighthouses are essential guides for fishermen going to sea at night. There were several lighthouses scattered along the Northeast coast. Some of them were in KKS, Point Pedro, Analaithivu, Poonakary and Mullaithivu. Many were destroyed by SLN or SLA. The rest are occupied by SLN and the lights are never lit and they are all in bad repair. Efforts made to put some of these lighthouses were blocked by SLN. GTZ, a German INGO came forward to rebuild the destroyed lighthouse in Mullaithivu but SLN did not give permission for its reconstruction.

Each lighthouse has a unique signal that identifies it. These were very valuable in orienting fishermen at sea. At times fishermen’s boats can stray and sometimes far from their home port. Some have strayed as far as the Indian shoreline. Sometimes when the boats are lost, Indian trawlers will pick them up, but charge up to Rs.50,000 to bring them back to shore.

8.3 Harbours & Anchorages

The fishing harbour in Mayiliddy was the first of its kind built in the island in 1974. This highlights the fact that fishing was well advanced there at this time in comparison to the rest of the island. Figure-8 shows the location of fishing harbours at present. Clearly the SLN can determine that the Northeast fishermen are NOT to have these facilities.

Mullaithivu had a jetty that is used to ferry passengers and goods back and forth from the Jaffna peninsula. This route is now cut-off since the Jaffna peninsula came under the control of the SL military. Residents must now ferry goods via a land route that is three times as long.

Only in Mannar in GoSL controlled areas Tamil fishermen own 3 ½ ton boats. Yet because they have no harbours to anchor these large boats, all 60 of them, are presently damaged. Government has made no efforts to facilitate a harbour for the fishermen.
“We were all affected by the December 2004 tsunami. We lost everything. We are now living in the transit camp at Unnappulavu.

On 23 January 2006 at 8.30 pm my son, Jeyakumar Ravi (39) and his friend, Anthonypillai Soosainathar (47) were out fishing. We heard Sri Lankan Navy fire. There was continuous firing. We could the focus light of the Navy boats. We knew Navy was firing and we were worried. We waited at the beach without going home for the all the fishermen to return. We waited till 7.00 am the next day and my son’s boat did not return.

We sent two boats to look for my son’s boat. The Navy was still there and those who went to look returned without looking for the missing boat out of fear. Then again at 8.30 am we sent a large flotilla of boats with white flags to look for the missing boat and the fishermen. They did not find anything. Next day also three boats went again looking. The boat and the two fishermen were not to be seen.

On the 5th day about 3 Kms from our village the locals found my son’s boat. It had a Navy wire tied to it and there were gunshot marks on it.

My son and his family were displaced to India during the during the 1990 Sri Lankan military operation in Mullaitivu. He came back in February 2003 because I was ill in Mullaitivu. My son left his wife and two children in India and brought one of his children with him. Since then he was looking after me. What will I do now with his child?

Soosainathar who also disappeared with my son too displaced to India in 1990. He too came back after the ceasefire. He lost his wife and his 13 year old daughter in that tsunami”.

Joseph Fernando Sebamali
Vannankulam, Mullaithivi
“We lived in Uduthurai, our won village, with my husband and children. All my children were studying at school in Uduthurai. We displaced from our own village of Uduthurai in Jaffna to Chempiyanpatru in 1990 due the Sri Lankan military actions. In Chembiyanpatru our life was very hard. We scratched a living doing labouring work. My husband also did some fishing. Then again in 1995 we displaced to Vanni when the Sri Lankan Army took over Jaffna. There our situation was even worse. We were struggling to eat.

My two elder sons said they did not want to go to school but wanted to start fishing. They went fishing with relatives. In 1997 while they were fishing, a SLAF bomber dropped bombs and both my sons were killed. We lost 12 more relatives in this bombing at the sea shore. The body of my younger son was recovered and was handed to us. We never saw the body of our older son.

We moved back to Uduthurai after the ceasefire agreement was signed. Then the December 2004 tsunami came. I lost nine family members including my two brothers. I have only this son. He is 23. Because the SLN is attacking fishermen even now, when my only son goes to the sea, I do not sleep that night. I will wait crying until he comes back. My husband sells dry fish at the market.

We lost everything in the tsunami. We were given a few nets. We did not receive a boat. My son goes to fish in the boats belonging to others”.
Chellaiah Yogendarasa (45)
Vaduvan, Mullaitivu

“When Sri Lankan Army took Mullaitivu we displaced to Mathalan. Once I came back to Vaduvan just to check my home. My leg was blown up in a landmine planted by the Sri Lanka Navy. Again during a bombing raids I was injured badly on my arm and I also lost the sight in one eye.

People helped me to get a boat and out of necessity I started to fish again. I have six children to support. In 1997, one of my boats went missing and I went looking. We did not find the boat but Navy saw us. They beat us badly and put a rope around us and pulled us into their boat. There they beat us again and burnt us with cigarettes. They took us to the Palaly military camp and kept us there for seven months. My family did not know where I was. We were given only the food that was to be thrown. The military said this is the food they give to LTTE. Eventually we were released through ICRC.

A similar incident happened again and we were taken to Trincomalee. There we were hung upside down and chillies were burnt underneath us. Bag filled with petrol was placed over our head. Only when we were choking for air they would remove and ask us to tell the truth. We would say that we are family men and we have no connection with LTTE. When we were about to die we were handed to the police and were released through the courts. We came back to Vanni.

My 17 year old son went fishing in February 2001 with another friend. We heard Navy gun fire. We were worried. All the fishing boats were rushing to the shore. My son’s friend came and fell at my feet and cried. He said that my son was killed by the Navy fire”.
Jeyadevan Banumathy (47)
Uduthurai, Jaffna

“We displaced from our village to Chundikulam in 1990 due to Sri Lankan military attacks. We were very poor but we were happy. My husband, Subramaniam Jeyadevan, went to sea on 3 March 1990. He did not return. But his boat reached the shore. There I found his sarong and the food box. The food he took had been eaten and the box was empty.

Later I heard that the fellow fishermen who went in the same boat had survived. He said that Sri Lankan Navy fire hit my husband on his head. They both jumped into the sea and were swimming towards the shore. My husband was bleeding and he could not swim. His friend has told him that he will go to the shore and get help. However, when he reached the shore he had fainted and we did not know what has happened. We later searched in the sea and found his body. He had gun shot wounds in his head.

I had brought up three very small children by selling dry fish. I got my eldest son married. He died in the December tsunami.

I had two brothers. One of my brothers was taken by Sri Lankan Navy and he is still missing”.
Functioning Harbours

Harbours under construction

Anchorages
8.4 Ice plants

Table-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Plants as at 1987</th>
<th>No of Plants in 2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullativu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampara</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-4 shows the number of ice-plants in Northeast before and after the war giving an insight into the devastation caused by SLN on the industry.

8.5 Boat yards and Net manufacturing centres

CEYNOR was a joint venture in fishing industry between Sri Lanka (then known as Ceylon) and Norway that began in the 1970s. Through this scheme several projects for the development of fisheries were undertaken.

CEYNOR funded factories were built in Karainagar and Kurunagar to build boats and to make nets. These decayed during war were destroyed by the Sri Lankan military. Five years ago, during the first term of President Kumaratunge these were refurbished and launched as a Limited Company and named NorthSea Company. However, this was used as EPDP base. After CFA, Maheswaran, an MP for UNP incorporated NorthSea into the Hindu Affairs Ministry to the amusement and irritation of the Fishermen Unions. This incorporation prevented the Fishermen’s Union from having a partnership in the production of the boats and nets. This new mode of operating the factories did not produce 1% of the needs of the Jaffna fishermen.

The Fishermen Cooperative Union of Jaffna had its head office in 1st Cross Street in town. Two ice factories operated in its premises prior to the war. This too was dilapidated during war. After the war, with a lot of hard work, the union staff set in motion a project to rebuild this office with ice factories, cool rooms, and fish
processing plants among other things. This project was approved by GoSL in 2001. On the day of laying the foundation stone the SLA came and stopped further work being done. If the project had gone ahead it would have employed women from war affected families.

Even as early as 1983, permission to build a factory to convert excess fish into poultry feed was denied by SLN.

8.6 Decent price for their catch

The marketing of the fish caught by fishermen is mostly in the hands of middlemen to take a huge profit. Often they loan money to the fishermen to buy the fishing equipment thus holding them permanently as their customer. This prevents the fishermen from seeking the highest bidder for their catch.

In Trincomalee fish marketing is in the hands of Singhalese, who buy the catch and ship the catch to Colombo. These middlemen pay a lower price for the fish from Tamil fishermen. A Tamil group tried to become involved in marketing but failed, largely due to the efforts of interested Singhalese parties, who drove the Tamil group out of business.

Recently with assistance from TRO the Fishermen Cooperatives is trying to enter the marketing sector and provide decent price to the fishermen for their catch. The Cooperatives are finding this to be a long, hard struggle.

Fishermen also receive a lower price for their catch because the journey to Colombo is long there are delays due to the extensive SLA checking which results in the fish spoiling.

8.7 Educational courses on the fishing sector

Northeast Secretariat On Human Rights (NESOHR) in a report on discrimination in the textbook production process for school children said,

“In the year 1997 a new subject about fishing was introduced to Sinhala medium schools. A new teacher’s guide to teach this subject was also produced in Sinhala in 1997. The equivalent teacher’s guide in Tamil was not produced until the year 2004. In other words Tamil students were not considered a target group for teaching this new subject for seven years. This was the case in spite of the fact that there are more coastal fishing areas in the Tamil majority regions.

The educationalist in the Northeast realising the importance of fishers in their region trained volunteers to teach this subject. In 2004, more than 800 Tamil students sat the national Year 11 examination of this subject as opposed to just under 120 Sinhala
students. This clearly demonstrates that the need for teaching this subject is much greater in the Northeast region than in the Sinhala majority areas”.

Similarly a course conducted in Trincomalee in recent times was conducted only in the Sinhala language thus excluding the Tamil fishermen.

9. More control (The Pass System)

“They give pass to show the outside world that they are letting fishermen to fish but are harassing them and terrorizing them to stop them going fishing”.

The pass system is most grueling in the Jaffna peninsula. Up until recently there has been no pass system for the fishermen in the rest of the coast of Northeast. However, fishermen are under pressure to register for pass in the other coastal areas under the GoSL control. Fishermen have expressed strong objections, yet they also say that they will capitulate because the power is in the hands of SLN and fishermen must earn a livelihood. In some parts of Mannar under SLA control it has already been put in practice.

9.1 Jaffna

Everyone needs a pass simply to go to the beach. If they are fisherman going to sea to fish they need a pass for their boat as well. Fisherman can go only in the boat for which they have been given permission to go. If a boat is in repair fisherman cannot go fishing in another boat. They also need to get permission to take the boat from the beach to inland for repair and again to take it back to the beach. The same applies to bring new boats to the beach. There is a lot of red tape and delays in obtaining the pass. The process of obtaining permission for such activity is not centralized in one place. Fishermen have to obtain permission at three separate levels causing a lot of delays. The letters requesting permission etc also must be given in English and letters written in Tamil are not accepted. These cause additional expense to the fisherman because most of them do not know English.

Fishing boats entrance into sea is limited to fixed corridors. In the SLA controlled areas in the North fishermen going to sea can enter and exit the sea only through these corridors with pass obtained from the SLN. SLN checkpoints along the coast for every 50 Kms control this access into sea.

To obtain a pass from SLN, fishermen must make their own pass in two copies with their photos and get it signed by the President of their society and by the owner. The SL Navy chief will then sign it and be given to fishermen. Fishermen must then laminate it.
9.2 Going to sea

Fishermen pass through two level of checking before going to sea. At the first stop, which is usually inland from the sea by about 1 Km, they handover their Pass and take a token. At the next stop which is close to the sea they handover this token and will be given the original Pass which they take with them to sea. The reverse happens when returning back to home.

Body checking has been introduced lately. Fishermen complain that this is demeaning and bordering on sexual harassment.

Fishermen’s families in GoSL controlled areas also need a Pass to go to the beach. Given the long and arduous process they have to go through, the fisher families no longer go to the shore. The “Vaadi” practice of the fishing community described earlier has therefore been completely abandoned. It is not hard to imagine the result of losing a cultural practice that affects family interactions and social interactions. The loss of the “Vaadi” habit is also hard on the families economically because the beach space is used for most of the fish marketing and processing activities. The shocking truth is that children of fisher families who effectively grow up in the beach are now growing up without ever seeing the beach in GoSL areas of Northeast. If one visits the LTTE administered coastline, the stark difference in the way of life of fishing communities there compared to the fishing community in GoSL areas of Northeast will to be apparent.

In Trincomalee, SLN has imposed a Pass system similar to the one that has been in place in Jaffna. The Trincomalee fishermen are resisting its enforcement. SLN has been harassing the presidents of the Fishermen Co-operatives to implement the Pass system.

9.3 Buyers also need pass

The sale of the catch is also usually conducted at the beach. The buyers of the catch must also have a pass to be at the beach to purchase the catch. These buyers will need a vehicle or a motorbike to take their purchase away. They also need a pass for this vehicle or motorbike. Thus the pass pervades all aspects of the fishing industry in GoSL areas of Northeast.

In the GoSL areas of Mannar, the pass system is not implemented. Despite this the SLN have detained people for not having a pass. SLN also continue demand pass from local fishermen at sea. Often the fishermen are arrested because they did not have a pass. The process to securing the release of those thus detained can be very complicated and time-consuming.
10. **At sea there are no witness**

In Figure-9, the second picture is what is visible for a naked eye from the shore. The SLN boats are constantly traveling at great speeds close to shores. When fishermen see this they will not go to sea that day out of fear. Those who are at sea will leave everything and rush back to shore. That is an indication of the level of harassment and violence experienced by the fishermen at the hands of SLN.

There were scores of incidents at sea where SLN harassed the fishermen at sea. When in attack mood SLN are often drunk and fishermen notice a strong smell of alcohol. Unfortunately, complaints to SLMM do not produce any justice to the fishermen. This is because these incidents happen at sea, mostly night, and only eyewitness to the incidents are the fishermen who are the victims and SLN personnel who are the perpetrators. Faced with this level of harassment on a daily basis and with no justice or recourse, what have the fishermen left to believe in?

![Fig-9 SLN Boats as seen by fishermen](image)

10.1 **Sinhalese and Indians can but not locals**

In the deep northern seas, where northern fishermen are barred from fishing, Sinhala fishermen are coming in MDB and are fishing freely. This sea one of the richest fishing areas in the island. The plunder of the resources, that by natural law should belong to the local people, by outsiders with the active support of the government must be one the gravest violation of a people’s right.

Indian trawlers arrive in the sea off Mannar in large numbers. Their movement, in such a large number, is clearly visible for the fishermen from shore. They come with power lights in such large numbers that fishermen describe the sight as “moving park”. When they come, it is impossible for the local fishermen in small boats to fish. These Indian trawlers scoop everything from the sea bed with no discrimination on what they are taking. This indiscriminate destruction of a people’s resource is deliberately encouraged by SLN. It appears as if the SLN and by implication the GoSL wants the resources of the Northeast destroyed. One Mannar fishermen, put it
this way, “the pain we feel when we see what the Indian trawlers are doing is like seeing one’s child die”. These fishermen ask why the SLN that is able to stop their tiny boats is unable to stop the large number of Indian trawlers doing what is both nationally and internationally unmistakably illegal.

Another illegal practice not controlled by the SLN in Mannar sea is the practice of dynamiting which is banned internationally and by GoSL. They let fishermen to do this with no regard for protecting the sea resources. Schools of almost 5000 fish may be moving and when dynamited all of them are killed. Those who perform this only take what they need and leave the rest of the dead fish in the sea. This is exactly the reason why this has been banned internationally. These large numbers of dead fishes will also prevent other fishes from coming to the area because the fish can smell the decaying fish, thus denying small scale local fishermen their catch.

10.2 Harassment

“Navy has come and looked and clearly seen that it is a fishing boat with fishermen in it. The Navy will then retreat far, speed up and ram into the fishermen’s boat. Often seeing the speeding Navy boat fishermen will abandon their boat with all its equipment and jump into sea for safety”.

“They repeatedly warn us that if one of their boats is attacked then they will kill all of us”.

Harassment at sea is something that Tamil fishermen all along the coast of Northeast complain about.

All the fishing boats, belonging to fishermen, are expected to display in bold a particular number which identifies that fisherman and his own boat. They cannot go fishing in any other boat. In traditional fishing villages fishermen often go fishing with their relatives and it is common for them to go fishing in different boats belonging to their families. This is not only a violation of human rights by current standards but also a violation of the age old wisdom of a self sufficient, communal people.

After President Rajapakse came to power the fishing restrictions have been tightened even further. Previously fishermen went up to 3-5 Kms into the sea but now they are being stopped from going beyond 2 Kms into sea. Fishermen in Poonakary in Mannar and Trincomalee are particularly affected by this. SLN boats are frequently patrolling the sea just outside the limit where they do not want the fishermen to go. In fact, the fishermen always abandon their boats and rush to the shore as soon as they site a SLN boat. The picture taken on March 21st from the coast of Poonakary shows how close the SLN boats are patrolling. When in such close proximity fishermen dare not to go to sea.

Some other harassments methods cited by fishermen include the following.
1. SLN have physically picked up fishermen and just dropped them into sea and then driven away.

2. SLN have taken the hot water that is ejected from the boat engines and thrown it at the fishermen.

3. SLN shine the bright focus light on fishermen so that they can never read the number on the SLN boat which attacked them.

4. SLN would pour water on the fishermen’s lamp to put it out so that they cannot see the SLN men and thus will not be able to identify them later.

5. The rule is that fishermen must call out to any SLAFs post nearby when they are reentering. When they do this the SLN come with a sticks to beat fishermen because the SLN persons were woken up from their sleep.

6. SLN boats routinely provoke local fishermen. The SLN boats hone in on the local fishing boats causing the local fishermen to leave their nets and flee. When the fishermen return to gather their nets, the Navy boats return and intimidate the fishermen. This is undertaken as a kind of game by the SLN at the expense of fishermen.

7. After the rape and murder of Tharshini Ilayathamby in Punguduthivu in Jaffna in December 2005, 150 families from Punguduthivu left by sea to go to Vanni. Navy stopped them and dragged their boats back to Punguduthivu.

In Trincomalee for example, although there are Singhalese, Muslims, and Tamils, it is the Tamil population that is singled out and harassed. The last two months have seen an increase in the harassment of Tamil fishermen.

Unlawfully taking the various means by which you make your livelihood to most people would seem a grave violation of one’s right. However, most fishermen appear to be resigned to the fact that SLN will steal their catch. Indeed, they appear to feel that this is better than the other forms of harassments where their life is threatened and their boats and equipment damaged or stolen.

10.3 Destruction and stealing of equipment and catch

Most fishermen have stories of how SLN personnel help themselves freely to the catch from fishermen at sea. Indeed, even on the shore, Sri Lankan police have come and demanded fish and they pay the price the feel like and fishermen take it without protesting due to fear.

Boats are routinely confiscated by SLN and only returned after prolonged petitioning and intervention by the Fishermen Cooperative Society. If a boat has gone missing there is no hand phone permitted to trace the boat. Fishermen do not extra fuel to go in search of the missing boat. In one instance a fishermen’s hand phone rang while the SLN was nearby. The navy personal grabbed the hand phone and threw it in the sea.
Norway Point is good breeding grounds for fish and thus a good fishing spot for fishermen. SLN is occupying this island and by using various tactics the SLN is preventing fishermen from going near it. Two fishermen Kaliappu Shanmugathasan and Ponnambalam Thavam set up their expensive equipment that included 100, 18 feet long poles which they plant in the sea bed and then cast the net around it. Each of the poles itself is worth Rs 800. SLN has stolen the poles and has used it to build a fence around their camp at Norway Point. This is sufficient to deter fishermen from fishing there because they cannot afford to loose such equipment.

Sampoorn fishermen say that 15 of their nets were stolen. The SLN first denied stealing. Fishermen complained to Muthur Jetti Camp. SLN has also stolen some nets from Muslim fishermen. The chief at the SLN camp ordered the SLN to return the nets. SLN brought 5 nets and told the Tamil fishermen to share it with the Muslim fishermen who have also lost nets. This is a sure way to create conflict between Tamil and Muslim fishermen. This simple act was committed to deliberately create this conflict.

Even in the Mullaithivu seas, SLN harassment continues. Soon after the signing of the Cease Fire Agreement (CFA), while a fisherman by the name of Philippiah Pakiarasa was fishing about 5 Km out at sea, a SLN boat approached him, honed in, and rammed his vessel. In another similar incident in Mullaithivu seas, another fisherman, Daniel, was about 6 Km out at sea when SLN boats rammed into his boat. Their boats were sunk but the fishermen swam to safety. They could have easily perished in the sea.

10.4 Deaths & disappearances

Large numbers of fishermen have perished at sea while fishing at the hands of SLN. The list that follows gives those fishermen who perished in the northern seas. Attempts to collect a list of eastern fishermen who perished in the sea did not produce a detailed list except the comment,

“At least a thousand fishermen would have perished at sea from our community but we did not keep track of this because no one told us to do that”.

10.4.1 List of names of some fishermen killed at sea by SLN

1. 26.10.93 Selvanayagam Ranjakumar, Inpanuddy, Point Pedro
2. 04.01.94 Sathyappillai Iruthayarajah, Sakkoddai, Pt. Pedro
3. 04.01.94 David Uthyakumar, Sakkoddai, Pt. Pedro
4. 04.01.94 Thiruchchelvam Amiraj, Sakkoddai, Pt. Pedro
5. 04.01.94 Mariyam pillai Alfred, Sakkoddai, Pt. Pedro
6. 04.01.94 Josep Alfred Thayan, Sakkoddai, Pt. Pedro
7. 21.01.94 Soosaippillai Mariyaseelvam, Polikandi East, Pt. Pedro
8. 14.02.91 Rajah Ramalingam, Aathikovilady, Pt. Pedro
9. 10.12.92 Sellathurai Raveenthirarajah, Aathikovilady, Pt. Pedro
10. 23.11.92 Kanakasuntharam Arunthavarajah, Aathikovilady, Pt. Pedro
11. 05.09.93 Iyuthurai- Thakkathurai Aathikovilady, Pt. Pedro
12. 14.08.90 Ramachandran Anpusivam, Kothiyal, Pt. Pedro
13. 23.02.91 Nallathampi Raththinavel, Periyakadatkarai, Pt. Pedro

36
14. 13.09.03 Tharmalingam Raththinakakanakasapai, Thondamanaru, Pt. Pedro
15. 14.12.94 Nagamani Thiyyagarajah, Uruvarthurai
16. 14.12.94 Thiyyagarajah Thiyyakakumar, Uruvarthurai
17. 07.05.96 Thiruchselvam Nesan, Uruvarthurai
18. 10.08.86 Immanu Mariyanayakam, Jaffna
19. 08.09.94 Immanu Anton Ruthra, Jaffna
20. 02.08.94 Adiakalamuthithu Antony, Jaffna
21. 02.08.94 Felix Justin, Jaffna
22. 09.03.94 Soosappillai Thevadas, Jaffna
23. 19.04.94 Mariyadas Awerd Siril, Jaffna
24. 10.06.86 Anton Theltanveen, Jaffna
25. 06.04.86 Michael Anthonippillai Siluvaihasan, 3/3 Water Tank Rd, Jaffna
26. 15.12.90 Saviriyan Mariyadas, 7/4 Centre East Rd, Jaffna
27. 13.06.94 Sebasthiyampillai Antonydas, 12 St James Rd, Jaffna
28. 24.09.94 Joseph Thevadas, 15/8 Centre East Rd, Jaffna
29. 01.02.88 flowers of 861.
10.4.2 List of names of fishermen disappeared at sea by SLN

13.03.91 Subramaniyam Ananthamayil, Polikandi West
16.06.91 N.Pulenthirarajah, Polikandi West
16.06.91 Sivapiragasam Ilango, Aathikovilady, Valveddithurai
16.06.91 Rasalingam Sathyaseelan, Aathikovilady, Valveddithurai
16.06.91 Ponnampalam Nageswaralingam, Aathikovilady, Valveddithurai
08.05.94 Arunugam Thanurajah, Aathikovilady, Valveddithurai
07.05.94 Varatharajah Rasarathnam, Aathikovilady, Valveddithurai
16.06.90 Thirumenipillai Thirukkumaran, Aaladi Lane, Valaeddithurai
16.06.90 Navalingam Raveenthiran, Vevil Pillaiyarkovilady, Valveddithurai
16.06.90 Ragupathi Kaneshananth, Udayamanal pillaiyarkoviladi, Valveddithurai
13.08.90 Vetharaniyakurukkal Balasupiramaniyam Vevil pillaiyarkoviladi, VVT
14.08.90 Thirumenipillai Ramachandran, Poththiyal, Valveddithurai
09.06.91 Suntharalingam Santhiralingam, A.M.School Lane, Valvaddithurai
01.05.96 Amarasingam Thayakaran, Urkavarturai
08.11.93 Aaseervatham Anton, Kurunakar
14.06.95 Benadict Alponse, 1st Cross Street,
14.06.95 Sosaippillai Anthonippilai, 13 New Garden Road
19.10.98 Yon- Ismar, 17/10 2nd Cross Street
13.11.94 Somapala- Disasparo, 30 Water Tank Road
14.06.95 J.Emil Aansaro, 7 Centre East Road,
14.06.95 Alponse Anton, 61/3 Mavunkarmal Road
14.06.95 Arulappu Anton Yoliyas, 61/3 Mavunkarmal road
30.11.90 Sebasiyan Sepastian, 36 2nd Cross Street
17.07.96 Arulrajan Anissan, Jaffna
30.11.90 Sebalalai Bernard, 36 2nd Cross St
14.06.95 Imanuel Anton, 26 Centre East Road
08.08.96 Antony Anistan, 11/5 Pathukkudiyiruppu, Pasaiyur
12.12.07 Kanapathippillai Sivalingam, Inparuddi, Poinpedro
10.4.3 After CFA

Even as recent as in 24 January 2006, Soosainathar and Jeyakumar disappeared off the Mullaitivu coast. People at the shore heard Sri Lankan Navy gunboat fire.

On 2 July 2005, Tharman Raju (21), a fisherman from Gurunagar, a coastal suburb in Jaffna town, was killed instantly in the early morning around 3.30 a.m. when he got entangled in the live fence put up by the Sri Lanka Navy and was electrocuted.

On Thursday 2 May 2002 SLN fired on fishing boats off the coast of Vaakarai, Batticaloa killing several fishermen.

11. Further harassment

Those who stand up are visited by army at night at their home. Often the electricity is cut before the army arrives.

Judging by the number of complaints received by SLMM against SLN one is mislead into believing that the SLN are not harassing or harming the fishermen. The truth is far from it. The harassment and resulting fear is so high most fishermen prefer to keep quiet than lay a complaint with SLMM. When gathered as a group their anger about the harassments they face is palpable.

11.1 Destruction

A year ago, the fishing cooperative formed by the fishermen in areas south of Sampoor was given a cooler truck by the Tamil Rehabilitation Organization (TRO) so that the fishermen could transport the fish to markets themselves without loosing money to middlemen. The cooler goes to Trincomale to pick up ice and returns before loading the fish to be taken to Colombo. On its way to Trincomalee to pick up ice the cooler truck must passthrough the SLA Puhaiyilai checkpoint. At this checkpoint the SLA once told the cooler truck driver to turn off the headlights. As the driver was passing through a section that was narrowed by SLA to slow down traffic, the SLA men diverted the attention of the driver. SLA has also parked a truck that was sticking into this already narrowed section. Naturally the cooler truck hit the parked truck and sustained extensive damage. The driver and the cooperative that owns the truck are of the view this was a well planned action by the SLA to damage the truck.

The Vakarai fishermen borrowed this same cooler occasionally so that they could transport the fish to Colombo themselves avoiding the middlemen. They have stopped this practice after the abduction of the TRO workers in Welikande in Batticaloa in February 2006.
11.2 Avoiding meetings

On hearing the complaints from the Tamil fishermen, SLMM organized a meeting with the SLN Commander, Government Agent and the Head of Fishering Division in Trincomalee. There were two meetings that were facilitated by SLMM. None of the government officers came for the third meeting fixed for 14th March. SLMM had told the fishermen that the SLN Commander has told SLMM that they are not coming to the meeting because they do not know how to respond to the fishermen woes.

11.3 Inquiries as a form of threat

Most Fishing Cooperative leaders from east say that Karuna group traces the movement of all the leaders. When they are not in the area they visit the homes of the leaders and inquire about their whereabouts. Some of the leader told the authors that due to such inquiries they have not slept at their home for 20 days. In Amparai, Jihath and Karuna group are working from the home of the brother-in-law of Athakulla an SLMC minister at 3rd Kurichchi, Pachchaipalli.

The SLN has been known to continue harassing fishing communities at night. Families are in the habit of locking their doors and must deal with the tension of a possible knock on the door. Paramilitary organizations such as the EPDP have been known to come to villages while the men are away during the day fishing and intimidate women and children.

11.4 Restrict economic activity

At the Muthur checkpoints fishermen face enormous harassment. They cannot take anything more than Rs 5000. To purchase some fishing equipment like string for repairing nets etc needs a lot more money. The amount of string that can be taken which they use to repair nets is also restricted. They are not allowed to take petrol at all. The amount of kerosene allowed is restricted to just enough for the family to fish. Consortium is not given permission to setup a fuel pumping stations. Four months ago Pirahalathan from Sampoor was arrested and beaten for taking Rs13,000 worth of clothes. He was later released but his clothes were not returned.

11.5 Restrict economic activity

At Kaddaiparichchan checkpoint in Trincomalee and at Mankerni checkpoint in Batticaloa restriction are placed on taking cement and other building material. These are areas where the tsunami destroyed the entire villages and the there is the urgent need to rebuild homes. For example, in the Vaharai area not one single permanent home has been rebuilt out of the almost 5000 homes that were destroyed by the tsunami. Building material to this area can only be taken through the Mankerni checkpoint where SLA restricts the transportation of these materials.

During early 2006, fishermen were displacing from GoSL controlled areas to LTTE controlled areas. The refusal of the Military to allow displaced fishermen to bring their fishing gear with them when they flee denies these refugees a source of income in their host community. As a result, the host community resources are stretched to the limit to take care of incoming refugees.
12. Conclusion

The result of thirty years of well planned destruction of the Tamil fishing community is clearly visible in Table-5 which shows the percentage of the three ethnic communities among the vulnerable population in the same locality. In Trincomalee the vulnerable population of the fishing community is made up entirely of Tamil and Muslim population. In Batticaloa the vulnerable population of the fishing community is made up entirely of Tamils. For the entire eastern district 82% of the vulnerable population is from the Tamil community.

Table-5  Population and Ethnicity (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District and coastal DS</th>
<th>Sinhala</th>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>Muslim</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total Study Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable Coastal</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable Coastal</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampara district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable Coastal</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Province</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable Coastal</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Annexure 1 - Sample harassment incidents:**

Oct 2002, two fishermen of Supparmadam Point Pedro of Jaffna, Sivakaran & Ravikumar, were severely assaulted by SLN personnel when rough sea forced them to drift towards the high security zone of the Kankesanthurai harbour.

Jan 2003, Sri Lankan naval personnel who had gone in a Dvora gunboat intimidated the fishermen of Vadamarachchi, Jaffna and ordered them to dump all their belongings kept in the boat such as fuel, fishing gear and food items into the sea. Then the SLN assaulted the fishermen with clubs and electric wires. Affected fishermen are, V Arumaichelvan, G Chandrakumar, J Premadas, S Rajendran.

Jan 2003, SLN Dvora gunboat rammed a fishing boat belonging to S Sothilingam & Kandeepan, off the coast of Thondamanaru, Jaffna. Two fishermen, of Kerudavil were wounded when the boat capsized.

July 2003, several Valvettiturai fishermen had gone fishing in Valvettiturai Northern Sea seas. An SLN Dvora boat stopped one fishing boat. Fishermen in the boat then protested that they were already checked by the SLN soldiers located at the shore and there was no need for a second search in the sea. Angered soldiers then started assaulting fishermen in the boat. Affected fishermen are, P Yogathas & other fishermen of Valvettiturai

Oct 2003, Sri Lanka army soldiers assaulted and injured 19 fishermen in Munai, a coastal village on the outskirts of Point Pedro town, Jaffna. The assault on the fishermen began after SLAFs soldiers assaulted a young fishermen who sought permission to return home before the time ordered by the SLAFs. Affected fishermen are, A Muthukumaru, K Xavier, T Thiraviyam, P Maran & 15 other fishermen.

12 Dec 2005, Thilippaiya Pakkiyanathan was fishing at night. SLA boat came towards them. He made signal to show that he was a civilian but SLN came near of him. So the fisherman jumped into the sea and came to shore without his boat. His boat was attacked by SLA.

12 Dec 2005, Two fishermen from Kallapadu were going to fishing as a first time after tsunami disaster. They were attacked by SL Navy in the sea. 08 Jan 2006, SLA extended the area where fishing is banned near Trincomalee harbour and removed all fishing vessels belonging to civilians. 2500 families were affected. 450 fishing vessels were removed.

14 Jan 06, **Arrest and torture:** Two men, Arasaratnam Kuharasa & Sathasivam Easwaran, went to Trincomalee from Sampoor to buy nets on. They were arrested and detained for two months. They were released on 18-03-06 after severe torture. One them is unable to go fishing anymore.

16 Jan 2006, Trinco-Town&Gravets: SLN declared ban on fishing at night. That night SLN fired to chase all fishermen from the sea.

18 Jan 2006, Soma Ulageswaramoorthy 43 , Veluppillai Rasaradnam 55, Apputhurai Kirubakaran, 40, Murukesu Kanthasami, 41, Mahalingam Lingaraja 25, Supramaniyam Yaheswaran 37: They were assaulted by SLN in Karainakar sea.

11 Feb 2006, Trinco-Town&Gravets: SLN stole equipment from the boat belonging to Alagaraja at sea.
11 Feb 2006, Alahuraja : SLA forcefully took his fishing instrument when he went fishing.

16 Feb 2006, Raju & Mathy were on their way to Pallaththodam when they were shot and killed by SLA.

23 Feb 2006, Thevasahayam Stanely & Jeyakumar Anthonippilai Soosainathar were disappeared in the sea. Their boat reached shore without them.

23 Feb 2006, Thevarasa Santhan & Thevarasa Jimbo were stopped by SLN and were scolded with bad words. Their nets were cut. They return to shore without nets.

23 Feb 2006, Sebamalai Robert Kennedy’s pass was thrown into sea by SLN and he was chased to shore at gun point.

26 February 06, In Polikandy, Valavettithurai, fishermen from more than 10 boats were chased to shore after their passes were taken away by SLN.

06 March 06, Trinco-Town&Gravets: Sinhalaese from the village of Samudragama with SLN protection attacked four Tamil fishermen from Thirukadaloor and one of them sustained fractures in arms and legs. Two of their boats and engines were also damaged. Affected fishermen are, Anandaprasath, Thavisanthan, Subramaniam and Jegan.

06 March 06, Trinco-Town&Gravets: Sinhalaese from the village of Samudragama with SLN protection attacked and destroyed the boat belonging to a fisherman from Veeranagar.

06 March 06, Aananthapirasth, Thavisanthan, Subramaniyam, Jegan were attacked by SLA. One was admitted to hospital in serious condition.

06 March 06, Veeranakar Fisherman’s boat was damaged by SLA in the sea.

07 March 2006, Trinco-Town&Gravets: Sinhalaese with SLN protection attacked Tamil fishermen from the village of Salli. Affected fishermen are, Ravi and Pavalarasa.

07 March 2006, Trinco-Town&Gravets: due to attacks by SLA, 7 fisher families of Thirukadalur and 6 fisher families of Muthur have displaced from their homes.

07 Mar 2006, Ravi, Pavalarasa fishermen from Sallikkiramam were attacked by SLA in the sea.

21 Mar 2006, Trincomalee : fishermen were fishing in the sea were chased to shore by shooting.

21 Mar 2006, Boats were burnt in Paddanatheru shore.

For more similar incidents, see NESOHR report: Fishermen’s Human Right to Livelihood
Bibliography


2. Personal communications, Dr A S Soosai, Department of Geography, University of Jaffna

Note:
All of the numerical data presented in this report are sourced from the Statistical Unit of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources as reported in reference 1 above.
The wretched fishermen of Jaffna – released 15 August 2008

Jaffna peninsula - the coastline of the darker grey areas have been banned for fishing for decades because they are claimed by the Sri Lanka Navy as “High Security Zones”. The rest of the coastline is also now gradually being denied to the fishermen.

This report on the wretched state of the fishermen and their families in Jaffna is written based on direct interviews with fishermen from Jaffna. Some of them were bold enough to agree for the publication of their photos and names but others were not. Those who agreed to come forward and identify themselves publicly clearly had no close family members left in Jaffna thus their boldness. The fishermen in the photo below are from left to right:

1. Patrick Fernando Alanecs aged 35, married with two children from Kurunagar Jaffna until recently.
2. Mariampillai Aruljenson aged 29 of Pasaiyoor, Jaffna until recently.
3. Ratnam Thanabalasingam from Thirupoor, Mayiliddy Jaffna.

These and the other fishermen we have spoken to are from all around the coastline of Jaffna and they all spoke of poverty and starvation caused by the denial of their livelihood by the Sri Lankan Navy (SLN). According to the fishermen the denial takes many sophisticated forms ranging from, time of day when they can fish, length of time they can fish, where they can
fish, and what they can use for their fishing. The fishermen have been stopped from using engines for their boats, which means all the fishing they do are by manual rowing.

Fishermen face torture and detention for the slightest human error against these restrictions. The fishermen said that even though they are denied their livelihood to the extent of starvation, this is hidden from the outside observers by clever tactics of the SLN. The fishermen explain this below in more detail.

When to fish

Traditionally Tamil fishermen prefer to fish at night. Fishermen said that for whatever reason not known to them their catch rate during the day is only 3% of what they could catch at night. Also, since these fishermen go to sea in open boats, night time fishing is a lot more pleasant without the hot sun blazing over their heads.

Since mid 2006, Jaffna fishermen have not been permitted nighttime fishing. They are allowed into the sea in the mornings and a strict time limit of a few hours is specified by the SLN and the fishermen must return to the shore within that specified time limit. Many fishermen said that this time limit is very restrictive and often they are unable to return in time. One of the reasons that cause delays in returning is when their boat is caught in some current that drags them further away from the shore. Since they are not permitted to use engines, manually rowing their way back to the shore takes a lot of time. The fate that awaits any fishermen who breaks this time limit and other rules were also described by the fishermen and they are given below.

Where to fish

The area where the fishermen can fish is also demarcated by the SLN and presently this area also keeps narrowing down. The distance from shore that they can go to catch fish is limited to 2-3 kilometers, whereas during the 1980’s and before these same fishermen are used to go deep into the sea for fishing.

Some areas have been totally barred for fishing and the fishermen who traditionally used to fish in these areas are also made to fish in the very limited areas where they are allowed to fish resulting in overcrowding of boats.

Even within this limit SLN would specify areas that the fishermen should not venture into. It is not difficult to see how hard it would be to abide by these rules without navigational equipment other than the sun. SLN often fires artillery shells into areas around the boundary of the permitted areas to further discourage the fishermen venturing into areas that are barred. Fishermen have been injured by such shelling.

How many may fish

SLN imposes a pass system on the fishermen who wants to go to sea. This has been in place for decades and was in place right throughout the period of the ceasefire. Through this pass system SLN is able to not only control the fishermen taking to the sea but even the people going to the shores from inland. It was said during the ceasefire period that children of fishermen who basically grow up in the shores are now growing up without ever seeing the sea due to this pass system.
Presently fishermen would queue near an SLN checkpoint to obtain a pass to go to sea for that day. Fishermen are taken in small groups of four or five and issued with the pass for the day. The number of fishermen thus allowed to go to sea will vary from day to day. No fishermen can go to sea everyday. If a fishing area has 3000 fishermen who could be permitted into the sea, on average only 300 will be allowed to go on a day. The following day these same fishermen will not be permitted to go. In effect fishermen will get permission to go to sea only two or three times a week.

On a day when an international observer from an INGO or a media is present all the fishermen will be allowed to go to sea. The observer will thus go with the impression that there are no problems for the fishermen.

After an attack by the LTTE, near the area or on the sea, fishing would be banned for several days. In June 2008, following an attack by the LTTE on a small islet called Siruthivu, SLN imposed a total ban on fishing pushing 17,000 fishing families to starvation.

**Human error and punishment**

Through this maze of restrictions and regulation a fishermen must continue with his livelihood with utmost care not to make too many mistakes. The chances for mistakes are many. As mentioned already, fishermen face problems in keeping to the time restrictions because they are fishing with manually operated boats. Fishermen who return late from sea are accused of meeting with the LTTE at sea.

At sea fishermen can easily lose their pass which is just a plastic token. Losing a pass will attract heavy punishment because the fishermen will be accused of giving the pass to the LTTE.

A tag is kept on fishermen and those who make too many mistakes in keeping to the restrictions are then put through a series of punishments. This would start with the beating with batons. Next stage of punishment would be detention for a few days. The fishermen will be asked to dig bunkers during this time. Eventually the fishermen will be targeted by death squads.

The fishermen NESOHR spoke to described one such incident where a fisherman (let us call him Kannan) was targeted. Some men from the paramilitary group, EPDP, came to the home of Kannan and inquired about the family and him. The EPDP men had what our fishermen described as an “Army family form”. Our fishermen described the “Army family form” as follows.

“The “army family form” is a form kept for each family living in Jaffna with all the details of the family. One copy is kept by the military, another copy by the Grama Sevakar and another by the family”

Our fishermen said that the EPDP men could not have obtained the form of Kannan’s family from the family or Grama Sevakar and therefore the SLA must have given it to them. Few days after this incident Kannan was shot dead in day light in the market.

Fishermen in general fear such incidents and this makes them truly scared when they are late coming to the shore due to some problems at sea or when lose their pass token.
Relief for the families

Fishermen working under such a maze of restrictions face severe poverty. They cannot work regularly and they cannot fish for enough length of time. Thus the money they bring home is hardly enough even feed the family, let alone for other expenses. Our fishermen said that their children would go to school hungry on many occasions. When asked about relief available to them, the fishermen said that they need money to get the relief which sounded like a tragic joke. The fishermen said that they give the tickets for obtaining the relief to someone with money. This someone would sell the relief and give some of the extra money they got to the fishermen with which the fishermen may buy food for two days out of the seven days.

Remedy sought by fishermen

Although none of the fishermen spoken to have done so, our fishermen said that many fishermen have given up on fishing as a livelihood due to the restrictions and dangers posed by the SLN. Yet, they do not have any other option. Some have taken to fishing from the shores but the income from this is very small. Many go to the KKS harbor in Jaffna to unload cargo from the ships that supply Jaffna after the closure of the A9 route.

Some of our fishermen have also tried their hands at this work of unloading cargo at the KKS harbor. They complained that the payments for this work are not regular and many of our fishermen were owned payments for this work.

The plight of NorthEast fishermen - a recent historical perspective

In the struggle between the SLN and the Sea Tigers to control the seas of the NorthEast, the fishing community of the NorthEast as a group has suffered a great deal. Every Tamil fisherman who fish along the coastline of the NorthEast is suspected of being an LTTE member and therefore they are placed under inhumane restrictions and it has continued throughout the 2002 ceasefire. Our earlier report of April 2006 on the plight of fishermen in Jaffna during the 2002 ceasefire can be read at:

The rights of fishermen for their livelihood have been trampled on ruthlessly by the SLN for decades successfully destroying the superior seamanship of the Tamil fishermen. A comprehensive report by NESOHR about the NorthEast fishing community is available at:
2007 September 12

**Human Rights Report for the month of August, 2007**

Here we include the following reports for the better understanding of the continuing atrocities committed by the Sri Lankan military and its paramilitary forces during the month of August 2007. A total of 46 civilians were killed, 39 were disappeared, 83 were arrested and 12 were injured this month.

Since the signing of the ceasefire agreement in 2002, 2748 Tamil speaking civilians have been killed. In 2006 alone 1757 were killed and in 2007, 578 were killed.

During this period of ceasefire agreement, 911 Tamil speaking civilians were disappeared. In 2006, alone 351 disappeared and in 2007, 512 have already been disappeared.

### Civilians killed, enforced disappearances, arrested and injured in the North East area of Sri Lanka in the month of August - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Massacre</th>
<th>enforced disappearances</th>
<th>Arrested</th>
<th>Injured</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>103</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Content:
- Tables & Charts
- Two Reports
- Details of Victims
- Statement from victims
- List of Atrocities
### Tamil Civilians Killed in Sri Lanka 2002.02.22 - 2007.08.31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Districts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>214</strong></td>
<td><strong>1757</strong></td>
<td><strong>578</strong></td>
<td><strong>2748</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tamil Civilians haired disappearances in Sri Lanka 2002.02.22 - 2007.08.31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Districts</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>351</strong></td>
<td><strong>512</strong></td>
<td><strong>911</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

660 of 861.
Report I

Nedunkerni air attacks on 13\textsuperscript{th}, 14\textsuperscript{th} of August 2007

Introduction

Nedunkerni is a major city in the north of Vavuniya district. The people in this area are mostly farmers and daily wage earning labourers. The people living here have faced repeated numerous attacks on them over the last two decades.

In 1980, the Sinhala prisoners were brought by the Sri Lankan military and settled in the Tamil settlements of Dollar Farm and Ken Farm in this area after forcefully evicting the Tamils from this settlement. These Sinhala settlers posed a constant threat to the Tamils in this area. The Sinhala settlers together with the Sri Lankan military attacked the Tamils frequently.

In 1987, the Indian military stationed here destroyed many school and temples in this area by helicopter strafing. More than 15 people died in these attacks.

In 1997, Sri Lankan military forcefully evicted the Tamils from this area during its military operation codenamed, “Jeyasikkuru”. After the 2002 ceasefire agreement the Tamils returned to the area and resumed their farming activities.

The again on 13.08.2007 the area came under Sri Lankan Air Force aerial bombardment. One young woman was killed and two senior citizens were badly injured. The Katkulam School, the Multi Purpose Cooperative Society building, the Rice mill, many private homes and buses were destroyed and damaged in this aerial bombardment.

On the following day at 12.30 at night, Sri Lankan MiG 24 bombers attacked the area again. This time the Olumadhu Government Mixed School, civilian homes, and farmland were damaged.
The attacks on Tamil’s property have been going on since the time of the Indian Peace Keeping Force.

“...The people of this area have faced several violent attacks since 1987. Then people from Mullaithivu were displaced here and were staying in schools and temples. Helicopter straffing by the Sri Lankan military killed 15 people and another 25 were badly injured. After that, in 1997 during the Sri Lankan military’s ‘Jeyasikkkuru’ operation these people lost all their belongings and were chased out of their own homes. Yet, after the 2002 ceasefire agreement, they had returned and were building up their lives. However, only 35 farming families live here where as prior to the attacks hundreds of farming families lived here.

Aerial attacks were carried out twice on this village on 13.08.2007. Katkulum Government Mixed School, Vinayagar temple, Multi Purpose Cooperative Society building, Rice mill, and buses with passengers were targeted. A young woman, Subajini, traveling in the bus died and a couple, Sinnakuddi Thiagaraja and Kanahamma received serious injuries to their head and are receiving treatment at the Nedunkerni hospital. Their home was destroyed. The home of another widowed mother with three children was also completely destroyed.

23 homes belonging to, Sreeharan Selvanee, Muthaih Loheswaran, Arumuhm Sittampalam, Selvarasa Sivakankai, Vairavanathan Ratnam, Uthayakumar Annaladchi, Thambaih Gnanenthiran, Vinasithambhy Kathiripillai, Subramanium Mayilvahanam, Kathirithambi Premakumar, Vairavanathan Thambhai, Kanapathipillai Kandasamy, Velayuthampillai Sivapakiyam, Vigneswaran Mathivathani, Sathasivam Thavakulanee, Vairavanathan Vinasithambu, Kandaiah Sivarasa, Sivagangai, Chellaioh Thesarathasingam, Sinnakudi Thirunavukarasu, Jeyaseelan Yogeswari, Sivalingam Thavamani, and Sivalingam Paramalingam were damaged.

We informed all the parties concerned about this attack. Yet, no assistance reached the affected people. In this situation Sri Lankan military helicopters attacked the Olumadhu School and the surrounding farmland the following day.

We appeal to the international community to assist in protecting our people and our natural resources.”

I lost my home, farm, livestock, everything, With God’s grace I am alive today

“I have been living in this area for many years. I am a farmer. I also raise chicken, goats and cows. Our living is dependent on these.

On the day of the attack spy planes were circling early in the morning. We immediately went into the bunkers which we have dug for such occasions. At home it is only my wife and myself. My married children live nearby. Within a few minutes after we went into the bunker the bombs started to fall down. We could not do anything. When the dust and smoke settled, I realized that I was injured on my head. When I looked around I found my wife unconscious with head injuries. Before I could drag her out of the bunker the bombers came back again. I struggled to drag her away to wads the farm and the bombs started falling again. Then my children who were living nearby come to see us. We could not find any vehicles to take my wife to the hospital. We were taken her on the bicycle to the hospital.

We have been bed ridden ever since we came to the hospital. We are told that our house has been flattened. I am unable to walk yet. All my livestock is dead. I was able to do physical work like a young man before but now I am disabled.”

Thiagaraja’s wife, Thiagaraja Kanagamma says,

“I was making tea when the bombers came. My husband dragged me to the trenches. I knew the first bomb explosion and then I do not remember anything.” The state of their home

“I built my home with the compensation I received during peace time and did farming to take care of my children. Now the bombers have destroyed everything” -

Widowed mother Jeyaseelan Yogeswari who lost her home

“My husband was killed by the Indian military in 1987. I have three children. I was farming to earn a living. In 1997, during the “Jeyasikkkuru” military operation we were displaced to Mallavi. I put up a small hut in my relative’s backyard and survived. I survived by doing labour work. It was only during the peace time I built the home with the compensation I received.
When the bombers came my children and I were sitting under a banana plant. Five bombs were dropped. The roof tiles of my house broke into pieces due to shock. Now there is no protection from the rain. I have informed our Grama Sevakar but so far I have received no assistance to repair the roof. Unless I receive some assistance I cannot repair the roof. All the plants in the farm have been destroyed. I do not know how to survive with all my source of income thus destroyed.”

“How am I going to earn a living after losing my farmland?”

- Narayanasamy Puvaneswaran, a farmer from Olumadhu,

“My native place is Uduppiddy in Jaffna. I came to Nedinkerni 25 years ago to farm this land. All my livelihood is presently in Nedunkerni.

The following the aerial bombing on 14.08.2007, the Sri Lankan Air Force came in MiG 24 helicopters and attacked my farm and the school nearby. My family and I had taken refuge in our backyard. Twelve bombs fell in my yard.

Luckily we all escaped but my home and farm were destroyed. All the crops in the farm are all gone. The unexploded bombs need to be removed from my yard. I appeal for their removal and an end to such aerial attacks on people’s private property. People in this area are displacing due to increased attacks like this. I cannot go elsewhere nor can I do any other work. This is my only possession, this farm. How can I earn a living after losing it?”

“We have been affected by the Sri Lankan military and the Sinhala thugs ever since I was a small child.”

- Vairavanthan Vinasithamby, 663 of 861.

“I was at Katkulam at the time of the aerial attack on 13.08.2007. Spy plans were circling the area from 5.00am that morning. The bombers came around 6.30am.

We had moved immediately into the bunkers. More than five bombs were dropped. School, the MPCS shop, rice mill and many homes were destroyed. A bus traveling in the area also was attacked. A young woman in the bus was killed. My uncle’s house and his neighbors’ house were destroyed.

We have displaced many times in the past. Every time it was due military operations and artillery shelling. Every time we displaced to Olumadhu area and then return when the situation improved. A normal life is out of reach to us.”
1. Full Name: Ariyaratnam Subajini
2. DOB: 02.03.1986
3. Address: Karumpullian
4. Occupation: Student
5. School: Pandiyankulam M. V

Family details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sadasivam Ariyaratnam</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Labourer</td>
<td>15.04.1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Ariyaratnam Suvesana</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Home maker</td>
<td>06.04.1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Ariyaratnam Anu</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30.06.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Ariyaratnam Suthan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Labourer</td>
<td>22.10.1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Ariyaratnam Jegan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.04.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Ariyaratnam Subajini</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>02.03.1986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jegan Brother of Ariyaratnam Subajini says,

“My sister Subajini was studying at Mallavi Pandiyankulam M.V school. On 12.08.2007 my mother and Subajini came to Nedunkerni to see me. The following morning at 6.30am they were traveling back to Mallavi by bus, thus bus came under the aerial bombardment. My sister was fatally wounded. I had two sisters. The other sister died last year due to illness. Now I have lost my only remaining sister.

Affidavit about the killed of Ariyaratnam Subajini
Report II
Concerning the two fishermen who did not return home from a fishing trip into the Vadamaradchi seas on 20.08.2007

Statement by Parish priest Anton Punithakumar

Vadamaradchi East people have been affected very badly by the tsunami and the war. Following the closure of the Muhamalai border in August 2006, there have been constant attacks on their house by the Sri Lankan military. These attacks take the forms of artillery fire and aerial bombardments. Many have been killed and many have lost their property in these attacks. This has made a large percentage of the people to displace.

These are the people who rely totally on fishing. Therefore even after displacement they continue to fish. These fishermen restrict their fishing to 5 Kilometers from the shore. Very often when the Sri Lankan Navy approaches they cut their nets and rush back to the shores.

These fishermen have also lost their markets to sell their catch. They convert their catch into dried fish and take it to the Kilinochchi market. Two family men who went fishing on 20 August 2007 have not returned. Their families are living in Kallaru. It is the civilians who are most affected by this war. Therefore all must come forward and to cooperate and facilitate a peaceful and safe life for these people. This is my earnest request.

Statement by Nagamuthu Nageswaran – President of the Uduthurai Temporary Shelters

Before August 2006, 514 families lived in Uduthurai. We lost members of our families and lost most of our possessions in the 2004 tsunami. However, we did not receive much assistance but continued to live in temporary shelters. As we were about to raise our heads above waters again, the Muhamalai border was closed by the Sri Lankan military. It started to attack our house with artillery fire and aerial bombardments. Consequently people began to displace from here.

Presently there are only 80 to 85 families living here. Among us most of the families are from Mamunai, Chempian Pattu, Thalaiyadi, Maruthankerni and Vathirayan. We depend on fishing for our living. We cannot do any other work. We have dug bunkers near our huts and we will run to them whenever we hear shelling noise.

We cannot go deep sea fishing. We only fish within 5 Kilometers from land. When we see Sri Lankan Navy movement we will cut out nets and quickly return home. Some fishermen have been attacked by the Sri Lanka Navy. Many have left their families in Kallaru, Visvamadu, Iranapalai etc and are staying here alone to continue fishing. Two of them who went to sea on 20 August have not returned. With no security guarantee for own life and I am unable to go in search of the missing, I have to continue my fishing livelihood. These attacks on our fisher demonstrate that we will not get a peaceful life in the near future.

Artillery attacks and aerial bombardments are carried out on the same people who were affected by the 2004 tsunami.

Anton Punithakumar
Parish priest
Kappalenthi Mary’s church
Vadamaradchi East

With no security for my own life and unable to go in search of the disappeared, I have continue my fishing livelihood.

Nagamuthu Nageswaran

President of the Uduthurai Temporary shelter – Nagamuthu Nageswaran

665 of 861.
Victim-I

1. Full name: Sebastian Christian Leonald
2. Permanent Address: Mamunai North, Chempian Pattu.
3. Temporary Address: Temporary shelter, Kallaru
4. Occupation: Fisherman
5. DOB: 18.05.1983
6. Marital status: Married
7. ID Card No: 83139489A

Family details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sebastian Christian Leonald</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>18.08.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Christian Leonald Kamalambikai</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Home-maker</td>
<td>06.03.1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Christian Leonald Theepa</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>11.04.2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Christian Leonald Theepa</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Baby</td>
<td>01.04.2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by wife Christian Leonald Kamalambikai

We displaced from Mamunai North in Chembian Pattu in Vadamaradchi East in Jaffna after the Sri Lankan military began shelling our villages since August last year. We are currently living in Kallaru. My husband and other relatives continue to live in the Sri Lankan military controlled areas in Jaffna. I have only my husband and daughter for the family. My husband has been a fisherman ever since he was very young. He does not know any other work. He therefore leaves us here and go to that area for fishing. He will come here only once in two or three weeks. We lost our eldest daughter in the 2004 tsunami. We also lost all our belongings in the tsunami. We have given her name to our baby daughter. Now I have also lost my husband. I do not know what my baby daughter and I will do. I pray everyday for the safe return of my husband. I am in contact with the ICRC to trace him. I am hoping to receive good news through them.

Affidavit about the disappearance of Sebastian Christian Leonald

Signed and affirmed to at Alliny. this day 2007

Before me

Justice of peace

666 of 861.
**Victim-2**

1. Full name: Sivanathan Rajkumar
2. Permanent Address: Chempian Pattu.
3. Temporary Address: Temporary shelter, Kallaru
4. Occupation: Fisherman
5. DOB: 01.11.1982
6. Marital status: Married
7. ID Card No: 823052451A

**Family Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DOB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sivanathan Rajkumar</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>01.11.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Rajkumar Jeyachitra</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Home-maker</td>
<td>15.10.1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Rajkumar Dilaxson</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>04.01.2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Rajkumar Kallaru</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Baby</td>
<td>22.03.2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Rajkumar Jethurson</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Baby</td>
<td>12.10.2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement by wife Rajkumar Jeyachitra**

We displaced from Chempian Pattu in August 2006 following artillery shelling of the Sri Lankan military from its Nagarkovil camp. My husband continued to go to Uduthurai seas for fishing. It was in one of his fishing trip on 20 August 2007 that he went missing. My three children and I depend on him for our livelihood. I am in touch with the ICRC about my husband’s disappearance and hope to hear some good news through them.

**Affidavit about the disappearance of Sivanathan Rajkumar**
## Details of civilians killed in North East of Sri Lankan in the month of August 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Incident Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sakathevan Dilaxsan - Kokuvil Jaffna</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was a Jaffna University student. He was shot and killed inside his house in Kokuvil by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence in the Curfew hours at 5.00 a.m.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Thanikasalam Sasiruban - Thirunelvely Jaffna</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is a Technical College Student. Sri Lanka Army Intelligence followed him on a motorbike shot and killed him between Thirunelvely Tharankavil Pillaiyar Temple and Muhamavady Junction at 8.00 a.m.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Mahenthiran Tharany - Chavakachcheri Jaffna</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3-Aug-07</td>
<td>Paramilitary Troopers followed him on a motor bike while he rode on a bicycle on the Chavakachcheri - Sangaththanai road and he was shot and killed.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Palasingham Suresh - Sivan Kovilady Thirunelvely Jaffna</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was severely injured when the Sri Lankan military in Muhamavady camp opened fire at civilians after an attack on them on 31 July. Three days later he succumbed to his injuries in Jaffna teaching hospital.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Tharmalingham Sanmugarasa - Vaithheeswara Junction Jaffna</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed when he went to a dispensary near to his house, by the paramilitary troopers that came in a bicycle.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>K.Sivanathan - Kalavai Batticaloa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Army at Maddu - Kalavai</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>S.Sasikaran - Kalavai Batticaloa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Army at Maddu - Kalavai</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Thanaraja Rajakumar - Muruganoor Vavuniya</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6-Aug-07</td>
<td>His dead body was found with gun shot injuries in head and tied with stone in well at Ellappar Maruthankulam. He missed for last 06 days.</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Sinnaththamby Niththiyananthan - Sinnawaththai Batticaloa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was missed in Sinnawathi area and his dead body was found with gun shot injuries.</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>35 years old man - Veerapuram Vavuniya</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the gun men at Pandarikulam at 1.45 p.m.</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Murugesu Rajhkanna - Kaithady South Jaffna</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8-Aug-07</td>
<td>Paramilitary troopers entered his house and shot and killed him in Thenmaratchchi Kaithady at 8.00a.m.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sanmukavadivel Sithhiravadivel - Kaithady North Jaffna</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8-Aug-07</td>
<td>Paramilitary troopers entered his house and shot and killed him in Thenmaratchchi Kaithady at 8.00a.m.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Incident Date</td>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nimalenthiran Rajenthiram - Akkaraippattu</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10-Aug-07</td>
<td>Tamil youth was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Special Task Force in Akkaraippattu Amparai at 11.30 a.m.</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pethuruppillai Jesuthasan - Navanthurai Jaffna</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the paramilitary gun men in Navanthurai Jaffna at 6.30 a.m.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ariyaratnam Subajini - Karumpulliyan Mallavi Mullaitivu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13-Aug-07</td>
<td>She was killed in Kefir attack by the Sri Lankan air force in passengers bus in Nedunkerny Katkulam at 6.40 a.m.</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Thambaiach Santhiramohan - Kaithady Junction Jaffna</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and dead by the unidentified gunmen in Kaithady.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>K.Sellaiiah - Kaithady Jaffna</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is former president of Grama Sevaka and shot dead by the unidentified gun men at 11.00 a.m.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jeyathas Ruban - Kaithady East Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is a father of two children. He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>K.Thevarasa - Rajasingham Veethy Kurunagar Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was employee of Jaffna Municipal council. He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Army in front of Jaffna St.Patrics College.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ratnam Pathmaseelan - Poththuvil Amparai</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is a bus conductor. He was shot and killed by the unidentified gunmen in front of Poththuvil Karuna Office.</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Suresh - Poththuvil East Amparai</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Unidentified gun men in Poththuvil at 7.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nagarasa Vimalenthiran - Kantharodai Jaffna</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Sri Lanka Army Intelligence in Changanai market.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Siththa - Mullippoththanai</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Paramilitary troopers in a ground of Kanthalai Mullipoththani Paththima Muslim Maha Vidyalam</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Seeni Jeyakaran - Urelu North Jaffna</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence in Chunnakam Mayilani.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>A male</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16-Aug-07</td>
<td>His body was found in a decomposed state in Pasaiyoor.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A male</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16-Aug-07</td>
<td>His dead body was found with gun shot injuries in head and body by the Kopay police and was handed over at Jaffna hospital.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mahenthiran - Batticaloa</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17-Aug-07</td>
<td>His dead body was found with gun shot injuries in Batticaloa.</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Incident Date</td>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A youth</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Army in Point Pedro.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>A youth dead body</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17-Aug-07</td>
<td>His body was found in Samayapuram area and it was handed over to Vavuniya hospital.</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Two youth dead body</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17-Aug-07</td>
<td>Their body was found in Manatkadu area with gun shot wounds and was handed over to Manthikai hospital.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Seeniththamby Pavani - Anaikaddiyaveli Vellaveli Batticaloa</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>19-Aug-07</td>
<td>Gunmen entered his house and shot dead.</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Karthigesu Rajaratnam - Velanai East Jaffna</td>
<td>57 Male</td>
<td>19-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is a business man and father of five children. He was shot dead by the unidentified gunmen.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>A business center owner</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is a owner of a business center. He was shot and dead in his shop by the Unidentified gunmen.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Sivasamy Sritharan - Puliyankoodal South</td>
<td>31 Male</td>
<td>20-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is employee of Danish Demining Group. He was shot and killed by the Sri Lanka Army Intelligence.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Jeyarajah - Jinnanagar</td>
<td>23 Male</td>
<td>20-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is driver of the Three Wheeler. He was shot and killed by the unidentified gunmen.</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>S.Thiyagachchandran - Valaichchenai Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is one of the brother of Batticaloa district Tamil National Alliance (TNA) Parliamentration S.Jeyananthamoorthy and an employee of Valaichcheni paper factory. He was shot and killed by the paramilitary when he was returning home from his work place at 6.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Arumugam - Veerapuram Vavuniya</td>
<td>55 Male</td>
<td>20-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was a former President of Village Development Council. He was shot and killed by the Sinhala thugs in Veerapuram.</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Senthilnathan - Veerapuram Vavuniya</td>
<td>35 Male</td>
<td>20-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was working as a driver in the Ceylon Transport Board. On that day, he was forcibly pulled off from the bus by Sinhala thugs and shot and killed.</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sellaiah Santhiran - Navali Jaffna</td>
<td>59 Male</td>
<td>23-Aug-07</td>
<td>Paramilitary troopers called him out of his home and shot and killed in front of his house</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Antony - Kayts Jaffna</td>
<td>35 Male</td>
<td>23-Aug-07</td>
<td>He went missing. Later his body was found from a pond with his hands and legs tied to stones.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>A dead body</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23-Aug-07</td>
<td>His body was found in a cemetery. His body was not identified.</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reports of Enforced Disappearances in the North East of Sri Lanka in the Month of August 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Incident Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Sanmukarasa Sasikaran - Varani Jaffna</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the unidentified gunmen in Thenmaratchi Varani.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>A Tamil youth</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was travelling in a bus and shot dead by the unidentified gunmen.</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Sanmugam Sasikaran - Kaluthavallai Temple Road</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28-Aug-07</td>
<td>His dead body was found with gun shot injuries in Vellaveli Batticaloa.</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>A youth</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Army in Point Pedro.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>A youth</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Army in Vathiri Point Pedro.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Nadaraja Sugumar - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is a business man in Kanthalai area. He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence.</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>A Tamil youth</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30-Aug-07</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence in Kanthalai.</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Nadarajalingham Siyamalan - Manthuvil Jaffna</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31-Aug-07</td>
<td>He is a business man in Manthuvil area. He was shot and killed by the Paramilitary troopers.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details of Civilian Enforced Disappearances in the North East of Sri Lanka in the Month of August 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Incident Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>A student - Kopay Jaffna</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.08.2007</td>
<td>He was studying in Kopai Hindu College. He was abducted in his relatives house by paramilitary in curfew hours.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Velautham Jeyasingham - Palaiya Post Office Veethy Vinayakapuram</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted by the Karuna Group and Complaints was lodged by the relatives.</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Kaneshamoorthy Sasikumar - School Road Palkuda Vinayagapuram</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted by the Karuna Group and Complaints was lodged by the relatives.</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Neelakandan Rathiga - Kaththiri College Thirukkovil</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>03.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted by the Karuna Group and Complaints was lodged by the relatives.</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Kanapathippillai Santhirpos - Temple Road Vinayakapuram</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted by the Karuna Group and Complaints was lodged by the relatives.</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Vairamuthu Thavarasa - KaliKovil Veethy Vinayakapuram</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted by the Karuna Group and Complaints was lodged by the relatives.</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Markandu Santhirakumar - Kopay Jaffna</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>05.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted and Complaints was lodged by the relatives with HRC in Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Incident Date</td>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Maharasa Raveenthiran - Kanthamadom Jaffna</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>05.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted and Complaints was lodged by the relatives with HRC in Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Sritharan Tharsanan - Chunnakam Kantharodai Jaffna</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>05.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted and Complaints was lodged by the relatives with HRC in Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Subramaniyam Kankatharan - Araly Northy Vaddukkoddai</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>05.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted and Complaints was lodged by the relatives with HRC in Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Veerasingham Vonothan - Nayanmarkaddu - Jaffna</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>08.08.2007</td>
<td>He was working in a Jewellery shop. On that day he was taken by the Sri Lankan Army to the Adiyapatham military Camp. He has not returned home.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kathiramalai Mugunthan - Pointpedro Salai Jaffna</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.08.2007</td>
<td>He is a garage owner and a father of four children. He went missing after he left the house. His wife lodged a complaint with HRC-Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Pathmanathan Karikaran - Puththur East Jaffna</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.08.2007</td>
<td>He is a mentally affected patient. He went missing after he went to shop to buy coconut in Puththur market. His wife lodged a complaint with the Jaffna HRC.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pusparasa Puspanathan - Valvettithurai Koththavaththai</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.08.2007</td>
<td>He went missing after he left his home. His wife lodges a complaint with HRC Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thangavel Palamurali - Thumpalai Kappaithuru veethy Pointpedro</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.08.2007</td>
<td>He went missing. Relatives lodged a complaint with HRC Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Thevarasa Thavappirasath - Mylanthanai Jaffna</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.08.2007</td>
<td>Paramilitary members entered his home at 7.15 p.m. and tied his mother's hands and abducted him. His mother lodged a complaint with HRC Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Suntharalingham Nomithan - Pasupathiyar Road, Sangaththenai Chavakachcheri Jaffna</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.08.2007</td>
<td>He went missing. Relatives lodged a complaint with HRC Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Thirunamam Manokaran - Sandilippay North Jaffna</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.08.2007</td>
<td>On that day of he went missing. He was waiting in front of EPRLF camp in Jaffna to go to Trincomalee by ship and two Sri Lankan military intelligence unit members in civilian dress abducted him from that place.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nadarasa Jeyarajah - Pesalai Mannar</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted by the Unindentified gunmen. His wife lodges a complaint with HRC.</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>R.Niruban - Thenmaratchi Jaffna</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.08.2007</td>
<td>He is a mason. He was abducted by the paramilitary to build a camp for them in a secret place, his relatives said in the complaint lodged by them.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Karthigesu Priya - Nallur Jaffna</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.08.2007</td>
<td>He went missing. Relatives lodged a complaint with HRC Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Incident Date</td>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>One youth</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.08.2007</td>
<td>He was studying Grade-08 in Urumpirai Hindu Tamil Vidyalayam. He was abducted by Paramilitary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sabastiyan Kristiyan Lenald - Kallaru Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.08.2007</td>
<td>He was missing after he went to fishing in Vadamaratchchi East - Vaththirayan Sea.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Sivanathan Rajahkumar -Kallaru Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.08.2007</td>
<td>He was missing after he went to fishing in Vadamaratchchi East - Vaththirayan Sea.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mylvakanam Kokulavasan - Neervely Kanthasuvamy Kovilady Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.08.2007</td>
<td>He is an electricity board employee. He was enforced disappearance by the paramilitary according to the complaint loaded by his relatives in HRC-Jaffna</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>V.Satheeskumar - Madduvil Jaffna</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.08.2007</td>
<td>He was missing after he went to Jaffna town. His relatives lodge a complaint with HRC Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>K.Piratheepan - Madduvil Jaffna</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.08.2007</td>
<td>He was missing after he went to Jaffna town. His relatives lodge a complaint with HRC Jaffna.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Veerasingham Supassanthiraposs - Trincomalee</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted by the paramilitary who came in a white van in Trincomalee East at 1.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Subramaniyam Suthakaran - Periyaporatheevu Batticaloa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.08.2007</td>
<td>When he was staying his relative's house in Negombo. He was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army and Relatives lodge a complaint with HRC</td>
<td>Negombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Subramaniyam Santhakumar - Periyaporatheevu Batticaloa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.08.2007</td>
<td>When he was staying in his relative's house in Negombo and he was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army and Relatives lodge a complaint with HRC</td>
<td>Negombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Thampirates Jeevakanthan - Meesalai Jaffna</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.08.2007</td>
<td>Gun men entered his house and abducted him with gun point. Relatives lodge a complaint with HRC</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Sayanthan - Karaveddy Thunnelai Jaffna</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.08.2007</td>
<td>He was arrested near the Uduppiddy Pillayar Temple by the Sri Lankan Army. Later he was missing. Relatives lodge a complaint with HRC.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Nirmalan - Karaveddy Thunnelai Jaffna</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.08.2007</td>
<td>He was arrested near the Uduppiddy Pillayar Temple by the Sri Lankan Army. Later he was missing. Relatives lodge a complaint with HRC.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Nantharuban Jeyakkody - Sakkoddai Vadamaratchchi Jaffna</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>26.08.2007</td>
<td>He was missing. Relatives lodge a complaint with HRC.</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>one civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted by the paramilitary who came in a white van in Mannar town at 12.00 p.m.</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>one civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31.08.2007</td>
<td>He was abducted by the paramilitary who came in a white van in Mannar town at 12.00 p.m.</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Human Rights Report for the month of September, 2007

Despite a plethora of condemnation, adverse criticism and serious concern expressed by international human rights bodies against human rights violations in the military occupied Tamil habitats, the report for the month of September 2007 compared to the month before, presents a very grim picture of the various types of violations all of which have a cumulative impact on a people already affected by two decades of civil war.

Presented below in summarized form is a list that contain the numeric relating to killings, abductions, disappearances, unlawful arrests, injured in various ways, aerial bombings and displacements consequent to military operations:

- **Killings** – 64 civilians
- **Killing of clergy/humanitarian worker** – 1 Catholic priest
- **Disappearances** – 36 civilians
- **Unlawful arrests** – 164 civilians
- **Injured** – 74 civilians
- Aerial bombardments on civilian habitats – 4, **one civilian killed**, 20 including children injured, serious damage to civilian property – 10 houses
- Sought refuge with Human Rights Office, Jaffna – 75 civilians
- Displacements in Mannar – 20,882 people (5,561 families) from Mannar are now scattered round under trees in jungle clearances, in available school buildings, common halls, temples, churches and with friends and relatives
- **Atrocities**

**NESoHR wishes to place before the world community this grim picture in the backdrop of a two decade old war**, numerous displacements, loss of livelihood, loss of breadwinners in many families, the serious psychological impact on the student population when civilian habitats including schools are targeted by the air force jets, all of this during a period, the parties to the Cease Fire Agreement (CFA) maintain that the CFA is still operative.

**Freedom of movement is another area that remains to be highlighted.** The A-9 Highway that links the Jaffna peninsula to the rest of the world remains closed for more than a year now. It is pertinent to recall that the opening of this thoroughfare in February 2002 as the first peace dividend borne out of the CFA was hailed as a landmark achievement through the CFA, the peace tool. The CFA provides for unimpeded flow of persons and goods through this thoroughfare to and from the Jaffna peninsula. Closing this gateway in August 2006, the Sri Lankan government is keeping a population of 500,000 people under a 50,000 strong occupying military in virtual imprisonment. Physical access to the outside world apart, the inhabitants are deprived of basic needs resultant to the closure of A-9 Highway. Closure of Uyilankulam passenger check-point for people to and from Mannar in August 2007 during military offensives has placed the people of Manathai West and Madhu Church,
the Holy Shrine for catholic people all over the island in the same plight as that of the people in the Jaffna peninsula.

**Displacement has taken a new dimension now**, in that, the military ventures on offensives to assert supremacy, evacuates the people and then the government shouts hoarsely about the plight of the displaced, soliciting support for resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction. It is a sad irony to see a government forcibly evacuating people by shelling and then advocating humanitarian assistance for their resettlement. This happened in Batticaloa and is being re-enacted in Mannar.

Those displaced in Mannar, most being farmers, left their rice paddy harvests in about 1500 acres during the latest military offensive and are now denied access to their paddy lands. The entire cultivation is now ruined and these peasants are now in penury living in refugee canters depending on meagre rations provided by humanitarian agencies. Education officials in Mannar report that frequent military offensives commencing March 2007, approximately 3,000 students are affected in the ensuing displacements and the worst affected are those due to sit for the public examinations (GCE O/L and GCE A/L). These students are now refugees along with their parents without any means of preparing for their examinations.

**Safety and refuge with the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna:** This has become a daily routine now. A total of 132 civilians have sought safety and refuge with the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna and in some cases in the judiciary direct in their places of abode. These civilians report that they are threatened by military and the Para-militaries that work with it. These cases are usually referred to the District Judge in Jaffna who in turn hand them over to the Police for protection. Thereafter, the Police put them in the prison complex along with common criminals. Recalling the massacre of Tamil detainees in the hands of Sinhala criminals with the connivance of prison authorities in the Sri Lankan Prison at Welikada in 1983 and the so-called Rehabilitation camp at Bindunuwewa in Bandarawela (25 October 2000), NESoHR is concerned about the fate of these civilians who are inside the prisons with common criminals in the context of what happened hitherto.

It is also appropriate to recall that the anniversary of the below listed genocidal mass killings of Tamil civilians during the two decades prior to the CFA falls in September:

1. Point Pedro – Thikkam massacre - 16 sep 1984
2. Nilaveli massacre – Trincomalee - 16 sep 1985
4. Saththurukondan massacre - Batticaloa - 09 sep 1990
5. Natpiddimunai massacre – Batticaloa - 10 sep 1990
7. Maaththalan – Aerial bombing – Mullaitivu - 18 sep 1993
14. Palinagar bombing and shelling - 03 sep 1999
15. Manthuvil – Aerial bombing – Mullaitivu - 15 sep 1999

The cease fire period (CFA) commencing February 2002 has on record a total of 2812 killings and 947 disappearances of Tamil civilians, 2006 and 2007 being the crescendo period.

Reported by NESoHR, Information Collected by SNE
675 of 861.
### Civilians killed, disappeared, arrested, surrendered and injured in Sri Lanka in the month of September

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Massacre</th>
<th>Disappeared</th>
<th>Arrested</th>
<th>Injured</th>
<th>Judicial refuge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other District</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tamil Civilians Killed in Sri Lanka 2002.02.22 - 2007.09.30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Districts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>2812</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported by NESoHR, Information Collected by SNE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Districts</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Districts</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aerial bombings:

- **Aerial bombing on 20th in Kombavil in the Mullaitivu district:**

  On 20 September 2007, Kombavil, a little hamlet in Puthukkudiyiruppu in the Mullaitivu District was subject to aerial bombings around 11.10. In four volleys, 16 bombs were dropped injuring 5 civilians, damaging the Mullaitativu TRO District Head Quarters, totally destroying the dwelling of Ms. Daniel Victoria, a widow. Within a kilo meter radius of the bombed location are the Puthukudiyiruppu Central College, Vernavil Murugananda School, Kaiveli Ganesha School and Puthukudiyiruppu Sri Subramania School. Students (3800) in attendance had to flee for life due to the terrorizing air raid, many falling unconscious.

**Statements of those injured Village and Education officials:**

1. **Nagendran Gowry, Age 27, injured:**
   
   After medial treatment of our 6 months old baby in the Puthukudiyiruppu hospital, my husband was taking me and our child in a bicycle when we heard something like a lightning and all what I know was that I was in the hospital with injuries when I regained consciousness. My husband said that I was injured in an aerial bombing and due to his swift action in running away from the site with our baby both of them escaped injury and death.

2. **K. Tharmarajah, Grama Sevaka (Village Officer):**
   
   Many of the residents of the village of Kombavil are those originally displaced from Jaffna during the military operation in 1995. Some of the families have faced more than a dozen displacements. The CFA period provided a little relief, but since 2006 this village has been subject to frequent air raids panicking the population.

3. **Zonal Director of Education, Mullaitivu:**
   
   “It is high time UNICEF and other organizations engaged in the welfare of children take effective measures to prevent the aerial bombing of civilian targets, for, children being the most vulnerable segment of the society are being subject to this terror that has since of late become a routine. All the humanitarian agencies working in this area are fully aware of the terrorizing tactic of the Sri Lankan Air Force and it is therefore a moral obligation on their part to let the world community know of this cruelty on innocent civilians.

Commencing from the bombing of St. Peters Church in Navaly and Nagarkovil School in Jaffna, Sri Lankan Air Force has been repeatedly bombing civilian targets with impunity. Recent killing of 53 students in Sencholai, Mullaitivu was a genocidal crime against the Tamil people. Consequent to the bombing of many civilian targets in the district of Mullaitivu that has more often included schools, many parents are now unwilling to send their children to schools.

I have handed over a memorandum to UNICEF, ICRC and similar organizations explaining the plights of about 20,000 school going children and sincerely hope that they would take positive steps to ensure that children are provided with a fear-free environment to Concentrate in their studies.”

Reported by NESoHR, Information Collected by SNE

678 of 861.
- **Aerial bombings on 21st and 22nd in Visvamadu in the Kilinochchi district:**

  In two successive bombings in this village, one civilian was killed, eleven injured and four dwellings totally damaged and loss of property and crops to many families.

1. **Statement of Ms. Kannaki daughter of Vyramuttu Tambu, Age 50, who was killed in the bombing:**
   
   On this day we were collecting vegetables from our garden when we heard the terrorizing sound of kfir jets. My brother and myself took shelter into the make-shifts bunker but my sister and father could not run in time and thus got caught. My father died instantly, brother and sister suffered serious injuries and my hearing affected by the loud noise. Our house was totally damaged in the attack and living now in this place has become a nightmare.

2. **Statement of Mr. Ponnudurai Subramaniam, Age 55, injured:**

   We are permanent residents of Sanaguvely, Manipay in Jaffna. We got displaced from our village in 1995 during a major military operation called ‘Riviresa’ and have taken up temporary refuge in several locations before coming to Visvamadu a couple of years back. On this day when we heard the sound of the kfir jets we took shelter in our temporary bunker but immediately on bombing our bunker was completely covered with sand and the neighbours noticed this after a while and helped to extricate us from the bunker and hospitalize us. First we lost all our worldly belongings in our home town in Jaffna and now even the temporary house that sheltered us has been completely destroyed and all family members injured.

**Details of the Killed person’s**

- **Name - Vyramuttu Tambu**
- **Address – No 133, Punnaineravi, Visvamadu, Kilinochchi**
- **Occupation – Agriculture**
- **DOB – 16.01.1921**
- **Sates – Married**
- **Family Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DoB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Vyramuttu Tambu</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>16.01.1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>T.Sinnaththankam</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>T.Sivakami</td>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>16.11.1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>T.Kannaki</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>16.04.1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>T.Muththulingam</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>T.Thivamani</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>21.12.1960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Report II**

**Forced eviction of Tamil civilians in the Mannar district of North Sri Lanka.**

**Introduction**

It is the routine practice of Sri Lankan government to evict Tamil population forcibly from their homes and lands. These forced evictions always involved irreparable demolition of the homes of the affected, loss of properties, income and lives. This practice of eviction of Tamil civilians from their land by the Sri Lankan state is a clear indication of its genocidal practice. It is also a form of punishment by the state on the Tamils for their political convictions.
The main land people of Mannar in the past

1. Since 1983, the people of Mannar had been affected very much by the Sri Lankan state violence. People were forced to flee from their land as refugees to India, Madhu Church and Wanni jungles. People of Mannar are tired of eternal displacements. To understand the systematic pattern of genocide of today’s Sri Lankan State, we point out some past incidents

- In 1983 July, the Mannar town was set ablaze; shops and business institutions were looted and burnt. Mannar became a ghost town. People crossed over to India. In January 1985 a principal, a vice principal, teachers and pupils totalling 18 were killed by the army and air force. Another 34 civilians were shot to death and 40 people were severely injured. Army refused to give permission to bury the dead bodies. A Roman Catholic priest and Methodist pastor boldly did the burial of these dead people. Both were killed by the Sri Lankan army at Thalady camp and then again the people were forcibly evicted.

- In 1986 October 12th in Adampan 20 people were massacred in one day. Again on October 12th Adampan and Ulyankulam towns were set ablaze, by the Sri Lanakan army. Nine civilians were tortured to death, 25 civilians were injured.

- In August 1990 the military operation, towards Manthai and Vankalai, caused a mass exodus from the main land of Mannar.

- During the period between 1995 and 1999, under the slogan “War for Peace” by the Sri Lankan state life was made miserable for the people.

- In the year 2000, people commenced to resettle and gradually resumed to the earlier form of life.

In 2007 March 23rd the Sri Lankan government was again actively involved in forced evictions of Tamil civilians. People started fleeing for reasons of personal safety and security. Again in August 29th of 2007, people were forced to evict due to heavy shelling and aerial bombardments from the following places. Adampan, Andankulam, Karunkandal, Kathankulam, Palaikuly, Ithikandal, Parappukadanthan, Sornapuri, Vannankulam, Vaddakandal, Adkadiveli, Kuruvil, Kannaddy, Neduvarampu, Pandivirichchan

Statistics of the displaced population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of DS / AGA Division</th>
<th>Within the District</th>
<th>Other District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanattan</td>
<td>1180</td>
<td>4145</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musali</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhu</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>1129</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantai West</td>
<td>3596</td>
<td>14158</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5266</td>
<td>19990</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government Agent, Mannar District

Paddy crop that was ready for harvest in more than 1500 acres could not be harvested.

The government of Sri Lanka claims this forced evictions to be inevitable and that it is consistent within the international legal norms against terrorism.

The Sri Lankan state is still continuing to practice its policy of vindictive harassment, penalisation and persecution by creating forced evictions. It increases the vulnerability of Tamil women and children and
creates a high risk of impoverishment like, landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, morbidity, and social disarticulation among the Tamil population in Mannar district.

**Here speak some civilians**

**Suthager, Assistant Government Agent (AGA), Manthai west**
From August 29th of 2007, due to heavy shelling, people from Manthai west have been displaced. The closure of Uylankulam checkpoint had worsened the situation. We were unable to get relief and other essential items from the supply sources.

**Rev.Fr. S.Sathiyanaraj, Parish Priest, Vidataltivu**
More than 260 families have come as refugees. The continuing shelling on the civilian habitats has worsened this situation. People found no safety in the bunkers so they vacated their villages. While fleeing, one person died due to shelling. The hospitals, which have less facility, are unable to treat the injured and other patients. International community should act without further delay to protect these innocent civilians.

**Mrs.K.Sebastian, Director of Education, Madhu**
In March 2007 students from 9 schools were already displaced due to shelling. Now in August 2007 students from 15 more schools have been displaced. For them classes are bring conducted under trees and in very primitive conditions. We face a huge problem as to how to reactivate the educational activities. This is the third term. All the final exams especially GCE O/L have to be conducted. All together 3000 students are affected. Due to the closure of Uylankulam checkpoint 50 teachers and 26 administrative staff are unable to report for duty as they are stuck in army-controlled areas.

On 27.02.2007 one education administrative officer and a principal were killed by a claymore attack. Now all are afraid to travel to schools in the remote areas.

**Mr.K.Nagalingam, Grama Sevaka, Mulankavil**
Between the 1st & the 7th of September 2007, 628 members of 172 families, who were displaced, have moved into my area. Due to heavy rains the people suffer a lot. We are doing our best to give maximum health care and take preventative measures.

**Dr.L.Vettinathan, Doctor in Charge Vidataltivu**
Due to heavy shelling the hospital in Adampan was closed. There is only one doctor working. We have limited facilities and will be able to attend to only minor injuries. Other patients have to be transferred to Kilinochchi.

**Details of the killed person’s**

- Name - Nesarasa Seever Jude Delistees Yoganathan
- Address – Palapperumal Kaddu, Kuruvelan, Mannar
- Occupation – Labour
- DOB – 27.04.1973
- Sates – Married
- Family Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>DoB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Nesarasa Seever Jude Delistees Yoganathan</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>27.04.1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>J.Kamalaswari</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>House wife</td>
<td>17.07.1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>J.Rakuwaran</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>07.06.2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account from his wife**
My husband died in shelling. I had to take his body to Vellankulam which in more than 30 miles from my village. I have virtually become an orphan with my one-year-old child as I have nobody to console me. Even my parents, brothers and sisters are not with me. My husband had no parents. I don’t know how I’m going to bring up my child.

Reported by NESoHR, Information Collected by SNE
681 of 861.
Details of the Killed Tamil civilians - September 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Selvakumar - Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Selvarasa Ragusan - Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Maniam Jeyaraj – Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Jeyaraj Oscar – Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Krishnapalan – Vavuniya</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Pulenthiran - Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Selvakumar Princy - Mannar</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>She was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jesuthasan Elizebeth – Mannar</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>She was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A woman – Mannar</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>She was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mrs.Johns – Mannar</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>She was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Puvi Suvetha – Mannar</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>She was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nagamuththu Saroja – Mannar</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavaththurai Road in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>An unidentified person – Mannar</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>This person was killed while the Sri Lankan Army men were shooting after the claymore attack carried out by the Deep Penetrating Unit of the Sri Lankan Army at Silavathurai Mullikulam Road in Mannar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A young man – Sandilipai</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot dead near a Sri Lankan Police Station in Sandilipai area in Jaffian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Subramaniyam Ariyarajah – Ariyalai Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He had disappeared in Ariyalai area in Jaffna. Later his corpse was recovered with stab wounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Yohan – Parappankandal Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was killed due to the irrational shelling by the Sri Lankan Army at Manthai West Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Two young men</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>These two Tamil young men were shot dead by the Special Task Force of the Sri Lankan Army in Thevipuram Morakottanchchenai area in Batticaloa about 10.25 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Three persons – Two from Manikka farm and one from Neriyakulam</td>
<td>04.09.2007</td>
<td>Vavniya</td>
<td>All the three Tamils were killed by Sinhalese thugs at Chettikulam Vavuniya.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Rasenthiram Sathees - Nanthavil Amman Kovil Street Kokuvil East Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>06.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was killed by the para Military group who came in the motor bike, infront of the comminucation in Kokuvil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rajalingam Subajini – Navanthurai Jaffna</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>06.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>She was shot dead by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence Force while she was riding a bicycle at Navaladi Lane, Thirunvelvely at 9.25 a.m. It is worthy of notice that Sri Lankan soldiers standing at Thirunvelveli junction during the shooting incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>T. Vikkinaraja</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>06.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot dead by the Para Military Force riding motor cycles opposite the Telephone booth near the Medical Faculty of the Jaffna University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sivanayakam Satheeskumar - Manatsenai</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>06.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>when he was travelling in the motor bike in Manalchana, shot dead by unknown gun man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Chellaiah Jeyabalasingam – Kaithadi North Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Being the owner of a tea boutique in an area of Army tight security, he was in his tea boutique when he was shot dead about 5.45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Vinayagamoorthi Inpanathan – Vadamaradchi Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was killed when the Sri Lankan Navy attacked the fishermen while they were fishing in Vadamaradchi East sea. The other fishermen jumped into the sea and swam to the sea shore leaving their boats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Rasaiah Yoha (Mohan) – Eluththur Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was killed during a shooting incident at Mannar Eluththur at 7.00 p.m. He was the father of a child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Krishnapillai Velupillai – Vantharumoolai Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was killed when a tractor was blown up with a pressure mine at Vantharumoolai Batticaloa at 10.05 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kathirkaman Thavarasa – Vantharumoolai Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was killed when a tractor was blown up with a pressure mine at Vantharumoolai Batticaloa at 10.05 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was killed when a tractor was blown up with a pressure mine at Vantharumoolai Batticaloa at 10.05 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Muhamad Riyas - Eravur Batticalao</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticalao</td>
<td>He was injured by the Karuna para Military group gun shot in Earavur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>A youth - Vavuniya</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.09.2007</td>
<td>Vavniya</td>
<td>His dead body found with gun shot by the police in Chadikulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Subas Hari Daniel Fernando - 8th Ward Pesalai Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was a fisherman at Manner, Pasallai, was shot dead by unknown gun man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Sinnaiah Subramaniam – Musali Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>The couples displaced from Mannar Musali area during Army operation were reported dead due to Army attack Mannar Diocese Bishop’s Office reports that their corpses are seen at a distance of 03 Kilo meters from Silavathurai in the jungle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Subramaniam Rangamma – Musali Mannar</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>The couples displaced from Mannar Musali area during Army operation were reported dead due to Army attack Mannar Diocese Bishop’s Office reports that their corpses are seen at a distance of 03 Kilo meters from Silavathurai in the jungle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Sownthararaj An Sathithyakanthan - Puloly East Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Two bodies belonging to individuals from Trincomalee and living in Puloly were found near the Veeramakali Amman Temple in Vadamaradchchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Amaralingam Ahilanathan - Amparai Malvaththai Thanganathapuram</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.09.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>A person arrested on 11.09.2007 at Thanganathapuram was delivered dead on 14.09.2007 at the Akkaraipattu hospital and it was said that there was a skirmish on the way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>An Old man</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.09.2007</td>
<td>Vavniya</td>
<td>He was shot dead and body is in the hospital for identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Anulanantham Thayanantha - Thamspasiddy Point Pedro</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Student of Tuition center was killed by the unknown gun man in his house in Thamspasiddy Point Pedro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Kathiravetpillai - Pankulam Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>A familial man was shot and killed at Pankulam in Trincomalee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Suntharam - Pankulam Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>A familial man was shot and killed at Pankulam in Trincomalee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Varnakulasingam Ilayaraaja - Batticaloa Valaiichenai Vinayagapuram</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>A father of two children from Vinayagapuramin Valaiichenai while watching a film was taken out of the theatre by unidentified persons for investigation and shot and killed at Vinayagapuram junction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Muththukumar Paransothy - Moother Palaththadichchenai Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>Muthur Kattaiparichchan &amp; Periyaveli Grama Sevaka cum poet was shot and killed at his residence at Palaththadhichchenai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Private bus driver - Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>One bus driver succumbed to a Claymore attack at Sambaltivu in Trincomalee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>01 Civilian</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>One person was shot and killed between KKS road and Muneeswara road by paramilitary elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Selvakumar Rajkumar - 16th Colony Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was shot dead by unknown gun man. While returning home after playing with the friend’s Vellavalli. He is from 16 Colonai, Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Vairamuthu Thampu - Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>He was killed when civilian targets were bombed in Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Kulenthiramanohan Suthakar - Point Pedro Iyanar Veethy Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Hotel owner was killed by the SL army in his hotel in Jaffna sivankovil road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Palasupramaniyam Ladsumanaiyar - Jaffna Point Pedro Thumpalai Ladsumanan Thoddam</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>One person living at Thumpalai Letchumanan Farm in Pt.Pedro was shot and killed ay his residence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Neethirasa Umakanthan - Kumpuruppiddy Tamil Village</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>At 5.30 a.m. a person from Kurumbupiddy, Trincomalee was shot and killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Kanthaiya Kirupaipara - Near the Akkaraipattu Maha vidyalayam Akkaraipattu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.09.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>One from Akkaraipattu, Amparai was shot and killed near the Akkaraipattu M.V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Srikanthan Nishanthan - Vaddukkoddai North Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A technical officer from Vaddukkodai attached to the NorthEast World Bank Housing Project got killed when the army opened fire to retaliate a claymore attack on them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name and Address</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Paransothy Sarathampal - Vaddukcodei Jaffna</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A Music teacher from Sittankerni and attached to the Chankanai saipaparakasa Vidiyala Project got killed when the army opened fire to retaliate a claymore attack on them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>S.Nadarasa - Kondavil Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>At Kondavil in Jaffna a man was shot and killed by unidentified persons in the presence of his family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Ref. Father N.Packiya Ranjith Adikalar - Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>The coordinator of the International Catholic Organisation Rev.Fr.Nicholas Packiyarajah was killed in a claymore attack by the deep penetrating unit at Vellankulam in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Popalasingam Sabaskaran - Velanai Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A person from Thumalaai, Pt.Pedro while on his way to the shop at 8.00 a.m. was abducted by unknown individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Selvarasa Ahilan - Meesalai Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Retail shop owner was killed by the unknown gun man in Chavachcharai at 9 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Sellaiya Ashokan - Sunnakam Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A vegetable merchant got killed when the army opened fire to retaliate a claymore attack on them at Chunnakam in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Nagamuthu Rasaiah - Mayiliddy Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A fish monger got killed when the army opened fire to retaliate a claymore attack on them at Chunnakam in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Seeniyar Kanesaras - Kokuvil Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A Timekeeper of a private transport service got killed when the army opened fire to retaliate a claymore attack on them at Chunnakam in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Visaladsi - Sunnakam Jaffna</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>One person was killed when the army opened fire to retaliate a claymore attack on them at Chunnakam in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Kumarakulasingam Sivapikkiyam - Anpuveliparam Trincomalee</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>When abductors tried to take away a 16 year old boy at 11.15 p.m. the father toiled with them. When they opened fire the mother was killed and the father and the boy were injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>An unidentified person</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>His dead body found with gun shot in Vavunathivu forest site of Batticalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Palasupramaniyam Sanatharan - Inuvil West Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A person abducted on 27.09.2007 in a white van was shot dead and his body was thrown near the bus station in Inuvil on the Maruthanamada – Urumpirai road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>An unidentified Person - Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Another person abducted in a white van was shot dead and his body was found on the Chunnakam Mahiyapipidi road.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported by NESoHR, Information Collected by SNE

685 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Two Civilians – Mandaithivu Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Relatives reported at the Jaffna Human Rights Commission that both of them disappeared while they were returning from Jaffna through Pannai Bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Sinnathambi Siritharan – Kodikamam Kachchhai Street Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Being a private bus driver, he went to Kodikamam bus station. He was reported at Jaffna Human Rights Commission that he never returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Vijayarasa Segar - Trinco East harbour area</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>05.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>It has been reported in 25.09.2007 in HRC that he has been living in harbour area of Trinco, has been disappeared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Supamalai Peiris Jeyarajan – Uppuveli Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>05.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>A complaint was lodged at Uppuveli Police Station that he had been abducted by unknown armed men at Kanniya Puliyaad Trincomalee about 7.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Singarasa Vanithan</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>05.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>when he was in the house, He was abducted by para military at Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>S. Nishanthan - Colombo Mattakuli Kathiravaththi</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.09.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>His wife reported in the colombo people monitoring committee that he was disappeared when he was going to musilum street from maddakuli in colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>21 Civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Jaffna HRC reports said that 21 have been disappeared within 11 days in Jaffna District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kanthasamy Kamalathasan - Velanai East Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.09.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>when he and his mother had been going to Colombo by bus, he was abducted by white van group in Ragama bus stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tharmarasa Kowrirasan - Alankerny Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>The wife of the President of the Trincomalee Aalankerni Pillaiyar Temple has lodged a complaint at the Kinniya police station stating that her husband was abducted by unidentified persons who came in a mini-van and a motor cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nagalingam Perinpanathan - Jaffna Chavakachcheri Ketpely</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>An owner of a grocery store in Chavakachcheri was abducted by unknown individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>01 Person - Sunnakam Station Veethy</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It has been reported to the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna that a person from Station Road, Chunnakam, Jaffna has gone missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Krishnamoorthy Kesavan - Sunnakam Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It has been reported to the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna that a person from Chunnakam, Jaffna has gone missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ponnuthurai Ranjan - Thirunelvely Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Unidentified persons abducted a man from Thirunelveli, Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ananthatram Kajan - Sunnakam Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A student from the Technical College was abducted at 9.00 p.m. from his house by unknown persons. It is to be noted that there is a camp of the paramilitary group EPDP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rasathurai Pirapakar - Alaveddy Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>At Alaveddy a youth was abducted by armed personnel who broke into the house. When the parents tried to save their son they were severely attacked and are admitted in the hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pathmanathan Pathmayogan - Kaladdy Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It has been reported to the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna that a labourer from Kaladdi has gone missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nagarasa Tharmarasa - Vadamaratchi Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It has been reported to the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna that a driver from Vadamaradchichi, Jaffna has gone missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kanthasamy Sasickumar - Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>A person who was a refugee at the Kiliveddi, Trincomalee Welfare Centre was reported missing when he went to dehiwatte.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Arrested Tamil civilians - September 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>13 Tamils – Gampaha</td>
<td></td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Hampaka</td>
<td>They were arrested during the search operation carried out in the Police division under Gampaha Senior Superintendent of Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>04 Tamils</td>
<td></td>
<td>02.09.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>They were arrested by the Sri Lankan Criminal investigation Unit in Mallikawatte area in Colombo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Kanthaiya Arulanantham - Kannankuda Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was arrested by the Sri Lankan Special Task Force at Kannankuda Batticaloa at 4.30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Three persons – Two from Jaffna and one from Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.09.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Under the search operation conducted in the High Security Zone (HSZ) of Kolonnawa in Colombo 46 persons were arrested. Out of these one from Batticaloa and two from Jaffna has been detained for further investigations and the rest were released.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>07 Tamil youths</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>During a round up and search operation by the Earavuar police 07 persons were arrested and detained at the police station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>46 Civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.09.2007</td>
<td>Hampaka</td>
<td>Sri Lankan police has informed that a total of 46 people - 17 in Dehiwala and 39 in Gampaha – were arrested during a round up and search operation conducted from midnight to dawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>K.Pirakas - Uduvil Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>One person was arrested by the army at their check point at Thavadi in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>M.Inparaja - Uduvil Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>One person was arrested by the army at their check point at Thavadi in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>10 Civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Kathirkamam</td>
<td>These people were arrested under a search operation conducted by the army in the Kataragama area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>17 Persons From North</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.09.2007</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>People from the North were arrested by the police under a roundup and search operation conducted in Puttalam from 3.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>75 People</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.09.2007</td>
<td>Hampaha</td>
<td>These people were arrested under a search operation conducted by the police in colombo patta and Kambaka area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details of the Injured Tamil civilians - September 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>An old man</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was about to go to the Aanyaneyar Temple at Maruthanarmadam Jaffna when the soldiers assaulted him and after he had fallen trampled him underfoot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Sivanathan Jeyaseelan - Kannankuda Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was shot and wounded by gunmen from Karuna group when they tried to abduct a farmer from his house at Kannankuda area in Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Jeyaseelan Visu - Kannankuda Batticaloa</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>01.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was shot and wounded by gunmen from Karuna group when they tried to abduct a farmer from his house at Kannankuda area in Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Sellathurai Yohanathan – Kuruvi Vaddakandal</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was severely injured due to the irrational shelling by the Sri Lankan Army at Manthai West Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Nallathambi Sivanathan – Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.09.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was shot and severely wounded by the Sri Lankan Intelligence Force at Kokkatticholai Batticaloa. He is being treated at Batticaloa Teaching Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Nakasothinathan – Vathiri Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>08.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was wounded when the Sri Lankan Intelligence forces and the Para Military Forces attacked the inhabitants of the five houses they were robbing with swords and knives at Vathiri Vadamarachi about 8.45 p.m. He was later admitted at Manthikai Hospital to be treated for sword and knife wounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Ravichandran – Vathiri Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>08.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was wounded when the Sri Lankan Intelligence forces and the Para Military Forces attacked the inhabitants of the five houses they were robbing with swords and knives at Vathiri Vadamarachi about 8.45 p.m. He was later admitted at Manthikai Hospital to be treated for sword and knife wounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Rajaratnam Seran - Nelliyady Karaveddy</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>During a revenge action taken by the army due to their camp at Vathuri being subjected to a hand bomb thrown by unidentified persons two motor cyclists were seriously injured and admitted at the Manthikai hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Kaththar Thuraisingam - 7th word Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Indiscriminatory bombings over Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu on civilian targets and on the Mullaitivu branch office of the TRO injured the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Veerakaththy Krishnan - Thineshnagar Kaively Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Indiscriminatory bombings over Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu on civilian targets and on the Mullaitivu branch office of the TRO injured the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sivarasa Rasalingam - 10th word Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Indiscriminatory bombings over Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu on civilian targets and on the Mullaitivu branch office of the TRO injured the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nagenthiran Kowri - Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Indiscriminatory bombings over Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu on civilian targets and on the Mullaitivu branch office of the TRO injured the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Daniyal Victoriya - Puthukkudiyiruppu</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Indiscriminatory bombings over Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaitivu on civilian targets and on the Mullaitivu branch office of the TRO injured the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Two Persons - Trincomalee</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>They was injured in claymore attack at sampal thivu in Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>P.Kavipriyan - Visuvamadu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed at 12.15 p.m. at Visuvamadu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nagappan - Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed at 12.15 p.m. at Visuvamadu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A.Maheswaran - Kannaddy Adampan Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>Father of the two children was seriously injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>T.Muththulingam - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed in Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>M.Sakthivel - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed in Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>T.Nadarasa - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>An employee of the Palmehra Coconut Development Society was injured when the Kfir planes bombed Visuvamadu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>P.Supramaniyam - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed in Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Supramaniyam Luxshan - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed in Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>S.Vannimannar - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>A 6 month old child was injured when the Kfir planes bombed Visuvamadu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>N.Vairavanathan - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>The people were injured when the Kfir planes bombed Visuvamadu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Thurairatnam - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>The people were injured when the Kfir planes bombed Visuvamadu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>V.Navaneethan - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed in Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>T.Theivamani - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed in Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Supramaniyam Puspamalar - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed in Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Supramaniyam Tharsika - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed in Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Thurairatnam Kannaki - Punnaineeravi Visuvamadu Mullaitivu</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured when civilian targets were bombed in Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Two Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>These people were seriously injured when artillery shells exploded in the Pallamadu area in Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Yugin Dominic - Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.09.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>An assistant to a catholic priest was seriously injured when got caught to a claymore attack by the deep penetratin unit of the army. He was first admitted at the Mallavi hospital and later transferred to the Kilinochchci hospital and admitted in the intensive care unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>30 Civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>These people were injured and admitted to the hospital when the army opened fire to retaliate a claymore attack on them at Chunnakam in Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Sanmugam Kumarakulasingam - Anpuvelipuram Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>When abductors tried to take away a 16 year old boy at 11.15 p.m. the father toiled with them. When they opened fire the mother was killed and the father and the boy were injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Kumarakulasingam Ilanko - Anpuvelipuram Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.09.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>When abductors tried to take away a 16 year old boy at 11.15 p.m. the father toiled with them. When they opened fire the mother was killed and the father and the boy were injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>A youth - Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>One person was seriously injured claymore attack near Inuvil Sivan Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>04 People - Udaiyakaddu Mullaitivu</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.09.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>During the bomb attack conducted by the Kfir planes from 7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. at Udaiyarkattu, Mullaitivy these people were slightly injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Rasathurai - Alaveddy Jaffna</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.09.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>At Alaveddi a youth was abducted by armed personnel who broke into the house. When the parents tried to save their son they were severely attacked and are admitted in the hospital.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Atrocities against the Tamils

01.09.2007: Mannar – Arippu – Displacement
Six thousand people were displaced due to the Army operation in Mannar.

01.09.2007: Jaffna – Nainativu – Search Operation
The whole of Nainativu Jaffna was surrounded by the Sri Lankan Navy and a large scale search operation was carried out.

01.09.2007: Jaffna – Aanjaneyar Temple – Assult
An old man about to enter Aanjaneyar temple was assaulted and trampled under foot by the Sri Lankan Army in the presence of hundreds of people.

01.09.2007: Mannar – Manthai West – Harm caused
Due to the incessant shelling by the Sri Lankan Army targeting Mannar Manthai West inhabited areas about 1200 acres of paddy could not be harvested. Cattle were killed in great numbers.

02.09.2007: Mullaitivu – Manalaru – Shelling
People, young and old, live in constant fear as the Sri Lankan Army stationed in Manalaru region continue shelling at random close to the inhabited areas causing serious damage to habitation and vegetation.

02.09.2007: Adampan – Mannar – Shelling
Adampan Government Hospital was severely damaged due to the shelling of the Sri Lankan Armed Forces targeting Adampan Mannar.

03.09.2007: Jaffna – Human Rights Commission – Asylum
Parents and their 03 children living at Manthuvil Thenmaradsi sought asylum at the Jaffna Human Rights Commission fearing threats by Sri Lankan Army and the Paramilitary group.

04.09.2007: Jaffna – Human Rights Commission – Asylum
14 persons in fear of their lives have sought asylum with the Jaffna Human Rights Commission.

04.09.2007: Silavaththurai – Mannar – No information
Sources from Mannar District Secretariat reports that they could not have any information in regard to more than 200 families of the fishing folk who had been displaced from Mullikulam village in the after math of the Army Operation at Silavaththurai Mannar.

05.09.2007: Jaffna – Suttipuram – Confiscation
Sri Lankan soldiers have confiscated the National Identity Cards of 06 young men during the cordon and search operation in Suttipuram Varani area in Thenmaradchi Jaffna from 5.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

05.09.2007: Mannar – Mullikulam – Despair
The people of Mullikulam Mannar live in despair as they do not have any means of transport on land, food for themselves and powdered milk for their infants.

05.09.2007: Mannar - Manthai West – Displacement
People are being displaced from their own residential areas at Manthai West Mannar.

05.09.2007: Jaffna – Human Rights Commission – Information
60 Persons have sought asylum at the Jaffna Human Rights Commission during the last two months.

05.09.2007: Jaffna – Human Rights Commission – Asylum
Four young men in fear of their lives have sought asylum with the Jaffna Human Rights Commission. They are, Kanesamoorthy Thavaruban aged 27 from Kachchai Kodikamam, Suntharam Jeyasuthan aged 21 from Manthuvil Kodikamam, Thirugnanasampanthar Thanushan aged 21 from Allarai Meesalai and Visvalingam Rajeswaran aged 21 from Thavalai Peithalai Kodikamam.

05.09.2007: Vattapalai – Mullaitivu – Air raid
Mic 27 bombers of the Sri Lankan Air Force launched a bombing raid close to Vattapalai Mullaitivu inhabited areas around 7.30 a.m.
05.09.2007: Jaffna – Vadamaradchi – Fishing banned
Sri Lankan Army has imposed a ban on fishing from Thondamanaru Vadamaradchi to Munai sea region.

06.09.2007: Mullaitivi – Silavathurai – Shelling form Navy Dora boats
Great numbers of yielding trees have been destroyed due to the shelling from the Sri Lankan Navy Dora boats in Silavathurai sea region targeting Silavathurai village in Mullaitivu.

09.09.2007: Jaffna – Nelliyadi – Cordon and Search Operation
The whole of Jaffna Nelliyadi area was surrounded by the Sri Lankan Army when the cordon and search operation was conducted.

10.09.2007: Jaffna – Seeking asylum at the Human Rights Commission
Seven civilians sought asylum with the Jaffna Human Rights Commission due to Army threats. They were Sinnathambi Ahilan aged 27 from Kaithadi North, Vasanthakumar Srikanthan aged 23 from Paththaimeni Achchuveli, Thurairasa Nisanthkumar aged 20 from Manthuvil East Kodikamam, Kanikaithasan aged 25 from David street Kurunagar, Thilirampalam Sasikumar aged 27 from Urumpirai North, Vinasithamby Thivakaran aged 34 from Meesalai North Kodikamam and Thavarasa Parthipan from Kodikamam.

11.09.2007: Eastern Province – Settlements
Settlements have been created in great numbers for Sinhalese near the Tamil-Muslim habitations by Jathika Hela Urumaya Parliamentarians led by Minister Champika Ranawaka. Tight security has been provided for the Sinhalese settlers.

12.09.2007: Jaffna Peninsula – Information
There were 21 persons missing in the peninsula. 17 persons who were in fear of their lives sought asylum with the Jaffna Human Rights Commission during the past 11 days of this month.

13.09.2007: Puthukudiyiruppu - Mullaitivu – Air raid
Kfir bombers of the Sri Lankan Air Force launched a heavy bombing raid on inhabited areas at Puthukudiyiruppu. Shrapnel Scattered in Puthukudiyiruppu Venavil Government School Premises. Students were able to save themselves by getting into the trenches, although a few students fainted through fear. 02 Kfir bombers that entered the air space bombarded Venavil inhabited areas 04 times causing much damage to houses.

15.09.2007: Jaffna - Neerveli - Search Operation
Sri Lankan Army carried out search operations in Jaffna Neerveli area and confiscated National Identity Cards of 10 youths.

17.09.2007: Mannar - Uyilankulam - Intense Sorrow
Mannar Uyilankulam Road had been closed to traffic and government officers were instructed to use Omanthai Road, making them travel 250 kilometres instead of 15 Kilometres, to reach this officers. The officers concerned express their grievance station that it is violation of fundamental human rights without adequate transport facilities and security.

18.09.2007: Colombo - Parliament – Information
The leader of Tamil National Alliance Mr.R.Sampanthan has given the information after submitting the names of 300 Tamil civilians killed during the invasive Army offensive in the Eastern Province.

18.09.2007: Jaffna - Peninsula – Harassment
Search operations by the Sri Lankan Army have increased recently. Vehicles travelling along the main roads and people going into the high security zones in Jaffna peninsula are searched. In addition to such harassment soldiers carry out search operations in houses near Vadamaratchi, Thunnalai, Alvai Northy Muththumari Amman Temple at night.

18.09.2007: Jaffna - Human Rights Commission – Asylum
Three young men threatened by the Sri Lankan Army and the Para Military Forces and in fear of there lives, one aged 26 from Kamparmalai Uduppiddy and to others aged 18 and 24 from Mirusuvil North Mirusuvil have sought asylum at the Jaffna Human Rights Commission.

18.09.2007: Jaffna Peninsula - Demand for money
There have been incident of threats over the telephone demanding money at night in Jaffna Peninsula. Traders have been warned that they would meet the conquences unless they keep a substantials amout of money at the ready.
Sinnappu Mithirian age 34 from Thavalai Iyattalai Varani and Rasaiya Selvarasa aged 36 from Alvai West sought at the Jaffna Human Rights Commission as they were threatened by the Sri Lankan Army and the Paramilitary Groups.

19.09.2007: Batticaloa - Vavunatheevu – Invasion
During the Army invasion carried out in Batticaloa people were displaced and the cattle were isolated. Steps have been taken to take 20 thousands of such cattle to Pulanaruwa. As a result, milk productions in Batticaloa has greatly decreased. Tamil National Alliance Paraliamentarian stated that there are 300 acres of grazing lands in Batticaloa and 200 acres of the lands have been encroached by the Army in order to set up an Army camp for training the Army.

19.09.2007: Jaffna - Islands – Complain
Three fishermen from Jaffna Pungudutheevu have made a complaint at their fishermen's union that the Sri Lankan Navy has stolen their fishing nets which cost 35000 each and that they are unable to go fishing because of such activities by the Sri Lankan Navy.

19.09.2007: Jaffna - Vadamaruchi - Army threat
Sri Lankan Soldiers who went in an Army truck to the house of Aiyampillai living near Valvetti Paththini Amman Temple in Vadamaradchi Jaffna, threatened the women in the house, in the apparence of men. As a result the women concerned fear to living the same house in future.

20.09.2007: Jaffna University – Threat
Hand outs had been sent to Deans of Various Faculties in the University of Jaffna mentioning the names of 13 University students accusing them of having contact with the LTTE and threatening them with fear of death. They have been warned that girls who have contact with the LTTE will meet the same consequences as a Kirushanthy and Rajani. These hand outs were published in the name of "Tamil Alliance for the Protection of the Country".

20.09.2007: Jaffna - Human Rights Commission – Asylum
06 civilians from Pungudutheevu, Thenmaratchi, Meesalai, Thavasikulam and Varani have sought asylum at Jaffna Human Rights Commission fearing death in the hands of the Sri Lankan soldiers and the Paramilitary men.

20 Sep 2007: Jaffna University – threats to students through malicious leaflets
Thirteen undergraduates received life threat through a malicious leaflet saying that they are reported to be having links with LTTE and those that were females were specifically warned that they would eventually end up like Krishanthy and Rajani (These two girls were brutally raped and killed by the Sri Lankan military men during 1996 after over-running Jaffna in the major military offensive ‘Riviresa’)

21 Sep 2007: Surrender to Human Rights Commission
Through fear and threat from the Sri Lankan military and the para -militaries working with them two civilians, a 33 year old family man from Meesalai and a 25 year old youth from Kokkuvil surrendered to the Human Rights Commission office in Jaffna.

24 Sep 2007: Military shelling in Manthai West, Mannar
Sri Lankan Military carried out a barrage of shelling from Thallady military complex, terrorizing the peasants in Manthai West.

25 Sep 2007: Seek refuge to Human Rights Commission
Through fear and threat from the Sri Lankan military and the para -militaries working with them three civilians, a man from Thenmarachchi and a man from Kaithady east and another a man from colombothurai surrendered to the Human Rights Commission office in Jaffna.

27 Sep 2007: Destruction of civilian dwellings – Eachchilampattai, Trincomalee
After occupying this village through a military offensive, SL military personnel bull-dozed 30 civilian dwellings for expansion of their camp.

28 Sep 2007: Seek refuge to HRC
Through fear and threat from the Sri Lankan military and the para -militaries working with them three civilians from thenmarachchi, surrendered to the Human Rights Commission office in Jaffna.

28 Sep 2007: Collection of family data of civilians in Jaffna to be used for ransom

Reported by NESoHR, Information Collected by SNE
692 of 861.
Human Rights Report for the month of October 2007

The month of October 2007 is significant in Human Rights circles on account of the visit of UN’s High Commissioner for Human Rights to Sri Lanka. Expectations were obviously very high in the context of serious violations of human rights that keeps on increasing unabatedly. People of Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar and the Wanni had hopes of meeting with the High Commissioner but were disappointed. NESoHR felt it the same way. It is very unfortunate that the HC for Human Rights could not prevail on the government agencies that were responsible for the itinerary in the context of the importance of the locations omitted. These are places where civilians suffered and continue to suffer the most due to multifarious types of human right violations.

Since the official report has not yet been released, one has to go by the Colombo datelined press release of the High Commissioner prior to departure from Colombo. The Tamil perspective of the press release is dealt with elsewhere in this report, in that inadequacies and uncovered areas are highlighted with the hope that they will find their right place in a future report proper.

Presented below in summarized form is a list that contain the numeric relating to killings, abductions, disappearances, unlawful arrests, injured in various ways, aerial bombings and displacements consequent to military operations:

- **Killings** – 50 civilians
- **Disappearances** – 56 civilians
- **Unlawful arrests** – 145 civilians
- **Injured** – 26 civilians
- **Atrocities**
- Periyamadu Massacre -25.10.2007
- Fleeing Refugees Killed-18.10.2007
- Kfir aerial attack-
- Sought refuge ,HR Office, Jaffna – 46 civilians
- Collective psychiatric counseling for the people in the Jaffna peninsula?

The cease fire period (CFA) commencing February 2002 has on record a total of 2861 killings and 1003 disappearances of Tamil civilians, 2006 and 2007 being the crescendo period.

A serious violation that is continuing for over 14 months is the closure of A-9 highway. This has to be addressed without any further delay. Also of importance is the military build up in the Jaffna peninsula that is threatening civilian life. Omnipresence of an occupying military is a virtual threat to normal civilian life. Indiscriminate aerial bombing that result in innocent civilians getting killed and injured is a matter that requires immediate attention.

NESoHR wishes to lodge its strong condemnation and abhorrence to the inhuman manner in which the dead bodies of LTTE members killed in Anuradhapura on 23rd of October 2007 were handled. The dead bodies have been exhibited naked during transport and buried by SL military authorities without a judicial order from the Judge who presided over the autopsy inquiry.
Whatever the reason adduced, NESoHR opines that this evil act is against accepted norms of treating human last remains. As long as the ICRC channel is always available for transfer of the dead, the military cannot arbitrarily decide to either exhibit the dead bodies in parade or bury without a judicial order. In fact the practice of exchanging dead bodies between the government and the LTTE through ICRC has been in place from the time the civil conflict started and no instance is special to be exceptional.

**Photos of the dead bodies of LTTE members killed in Anuradhapura**

**The Tamil perspective on the UN Human Rights High Commissioner’s press release in Colombo:**

- Forced eviction – This phenomenon commenced as far back as 1958 when the Tamil people domiciled in the south for employment were forcibly evicted and sent to North and East by ships arranged by the government. In fact, the emergency measures referred to in your report as the cause for ‘weakness of the rule of law and prevalence of impunity’ were first promulgated in this island in 1958. There wasn’t an insurgency then. The Tamil people were the only victims of this communal holocaust. No single Tamil raised a finger against those who punished them collectively for no offence committed but just for the sin of being Tamil. This was almost 50 years ago. The pattern is amply illustrated in the book “Emergency 58” – The Ceylon Race Riots, by the eminent journalist Tarzie Vittachchi. His concluding line in this publication is thought provoking: “Have we come to the parting of ways?” Vittachchi quotes this line in his ‘preface’ and adds “many say yes, but some who are still hopeful say that we have learnt sufficiently well from the bloodbath and will live in amity henceforth”. This was in 1958. Whether the bitter lessons were actually learnt or not can be decided in the context of successive genocidal pogroms against the Tamil people. The then Ceylon and now Sri Lanka has since 1958 been virtually under Emergency rule for some reason or other. Victims however are the Tamil people at all instances.

This pattern of forced eviction took different forms during different periods- 1960/61, 1966, 1977 and 1983. In 1996 people of the Jaffna peninsula were forcibly evicted by shelling from the heavily militarized high security zone of Palali. This is what happened in Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar and elsewhere. The cause for which people are evicted is never made known to them. As to when they would be allowed to go back to their homes is also not made known.


1. Right to adequate housing
2. Right to freedom of movement and to choose one’s residence
3. Right to life
4. Right to security of a person
5. Right to freedom of expression
6. Right to join organization of one’s choice
7. Right to information
8. Right to popular participation
9. Right to education of children
10. Right to work
11. Right to health
12. Right to family life
13. Right to privacy and security of the home
14. Right to remain in one’s home or land
15. Right to return to one’s home

694 of 861.
All these rights are being violated in all areas where forced eviction is carried out through military operations. The modus operandi of the government includes:

- Selective killing of community leaders and priests
- Arbitrary arrests and detention without recourse to judicial process
- Economic embargo
- Embargo on food and medicine
- Immobilizing communities by keeping entry/exit points closed
- Denying access to humanitarian workers

The fact that over a million Tamil people have sought refuge all over the world and more or less an equal number are internally displaced (IDP’s) are clear indications of the seriousness of forced eviction that has assumed genocidal proportions. These are all displacements caused by the government military operations and therefore should have found a place in the Human Rights report rather than being generalized.

It is regrettable that lack of time prevented the UN HC for Human Rights from visiting Batticaloa, Mannar and parts of LTTE administered areas where the forcibly evicted people have found refuge. It is from these people the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights can ascertain the truth or otherwise of forced eviction and the violation of their basic human rights. These people definitely deserve an audience with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and it is unfortunate that the High Commissioner could not prevail upon the decision makers to make the necessity felt.

- Neutrality and efficacy of the Human Rights Commission at any time of its existence has always been questionable when it comes to violations on a collective basis on the Tamil people. Cases of Singarasa, Chemmanu mass graves in Jaffna, collective murders of Krishanthy Coomaraswamy-mother-brother-neighbor and Bindunuuwewa Rehabilitation camp massacre are a few cases in point that speak volumes on the efficacy or otherwise of a Human Rights Commission in this island.

- “Justiciable human rights guarantees in the constitution”

Reference to the above in the media report needs enlightenment in the context of the 1948 constitution of this island, the first of its kind when British left. There was, in this constitution, a guarantee clause for the safety of minorities, namely Chapter 29 of the Ivor Jennings constitution. This was the time when ‘modern democracy’ was being introduced in a country that was multi-ethnic and multi-religious. The architects of this constitution presumably feared that the ‘counting of heads ‘system may place the minorities at a disadvantage and hence this safety clause. But what happened in 1949, just one year after independence and the new constitution, shocked the minorities, especially the Tamils. Chapter 29 guaranteeing fundamental rights to minorities notwithstanding, legislation disenfranchising the up-country Tamils was passed and in 1956 the “Sinhala Only” official language act was enacted. A Tamil state employee, S.Kodeeswaran, challenged the Sinhala Only act. The trial proceedings went on for an indefinite period and in 1972 the government that changed the constitution into a republic severing all ties with the British Crown abolished the rights of the citizens to appeal to the Privy Council. This was done solely to prevent Kodeeswaran seeking legal remedy from the Privy Council for violation of a constitutional provision. For governments that had scant respect for such constitutional guarantees for minorities, whatever ‘justiciable guarantee’ that is available in the constitution is immaterial. This is the basic problem of the Tamil people in this island.

The republican constitution of 1972 took away the Fundamental Rights guarantee clause 29 which was in the statute (that having been not respected is altogether a different matter) till then and provided constitutional validity to the “Sinhala Only” language law enacted in 1956 against popular Tamil opinion. This constitution and the Executive Presidency constitution of 1978 were enacted without Tamil legislators’ participation, nullifying the concept of minority participation to make democracy more vibrant and ‘justiciable’.
• **Freedom of movement:**
   Jaffna peninsula and parts of Mannar are kept closed for free movement of the inhabitants. The former remains closed for over one year now. Generally, the Tamil habitats are militarily compartmentalized, preventing a free social life pattern that includes interaction within communities. During the High Commissioner’s visit to Jaffna, this was highlighted by many civilian based organizations, but it has not found a place in the media report.

• **High Security Zone:**
   The entirety of the Jaffna peninsula is heavily militarized restricting normalcy and aggravating this is the High Security Zone proclamation of a sizeable chunk of the fertile lands in Valikamam making it totally inaccessible to civilians who are rightful owners of those lands.

NESoHR feels that the Human Rights arm of the world body has an obligation to submit its recommendations to the civilized world about the genocide on the Tamil people that preceded and in fact caused the current political conflict that has overshadowed major human rights violations. UN Human Rights Commission would be doing a great service to humanity if it undertakes advocacy of the need for political resolution that would provide to the Tamil people their right to live as equals with dignity and enjoy all the human rights enshrined in the various UN Covenants and Conventions.

It is also appropriate to recall that the anniversary of the below listed genocidal mass killings of Tamil civilians during the two decades prior to the CFA falls in October:

1. Adampan massacre (SL Army) - 12.10.1986
3. Periyapandivrichchan massacre (SL Army) - 15.10.1986
4. Chavakachcheri market strafing (Indian Army) - 27.10.1987
5. Alaveddi strafing (Indian Army) -26.10.1987
6. Kokuvil Hindu college massacre (Indian Army) - 24.10.1987
7. Aralithurai strafing (Indian Army) - 22.10.1987
8. Jaffna Hospital massacre (Indian Army) -21, 22.10.1987
9. Kokkuvil massacre (Indian Army) - 12.10.1987
10. Puthukkaddu junction massacre (Indian Army) - 11.10.1987
11. Piramanthanaru massacre (SL Army) - 02.10.1985

**Tamil Civilians Killed and Disappeared in Sri Lanka 2002.02.22 - 2007.10.30**

![Graph showing number of civilians killed and disappeared.](image-url)

06 Years Total - Killed: 2861 Disappeared: 1003

696 of 861.
Collective psychiatric counselling for the people in the Jaffna peninsula?

It is feared that a large number of people living in the Jaffna peninsula now face the danger of becoming victims of mental stress due to the inhuman conditions of living created by a perpetual military occupation for over a decade now.

A recent study lists the following as some of the causes that have led to this situation:

1. A dusk to dawn curfew that is on now for more than one year
2. Security round ups of civilian habitats at any time of the day or night and the harassment
3. Interrogation, torture, arrest and killing in the presence of family members including children by military intelligence personnel and Para - military groups
4. Fear and helplessness to bring to book such wrong doers by instituting legal action
5. Sudden blockade of public thoroughfare for no understandable reason and denial of freedom of movement during such hours to meet urgent needs of the family
6. Closure of A-9 exit/entry point to the Jaffna peninsula has compartmentalized the people in the Jaffna peninsula cutting them off from their relatives and friends in the main land and denying social inter-action
7. Leaving the Jaffna peninsula for an emergency to any place outside is a nightmarish experience. People need to go round several military offices for weeks together to get approval for a trip outside Jaffna by ship
8. Military making use of vessels that carry civilian passengers to and from Trincomalee place the civilians in a vulnerable position
9. A steady increase of fortified military check points in densely populated areas and the presence of armed men with faces covered with black clothes and hooded men from the armed groups menacingly positioning themselves in vantage points are serious threats to normal life
10. Threats to individuals made publicly over the government broadcasting service (SLBC) Tamil channel that is used exclusively by the armed group EPDP in a program titled ‘Ithayaveenai’ and the newspaper ‘Thinamurasu’ also run by EPDP
11. A pamphlet program that has been started by the armed groups, the modus operandi being to include names of youths in a leaflet and threatening with abduction or murder. Families that have youngsters are obviously scared about this phenomenon
12. Presence of a Human Rights Commission, Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) and many other INGO’s including UN institutions has not in any way deterred the military from its excesses like removing identity cards and forcing holders to call over at military complexes to attend inquiry and collect them, arbitrary arrests and detentions. Number of innocent civilians seeking refuge with the Human Rights Commission or Judiciary is on the increase daily. More than 150 people have so far sought such refuge up to now
13. Nearly 40 % of business enterprises have been closed due to the non-availability of a land route to the Jaffna peninsula. This has thrown several thousand employable persons into a state of unemployment. With the rising cost of living and non-availability of essentials, heads of families are subject to serious stress
14. Frequent bans on fishing, loss of fishing gear due to SL Navy’s arbitrary assaults on fishermen in sea and the fear that they may be killed at any time has created a phobia mentality among the fishing population.

15. Students on their way to schools and workers to their work places are subject to several military checks en-route and this makes the population tense everyday while going to school or work and getting back home.

16. Mental stress of degradation of a section of the people who are made refuges as far back as 1990 when their lands were classified as within High Security Zone. Farmers and Fishermen who worked hard in their soil and sea are now languishing in refugee camps depending on the relief rations. This degrading situation has placed a heavy stress in the mindset of these people.

These and similar stress factors have contributed to the heavy incidence of diabetes, heart attacks and anxiety neurosis. Children born to mothers who are subject to such mental stress are prone to become victims of many serious inherent ailments. Health authorities point out a sharp increase of patients attending psychiatric clinics.

Though it is said for official purposes that there is a civilian government machinery at work, in reality it is the military that is calling the shots. Rule of law pretentiously demonstrated by the presence of police and courts of law has in no way helped to curb human rights violations by the SL military and para militaries working with it. Mysterious disappearances of civilians including school going girls and detection of mutilated bodies of persons disappeared are factors that terrorize the people and make them fearful of consequences if they dare to report matters to human rights organizations. The case of the Judicial Officer investigating matters relating to the killings at Mandaitivu being subject to harassment, intimidation and life threat by the military is a pointer to the state of helplessness of the ordinary civilian population. People who have the means to get out of this open prison, the Jaffna peninsula, do get out but it is only a tiny percentage of the whole population. The rest suffer the indignity and eventually become destined for insanity caused by a genocidal military occupation.

1. **Kfir aerial attack on 16 October 2007 – Civilian dwellings in Division 1, Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaittivu:**

Two SLAF kfir jets carried out bombing of a small hamlet, Nesankudiyiruppu around 13.30 on 16 October 2007.

Thangavel Suresh - 27 years, Wife Vinothini - 22 years, Sujitha - 08 years, Meera - 03 years, Chandravathanan - 06 years

Five civilians, including three children were injured and admitted to the hospital at Puthukkudiyiruppu. The inhabitants in this village are mostly refugees displaced in Jaffna during the military operations Riviresa I and II in 1996 and those from Vadamaradchy East who got displaced in 2006.

According to statistics released by the District Secretariat, Mullaittivu on 30 Seep 2007, there are about 90,765 persons belonging to 22,272 families living in the Divisional Secretary Division of Puthukkudiyiruppu. There are 21 schools in this Division. Since of late aerial attacks in Puthukkudiyiruppu town and suburbs have become very frequent. Commencing 14 August 2006 up to mid October 2007 Puthukkudiyiruppu township was bombed 27 times and the villages 41 times. Fifty eight (58) civilians including 53 students have been killed and 174 civilians including 164 students were injured in these bombings. The terrorizing sound of these jets panic the people and the most affected are the school children who run hither and thither during every attack. As people who are familiar with the
UAV reconnaissance flights, these civilians are wondering as to why the government cannot get these tragedies photographed through the UAV so that those in Colombo who order these bombings can see for themselves the cold blooded murders and the fate of the innocent civilians living in these areas.

**Statements:**

1. **Mr. P. Ariyaratnam, Zonal Director of Education, Mullaitivu**

   Bombing of civilian habitats closer to schools is on the increase. This was brought to the notice of the authorities, but the bombings continue. A public demonstration was held on 21 September 2007 and memorandum submitted to the government through INGO’s. As the Director of Education, I submitted a report on the mass killing of 53 students at Vallipunam. Instead of making an intervention to stop recurrence of such inhuman acts, the Provincial Ministry of Education has deemed it fit to send out a circular prohibiting government officials from issuing statements. Tamil parents feel that the government is not at all concerned about the education of the Tamil children.

2. **Injured in the bombing on 16 Oct 2007 – Miss. Sujitha Rajasusitharan – Age 08 years:**

   I am student in Grade 3 at Puthukudiyiruppu Sri Subramaniya School. The intelligence gathering aircraft was hovering in the sky since early morning. Fearing an aerial attack in the daytime, my mother stopped me from going to school. Around 1.30 in the noon, hearing the roar of kfir jets, in the sky, my mother who was cooking lunch cried loudly asking me to take shelter in the bunker, but before I could run, I heard the bombing very much closer to our home and a shrapnel struck against my hand and I got severely injured. After the jets disappeared our neighbors took me to the hospital in their bicycle.

3. **Injured – Thangaroopan Suresh – Age 27 years:**

   I am a resident of Ariyalai in Jaffna. I came to Puthukudiyiruppu with my wife in August 2006 to see a sick relative of ours. While being here, we learnt that the check point at Muhamalai was closed and there was no way to go to our home town. I am not financially sound to undertake a journey to Jaffna by sea since it involves lot of money. So we settled down in a small hut and I was doing odd jobs to eke out a living. On this day, while having lunch after doing some odd jobs, we heard the terrorizing sound of the kfit jets and before we could seek shelter in the make shift bunker, they bombed the area adjacent to our hut. My wife and I got injured and are now in the hospital. We don’t know how long it is going to get discharged from the hospital and become fit to do some odd jobs for our living.

4. **Injured Housewife Sivapasasunderam Sivaneswary:**

   We are from Jaffna. We got displaced during military operation ‘Riviresa’ in 1996 and found refuge here. On this day, my daughter and I were returning from the market and happened to be in the compound of the house in which my eldest daughter lives. All of a sudden we heard the sound of kfit jets and there wasn’t sufficient space in the makeshift bunker there. Before we could find a suitable shelter, they bombed the area and there was smoke all over. When everything was over we went to our house to find that it was severely damaged and all our belongings were burnt. Normally about 20 students used to come to our house and get my help in their studies. Fortunately those children did not come this day. Had they come, it would have been a major disaster. We have no means to repair our house now and the meager income that I get from the tuition is also cut now, that the small house is totally damaged. It is a life of penury and panic for us.

699 of 861.
5. Damage to house – Thambirajah Jesu Sasikumar:

I am a palmyrah toddy tapper from Pallai. I had to leave Pallai with my wife and four children in August 2006 when the army was shelling our village from Muhamalai. We left all our belongings at Pallai. We found refuge in Nesankudiyiruppu, Puthukudiyiruppu and there are about 25 families like ours here. On this day my school going children (3) were away in Vigneswara school. Since military intelligence aircrafts were moving around in the morning we were little cautious and were staying about 500 meters away from the spots UAV was hovering above. Around 1.30 p.m. kfir jets bombed the area. After the commotion was over we went home to see our house completely damaged. Had we been at home with our children, the whole family would have perished. Now it is a question of rebuilding our small dwelling.

2. Periyamadu, Manthai West in Mannar – Artillery shelling on 25 October 2007
Massacre of 3 refugees including a pregnant mother and 9 others injured:

Periyamadu 30-Houses scheme is one of the locations that have provided refuge to the people displaced by Sri Lankan military shelling from Thallady military camp in Mannar. The villages targeted are Adampan, Andankulam, Kaththankudy, Parappukadanthan, Karunkandal, Palaikkuli, Vaddakkandal, Kuravil, Neduvarambu, Iththikkandal, Sornapuri, Aadkaaddiveli and Palapperumalkaddu.

There were 23 families in the Periyamadu 30-House scheme location in temporary cadjan sheds. On 25 October 2007 around 12.00 noon an artillery shell from Thallady fell in this location. A pregnant lady, Selvanathan Parimala (Age 19 years), her sister Thangavel Kaushalya, 09 years, their uncle Somasunderam Jeyabalasingham, 61 years were all killed on the spot. Mother of these two girls, Jebalasingham Thiraviyam, Age 55, their grandchild Selvanathan Kohilan, Age 03 years and Francis Sutharsan (15), Karuppiah Loganathan (45), his wife Sivapackiyawathy (45), their daughter Umathevi (13), Vasanthan Rebecca (05), Suppiah Mohanraj (29), P.Subramaniam (28) are seriously injured and admitted in Mulangavil and Kilinochchi hospitals. Condition of the 3 year-old Selvanathan Kohulan was reported to be critical. Parimala (19) was in full pregnancy and the shell injury has pierced open her abdomen and brought shattered pieces of the twins she was to deliver in course of time.
Statements:

1. **Periyamadu Parish Priest Rev. Fr. Sebamalai:**

   I was in Madhu during the time of this artillery attack. I visited the location immediately on hearing the news. The house in which three civilians died belongs to refugees from Adampan and Vannankulam. Blood stained marbles were there in the compound and I was told that children were playing marbles at the time of shelling. Lunch plates that were strewn around too were all blood stained. Early settlers and the newly displaced are all living in perpetual fear.

2. **Injured mother Thiraviyam (Mother of Parimala (19) killed in full pregnancy)**

   We are from Vannankulam. Due to artillery shelling of our village we got displaced and came here a month ago. This was my husband Jeyabalasingham’s birth day. We were about to prepare some good lunch for his birthday but he was destined to die along with my two daughters. My eldest daughter was pregnant when she died. Even the twins she was about to give birth have been killed. We are innocent civilians who did not commit any crime against the government. We cannot understand why they are doing this to us. The twin babies my deceased daughter was carrying have also been slaughtered. For what offence, we do not know.

3. **Injured Loganathan Umadevi (13 years)**

   We are displaced people from Andankulam. We came here only 25 days ago due to continuous shelling of our village. I was having my lunch at the time the shell exploded nearby. Three of our relatives died in Aunty’s house. My father, mother and I got injured in this attack and we were taken by the Ambulance from Pallamdu to Mulangavil hospital. Some others were taken to Kilinochchi hospital.

**Background to the forced eviction of these people from their natural habitats:**

Manthai West is in the district of Mannar. Its population of 23102, people are mostly dependent on agriculture. Principal cultivation is rice paddy. These people continue to live under perpetual military threat during the last 22 years. All the major military operations started by the Sri Lankan military in Thallady had serious impacts in the life of these people:

- On 30 January 1985 the Sri Lankan Military and the Air Force jointly carried out an operation that killed 52 civilians including 18 teachers and students and injuring 40.

- Twenty civilians were shot and killed during a round up operation by the SL military on 12 October 1986.

- Again, on 22 October 1986, the SL military came to Adampan, set fire to the shops in the junction and killed nine civilians after torturing them in public.

- Military operation codenamed ‘Edibala’ evicted most of the inhabitants. Some of them found their way to India and sought refuge therein. Others found refuge with friends and relatives in safer areas.

- During the latter part of 2006 the SL military in Thallady, Mannar systematically shelled the villages of Adampan, Andankulam, Kaaththankudi, Parappukkadanthan, Karungkandal, Paalaikkuli, Vaddakkandal, Kuravil, Neduvarambu, Iththikkandal, Sornapuri, Aadkaaddiveli,
Paalapperumalkaddu. Part of the population left with their meager belongings during early 2007 and the rest fled for safety in August 2007. It is these people that have been targeted now on 25 October 2007.

**Massacred People’s details - 01**

Full Name : Thangavel Kowsalya.
Permanent Address : Karungandal, Vannankulam, Adamban, Mannar.
Temporary Address : Periyamadu 30 house project, Mannar.
Occupation : Student.
Address of Occupation : Periyamadu Maha Vidyalayam.
Date of birth : 08.09.1998.
Age (while attacking) : 11 years.
Marriage status : Unmarried.

Family details :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Muththusami Thangavel</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>05.02.1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thangavel Thiraviyam</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>House wife</td>
<td>08.07.1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thangavel Saththiyaseelan</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>02.05.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thangavel Saththiyaraj</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.05.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thangavel Parimala</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>28.05.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thangavel Saranraj</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>07.04.1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thangavel Kowsalya</td>
<td>The person</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>08.09.1998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Affidavit of Thangavel Kowsalya**

**Massacred People’s details - 02**

Full Name : Selvanathan Parimala.
Permanent Address : Karungandal, Vannankulam, Adamban, Mannar.
Temporary Address : Periyamadu 30 house project, Mannar.
Occupation : House wife.
Address of Occupation : Periyamadu 30 House plan.
Date of birth : 28.05.1998.
Age (while attacking) : 19 years.
Marriage status : married.

Family details :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>L.Selvanathan</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Machanic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S. Parimala</td>
<td>The person</td>
<td>House wife</td>
<td>28.05.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S. Kokilan</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Child</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Affidavit of Selvanathan Parimala**

**Massacred People’s details - 03**

Full Name : Somasuntharam Jeyabalasingam
Permanent Address : Sornappuri, Adamban, Mannar.
Temporary Address : Periyamadu 30 house project, Mannar.
Occupation : Farming.
Address of Occupation : Periyamadu 30 House plan.
Date of birth : 25.10.1946
Age (while attacking) : 61 years.
Marriage status : married.
Family details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Somasuntharam Jeyabalasingam</td>
<td>The person</td>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>25.10.1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jeyabalasingam Parameswary</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>House wife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jeyabalasingam Thavachchanthiran</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>15.04.1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jeyabalasingam Gnanaladsumy</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>20.05.1978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Affidavit of Somasuntharam Jeyabalasingam

3. **Fleeing Refugees Killed – Mannar Pesalai Seashore – 18.10.2007:**

The Sri Lanka Army (SLA) stopped a boat carrying 7 persons including 4 children of the same family. This happened at Nachchikuda which is 55 miles from Mannar. The boat was nearly 2 miles away from the shore moving towards India. The occupants were waving white flags.

They told the army personnel that they were going as refugees to India. Suddenly the army started firing at them. The refugees pleaded as they feared the shooting very much. The leader of the family Jim Maximus jumped into the water and swam to the army boat and told them that they were refugees sailing to India. However the army continued firing. He said that his father stood up in the boat waving a white cloth but they fired several rounds on him and killed him and the same happened to the two children, who too waved the white cloth from the boat.

Those killed were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dilukshan</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mary miluxini</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. S.Jesudasan</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those injured are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jim M.Pushpamalar</td>
<td>37 (mother of four)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nilukshan</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Vithushini</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dead three and the three injured were sent to the hospital. The head of the boy was found severed from the body and the head of the girl was badly damaged. Jim Maximus (40) was handed over to the police, who too detained him for several hours before he was released.

Jim Maximus said that when he reached the naval boat he was pulled in and left with his hands tied. He fell at their feet and begged them not to shoot. Everyone in the boat too was begging not to shoot but that plea was ignored and the firing went on until all fell either dead or injured in side the boat. He added that both the boats of the forces were full of fish that the navy had snatched from the Indian fishermen, who were fishing in the neighbourhood.

According to Jim Maximus back at home they faced severe artillery shelling and the ban imposed on fishing by the forces forced him to leave for India in order to save his father, wife and his four children. His father and two children succumbed to the shooting, the wife and the other two children are severely injured and are undergoing treatment.

The Vanni parliamentarian Selvam Adaikalanathan who went to see the massacre on 18.10.2007 besides condemning the killings demanded an inquiry into this dreadful incident.

The Mannar GA Mrs.Stanley de Mel and Rev.Fr.Vikra Sosai also visited the injured.
4. Significant incidents and statements of this Month

1. 34 Village Officers (Grama Sevakars) Killed.

Within the last 17 years, since 1990 up till now, 34 Tamil Village Officers [(Grama Sevakars(GSs)] have been killed. They are all government servants. People have access to the government and its higher executives through these officers to present their problems. To mention a few we may cite; to obtain Identity Cards, Relief Assistance, Pension, Voters Registration, Natural Disasters etc the certification of the GS is absolutely essential. The GSs have direct contact at the grass root level. The Grama Sevakars’ Association (GSA) has stated that such killings will make it impossible to work for these officers. Therefore the Association has appealed to the minister Karu Jeyasooriya on the need to provide security for the GSs in the North and East. But within a week of making this request another Gramasevakar was killed in Vavuniya. The GSA has pointed out that the work of these officers is very essential in the North and East. It also added that these killings have created a fear in the minds of the GSs in the North and East.

2. Displacement Continues in Vavuniya.

The Vavuniya North GS Naguleswaran has stated, that several village people have been displaced due to the artillery shelling. He adds that people from Pattikudiyiruppu, Vedivaithakallu, Oonchalkaddy and Maruthodai have moved out and are staying in the town of Nedunkerni. There are 15957 people (4190 families) from 78 villages under the Vavuniya North Nedunkerni Asst. Government Agent’s (AGA) district.

The details of the other displacements due to shelling and aerial bombings are:

1. Thuvarankulam 12 families
2. Olimadu, Muthirampaddy, Veladi & Odaiveli 213 families
3. Katkulum, Kerrisuddan & Pattaovirithakulam 84

50 houses damaged by artillery shelling.

Another 50 houses in Puliyankulam in Vavuniya are also damaged by shelling.

It should be pointed out that the Puliyankulam Hospital was damaged by artillery shelling.

Villagers Vacate from Border Villages:

People living along the border villages of Vavuniya vacated their residences and become IDPs due to the army attack. All those, who lived in the 22 villages in the Nedunkerni AGA’s division, had to vacate because of the shelling said the Government Agent (GA) Mr.S.Naguleswaran. 15957 people (4190 families) live in the villages under the above GA. 213 families from Olumadu, Muthurampaddy, Veladi, and Odaiveli too had to vacate from their villages.

50 houses from Puliyankulam were damaged by shelling. The hospital in the area too was damaged by the shells.
3. Displacement Continues in Mannar.

Continued targeting of the people in the Mannar Kovilkulam district has forced the people from that area to move out fearing the artillery shelling. People from the villages of Saviripuram, Kovilkulam, & Nonkuveddi in the district of the Mannar Manthai West AGA’s division also have pertly moved out except Savaripuram where the entire population have moved out.

A further 340 families from Andankulam, Vaddakkandal and Adampan have also moved out.

Nachchikuda Fishermen Affected.
The occupation of 700 fishermen has been affected due to the threats from the army personnel and the embargo imposed in that area. Out of the 180 families in that area 120 families are involved in fishing. When one adds those displaced from Pasaiyoor Gurunagar and Navanthurai a total of 700 families are in the fishing activity.

4. Tamils Forcibly Evacuated in Mannar.

Ms. Nimalka Fernando (a Sinhalese) from the Secretary to the Sri Lanka Humanitarian Secretariat has said that the SL army has forcibly made Tamils into Internally Displaced People (IDP).

In an interview to a English media she said that on the request of the Minister for Human Rights we became members in the advisory committee to the government. The Human Right violations in this country are affecting the daily life of the people. We requested the Minister Mahinda Samarasinghe to collect the details of those detained in this country. But this has not been complied with. When we went to Geneva we had to be silent. Sri Lanka’s special representative did not allow Sunil Abeyasekara from our group to speak. He said that Abeyasekara did not have enough experience. Our representatives in the Government’s advisory group were not respected. When anybody is arrested by the government the necessary legal procedures are not adopted. Similarly when people are arrested or detained the necessary legal requirements are not followed. We stressed on the witness protection but that too was not adhered to. These are the reasons why we had to resign.

We made several recommendations but they were neglected. One example was that we wanted the Tamils be allowed to file complaints with the police in their own mother tongue. But it was not done. We are in the field of Human Rights for the past 25 years. Things have not changed during this period. We are not against the government. Louise Arbour came to Sri Lanka on the invitation by the President Mahinda Rajapaksha and not for any hidden agenda as some have stated.

There are several organisations to watch the Human Rights including the ones appointed by the government. But the statistics provided, by these bodies with respect to the HR violations, differ from each other. Therefore an international body to monitor these violations is essential.

A Human Rights Commission was appointed to monitor the details of those went missing or abducted. But it has now lost its credibility.

One can refer to what happened in Mannar quite recently. The IDPs whom we met there said that they were forcibly evacuated by the SL army. Though the army did not arrest even one LTTE cadre and there were no confrontation and yet the severe artillery shelling was taking place. In the North people are voluntarily seeking refuge in prison through the HR Commission office. Both in the North and the East abductions and people going missing are taking place. But this does not happen in the South. They should know what is happening in the North and East, said Nimalka Perera.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nadarasa Ravi - Velanai Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>While he was in his house at Velanai, Jaffna, an armed group came there and called him by his name. When he came out, they shot him several times then he died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A civilian- Batticaloa</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>A man aged 41 from Kaththankudy in Batticaloa was shot and killed by an unknown armed group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S.Nirmalanathan - Nallur Jaffna</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He had a tea boutique near Nachchimar Temple, Jaffna. On that day an unknown armed group came there and shot him inside the tea botique. On the spot he died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S.Sivajikaneshan - Alvai Vadduvaththai Vadamaradchi Jaffna</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>On the fatal day unidentified gun man entered restaurant and shot him. His restaurant was near Mayakkai Pillaiyar Temple Alvai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Suntharam Jeyaraja - Kamparmalai Valvettithurai Jaffna</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>About 3.30 a.m. during the time of curfew order; an armed group came there in a vehicle, shot and killed him in his own house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Krishnasamy Palasupramaniyam - Pololy South Thuraiyamunai Jaffna</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>His own address is Puloly South, Thuraiyamunai in Jaffna. On that day he was shot death by an armed group in his own business centre at Manthikai. which is in the High Security Zone. This happened at about 8.30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Two Corps - Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>04.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>Near the Siththandy Railway Station at Eravur Batticaloa. This two corpses were found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>One civilian - Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>At the village of Konavil in Kokuvil around 6.00 p.m. there came an army intelligence group (four persons) shot and killed this man by gun. Body is not identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Two corpses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05.10.2007</td>
<td>Puthalam</td>
<td>Two corpses were found near the Chilaw sea shore at Puttalam. They were blind folded and shot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>One Corpse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>In the suburb of Colombo area there was one corpse which was thrown in the river. This body was found by the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>S.Mahinan - Jaffna</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>A professor of Mathematics from the University of Jaffna was killed at Kollupiddy, Colombo after severely tortured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A Man</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>08.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>At Kokuvil Konavil area in Jaffna. He was shot and killed by the military Intelligence group at about 6.00 p.m. by Those who came by a motor bike. Body was not identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kathirkamar Ravichsanthiran - Vavuniya</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>At Kanesapuram Vavuniya within 15 minutes interval a father and his son were killed by an unknown gang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ravichsanthiran Ramanan - Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A youth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>In Colombo Harbour area 9.30 a.m. while he was walking on the road, An unknown group came there by a moto car, shot him and escaped. He was mortally wounded, and immediately was taken to the Colombo National Hospital by the people who were present there. However he died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>About 35 years old man</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Near the Jaffna Kurunagar Water Tank at 9.30 a.m. he was shot and killed by Sri Lankan Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A civilian</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A man aged 58 at Valvettithurai in Jaffna was murdered by a unknown armed group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jeyarajah Kanthasamy - Batticaloa</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>This man went to Santhiveli, Batticaloa to meet his relations. On his way back hom he was shot and killed by an unknown armed gang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>M.Uvais</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>On main Stret of Akkaraipattu Amparai this man had a trade center. On that day about 7.30 p.m. there came an armed group on a motor bike, They killed him with the gum shot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Two civilians - Moothur Trincomalee</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>Two fellows were shot and killed in Narayanapuram Moothur in Trincomalee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kanapathippillai Pathmanathan - 10th Word Pungudutheevu Jaffna</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>At Punkudutheevu in Jaffna he had a trade center. When he was in his shop there came a Sri Lankan Intelligence group on three motor bikes and entered the shop pretending to buy things. They unexpectedly shot him and killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>At Kiliveddy in Trincomalee a man was shot and killed by unknown persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>P.Kumarasuwamy</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.10.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>A Grama Sevake was shot and killed by a unknown armed group at Goods Shed road Thonikkal, Vavuniya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

707 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Jebamalai Jesuthasan</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>While three members of one family were going to India as refugee by boat at Pesalai Mannar, Sri Lankan navy shot and killed all of them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Maximus Milaxsini</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Maximus Dilaxsan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sithamparam - Eravur Batticaloa</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>By the gun shot the mentioned person was killed by the para military group at Eravur Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Piratheepan Sivarasa - Veeramunai Amparai</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>On 19.10.2007 he went to his friend's home in Veeramunai Amparai. On the way he was shot and killed by gun men who came cycling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Jeyarasa Thavaruban - Ealalai North Jaffna</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was a student of Kokuvil Hindu College in Jaffna. On that day he was shot and killed near his home Ealalai in Jaffna by the Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A man dead body</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>At Karaitheevu in Amparai this person was killed after severe torture. This body was recovered. For the identification it was placed in the Karaitheevu hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Kannautham Peethamparam - Vantharumoolai Batticaloa</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>At Vantharumoolai in Batticaloa father of three children was sleeping in his home. At about 1.00 a.m. their came an unknown armed group shot him and killed. This was reported by his wife in the Eravur Sri Lankan Police Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Two civilians - Vantharumoolai Batticaloa</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.10.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>At Sammanthurai in Amparai two members aged 20 and 24 were shot and killed by unknown persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Jeevaratnam Rajan - Karaitheevu Batticaloa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>Two death bodies were recovered infront of the Addaipalam Mariyamman Temple at Sammanthurai Amparai. This murder was made by the unknown para military of Sri Lankan Army. First they kidnapped them afterwards killed them. This incident was reported by the public of that area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Kanapathippillai Saththiyaseelan - Karaitheevu Batticaloa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A civilian - Jaffna</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A old man aged 74 was shot and killed in Thenmaradchi Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Sivasupramaniyam - Kaithady Jaffna</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>At Kaithady area, Thenmaradsi in Jaffna one dead body was recovered with the wound made by a knife. It is said that he was kidnapped by an unknown persons on previous day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Ratnasamy Premasiry - Thevanagar Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>This man took fire wood in his bullock cart. On his way this cart went over the land mine. He was blasted and died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Selvamani Krisdeen Janarthanan - Nallur Jaffna</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>This man was shot and killed at about 9.10 a.m. by an unknown gun group by the side of the Kanthesamy Temple in Nallur in the Jaffna Point pedro road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Selvanathan Parimalam Ranji - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>The infant of Prinant lady</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Jeyapalasingam Kowsalya - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>The shell attack was made from Thallady in Mannar from the Sri Lankan military base. Shells fell on the Periyamadu refugee's camp. Actually these people were displaced by the military operation. By this terrible action the said persons were killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Somasuntharam - Jeyapalasingam - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>A man death body - Amparai</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.10.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>At Kathankudy In Amparai a dead body (male) was recovered in the sea shore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Palani Selvarasa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>By the side of the Kokuvil Hindu College a death body was recovered with the wounds of the gun shot. This body was handed over to the Jaffna Teaching Hospital. His identity card shows his name. But sofar nobody claimed this person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Two death bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Two dead bodies were recovered with the wounds of gun shot at Kilaly area in Jaffna. They were handed over to the Jaffna teaching hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Kanagarasa Partheepan - Kokkuvil East Vithanaiyar Veethy Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Inside the municipality boundary, near the Brown road of Jaffna the brother of Kanagarasa Pirasanth who is a media person was shot and killed by an armed group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Sanmuganathan Pageerathanathan - Naranthani North Thanthonreeswarar Kovilady</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>In Naranthani north Jaffna this man was shot and killed by unknown gun men group after having bound him in his house. Actually he was working in the Denis Land mines group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Kunaratnam Ilanko - Koththiyapulavu Kovaldy Batticaloa</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>By the side of the Koththiyapulavu Kali Kovilady a body was recovered with the wounds of the gun shot by the Vavunatheevu Police. The previous day, he had abducted at around 7.30 p.m. He is a father of four children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aapathsakayam Sugan - Meesalai East Meesalai Jaffna</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was missing after having gone to Jaffna from home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Tharumasenan - Navali North Jaffna</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>At Navaly North in Jaffna father of four children was kidnapped at about 2.40 a.m. by the para military who came in a white van.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Murugaiah Ashokkumar - Trincomalee</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>In Trincomalee at Uppuveli husband and wife were waiting on the road. There came a group of gun men in a white van kidnapped the husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A woman - Vavunatheevu Batticaloa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>01.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>A man aged 26 from Vavunatheevu in Batticalo was kidnapped at Vavunatheevu by an unknown armed group of seven persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A boy - Mavadivempu Batticaloa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>At Mavadivempu in Batticalo a lad of 15 years was kidnapped by the members of the Karuna gang in the place of Mavadivempu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Muththuthamby Jeyakanthan - Kondavil North Jaffna</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was taken by an unknown gun group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A civilian - Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It was reported to Human Rights Commission Jaffna about the missing person from Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A civilian - Savukkady Eravur Batticaloa</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>Including an old man aged 62 at Savukkady Eravrur Batticaloa two of them kidnapped by an unknown gun group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A civilian - Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Poopalasingam Mahinthan - Vadailydaidaippu Pandalitharippu Jaffna</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He went to Jaffna to visit his relatives. He was mission. No information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Paramasivam Nanthakumar - Ayili Karainagar Jaffna</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He is mentally handicapped. He has no identity card. While he was going to Jaffna, he was stopped by the Army at Siththankerny Junction and went missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A civilian - Valikamam Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It was reported to the Human Rights Commission office of Jaffna about the missing person aged 26 from Valikamam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A civilian - Amparai</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.10.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>A man aged 30 from Amparai, he was kidnapped by an unknown armed group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Vinayagamoorthy Anurajah - Arumukanavalar Veethy Chundukkuli Jaffna</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>This man who resided at Arumukanavalar road Chundukuly Jaffna was taken by army intelligence group at about 3.30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thadsanamoorthy Ahilaraja - Thehivalai</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>He was born Dehiwala working the Lanka Expo Company at Wellawatte Colombo. On that day he went on an official visit to Pettah. On the way home he was missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ponnaiya Thangavel - Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>His own place is Mullaitheevu. Recently he went to Colombo and was staying in a lodge Vevekanantha street. He was taken by unknown men and disappeared. This incident was reported to Civil Monitoring mission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A civilian - Trincomalee</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>05.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>A man aged 44 was kidnapped by the white van gun group at Puliyankulum Trincomalee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kantharaja Sooriyaraja - Uppuveli</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>06.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>He was taken by the armed group who came in a white van at Uppuveli, Trincomalee. This incident was reported by his parents to the Human Rights Commission Trinco and Sri Lankan Police Trinco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Fradman - Palaiyoottu Trincomalee</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>06.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>At Palaiuttu, Trincomalee area father of three children was taken away from his home by an armed group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sinnaththurai Sriskantharasa -</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>06.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Permanent address in Puthu Veethy. He was father of three children. On that day he went to Jaffna on duty but did not come back. This incident was reported in the Jaffna Human Rights Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karaveddy Puthu Veethy Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A civilian - Vellaveli Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>A man was kidnapped by an unknown armed group at Vellaveli Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Selvanayakam Ramesh - Karaveddy</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>There was a complain made to the Jaffna Human Rights Commission Office about this missing person. His native place is Karanavai West, Karaveddy Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karanavai West Anthiran Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sinnaththamby Inthirakumar -</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>The mentioned person was disappeared in Jaffna on 07.10.2007 at 7.30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mandan Karanavi West Karaveddy Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>A civilian - Trincomalee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>A man was kidnapped by an unknown armed group at Vellaveli Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sivalingam Sunenthiran -</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>08.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>A father of three children was living at Puthukkudiyiruppu Batticaloa. He was kidnapped by a white van group at about 3:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Sivakadadsam Kamaleswaran - Wellawattai</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>09.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>He is an Auto driver from Wellawatte Colombo. On that day he went to a video shop at Pamankadai. He did not return home and was missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Nadaraja Santhalinkam - No 320 Manippai Veethy Five Junction Jaffna</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They was a complaint made to the Human Rights Commission Office about kidnap of this person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A civilian - Velvettithurai Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A complaint was made someone to the H.R.C Office Jaffna about the Missing person at Velvettithurai in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Two brothers aged 11 and 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>Two brothers aged 11 and 14 were kidnapped by unknown persons in the town of Vavuniya after they were abducted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A civilian - Batticaloa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>A man aged 26 was kidnapped by unknown armed men from his working place in Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Sinnaththamby Inthirakumar - Mandan Karanavai West Karavaddy Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>On 11.10.2007 his man was kidnapped. This was reported to the Jaffna Human Rights Commissions Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Suppaiya Sureshkumar - Kaithady Central Kaithady Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>On 11.10.2007 This man was kidnapped. This was reported to the Jaffna Human Rights Commissions Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Pathmalinkam Thulashika - 3rd Part Pungudutheevu Jaffna</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was a student and was studying in a Private Tuition center. Before he was disappeared closer to the site of the Sri Lankan Navy Camp. This incident had happened at Puguduthheevu. This was reported to the Jaffna Human Rights Commissions Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>S.Vamathevan - Kallappadu Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.10.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>It was reported that this man went for fishing from Kallappadu Mullaitheevu, but Sofar he did not return back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A civilian - Vanatharumoolai Batticaloa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>When this young man aged 18 was in his home at Vanatharumoolai Batticaloa; he was kidnapped by the members of Karuna group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>A civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.10.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>One man was kidnapped from his home at Akkaippattu in Amparai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Rasalinkam Srikanthan - Kochchikadai Colombo</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>While he was travelling from Kochchikadai, Colombo to Wellawatte on a motor bike, he was missing. This incident was reported to the Commissioner of Missing persons Colombo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>A woman - Thirunelveli Jaffna</td>
<td>16.10.2007</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>This woman was living in Vavuniya. From Vavuniya she came to Thirunelvely Jaffna and stayed for a short period. At that time there came a gang by a White Van and kidnapped this lady. Actually she came from Vavuniya to see her daughter who was staying in a lodge at Maruthanarmadam and was studying. Before this incident her husband surrendered to the Jaffna Human Rights Commissions Office, because of his family was threatened of murder. He was kept for his safety in the Jaffna Jail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sellaiya Rasalingam - Madduvil Chavakachcheri Jaffna</td>
<td>16.10.2007</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>This missing event was reported to the Human Rights Commissions office Jaffna. His native place Madduvil Chavakachcheri in Jaffna. He went for work and die not come back home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>44 tJila xUth; - njd;kuhl;rp kl;L.tpy; rhtfr;Nrhp aho;g;ghz;</td>
<td>39371</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It was reported to the Human Rights Commission Jaffna about the missing person at Madduvil Chavakachchere in Thenmaradchi in Jaffna.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Kanapathippillai Kanthasamy - Piranpattu Pandatththarippu Jaffna</td>
<td>18.10.2007</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was a father of four children from Piranpattu Pandatththarippu in Jaffna. He went for work and he disappeared. This missing was reported to the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>A woman - Kiran Batticaloa</td>
<td>18.10.2007</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>She is a lady aged 24, when she was in her home at Kiran in Batticaloa, she was kidnapped by the two fellows of the Karuna party.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>A civilian - Amparai</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>A man went to Karuna paties's office in Amparai to know about his son-in-law, who was kidnapped. After we came to know that man also was missing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Thankavelu Kirupakaran - Varani Polykandy Jaffna</td>
<td>20.10.2007</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>While he was going along the road in Polykandy a main road in Jaffna. There came a unknown persons in white van and kidnapped him and escaped.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Kanthasamy Kalairuban - Uduppiddy Jaffna</td>
<td>20.10.2007</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It was known that his man went from Uduppiddy in Jaffna, but did not return back. Missing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Piraisoodiy Suthakaran - Samarapagu Polykandy Jaffna</td>
<td>21.10.2007</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>An unknown armed group went to his house and threatened the house holders and kidnapped the said person from his home in Samarapagu Polykandy in Jaffna.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>a civilian - Savukkady Batticaloa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was kidnapped by the Karuna party at Savukkady Batticaloa. He was 18 years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Sanmugalingam Thaneshwary - Ariyalai Jaffna</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>23.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>She went with her friends to see the exhibition in Ramanathan Accadamy in Maruthanarmadam Jaffna but she was missing. Not came back. This was reported to the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Sinnaththurai Sithhiravellutham - Iluppaikulam Sampaltheevu Trincomalee</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>An armed group of 08 persons came in white van to the said home and kidnapped him at Sampaltheevu in Trincoamlee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Nadarasa Looganathan - Veerapperiyankulam Panankamam Mannar</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>A complaint was made about Mr. Nadarasa Loganathan that he went for hunting at Neddankandal area in Mannar. But sofar he did not return back. Missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Somasutharam Santhakumar - Ariyalai Jaffna</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>In Ariyalai Jaffna it was reported that this person went to a shop and missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Thavarasa Thavanesan - Colombothurai Jaffna</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He went out from his home Colombuthurai, sofar he did not return back. This complaint was reported to the Human Rights Commission of Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Kulasingam Senthuran - Iyankerny Eravur Batticaloa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>when he was in his home at Iyankerny Batticaloa, he was kidnapped by the over 10 fellows of the Karuna party around 9.30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Sivakuru Panchalingam - Kuppilan North Ealai Jaffna</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>when he was in his home at Kuppilan North Ealalai, he was kidnapped by an unknown armed group in white van around 7.00 a.m. His wife and children are living in foreign country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A Muslim business man</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>This man was arrested by the Sri Lankan Army. He was accused of taking photos at the High Security Zone of Punalakkadduwan in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>44 Tamil People</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.10.2007</td>
<td>Puththalam</td>
<td>On that day they were travelling from Vaiachenai Batticaloa to Kadippy Puttalam for fishing purpose in a vehicle. They were arrested by the Sri Lankan Army at Putthalam and detained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A driver - Kandy</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.10.2007</td>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td>His age is 32. Bus driver. He was arrested in Kandy. From there he was taken to Colombo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>32 Civilians - Colombo and Pathulai</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo and Pathulai</td>
<td>These 32 Civilians were arrested by both Sri Lankan Army and Sri Lankan police in Ratmalana, Colombo and Badulai districts during the round up searching operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>09 Tamil People - Trincomalee</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>When there was a searching operation at Parathipuram and Puthukkudiyiruppu in Trincomalee district by the Sri Lankan Army. 09 Tamils were arrested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>08 Civilians</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.10.2007</td>
<td>Anurathapuram</td>
<td>During the round up search operation at Anuradapura 12 persons were arrested by the Sri Lankan Army. Out of this 12 persons 04 of them were released others were detained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>04 Tamil People</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>When four Tamils were going to Mannar from Vidalthaltheevu. They were arrested by the Sri Lankan police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vellaiththamby</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>A place named Sinnvaddai Kokaddichcholai in Batticaloa on 23.10.2007 he was arrested by the Sri Lankan police from his own house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satheeskumar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Batticaloa Sinnawaddai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kokaddichcholai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Arthar Vamanan -</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>The paper reporter of Sun Day Leader was arrested by the Sri Lankan Intelligence and was taken to the Police station for inquiry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>33 Civilians</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.10.2007</td>
<td>Kathirkamam</td>
<td>The during the search operation in Kathirkamam area 145 persons were arrested. Out of this 145 persons 112 were released. Others (33) kept in detention continuously.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

715 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ariyanayakam Sayeetharan - Elalai Thampuwaththi Jaffna</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Army's motor bike hit him at his back side. Therefor he was wounded and admitted in the Tellipalai Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A civilian - Batticaloa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>A man aged 30 was wounded by a gun shot in Kaththankudy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A civilian - Batticaloa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>A man aged 25 was wounded by a gun shot at Siththandy in Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thangaruban Suresh - Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Suresh Vinothini - Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Meera - Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16.10.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>At Puthukkudiyiruppu area in Mullaitheevu belongs to the Sri Lankan Air force Kifer planes bombed. Because of this incident totally five persons including two members from one family were wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rajasujitharan Sajeeththa - Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>K.Santhiravathanan - Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Maximus Puspamalar - Nachchikkuda</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Maximus Milaxsan - Nachchikkuda</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>Three members of one family were displaced and was going to India as refugee. On the way, Sri Lankan Navy shot them at the Pesalai Mannar sea area. They were mortally wounded and admitted in the Mannar Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maximus Mithusini - Nachchikkuda</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sugirthammai Thangam - Karaveddy Jaffna</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>At Karaveddy area in Vadamaradsi Jaffna there was a gun shot by unknown persons. Due to this incident the said persons were mortaley wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Thavisha Mankayatkarasi - Karaveddy Jaffna</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jeyapalasingam Thiraviyam - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fransis Sutharsan - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Loganathan Sivapakkiyavathy - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Loganathan Umathevi - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>P.Supramaniyam - Peiyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>During the military operation the people of that area displaced from there and stayed in the refugee of Periyamadu Mannar. But shell attack from Mannar Thalladi Sri Lankan Army camp because of this attack several refugees were severally wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Suppaiya Mohanarajah - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Selvanathan Niroshan - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Karuppaiya Loganathan - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Vasanthan Robekka - Periyamadu Mannar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Details of the Injured People in October - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Yogarasa - Kompavil Puthukkudiyruppu Mullaitheevu</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.10.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The Sri Lankan air force Kfir planes were bombed in the area of Kompavil Puthukkudiyruppu. The two persons were badly wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Perinpanayakam Santhakumary - Kompavil Puthukkudiyruppu Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>29.10.2007</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>A.Sanjeevan - Theerthakkarai Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30.10.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>This man was wounded due to the Kfir plane attack. When the bomber bombed over the human settlements. These houses were constructed for the escaped people from the Tsunami waves from Theerthakkari Mullaitheevu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>V.Ruban - Theerthakkarai Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Details of the Other Incident in October - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | 01.10.2007 | Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered  
Three men out of fear of their lives have sought asylum with the Jaffna Human Rights Commission Office. They are, Sivaganam Kurisneswaran aged 25 from Kanakasabai road Manipay, Raveenthirarasa Raveenthiran aged 23 from Panikkooran Udupuddy and Alagesan Pirakalathan aged 23 From Kirampuvil Chavakachcheri. |
| 2  | 01.10.2007 | Kilinochchi - Poonakari - Shell attack  
There was intensive shell attack towards Nallur in Poonagari by the Sri Lankan forces from Jaffna in their entering points. |
| 3  | 01.10.2007 | Jaffna - Chankanai - Searching Operation  
In the round up and searching operation happened at Changaani in Jaffna by the Sri Lankan army. At that time they checked the identity cards of the people. |
| 4  | 02.10.2007 | Kilinochchi - Iranaimadu - Air attack  
The bombing planes which belongs to the Sri Lankan air force came at 6.30 a.m. and attacked the human settlement in the North of Iranaimadu. |
| 5  | 02.10.2007 | Mullaitheevu - Alampil - Cannon attack  
Because of the shell attack and cannon attack at 9.30 a.m. by the Sri Lankan Navy on the civilian settlement, at Alampil Mullaitheevu a lot of houses and plantation were destroyed. |
| 6  | 02.10.2007 | Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered  
Loganathan Partheepan aged 20 living at Kaithady Nunavil Chavakachcheri sought asylum at the Jaffna Human Rights Commission fearing life threats by Sri Lankan Army and the Paramilitary group. |
| 7  | 02.10.2007 | Jaffna - Analaitheevu - Poverty and hungry  
Because of starvation and hunger a family man suicided at Analaitheevu in Jaffna. |
| 8  | 03.10.2007 | Vavuniya - Puliyankulam - Shell attack  
There was a shell attack towards checking point of Puliyankulam by the Sri Lankan army. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>03.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Three men in fear of safety of their lives have sought asylum with the Jaffna Human Rights Commission. They are, Sivapatham Sabesh aged 24 father of one child from Thakkissampathy Thunnalai West Karaveddy, Sanmuganathan Vickineswaran aged 28 student of Jaffna University from Hospital road Kondavil East Kondavil and Sellan Mahenthiran aged 42 father of five children from Mirusuvil North Mirusuvil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>04.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two young men in fear for their lives have sought asylum with the Jaffna Human Rights Commission. They are, Nadarasa Marusha aged 25 from Athiyamalai Uduppiddy Point Pedro and Kanagenthiran Pirakash aged 25 from Kodikamam Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>06.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Batticaloa - Thihiliveddai - Searching Operation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lanka forces and its armed gang jointly did round up at Thihiliveddai Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>08.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Three men in fear of their lives have sought asylum with the Jaffna Human Rights Commission. They are, Kanthasamy Jeevas aged 23 from Karampon West Kayts, Kanagalingam Pavarasa aged 38 from Thumpalai Point Pedro and Naraiyan Kavithas aged 24 from Madduvil central Chavakachcheri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>09.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A young man have sought asylum at the Jaffna Human Rights Commission fearing threats by Sri Lankan Army and the Paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>09.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Vanni - Air attack</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In the morning 7 o'clock two Kfir planes entered the Vanni air space and dropped 03 bombs in Vanni East area. Because of this attack people of that area suffered a lot and their normal programme also affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>09.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seeniyvan Ravichchandran aged 40 living at Kaithady West Kaithady sought asylum at the Jaffna Human Rights Commission fearing threats by Sri Lankan Army and the Paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>09.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Trincomalee - Human Rights Commission Office - Inforamtion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In the month of October from 1st and 8th, 08 complaints were made by the public about missing of persons. Human Rights Commisonor of Trincomalee also told that the type of missing incidents are increasing in the said district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>09.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Three of them surrendered to the H.R.C. office in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Jaffna - Teasing.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In the Jaffna district the Sri Lankan army who were on duty in the street, were teasing the young ladies and school girls, passing filthy remarks and taking them for a long time to check them. This gave mental and physical pains to the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td><strong>Colombo - Welikkadai - Attack</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At Welikkadai Jail, the political prisoners with a demand to meet the U.N.High Commissioner for Human Rights started fasting. They were attacked by the jailors and imprisoned criminals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sanjeevan aged 20 from Meesali Thenmardsi and Mr. Kanesh Partheepan aged 27 were surrendered to the Jaffna Human Rights Commission Office due to the live threat given by Sri Lankan Army and its Para military.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>11.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Somasuntharam Thasarathakumar aged 40, from Kalikovilady (Temple) Sanganai surrendered to the Jaffna Human Rights Commission Office due to the live threat given by Sri Lankan Army and its Para military.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>11.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo - Welikkadai - Faint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The UN Human Rights Commission Looyis Arpar came to Sri Lanka as a official visit. At that time 86 of Tamil prisoners at the Welikkadi prison in Colombo like to meet her. They demanded. Finally they sat until death regaring this struggles 42 of them swooned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>11.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Sakkoddai sea - Banned Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan Army banned fishing in the sea of Sakkoddai Vadamaradchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>12.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo - Welikkadai - Attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following fire wood sellers were sevelay beated by the Sri Lankan Army at Vallipuram area Vadamaratshi in Jaffna. Mr. Vadivel Kanthasamy, V. Arunugam and Kanthiaya Saththiyamoorthi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - A barrier to collection the Informations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It was said by the North Ceylon Communication Reporters Union representatives that the Sri Lankan army they gave a open information to them not to collect any information from Looyis Arpar when she visitiing to Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>12.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Refuged the Permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On 12.10.2007 the Paper reporters of Jaffna went to meet Looyis Asper and collect informations regaring her visit . But they were stopped by the forces forcefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>12.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The person who Mr. Nagarajah Jeyaruban aged 33 from Sandilipai North Sandilippai in Jaffna was surrendered to the Human Rights Commission office Jaffna due to the life threatened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>12.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Nallur - Destroyed the Photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UN Human Rights Commission in Jaffna at that time many affected peple went to meet her at Nallur in Jaffna. At that time Jaffna Thinakkural Paper reporter Mr. Sellaiya Ruban took a photograph the said crowed. But the Sri Lankan Army depraved the photos and destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>14.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Mandaithheevu - Shell attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There was a attack by Sri Lankan Navy Multi burrel Shell and Artlery Shell over the Mandaithheevu sea area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>14.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Poonakari - Shell attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There was a shell attack towards of Poonakary area by Sri Lankan army from the Army base of Kurunagar and Jaffiian fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>15.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>17.10.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya - Puliyanakulam - Shell attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>17.10.2007</td>
<td>Vavimuthu - Omanthai Check Point - Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>17.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - University - Entered Forcefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>18.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Thihiliveddai - Searching Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>18.10.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya - Omanthai Check Point - Transport barrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Vadamaratchi - Cannon attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu - Venavil - Air attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Valikamam West and Sough-West - New order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar - Koyilkulam - Displacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee - Parathipuram - Attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>19.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>21.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Cappam (Tax)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>22.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>23.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>23.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Araly - Banned fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>24.10.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu - Panichchankerny - Air attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>24.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Chavakachcheri - Curfew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>25.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Manatkadu - Restriction on settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>25.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Thondamanaru - Roar barred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>25.10.2007</td>
<td>Colombo - Broadcasting control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>One of the most important broadcasting service in institution of A.B.C. was banned by the Sri Lankan government. This institution published its services in Tamil, Sinhala and English through Sun F.M., Gold F.M., SA F.M., Hiru F.M. and Sun (in English) all these services were banned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>25.10.2007</td>
<td>Mannar - Thampanai - Air attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A bombed attack was done by the Sri Lankan air force at Periyathampanai, Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>25.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Valalai - Land mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lankan army buried land mines in the fertile cultivated land of the people in Valalai Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>26.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna Peninsula - Looting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>During the time of curfew order in Jaffna a group of thieves involved in looting in the gun point. They took away a good value of jewelry and many lacks of money from three houses. The looters speak in Sinhala and Tamil very well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>27.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Sakkoddai - Deprived of the identity card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lankan army took away the identity cards from 08 fishermen at Sakkoddai area in Jaffna, prohibited them not to go for fishing for one week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>27.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Inquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Because of threats of murder given by both Sri Lankan army and its Para military in Jaffna, Many people sought refuge to the Human Rights Commission Office Jaffna, and they were put in the Jaffna prison. Sri Lankan army personnel entered the prison and inquired them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>28.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Thenmaratchi - Checking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In Kodikamam and Manthuvil areas Sri Lankan army stopped all the vehicles and checked them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>28.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Thondamanaru - Banned fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There was a declared by the Sri Lankan navy to the fishermen-not to catch fish in the Thondamanaru sea area. Because of this ban a lot of fishermen are affected badly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>28.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Vadamaratchi - Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lankan army had a list of the young fellows who were living in Kudaththani East Vadamaradsi in Jaffna. Because of that threat the young fellows are living in constant fear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>29.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Kalikai - Searching Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In Kalikai area a searching operation was done by the Sri Lankan military.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>29.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Vadamaratshi - Shell attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There was a intensive shell attack toward Vadamaradsh east area in Jaffna by the Sri Lankan forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>29.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Selvanayakan Ratnapalasingam from Pandiyanthalvu Kolombuthurai in Jaffna aged 28 who was surrendered to the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>30.10.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Nedutheevu - Information Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lankan navy and its para military of E.P.D.P. group join in collecting informations at Delft Jaffna. They compelled the people that they must give the informations about the new comes in these particular area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Affidavits of the Massacred people in Periyamadu, Mannar

**AFFIDAVIT**

1. Thangavel Saranraj. of 30 house scheme, Periyamadu. being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named.


3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Kilinochchi this 30th day of October 20.57

Before me

GANTHONIPILLA

Justice of Peace

Justice of the Peace
Kilinochchi

723 of 861.
AFFIDAVIT

Thangavel Saranraj of Periyamadu being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named.

2) My sister named Thangavel Kesalaya age 09
   Occupation: Student
   Was Severely injured in the artillery shelling by the Sri Lankan army at Periyamadu after dead.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Kiliyogachi this 31st day of October 2009

Before me

S.GANONIPILLAI Justice of Peace
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
KILIYOGACHI
AFFIDAVIT

1. Periyarani Ananthakumar, resident of Pettagama, [Manna] being a Hindu or Christian do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and make oath as follows:

1) That I am the declarant above named.

2) My wife, named S. Perumalage. Thirumurugan, age 51.


   Was severely injured and killed during the artillery shelling by the Sri Lankan Army at Pettagama, Manna.

3) That to the best of my knowledge this what I want to express through this affidavit.

Signed and affirmed to at Kilinochchi this 31st day of October, 1952.

Before me

G. ANTHONIPILLAI
Justice of the Peace
KILINOCHCHI

Justice of the Peace
KILINOCHCHI
The people watching naked bodies of the LTTE members’ photos attached below which may draw your attention in to difficult

Sri Lanka Army and Police parading the dead bodies of the LTTE members to the Sinhala public in Anuradhapura

Naked dead bodies of LTTE members, paraded by Sri Lankan military in Anuradhapura

SLA, Police, parading the dead bodies of the LTTE members

Naked bodies of LTTE members displayed for Sinhala public by the Sri Lanka Military.
Human Rights Report for the month of November 2007

November 2007 was expected to be the period that would bring out the UN Human Rights Commission’s report on its Ambassador’s visit to Sri Lanka, but it was not to be so. This was disappointing in the context of the numerous disappearances, killings, unlawful arrests and like violations. Still more disappointing however is the reported statement of Sri Lanka’s Army Commander Gen.Sarath Fonseka on 14 November 2007(Quote) “This area is not a normal area (Responding to a question on the Eastern province) So people getting killed and some people going missing will happen as far as the anti-terrorist operations are continuing”. This statement of the military chief of a country that has a proven record of human rights abuses under the cover of a prevention of terrorism law and an unceasing emergency spells doom for a people who have been victims of a genocidal war for over three decades.

The SL military has intensified its operations on an over- ambitious and grandiose road map to annex new territory under its occupation. This is clearly seen in the numerous air attacks that have taken the lives of numerous civilians and destroyed civilian habitats. North East Secretariat on Human Rights (NESoHR) has painfully compiled its report for the month of November 2007 which is alarming.

The clandestine claymore mine attack of the SL Army’s deep penetration unit on an ambulance that was carrying school children for first aid campaign, killing eleven children on 27 November 2007 is a matter that has to be viewed very seriously. Of similar concern is the attack on a radio station by the side of the A-9 highway killing 3 media persons and seven civilians who happen to be either inhabitants of that area or passers by on the A-9 road. The irony is that the A-9 was the much spoken word during the commencement of the cease fire period and indeed the only peace dividend the Tamil people got out of the CFA and now they can’t even walk safely on A-9.

President Mahinda Rajapaksa completing two years rule on the ‘concept’ of Mahinda Chinthanaya’ may be a matter for rejoice in the south but the Tamil people only saw an ascending pattern of military atrocities and climaxing it was the government’s shameless attempts to bully the Tamil legislators to refrain from voting against the budget. A legislator’s nephew was abducted and thereby the said legislator prevented from attending the parliament.

The Jaffna peninsula and parts of Mannar continue to remain closed and the military imposes arbitrary closure of the civilian check point at Omanthai off and on. The fate of the population in the Jaffna peninsula which is invariably an open prison with a perpetual night curfew for more than one year now has still not made any effective human rights body to cause opening of the highway that was opened immediately after the CFA.

By submitting a report every month from a part of the island that is taken for granted by the powers that be in Colombo, NESoHR strongly feels that it is doing its duty to the people and also helping human rights lovers all over the world, though the reports don’t seem to have any immediate effect in bringing an attitudinal change in Colombo.
Presented below in summarized form is a list that contain the numeric relating to killings, abductions, disappearances, unlawful arrests, injured in various ways, aerial bombings and displacements consequent to military operations in North East:

- Killings – 74
- Disappearances – 24
- Unlawful arrests – 640
- Injured – 43
- Sought refuges, HR office, Jaffna – 23
- Eleven killed in Military claymore mine
- Media persons killed in aerial bombing
- SL military claymore mine kills two
- Private Boatyard bombed – one killed
- Five civilians killed in aerial attack at Tharmapuram
- One killed and three including an infant injured in aerial attack
- Atrocities

![Chart: Civilians killed and disappeared in North and East of Sri Lanka in the month of November 2007](chart.png)

It is also appropriate to recall that the anniversary of the below listed genocidal mass killings of Tamil civilians.

1. 5 killed, SLAF attacks hospital surrounding in Kilinochchi, 500 patients flee hospital – 02.11.2006
2. Moolai hospital shelling (Indian Army) - 05.11.1987
3. 40 civilian refugees killed in Sri Lankan artillery attack – 8.11.2006
4. Nedunkerni junction strafing (Indian Army) - 11.11.1987
5. SLA massacres students – 18.11.2006
7. Madhu church massacre - 20.11.1999
8. Visuvamadhu shelling - 25.11.1998
Eleven killed in Military claymore mine

Eleven including seven students were killed and two students injured in a clandestine claymore mine attack by the SL Deep penetration unit at Iyankankulam, a small village in Kilinochchi on 27 November 2007 at 11.30 a.m. These children were travelling in an ambulance to participate in a first aid program. Two of the children killed Nagaratnam Mathikaran (15) and Nagaratnam Pratheepa (16) are from one family. Others killed are Nithiyananthan Nitharsana (13) Chandrasekaram Derosa (17) Karunakaran Kaushika (15) Shanmugavel Shakunthaladevi (17) all students and two Health volunteers Atputharajah Ajithnath (22) and Vairamuttu Krishnaverny (25) and the driver Kanthan. Those injured are Chandrasekaram Jaseetha (15) Thevarajah Uthayarani both being students.

Details of Killed:

Full Name: Nagaratnam Mathikaran
Address: Iyankankulam Mullaiththeevu
Occupation: Student, M/Iyankankulam G.T.M.School
Date of Birth: 24.09.1992
Aged (when affected): 15 years
State: Single

Full Name: Nagaratnam Piratheepa
Address: Iyankankulam Mullaiththeevu
Occupation: Student, M/Iyankankulam G.T.M.School
Date of Birth: 09.03.1991
Aged (when affected): 16 years
State: Single

Full Name: Niththiyanantham Nitharsana
Address: Iyankankulam Mullaiththeevu
Occupation: Student, M/Iyankankulam G.T.M.School
Date of Birth: 08.01.1994
Aged (when affected): 13 years
State: Single

Full Name: Santhirasekaram Dirosha
Address: Iyankankulam Mullaiththeevu
Occupation: Student, M/Iyankankulam G.T.M.School
Date of Birth: 05.09.1990
Aged (when affected): 17 years
State: Single

Full Name: Karunakaran Kowsika
Address: Old Murikandi, Puthhuvedduvan Mullaiththeevu
Occupation: Student, M/Iyankankulam G.T.M.School
Date of Birth: 02.04.1992
Aged (when affected): 15 years
State: Single
1. Statement by Mr. Sangarappillai Nagaratnam, father of the two students killed:
   My son Mathikaran and daughter Pratheepa, Ages 15 and 16 were on their way to participate in a first aid program by an ambulance. This ambulance was attacked by a claymore mine near Iyankankulam. Seven students died in this attack. We are living here in perpetual fear of aerial bombing and claymore attacks. School going children are being killed and declared as terrorists. It is high time the international community take action against this government for its inhuman acts against an innocent civilian population.

2. Statement of Mr. Nadarajah Nithiyanandam (43) father of Nitharsana (13) who was killed in this attack:
   My daughter Nitharsana (13) was travelling in an ambulance to participate in a first aid camp along with other volunteers when this claymore mine exploded. My daughter and several others were killed. When I heard the explosion, I ran to the spot to see my daughter’s body in pieces along with several others dead. This is the work of a government military group that penetrates into our area and inflict damage to us.

3. Statement of Mr. Kanadasamy Chandrasekeram (52) father of Derosa who was killed:
   Derosa (17) is my eldest daughter and was a volunteer in the first aid campaign. On this day she was travelling in an ambulance to take part in a first aid campaign when that vehicle was attacked by a claymore mine in Iyankankulam. The army deep penetration unit is said to have set this claymore which has killed many other students. Derosa is a very clever and intelligent child. She was very good in her studies. I had high hopes about this child and anticipated her to rise up in her life. This loss has terribly impacted my family. My next daughter Yasitha (16) was also a volunteer and she escaped with serious injuries and is now in hospital. This indiscriminate action of the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan army has created havoc in my family.
4. **Statement of Mr. Kasippillai Karunakaran (37) father of Kaushika who was killed in the attack:**

   My daughter Kaushika (15) was a student in Year 10 at the GTMS Iyankankulam. Since she does not have a bicycle of her own, I normally take her to school in my bicycle and on this day too I took her to the school. On dropping her, she warned me to take care and when I heard the explosion and found that my daughter too was killed I was shocked. Her body was in tatters. Our family is in distress now after losing such a bright and obedient child.

5. **Statement of Mr. Velayutham Shanmugavel (36) father of Shakuntaladevi who was also killed:**

   Sddhakuntaladevi (17) is my eldest girl. She helps me in the paddy field like a son. Though a very young girl she is quite capable of attending to all my farm activities and was liked by all the people in the village. We are unable to bear this terrible loss to the family. She was equally good in her studies and also extra school activities. As a first aid volunteer she was travelling in the ambulance that was targetted by the Army claymore group.

6. **Statement of Mr. Thambiaiyah Atputharaerah (48) father of Ajithnath who was also killed:**

   My son Ajithnath (22) was a social conscious boy. After leaving school he was helping me in my farm while at the same time taking part in all type of social activities. While in school, he was an active volunteer and finds pleasure in helping others. He loves me more than his mother. I was really wondering as to how he would have cried when this attack took place, whether calling his mother or me. We loved him a lot. The entire village loved him and are all shocked at the loss of this young social worker in the hands of cruel killers.

7. **Statement of Mr. Murugan Vyramuththan (65) father of Krishnaverni who was also killed:**

   My daughter Krishnaverny (25) was a rural health volunteer since our displacement from Jaffna in 1995. As a senior volunteer, my daughter was accompanying junior volunteers for a first aid camp on this day when the ambulance was attacked by a claymore mine set by the army deep penetration unit. When I heard the explosion I went to the spot to be told that the dead bodies and the injured have been taken to the hospital. We have been subject to severe hardships since our displacement from Jaffna and the loss of my daughter has seriously impacted the whole family.

**Media persons killed in aerial bombing**

Aerial bombing on the Voice of Tigers Media (Radio) station on 27 November 2007 killing nine people, three employees and six civilians living in the neighbourhood and passers by who happen to be on the A-9 Highway at the time of the bombardment. Public library, Forut (INGO) building, parts of Irrigation office and three civilian dwellings and three shops were completely gutted. Partly damaged were some other shops and a co-op society retail outlet. These are all buildings running alongside the A9 Highway and the airforce targetted the radio station and these buildings and civilians around the vicinity got caught in the bombing. Consequent to this attack, Forut has suspended all its humanitarian activities in the area.

**Those killed in the bombing:**

- **Full Name:** Muralitharan Sinthujan
- **Address:** Near the School, Thirumurikandy, Mullaiththeevu
- **Occupation:** Student, Thirumurugandy Hindu School
- **Date of Birth:** 21.01.1996
- **Aged (when affected):** 11 years
- **State:** Single

---

NESoHR – HR Report Nov, 2007

Information collected by SNE.
Full Name: Karuppiah Priyatharsan  
Address: 67/5, Santhapuram, Ampalanagar, Kilinochchi  
Occupation: Student, Thiruvaiyaru Maha Vidyalayam, Kilinochchi  
Date of Birth: 25.12.1987  
Aged (when affected): 20 years  
State: Single

Full Name: Thiagrajah Maheswaran  
Address: Valathu Karai, Muththaiyankaddu, Mullaittheevu  
Occupation: Farmer, Muththaiyankaddu, Mullaitivu  
Date of Birth: 18.06.1980  
Aged (when affected): 27 years  
State: Single

Full Name: Selvarajah Sivakumaran  
Address: No.232, Thirunagar, Kilinochchi  
Occupation: Textile shop owner, Kumaran Textiles, Kilinochchi  
Date of Birth: 11.11.1961  
Aged (when affected): 46 years  
State: Married (three children)

Full Name: Ganeshamoorthy Subajini  
Address: No.232, Vivegananthanagar, Kilinochchi  
Occupation: Radio Announcer, Vivekanandanagar, Kilinochchi  
Date of Birth: 19.01.1971  
Aged (when affected): 36 years  
State: Married (three children)

Full Name: Mahalingam Suress Lin Peo  
Address: 20/4, Kanagampikaikulam, Kilinochchi  
Occupation: Technical Officer, Kanagambikaikkulam., Kilinochchi  
Date of Birth: 04.11.1971  
Aged (when affected): 36 years  
State: Married

Full Name: Tharmalingam Thavamanidevi  
Permanent Address: Karainagar Jaffna  
Resident Address: Thunukkai road Mankulam Mullaiththeevu  
Occupation: Housewife  
Occupation Address: Mankulam  
Date of Birth: 18.11.1944  
Aged (when affected): 63 years  
State: Married (three children)

Kirushnapilla Tharmalingam,  
Driver, Mulliyavalai, Mullaithivu
9. Anandarajah Theivanayagi (55) Housewife, 55th Milepost, Kilinochchi
10. Rasalingam Piratheepan (21) Unemployed, 55th Milepost, Kilinochchi

**Injured and hospitalised:**
Pavanithy (24), Kunaseeli (29), Nirmaladevi (54), Kavitha (29), Thineshkumar (21), Stella (35), Santhapothini, Janani (33), G.Manoj (04), S.Pavitha (06)

**Statements:**

1. **Ganeshavel Muraleetharan (47) Farmer, father of Sinthujan killed in the attack:**
   Sinthujan is my last son, eleven years old and a student in Murikandy school. On this day he went on an errand to the town and happened to have been passing 55th mile post when the air force attacked Voice of Tigers on the A-9 Highway. He got killed along with several other people passing that way.

2. **Sinniah Karuppiah (57) Farmer, father of Priyatharsan (20) killed in the attack:**
   My son Priyatharsan is a student of Thiruvaiyaru Maha Vidyalayam reading in the Advanced Level class. On this day he went out to the town in the evening with a friend and did not return home. We were worried and looking for him everywhere. It is only on the following morning I learnt that my son was also killed in this attack when he was passing that way on the A-9 Highway and I got his body from the hospital.

3. **Thiyagarajah Seethalaxmi (52) Housewife, mother of Maheswaran killed in the attack:**
   Maheswaran is my only male child. He went to Kilinochchi that evening with his friends. Cruel fate has destined him to be at this place in the A-9 road when the airforce bombed. This is an irreparable loss to me. His father committed suicide in the late eighties unable to bear the torture of the Indian army. I relied on Maheswaran for everything because I have nobody else to support me.

4. **Genga widow of Sivakumaran (32):**
   My husband Sivakumaran (46) left behind me as a widow and three children ages 11, 09 and 03. We own a textile shop in Kilinochchi. On this day my husband left for his brother’s house at the 55th milepost in the evening. It is on his way that he was killed by the air force bombing near 55th mile post. Without my husband I am now left to take care of my three children and find a livelihood for us.

5. **Thambiaiyah Ganeshamoorthy (47) husband of Subajini killed in the attack:**
   My wife Subajini was employed as an announcer in the Radio service and we have three children 12, 10 and 01 year old. My wife was killed while on duty as an announcer in the radio station. Our last child is only one year old and the other two are school-going. The untimely loss of my wife has created a big vacuum in our life.

6. **Thayalini widow of Mahalingam Suresh Lin Peo (30) Housewife:**
   My husband Lin Peo (36) was killed in the air force attack while on duty as a technical officer in the radio station. We have two children, the eldest 06 years and the infant only 05 months old. The air force attack has taken away a good husband and a dear father. As a young widow, I am now left with the responsibility of running the family with two small children.

7. **Sashikala (30) daughter of Tharmalingam Thavamanidevi (63) killed in the attack:**
   I am a trainee in the Teachers Training College at Kotagala. We are from Karainagar in Jaffna and got displaced during military operations in Jaffna. The news of my mother’s death was conveyed to Kotagala by my relatives. She had gone to visit a relative when the air force carried out the attack on the radio station near the 55th mile post. My mother’s loss has seriously impacted me. I lost her in vain for a brutal air attack.
SL military claymore mine kills two

SL Military deep penetration group’s clandestine Claymore mine attack at Puthukkudiyiruppu on 25 November 2007 killing two.

Killed:

Full Name: Sathanandarajah Kiritharan
Address: Peraru Katchilamadu, Odduchuddan, Mullaitheevu
Occupation: Student, M/Katsilaimadu G.T.M. School
Date of Birth: 01.10.1990
Aged (when affected): 17 years
State: Single

Full Name: Periyasamy Vijitharan
Address: Vasanthapuram, Mannankandal Odduchuddan.
Occupation: Business (Vegetable vendor)
Occupation Address: Puthkkudiyiruppu Market
Date of Birth: 22.06.1990
Aged (when affected): 17 years
State: Single

Statements:

1. **Chinniah Sathanandarajah (46) Farmer**
   Kiritharan (17) is my only child. His mother died when he was very small and I have been everything for him. He was studying at Katchilamadu GTMS in Grade 11. Since he is a child without maternal care, very often he goes to visit his maternal grand mother. On this day too he went to see his grand mother. Since he stays with her for a couple of days every time he goes, I didn’t look for him that night. When I heard the news of a claymore attack by the army deep penetration unit, I did not think of my son. It is only when I listened to the radio in the night my son’s name was announced as one of those dead. As a loner without anybody else to care for, I don’t know what I am going to do.

2. **Ramasamy Periyasamy (53) unemployed sick father of Vijitharn who was killed:**
   My son Vijitharan (17) studied up to Grade Ten and gave up studies due to the poor family condition and my ill-health. I am totally incapacitated and it is Vijitharan who helps to run the family by engaging in petty vegetable vending at Puthukkudiyiruppu market. On this day at about 06.45 in the morning, he set off towards Puthukkudiyiruppu market. This claymore attack took place one hour after my son left. But I never thought that my son was a victim of this attack. Due to curiosity I went to Puthukkudiyiruppu hospital to check and horrified to find that my son also was one of the two killed in the attack. With the demise of our breadwinner and my physical disability, I do not know how I am going to manage my family hereafter.

Private Boatyard bombed – one killed

Kfir jet attack on a private boat building yard at Thirumurigandy on 16 November 2007. Boat yard situated adjacent to the A-9 Highway completely destroyed and two civilians in the vicinity injured. One of them, Chandrasekaram Ruby (31) succumbed to the injuries on 22 November, the sixth day after the attack. The other injured, Maheswaran Theepa (15), a passer by also got injured.

Killed

Full Name: Santhirasekaran Ruby
Address: 157th Mile Post Thirumurikandy
Occupation: House wife
Date of Birth: 02.10.1976
Aged (when affected): 31 years
State: Married (three children)
Statements:

1. **Krishnan Arudchelvam, Manager, Boat Building:**
   This boat yard belongs to one Mr. Mahalingam and this is a totally private enterprise. This enterprise was started in 2005 mainly to repair the boats damaged by Tsunami. The equipments were all imported and local people from Murigandy were trained in boat building. The new boats built by this company were given to international organisations like ICRC, Oxfam and Care. We supplied thirteen boats to Jaffna. Not only boat building, we do engage in repairs to water cannisters in this area. Due to scarcity of cement we make plastic capsules to be used in constructing wells in this area. Up to now we have completed nine such wells. There were many items of work that were half way finished at the time of the bombing. Boats and water containers that were in the yard for repairs were also destroyed in the attack. Roughly about seven million damage has been assessed. Even in the havoc wrought by this attack there was one silver lining that the attack took place early in the morning at 0630 and no workers have arrived by that time. Otherwise it would have been a human wreckage. Only two neighbors were injured. In fact our watcher escaped miraculously.

2. **Chandravel Chandrasekaram (34) Labourer, Husband of Ruby who succumbed to injuries six days after the attack:**
   I am a manual labourer. We have three children, two daughter 07 and 06 years and a son 2 years old. As a manual labourer I have to always go out to find work it is my wife who looks after the children. They are so small and not yet matured enough to comprehend the death of their mother. I am desperate now to earn a livelihood by going out and at the same time to take care of the small kids. My only message to the government of Sri Lanka is “Please don’t make another family destitute like that of ours”.

**Five civilians killed in aerial attack at Tharmapuram**

Air attack on Tharmapuram, a village in the AGA division of Kandavalai, Kilinochchi on 25 November 2007 at 07.15 killed four persons, three of whom are from one family and injuring seven others. Three houses have been completely destroyed, seven dwellings partially damaged and valuable property including trees destroyed.

**Those killed:**

- **Full Name:** Arumugam Varnalingam  
  **Permanent Address:** Manattharai, Nallur, Jaffna  
  **Resident Address:** 8th Unit, Thrumapuram, Kilinochchi  
  **Occupation:** Painter, Tharumapuram  
  **Aged (when affected):** 54 years  
  **State:** Married

- **Full Name:** Saraswathy wife of Arumugam Varnalingam  
  **Permanent Address:** Manattharai, Nallur, Jaffna  
  **Resident Address:** 8th Unit, Thrumapuram, Kilinochchi  
  **Occupation:** House wife  
  **Aged (when affected):** 52 years, State: Married

- **Full Name:** Sumithananthiny daughter of Arumugam Varnalingam  
  **Permanent Address:** Manattharai, Nallur, Jaffna  
  **Resident Address:** 8th Unit, Thrumapuram, Kilinochchi  
  **Occupation:** Painter, Tharumapuram  
  **Aged (when affected):** 25 years  
  **State:** Single

All three from one family died on the spot and
Full Name: Murugiah Lubashini  
Permanent Address: 8th Unit, Tharumapuram, Kilinochchi  
Occupation: student, Tharumapuram Maha Vidyalayam, Kilinochchi  
Aged (when affected): 15 years  
State: Single  

She succumbed to injuries while being taken to hospital.

Full Name: Thanayogam wife of Varnalingam Kamalraj  
Resident Address: 8th Unit, Tharumapuram, Kilinochchi  
Occupation: House wife  
Aged (when affected): 19 years  
State: Married

Thanayogam (19) wife of Varnalingam Kamalraj was seriously injured and amputated (one arm and one leg) died on 3 December 2007 while in Kilinochchi hospital.

Injured:  
1. Varnalingam Kamalraj (28)  
2. M.Nadanathevi (41) Dance Teacher, Tharumapuram Maha Vidyalayam, Kilinochchi  
3. A.Velmurugu (60) Retired Sub-PM Tharumapuram, Kilinochchi  
4. Lingeswaran (60) Tharumapuram, Kilinochchi  
5. T.Anusha (04)

Statements:  
1. Varnalingam Kamalraj (28) only survivor in the family:  
   We came to Wanni from Jaffna in August 2006 on a visit to some of our relatives. Before we could return the check point at Muhamalai (A-9) was closed and since then we were living in Tharumapuram in a rented out house. As professional painters we did part time painting jobs. On this day when we heard the sound of kfir jets all of us fell to the ground. After the attack I raised my head to find that my father, sister and mother were all killed on the spot. My wife was lying unconscious with serious injuries and I too suffered many injuries. My wife was operated several times at Kilinochchi hospital and died on 3 December 2007. I am still undergoing treatment for my injuries as an in-patient in Kilinochchi hospital. In a compact family of five, I am the only survivor now lying forlorn ion this hospital bed, having not been able to attend the funerals of my father, mother and sister.

2. Murugiah Yogarani (41) mother of Murugiah Lubashini who succumbed to injuries:  
   Lubashini is my only female child. She was studying at Tharumapuram Maha Vidyalayam. On the day of the incident, when I heard the roaring sound of kfir jets, I ran to the compound to look for my daughter. Before I could go, I saw my daughter being injured by a splinter sharpnel from the bomb and falling to the ground. Neighbors came only after the attack subsided and my daughter died while being taken to the hospital.
**One killed and three including an infant injured in aerial attack**

Aerial attack at Kilinochchi on 2 November 2007 that killed one, injured three and several houses were damaged.

**Killed:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Immanuvel Surenthini - Aththikuli Murunkan Mannar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>01.11.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>While she was standing in her house courtyard at Aththikuli Murunkan in Mannar she was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rasathurai Nimalasingam - 155th Mile Post Kilinochchi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>He was killed at the 155th Mile Post area in Kilinochchi when the Sri Lankan Air Force Mig planes bombed civilian areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A man - Echhilampattu South Moothur Trincomalee</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by unidentified gun men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jems Wasinkingdan Nova - Vavuniya</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.11.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>The five, who were abducted at Veppankulam in Vavuniya by the Sri Lankan army in a white van were shot and killed at Thavasikulam in Vavuniya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thirunavukarasu Kapilthef - Vavuniya</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.11.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>The five, who were abducted at Veppankulam in Vavuniya by the Sri Lankan army in a white van were shot and killed at Thavasikulam in Vavuniya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vickineswaran Keerthhavan - Vavuniya</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.11.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>The five, who were abducted at Veppankulam in Vavuniya by the Sri Lankan army in a white van were shot and killed at Thavasikulam in Vavuniya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vijayakumar Vijayathas - Vavuniya</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.11.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>The five, who were abducted at Veppankulam in Vavuniya by the Sri Lankan army in a white van were shot and killed at Thavasikulam in Vavuniya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>An unidentified person</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.11.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>The five, who were abducted at Veppankulam in Vavuniya by the Sri Lankan army in a white van were shot and killed at Thavasikulam in Vavuniya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Injured:**

1. Subramaniam Nageswary (75)
2. Nadarajah Theivanai (73)
3. Infant Jegarooban Kavipriyan (05 months)

**Statement:**

**Kandiah Rajaratnam (55) Father of Nirmalasingham killed in the attack:**

My son Nirmalasingham, after completing his A/L, was working as a manager in a private institution. He went on a social visit to a relative in Kanagambikaikkulam the previous day and was probably returning home when the aerial attack took place. My son’s body was shattered to pieces and the head was missing. It was only with the help of the ring in his finger that I identified his body.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A dead body of youth - Batticaloa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>03.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>About 25 years old youth's dead body was recovered with gun shot injuries at Kaththankudy in Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Suppaiya Mahalingam - Kondavil East Jaffna</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed in his house at Kondavil East in Jaffna by unidentified gun men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vasanthakumar - Colombo Kochchikadai Jampadda Veethy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>06.11.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>When he was standing infront of his house at Kochchikadai Jampada street in Colombo at 8.00 p.m., he was shot and killed by unknown gun men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Krishnapillai Amalathas - Thanganagar Trincomalee</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>09.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>He was shot and killed in Trincomalee by unidentified gun men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kaneshan Suresh - Alaveddy South Jaffna</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>09.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was cut to death by an unknown persons at Mallakam in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A civilian - Kalviyankadu Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>09.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed at Kalviyankadu area in Jaffna by unidentified armed men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Samiththamby Selvarasa - Kannakipuram Amparai</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>While they were travelling in a Tractor at Roddai Semmanikulam in Amparai at about 5.00 p.m they were abducted by the Sri Lankan Special Task Forces and were shot and killed and later submitted their bodies at the Poththuvil Hospital. It is note worthy that among them one Selvarasa's wife delivered a child only nine days earlier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>S.Kunaratnam - Kannakipuram Amparai</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>K.Suthakaran - Kannakipuram Amparai</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Thiruchchelvam Jeyakkumar - Nallur 2nd Cross street Jaffna</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>When the owner of the lorry was riding in a bicycle before the Saddanathar Kovil at Nallur in the morning at 8.00 o'clock he was shot and killed by those who came on a motor bike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Jalaltheen Kowthu - Neriyakulam Vavuniya</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>While the Father of two children was going to his friend's house from Neriyakulam to Veerapuram on last Saturday at 5.30 p.m. he was abducted by an unidentified men. His dead body was recovered by the Settikulam Police and he was found with his hands tied, blind folded and shot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Details of the Killing People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>One youth - Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>While he was riding his bicycle near the army check point at Varani Thenmaratchi at 2.10 p.m., the Sri Lankan army shot and killed him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Musthappa Rasimya - Mavadichchenai Valaichchenai Batticaloa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>A woman was killed in a grenade attack on her house at Mavadichchenai Valaichchenai in Batticaloa at 4.30 a.m. Her two years old child was wounded in this attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Firansis Pilip - Thodar Madi Kurunagar Jaffna</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Father of five children going in market was shot and killed in Jaffna Hospital road by those who came cycling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Veeraiya Jeyaruban - No.6 Rasa veethy Nalluur North Jaffna</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed at Aaseervatham lane in Kachcheri Nallur road by unidentified men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>A man - Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It is reported with the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission Office in Jaffna by the relatives. He was shot and killed in Jaffna town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Aloosiyas Anojan - Mannar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.11.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>While this boy was playing, he was killed in an Artillery shell attack on the Mannar Madu Church Complex by the Sri Lankan army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Thamotharampillai Navithakumur - Sarasalai Jaffna</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed inside a trading establishment in the Jaffna town by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sintha Thurairaja Jems Luxsan - Kurunagar Water Tank Road Jaffna</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed near the Irupalai Kanan Church by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A youth - Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed near the Jaffna Hindu College at Kasthuryar Veethy in Jaffna at about 3.00 o'clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Raththinasingam Kuruparan - Alvai Muththumariyamman Koyilady Jaffna</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was walking near the Point Pedro Court road and shot and killed by coming motor bikers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A man - Kanniya Trincomalee</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>It is reported with the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission Office in Trincomalee by the relatives that he was shot and killed at Kanniya in Trincomalee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Details of the Killing People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A man - Kanniya</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>It is reported with the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission Office in Trincomalee by the relatives. He was shot and killed at Kanniya in Trincomalee. It is noted his father was shot and killed previous day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>A man - Vellaveli</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>It is reported with the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission Office in Batticaloa that he was shot and killed at Vellaveli in Batticaloa by unidentified armed men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>A youth - Puthukkamam</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.11.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was shot and killed in a searching operation by the Sri Lankan forces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Thangarasa Sujeevan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>After he went to the Nallur Murukan Koyil he was going to his mother's house. He was shot and killed at Stanly veethy Atthiyady in Jaffna by unidentified gun men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Kanthaiya Koneswaran</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed at Navali area in Jaffna by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence coming motobike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Vellupillai</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>After he finished his work while he was returning his house, he was shot and killed near the 52th Camp of Sri Lankan army at Varani Iyattalai in Jaffna in the evening by unidentified armed men fellows who came on a motor bike. It is noted that he displaced from his own village Iyattalai to Inparuddy Vadamaratchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>K. Ketheesan - Karaveddy</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was a security officer in the People's Bank at Jaffna University. Early in the morning when he was on duty, armed men who came in a vehicle and jumped over the parapet wall and shot him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Two youths -</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Army Patrolling from Palaththopur army camp in Trincomalee shot and killed them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Santhirasekaran</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochhi</td>
<td>Kilinochhi</td>
<td>When the Sri Lankan Air Force Kfir planes bombed on a Private Boat Construction Factory, she was severely injured and admitted in Kilinochhi Hospital for treatment. Later she died.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Killing People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Nishamtheen Nipar - Annalanagar Kinniya Trincomalee</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>He was returning home from Prima factory in Trincomalee. When he rushed into the ferry quarreled with a home guard who shot and killed him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Thurairaja Jeyaraja - Ananthan road Ariyalai Jaffna</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed at Ariyalai in Jaffna at 7.30 p.m. by unidentified armed men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Palaniyandi Selvarasa - Urumpirai Jaffna</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>When he was riding his bicycle before the Urumpirai Katpaka Vinayakar Koyil in morning at 7.00 o’clock he was shot and killed by unidentified armed men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Varnalingam - 8th Unit Tharumapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Varnalingam Saraswathy - 8th Unit Tharumapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Totally 04 including 03 members of one family were killed on a Sri Lankan air force’s aerial bombing at 8th Unit, Tharumapuram in Kilinochchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Varnalingam Sumithanthanithi - 8th Unit Tharumapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>M.Lubasini - 8th Unit Tharumapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Sathanantharasa Kiritharan - Oddusuddan Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>They were killed in a claymore attack on the road at Mullai-Puthukkudiyiruppu-Oddisuddan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Periyasamy Vijitharan - Oddusuddan Mullaitheevu</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Jeyakkumar Kesavan - Adiyapatham Veethy Nallur Jaffna</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed near the Kopay Martyr's Cemetary at 3.30. by two unidentified armed men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>About 36 years old man - Thirukkovil Amparaı</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Amparaı</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the unidentified men when he was travelling in a Tractor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>A civilian - Nallur Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan army when he was going to his house at Nallur Amman road in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Killing People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Ananthakuru Parimalan - Seeniyampai Vadamaratchi Jaffna</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by armed men who came on motor bike when he returned to his sister's house in Vadamaratchi in Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Kaneshamoorthy Subajini - Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Suresh Limpiyo - Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Tharumalingam - Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Sivakumaran - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>They were killed in a Sri Lankan Air Force's aerial bombing in Kilinochchi town area. The library run by Pradesya Saba and some of the civilian's settlements were destroyed in this aerial bombing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Anantharasa Theivanayaki - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Rasalingam Piratheepan - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Thavamanithevi - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Karuppaiya Piriatharsan - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Muralitharan Sinthuyan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaiththeevu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Thiyagarasa Mageswaran - Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Nagaraththinam Piratheepa - Mullaiththeevu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaiththeevu</td>
<td>The students of Iyankankaddu M.V. were killed in a Claymore attack 150 metre away from the School in Mullaiththeevu by the Sri Lankan Army Long Penetration Unit, while they were going in an ambulance for a First Aid programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Nagaraththinam Mathikaran - Mullaiththeevu</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaiththeevu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Atputharasa Ajithnath - Mullaiththeevu</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaiththeevu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Santhirasekanm Dirosha - Mullaiththeevu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaiththeevu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Killing People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Sanmugavel Sagunthalathevi - Therankandal Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The students of Iyankankaddu M.V. were killed in a Claymore attack 150 metre away from the School in Mullaitheevu by the Sri Lankan Army Long Penetration Unit, while they were going in an ambulance for a First Aid programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Karunakaran Kowsika - Palaiya Murikanthy Kilinochchi</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Niththiyanantham Nitharshana - Iyankankulam Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Vairamuthu Kirusha - Iyankankulam Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Kanthan - Ampalaperumal Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Yogarasu Suthan - Eruvil Oththachchimadam Batticaloa</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>Two days after abduction his dead body was recovered in Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Sinnaththambi Thillainadarasa - Brown Road Jaffna</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot and killed at Brown road in Jaffna when he was going to his house from his work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Palasubramaniyam Uthayakumar - Masiyapiddy Changanai Jaffna</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was shot at Masiyapiddy Changanai in Jaffna by armed men who followed him while he was riding his bicycle. Then he was admitted at Thellipalai Hospital and he died there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details of the Disappeared People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A man - Thampalakamam Trincomalee</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.10.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>He was abducted in Thampalakamam Trincomalee by the gun men, who came in a white van.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A man - Redpana Eravur Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was abducted in Eravur Batticaloa by the gun men, who came in a white van.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kasim Riyas - Santhiveli Main road Valaichchenai Batticaloa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was abducted in Batticaloa by an unidentified gun men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Aged</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4  | Rasathurai Thileep -  
    Kalikoyilady Kokkuviil West  
    Jaffna | 30   | Male   | 03.11.2007 | Jaffna | A family man living at Kalikoyilady at Kokkuvil west in Jaffna is said to have gone missing near the Perumal Kovil. This was reported to the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna. |
| 5  | Mahalingam Mathiseelan -  
    Ealalai East  
    Jaffna | 32   | Male   | 04.11.2007 | Jaffna | Father of three children was abducted near Yarl Kokuvil west. This incident was reported to the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna. |
| 6  | Saran Sithratharan -  
    Pidari Amman Koyilady  
    Aanaikkodai Jaffna | 36   | Male   | 04.11.2007 | Jaffna | He went to deliver the Thinakkural News Paper in the Elalai area in Jaffna at 6.00 a.m.. It is said that he had been near the Elalai army camp when he went missing. It is hoped that he was abducted by the Sri Lankan army. |
| 7  | Thanapalasingam Jenathkumar -  
    Jaffna | 30   | Male   | 05.11.2007 | Jaffna | It is reported with the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna that a father of four children went missing at Nallur in Jaffna. |
| 8  | Sankaran Thavanesan -  
    Santhirasekara Pillaiyar  
    Koyilady Nallur Jaffna | 39   | Male   | 07.11.2007 | Jaffna | It is reported with the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna that a father of four children went missing at Nallur in Jaffna. |
| 9  | Kanakasapapathy Sanjeevan -  
    Amman veethy Kantharmadam  
    Jaffna | Male | 09.11.2007 | Jaffna | While he was returning home from Elalai he was stopped for inquiry at the Achchelu Sri Lankan Army camp. Then he went missing. His parents made a complaint with the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna. |
| 10 | Kulasingam Sivakumar -  
    Edaikkurichchi Varani Jaffna | 24   | Male   | 10.11.2007 | Jaffna | He was found missing after he went for coolie work from his house at Idaikurichchi Varani in Jaffna. His wife made a complaint with the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna. |
| 11 | Thangarasa Jeyanthan -  
    Jaffna | 22   | Male   | 11.11.2007 | Jaffna | It was reported to the Jaffna Human Rights Commission Office that he went missing in Jaffna. |
| 12 | Ansar Muththalip -  
    Munaiyavalai Cross street  
    Eravur Batticaloa | 52   | Male   | 11.11.2007 | Batticalo | He was abducted at Kinniya in Batticaloa by unknown gun men. |
| 13 | About 21 years old youth  
    Trincomalee | 21   | Male   | 13.11.2007 | Trincomalee | It was reported to the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission Office in Trincomalee that he was abducted by unidentified armed men when he was in his house at Palayiyottu in Trincomalee. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A Samurthi officer - Thampalakamam Trincomalee</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>While he was riding on his bicycle at Thampalakamam area in Trincomalee, some unidentified persons stopped him and abducted him in a White van.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Amarasingam Mathiyalakan - Ariyalai Jaffna</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was abducted at Ariyalai in Jaffna by the Sri Lankan army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nadarasa Niththiyaras - Thumpalai Point Pedro Jaffna</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It is reported with the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna by the relatives, that father of three children went missing at Thumpalai Point Pedro in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Vadivelu Nimalaraja - Neekkilas Lane Nallur road Kachcheri Jaffna</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It is reported with the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna by the relatives, that after he finished his work at Uthayan news paper institution in the Jaffna town he did not reach his house as yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Baviparan - Sampaltheevu Trincomalee</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>When they went to collect fire wood to the Vilkaom Vikarai jungle which is in Trincomalee-Anurathapura road they went missing. This incident was reported to the Uppuveli Police Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Rajahkumar - Koneshapuri Trincomalee</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>It was reported to the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission Office in Trincomalee that he was abducted by unidentified armed men when he was in his house at Thampakamam in Trincomalee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kangatharan - Vimalaratna Veethy Kanthalai Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>He was abducted by the unidentified armed men while he was watching Television in his house at Kanthalai in Trincomalee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>About 33 years old man - Thampalakamam Trincomalee</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>It was reported to the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission Office in Trincomalee that he was abducted by unidentified armed men when he was in his house at Thampalakamam in Trincomalee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>About 15 years old young - Thiraimadu Batticaloa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was abducted by Thiraimadu in Batticaloa by two Members of Karuna Paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Thevarasa SureshKannana - Iyankankerni Batticaloa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>It is reported to the Eravur Police Station that they were abducted at Eravur area in Batticaloa by Paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Thavarasa Senthuran - Senkalady Batticaloa</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sanmugarasa Santhirakasan - Kommanthurai Batticaloa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Disappeared People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>M.K.Mohamad Naseer - Negombo road Peliyakoda</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Peliyakoda</td>
<td>Seller of cunny bag went missing at Negombo road in Peliyakoda. It is complaint to the Sri Lankan Police Station at Peliyakoda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Subramaniyam Mayooran - Main road Negombo</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Negombo</td>
<td>It was complained that after he finished praying and went missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Rubankanth - Pololi West Point Pedro Jaffna</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It was complained to the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna by his parents, that he went to the School and did not return home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Thiyagarasa Kopinath - Point Pedro Jaffna</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>It is complained to the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna by his parents. After he went to the School from Point Pedro to Vaddukkoddai Central College did not home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details of the Injured People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jeyaruban Kalaiptiya - 155th Mile Post Kilinochchi</td>
<td>04 Months</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>02.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>The Sri Lankan Air Force Kfir planes bombed civilian settlements near the 155th Mile Post in Kilinochchi. Due to this incident they were severely wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Raveenthiran Palakumar - 155th Mile Post Kilinochchi</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Immanuvel Ravichandran - 155th Mile Post Kilinochchi</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nadarasa Theivanai - 155th Mile Post Kilinochchi</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>02.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Subramaniyam Nageswary - 155th Mile Post Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>02.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kandu Marikkar Abdul Majith - Akkaraippattu Amparai</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>04.11.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>When he returned to his house after the prayers from Akkaraapptu, Amparai division he was shot and wounded by an unknown armed personnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Selvarasa Suganthini - Puthiya Semmanvi Veethy Nallur Jaffna</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>04.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>She was shot and injured at Kalviyankadu area by the Sri Lankan army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thangavelautham Manokaran - Vadamaradchi East Jaffna</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>When they were staying in their huts in the Maruthankerny area for fishing, they were injured by shell attack from the Sri Lankan Army</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Injured People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Paramananthasarasa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>When they were staying in their huts in the Maruthankerny area for fishing, they were injured by shell attack from the Sri Lankan Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Musthappa Muhamad Ameer - Mavadichchenai Vallaichchenai Batticaloa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>When a grenade attack was made on a house at Mavadichchenai Vallaichchenai in Batticaloa at 4.30 a.m, a child was injured and its mother was killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A Muslim civilian - Trincomalee</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>He was injured in a claymore attack at Vadduvan in Trincomalee and was admitted at the Echchilampattu hospital.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thiresha - Mannar</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13.11.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>When the Mannar Madu Church Complex was subjected to artillery attack by the Sri Lankan Army she was injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Two civilians - Sakama road Akkaraipattu Amparai</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.11.2007</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>They were injured in a shooting incident in an office on the Sakama road Akkaraipattu in Amparai and later they were admitted at the Akkaraipattu hospital.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Theepa - Thirumurukandy Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>One woman was severely injured near the Thirumurukandy Pillaiyar Koyil in Kilinochchi when the Sri Lankan Air Force Kfir planes bombed on a Private Boats Construction Factory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>P.Thavaseelan - Mulankavil Kilinochchi</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>While the Ambulance was going from K/Mulankavil Hospital to refugee camp at Mudkompan as medical rounding he was severely injured in a claymore attack by the Sri Lankan Army Long Penetration Unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>M.Nadanawathy or Thevi - Tharumapuram</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A.Velmurugu - Tharumapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Totally 06 were injured on a Sri Lankan air force's aerial bombing at Tharumapuram in Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Lingeswaran - Tharumapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>V.Kamalrajah - Tharumapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Full Name and Address</td>
<td>Aged</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kamalrajah Thanayokam - Tharumapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Totally 06 were injured on a Sri Lankan air force's aerial bombing at Tharumapuram in Kilinochchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>T.Anushiya - Tharumapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>The Sri Lankan Air Force Kfir planes bombed on civilian settlements at Jeyanthinagar in Kilinochchi. Due to this incident a student of Ghanthi Children Home was severely wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pathmarajah - Jeyanthinagar Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>They were injured in a shell attack on Kaddaiyadampan Roman Catholic M.V. in Mannar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Two Teachers and four Students - Mannar</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was injured in a claymore attack by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit when he was travelling in a T.R.O's vehicle at Mulliyavalai-Odissuwan road in Mullaitheevu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>A civilian - Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>They were injured in a Sri Lankan Air Force's aerial bombing near the Kilinochchi town area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Pavanithy - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Kunaseeli - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Nirmalathevi - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mageswary - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kavitha - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Theneskumar - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>G.Stella - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>K.Santhapothini - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>G.Manoch - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>S.Pavitha - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Santhirasekaram Yasitha - Iyankankulam Kilinochchi</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>These students of Iyankankulam M.V. were injured in a Claymore attack 150 metre away from Iyankankulam School in Mullaitheevu by the Sri Lankan Army Long Penetration Unit, while they were going in an ambulance for First Aid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Thevarasa Uthayarani - Iyankankulam Kilinochchi</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Ahamad Sali Eshtatheen - Akpar road Valaichchenai Batticaloa</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was shot and injured at Valaichchenai in Batticaloa by unidentified armed men. Then he was admitted in serious condition at Batticaloa Teaching Hospital.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Details of the Arrested People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kulanthaivel Krishnapillai - Kumpurumoolai Batticaloa</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.10.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was arrested at Karuvankerni area in Batticaloa by the Sri Lankan Special Task Forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>07 Civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td>male</td>
<td>01.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>They were arrested at Moothur in Trincomalee by the Sri Lankan army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A woman</td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>01.11.2007</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>A woman was arrested at Moothur in Trincomalee by the Sri Lankan army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>56 Women</td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>02.11.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>They were arrested in a search operation by the Sri Lankan army and Sri Lankan air force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>27 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03.11.2007</td>
<td>Pathulai</td>
<td>They were arrested in a search operation at Pusallava in Badulla by the Sri Lankan Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Meera Sakeppu - Colombo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.11.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>The reporter of Veerakesary News paper, the photographer and the driver were arrested for the crime of having stood outside their vehicle in the High Security Zone of Colombo fort by the Slave Island Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M.S. Saleem - Colombo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.11.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A driver - Colombo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.11.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>20 Civilians were arrested in a search operation in some places in Gampaha by the Sri Lankan police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>20 Civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05.11.2007</td>
<td>Hampaha</td>
<td>They were arrested in a search operation in the Badulla town council area by the Sri Lankan police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>08 Tamil civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.11.2007</td>
<td>Pathulai</td>
<td>He was arrested in a search operation at Kaddunayakka in Colombo by the Sri Lankan Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A Tamil youth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Kaddunayakka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thangaratnam Palakrishnan - Selvapuram Puttalam</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>When he was in his house at Selvapuram Udappu in Puttalam he was abducted by gun men in a white van at midnight at about 12.00 o’clock. Inspector of Munthal Police Station said that he was taken to Colombo for inquiry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>40 Civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.11.2007</td>
<td>Hampaha</td>
<td>They were arrested in a search operation conducted in parts of the Gampaha division from night until dawn by the Sri Lankan police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>52 Civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.11.2007</td>
<td>Minuwankoda</td>
<td>They were arrested in a search operation at Minuwankoda in Colombo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Two Women - Anurathapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14.11.2007</td>
<td>Anurathapuram</td>
<td>They were arrested in Anurathapuram area by the Sri Lankan Terrorist band division. These two were arrested in Anurathapura area by the Sri Lankan Prevention of Terrorist division.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 NESoHR – HR Report Nov, 2007

Information collected by SNE
### Details of the Arrested People in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Full Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>04 Tamils - Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.11.2007</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>17 Tamils were arrested at Udappu, Selvapuram, Vadduvan and Konampiddy in Puttalam in a search operation by the Sri Lankan army. Out of these 13 were released after the inquiries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>One Sinhalese and 02 Muslims</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.11.2007</td>
<td>Polanaruwa</td>
<td>They were arrested at Mananmpiddy in Polanaruwa by the Sri Lankan police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Niresh - Thenmaratchi</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan army arrested him at Semmani area, while he was returning to his house in a bus in Thenmaratchi, after he finished his private tuition class in Jaffna Town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Totally 06 including 02 Muslims</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Gali</td>
<td>06 including 02 Muslims were arrested at Thangalai in Gali by the Sri Lankan Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A.Piratheesan</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Anurathapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>N.Vinothan</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Anurathapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>S.Mohankumar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Anurathapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>T.Mayooran</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Anurathapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td>Citizen of British were arrested at Yaela in Anurathapuram by the Sri Lankan Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>20 Civilians - Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>They were arrested in a search operation in Udappu Puttalam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>12 Civilians - Monarakalai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
<td>Monarakalai</td>
<td>They were arrested in a search operation in Monarakalai district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>04 Tamil women</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
<td>Mattalai</td>
<td></td>
<td>04 Indian Tamil women were arrested at Uguvela in Matale by the Sri Lankan Police when they stayed there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>350 Tamil youths - Colombo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30.11.2007</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>They were arrested in search operation in Colombo by the Sri Lankan Police and Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>17 Tamils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30.11.2007</td>
<td>Ratmalanai</td>
<td>They were arrested near the High Security Zone of Ratmalana Air Port areas and they detained.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details of the who sought asylum in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>02.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total 06 members of one family in fear of safety of their lives have sought asylum with the Jaffna Human Rights Commission. They are, Thampiaiya Selvakumar aged 37, Selvakumar Siyamini aged 27, Their children aged between 02 and 10 Selvakumar Ayanthan, Selvakumar Tharshika, Selvakumar Diluxsini and Selvakumar Somikan
## Details of the who sought asylum in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>06.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Sought asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A father of three children living at Sarasalai North in Chavakachcheri Jaffna sought asylum at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna due to the threats on his life by the Sri Lankan Army and its Paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>07.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>09.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A father of three children living at Dutch Road, Manipai in Jaffna surrendered at the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna due to the threats on his life by the Sri Lankan Army and its Paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>14.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A total number of 4 members in fear of their lives have sought asylum with the Jaffna Human Rights Commission. They were two brothers aged 23 and 24 from Maravanpulo Kaithady, a family man aged 59 at Kurunagar and another person from Kurunagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>17.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>19.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thiyagarasa Vijakanth living at Kanthiji road Kokuvil West in Jaffna sought asylum in the Jaffna Human Rights Commission fearing life threats from the Sri Lankan Army and its paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>20.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He aged 33 living at Puththur Avarankal in Jaffna surrendered at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna due to the threats on his life by the Sri Lankan Army and its Paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>22.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Varani - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He sought asylum at the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna due to the threats on his life by the Sri Lankan army and its paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>23.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>23.11.2007</td>
<td>Mannar - Pesalai - Sought Asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As the Sri Lankan forces conducted search operation, the people took refuge at Pesalai Church.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the who sought asylum in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>28.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>28.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>28.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Sought asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He aged 23 living at Nayanmarkaddu road Uduvil in Jaffna, sought asylum at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna due to the threats on his life by the Sri Lankan Army and its Paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>30.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission Office - Sought asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He lived at Periyathampiran Koyiladi, Arali East, Vaddukkoddai. He sought asylum at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna due to the threats on his life by the Sri Lankan Army and its Paramilitary group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details of the Other Incident in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi - Poonagari - Aerial bombing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lankan Air Force Planes bombed at Poonagari in Kilinochchi and Islet areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05.11.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya - Banned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The International Journalists and some leading personalities went to participate at the funeral of Brigadier S.P.Tamilselvan they were denied access and returned at the Omanthai army check point by the Sri Lankan army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>06.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitivu - Sri Lankan Navy - Cannon Attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan Dora gun boats attacked with cannons to the civilian settlements in Mullaitivu. Due to this attack the fishermen did not go fishing and the civilians were panic striken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>06.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Vadamaradchi - Permission Refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Except for the government servants the rest were refused permission to enter some areas of Vadamarachchi by the Sri Lankan forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>06.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Harrassment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan army is involving in a lot of harrassment to the people of Vadamaradchi, Thenmaratchi, and Jaffna town. The students are detained for many hours by them under the pretext of searching. The students' National Identity Cards are snatched and they are asked to come to the military camps. This has caused untold miseries to the youngsters as they are unable to attend to their daily duties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Other Incident in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>07.11.2007</td>
<td>Colombo - Banned for Photographers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>When the budget for 2008 was submitted in parliament by Mahintha Rajabaksha, the journalists were banned from taking photos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>07.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi - Poonakari - Shell attacks (Artliar Attack)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There was a shell attack on civilian settlements in Poonakari and Kilinochchi by the Sri Lankan army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>09.11.2007</td>
<td>South Area - Harassment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan forces are harassing the Tamils going to the southern areas of Sri Lanka's from the North-East in the name of safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Ariyalai - Laying Land mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lankan army has newly buried land mines in the Ariyalai Semmanai area. It is to be noted that after the ceasefire agreement, the Hello Trust workers removed the land mines from this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna Peninsula - Ransom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Some identified themselves as Pillaiyan group are threatening through the hand phone the businessmen and the rich demanding ransom.. So the people are scared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Inuvil - Arson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna Inuvil Hindu College was set fire by unknown persons. The principal's office doors were burnt down. Cupboards, educational equipments and Banana culms were destroyed and they set fire to the tea boutique.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Karaveddy - Round up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Karaveddy area was rounded up from early morning 3.00 until 2.00 p.m. by the Sri Lanka army. During this operation the Sri Lankan army confiscated some identity cards and they threatened them to get the identity cards at the army camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>12.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Sakkodai - Condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The fishermen fishing in the Sakkodai area are ordered to fix their boats with number plates in blue and red colours. The Sri Lankan army ordered to the fishermen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>16.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi - Thirumurikandy - Aerial bombing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A Boat contruction factory, Civilian's settlements, Business Centres, Windows and the mirrors of the Murukandi Hindu temple were damaged, when the Sri Lankan air force bombed the Thirumurikandy in Kilinochchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Hindu Priest - Torture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>When a Hindu priest, a father of three children, went to meet his relatives in Vaddukoddai, he was abducted by armed men and later found along the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>17.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Prisoners - Fasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28 Tamil political prisoners have resorted to a hunger strike demanding their release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>17.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Paduvankarai - Banned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan army has banned the cultivation of Maize and Manioc at Paduvankarai in Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>17.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Kaithady, Navatkuli - Searching Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan army involved in a big round up and searching operation at Kaithady and Navatkuli areas in Jaffna. This searching operation was held to bring to Paval armed vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>18.11.2007</td>
<td>Members of Parliament - Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>President Mahinda Rajapaksha, through the paramilitary groups, has threatened that the Tamil National Alliance members of Batticaloa would be killed if they were to vote against the Sri Lankan government’s Budget of 2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>18.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Point Pedro - Take photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan army is taking photos of those A/L students going to the Hartly College in Jaffna. They are taking the video photos from their check point that is inside the school area. The students are scared to go to the School due to this incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>18.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Abducted and Liberated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The cousin of C. Kangasabai, who is a member of Parliament in Tamil National Alliance of Batticaloa, was abducted by the Pillaiyan Paramilitary group and later released.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>18.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Inparuddy - Searching Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A search operation was conducted at Inparuddy in Vadamaratchi Jaffna from early morning 3.00 until morning 10.00 o'clock by the Sri Lankan army. Some of the youths' identity cards were confiscated by the army, who threatened the youths to come to their camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>18.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Valalai - Looting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>During the nights in Jaffna the Sri Lankan Army entered and looted the houses in Valalai area in Jaffna. So the people of the area are spending the nights in fear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>18.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The SLA is collecting the census at the point of a gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>20.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Closed the Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The member of the Parliament Thangeswary's office was closed at Batticaloa as her security was with drawn by the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>20.11.2007</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Members of Parliament - Cautioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Pillaiyan gang has threatened the Tamil National Alliance to get out of the East of Sri Lanka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>21.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Delft - Attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kalaikkon Thamilkkeeran aged 21 and Periyathampi Sutha aged 32 were attacked on suspicion that they displayed postrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>21.11.2007</td>
<td>Ratmalana- Sunday Leader Office - Was Set fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The weekly newspapers' press of the Sunday Leader and the Morning Leader in Ratmalana was burnt and destroyed in the early morning by unidentified gun men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>21.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Thenmaradshi - Threatening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The rate of death threats from Sri Lankan Army and Para-military is in rapid increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>22.11.2007</td>
<td>Tamil National Alliance - Danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Member of Parliament of the Tamil National Alliance are facing threats that they be abducted. They appeal to the International Community to interfere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>22.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - University - Fearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enforcing the strength of Army around Jaffna University causes fear and anxiety among the students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>22.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Kurunagar - Fishing banned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan Army restricted the activities of fishermen by permitting only 100 fisher men everyday to fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>22.11.2007</td>
<td>Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation - Banned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation is banned by the Sri Lankan governement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>23.11.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Presses - Threatening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan Army threatened the media personales not to give anye news about National Heros’ Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>23.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu - Puthukkudiyiruppu - Aerial bombing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two Mic planes belonged Sri Lankan Air Force bombed 14 bombs at Puthukkudiyiruppu area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details of the Other Incident in November - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>23.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu - Puthukkudiyiruppu - Aerial bombing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two Mic planes belonged Sri Lankan Air Force bombed at about 6.25 a.m. at Puthukkudiyiruppu area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu - Puthukkudiyiruppu - Aerial bombing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Holy family Convent and 04 houses were damaged, when the Sri Lankan air force bombed at Ward-02 in Puthukkudiyiruppu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi - Iyakkachchi - Air attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two houses were damaged when the Sri Lankan air force bombed on civilian's settlements at Palai-iyakkachchi in Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>28.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi - Jeyanthinagar - Aerial bombing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Main road From Karadippokku to Uruthhirapuram was damaged to the Sri Lankan air force aerial bombing. It is noted that It was bombed closer to Arobanam Children's Home, Kanthi Children's Home and K/Hindu College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
<td>Vavuniya - Omanthai Check Point - Closed for Transport Bariered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Vavuniya - Omanthai Check Point was closed by the Sri Lankan army. All the people who went from Wanni were asked to return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>30.11.2007</td>
<td>Kilinochchi - FOURT -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FORUT a Norwegian N.G.O has stopped its activities in Wanni as its office was damaged in an aerial bombardment by Sri Lankan Air Force.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 5 killed, SLAF attacks hospital surrounding in Kilinochchi, 500 patients flee hospital

Five members of a family were killed when Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) Kfir jets dropped 16 bombs within 500 meters east of the newly built Kilinochchi General Hospital at Anandapuram around 2:30 p.m. Thursday 02 Nov 2006. One was seriously wounded. Around 500 patients warded in the hospital, among others mothers with newly born babies in their hands and severely wounded patients from earlier SLAF bombings were forced to leave the hospital premises. Explosion shock shattered hospital window-glasses and fans fell down while the patients were having lunch in their beds, doctors told. Tension prevailed in Kilinochchi town following the aerial attack.

The bombs hit a house, within 500 meters east of the hospital at Anandapuram in Kilinochchi along the A9 landroute. The victims were identified as Murugesu Markandu, 62, his brother Murugesu Shanmugarathinam, 56, and Sister Rathinam Sarawathy, 59. Two sons of Mr. Shanmugaratnam, S. Sasi, 20, and S. Krishanth, 18, both studying GCE A/L, were also killed and their house was fully destroyed.

While submitting the annual report on human rights for the year 2007, the North East Secretariat on Human Rights (NESoHR) solicits the undivided attention of human rights bodies all over the world in disseminating the HR violations documented herein and the message conveyed through this document on behalf of the Tamil people. There was high expectation among the Tamil people when the UN High Commissioner visited Sri Lanka that such a visit would bring positive changes of attitude. That change of attitude has not taken place and HR violations continue unabated. It is often argued that the government has adequate mechanism to deal with HR violations. If what is meant by this mechanism is the government human rights commission and the guarantee provisions in the constitution, it is of course a sad commentary on human rights for the Tamil people. Based on the poor deterrent-oriented performance and the impunity with which perpetrators of human rights violations, especially the government’s armed forces and the para-military forces working for and with them continue to commit gross violations, we strongly reiterate the necessity to establish a UN’s Human Rights monitoring mechanism in the island. This is an absolute necessity, at least until such time a just political resolution acceptable to the aggrieved party, the Tamil people finds its place in the country’s statute.

We emphasize an early political resolution because we find that it is the absence of a political arrangement for the Tamil people to look after their own affairs that has made them a subject people under military occupation in their natural habitats. Tamil bashing started when the Tamil people asked for equality and no amount of moderate parliamentary protests by the Tamil representatives could bring about a change. Sinhala polity always found race hatred against the Tamil people as a handy instrument to whip up passion and ensure electoral victory. This pattern commenced as early as 1948 with the disenfranchisement of the up-country Tamils followed by denial of Tamil language rights in 1956 and discriminatory legislations one after the other against the interests of the Tamil people. Thereafter the politics of this island saw a series of communal riots targeting the Tamil people from 1958 onwards. A people who believed in moderate parliamentary democracy were pushed to the brink of political frustration and militancy caused by regular breach of agreements and pacts unilaterally by successive governments.

Communal riots against the Tamil people in 1958 can be described as the beginning of the process of forced eviction wherein the Tamil people started fleeing for safety culminating in the mass exodus which reached its peak in 1983. Risking a hazardous sea passage across the Palk Strait, the Tamil people sought asylum in India. In spite of the poor conditions in the refugee camps in India, people continue to seek refuge there. UNHCR’s intervention to help these refugees to return to the island was a welcome turn, but those who returned were forced to flee again because of the military atrocities. For more than 25 years since 1983, Tamil habitats have been systematically militarized making normal life intolerable for civilians.

A highly polarized communal politics and the resultant communalized military tend to perpetuate the occupation and deny basic human rights to a people they consider as a subject race. Military supremacy overrides humanitarian norms and one finds an adamant refusal to bring about attitudinal change. It is the military that calls the shots when it comes to the administration of Tamil people. All HR violations documented by NESoHR speak of a definite pattern wherein the perpetrators are the state armed forces and the victims are selectively the Tamil people. Every violation tells us that it is the military and the para-military groups that are ‘kept’ by the military for its clandestine activities against Tamil civilians that perpetrate the violation.

NESoHR wishes to present its documented summary of HR violations that the Tamil people have been subject to during the year 2007 and drive home the message that Human Rights bodies including the UN and the international community have a role to play in putting an end to this abuse of a people, an abuse that has taken genocidal proportions.

2008.01.05

756 of 861.
**Forced eviction**

Unlike the forced evictions of Tamil people during the race riots of 1958, 1961, 1977 and 1983 wherein the offenders were said to be ‘mass gangs of Sinhala hoodlums’, forced evictions of Tamil people from their natural habitats are now done by the government military. Positioning itself in vantage points in the occupied Tamil habitats, the SL military terrorizes the people in the unoccupied parts by artillery shells and aerial bombings. A people thus terrorized flee to further interiors leaving all their belongings and becoming refugees overnight. Over ambitious to bring more and more Tamil territory under occupation, the SL military is committing this crime of forcibly evicting innocent Tamil civilians. Following the pattern of 2006 in Vakarai, Kokkatticholai and Karadiyanaru in Batticaloa and Sampur in Trincomalee, the SL military targeted many parts of unoccupied Mannar during the latter half of 2007 and evicted 5,965 families comprising 22,433 persons according to the statistics given by UNHCR and the Government Agent, Mannar.

Artillery shells in the military offensive in Mannar killed three Tamil civilians and injured nine who were already in a refugee camp in Periyamadu having been displaced during earlier offensives. A group of Tamil civilians who were in the high seas of Mannar trying to escape to India were also killed by SL Navy in spite of their raising white flags and identifying themselves as refugees. This is a repetition of the pattern of killing of fleeing civilians that took place in Vakarai.

**Killing of Tamil civilians in aerial bombing**

The year 2007 began with a bang on 2 January, the day on which 15 peasants who got displaced from Jaffna and were refugees in the fishing village of Padahuththurai in Mannar were killed and 34 injured destroying extensive fishing gear in an aerial attack. Indiscriminate aerial bombings killed 38 innocent civilians and injured 157 in five instances. Civilian property destruction was extensive. The terrorizing noise of the bomber jets causes mental trauma and psychological impact to pregnant mothers, infants and school children. Incidence of pre-matured child birth has been on the increase during this period, a phenomenon medical authorities attribute to the terrorizing noise impact of Kfir and MIG bombing jets. The tail end of the year was marked by the bombing of the Voice of Tigers Radio station on 27 November 2007 killing three media personnel and seven civilian pedestrians on the A-9 highway. Many private dwellings adjacent to the radio station too were severely damaged.

Vicinity of schools closer to locations targeted for aerial bombing is never taken for consideration and as a result school children are subject to injuries, deaths and severe psychological strain. Aerial bombings were carried out in the vicinity of schools even during times when public examinations were taking place.

**Denial of livelihood - Fishing and Farming**

Ad hoc ban on fishing depending on the whims and dictates of the military and the Navy in the area continues to be a serious problem faced by the fishing population. Time to go into the sea, the quantum of fuel to be taken to the sea, the type of fishing gear to be taken, the number of fishermen in a particular boat and even the food that the fishermen take with them are things that the local military or the Navy personnel decide without recourse to any standard criteria but just the mood of the official involved. While in the sea, fishermen are subject to threat, assault, plundering or destruction of the days catch along with the fishing gear by the Navy personnel. Fishermen are arrested by the Navy while in the sea and nothing is heard of them until their bodies are washed ashore at a later date. Navy patrol boats positioned in the high seas target coastal fishing villages with cannon fire at random. While several fishing families are killed or injured in these attacks, whole villages are frequently displaced seeking shelter in safer places.

In Trincomalee, Tamil and Muslim fishermen are not allowed to go deep sea fishing and are limited to 2 nautical miles, that too without fishing gear. In Gurunagar, Jaffna the fishermen are forced to do menial cleaning program of the military complexes before going into the sea and those who are reluctant to do such menial jobs are arbitrarily detained and physically abused.

Fishing is the primary livelihood of a majority of people in the coastal villages in the NorthEast and the arbitrary bans and restrictions imposed by the military and the navy seriously impacts the day to day life of this community. Transport of fish from the Jaffna peninsula to the South was a big financial boost to the fishing population in the days when the A-9 was re-opened and this facility is no more available since the closure of this thoroughfare.
Major parts of fertile farm lands in the Jaffna peninsula are in the Valikamam division and are now inaccessible to the owner peasants due to its classification as ‘High Security Zone’ since the SL military and the Air Force took over Palaly and areas surrounding it in 1990. A similar militarization has taken over parts of Kilali, Usan and Mirusuvil with coconut estates and paddy fields. These peasants are forced to live as refugees in welfare camps or with relatives elsewhere. Depriving these peasants of their farmlands has not only made them refugees, but has largely contributed to the shortage of grains and agricultural produce for the entire population of the peninsula. In areas other than the High Security Zone, farmers face the problem of fertilizer inputs that are restricted due to closure of A-9 and the dependency on sea transport. A curfew that is in force for more than one year now in the Jaffna peninsula is seriously impacting on the livelihood pattern of both the farmers and the fishermen.

**Clandestine claymore mine attacks that kill Tamil civilians**

More than thirty claymore mine attacks have been carried out by the Deep Penetration Units of the SL military, killing 60 civilians and injuring 84. Those killed and injured include school children, Public officials and clergy men and NGO workers involved in humanitarian service. On 1 September 2007, 13 civilians who were displaced from Mannar during a military offensive were killed while moving for safety by a claymore mine attack carried out by the SL military’s deep penetration unit. On 27 November 2007, seven students who were travelling in an ambulance for a first aid program were killed in a similar claymore mine attack at Iyankankulam in the Mullaittivu district. This clandestine activity of the SL military and its para-military units is causing panic and alarm among the civilian population that make use of public thoroughfares in the deep interior.

**Denial of access to Tamil peoples’ natural habitats in the name of ‘High Security Zone’ from 1990 onwards in many parts of the Jaffna peninsula**

Apart from the major chunk of fertile farm lands in Valikamam surrounding the Palaly airport, many other locations in the Jaffna peninsula have been arbitrarily designated as High Security Zones. Hundreds of families have been deprived of their dwellings and farm lands and there is no freedom of movement. In Sampur, Mutur in the Trincomalee district, about 52,000 Tamil peasants have been forcibly evicted by military shelling and the village declared a High Security Zone by a subsequent government gazette notification. These peasants sought legal remedy through the Supreme Court to go back to their homes, but have been denied access citing reasons falling under national security.

**Closure of entry/exit to the Jaffna peninsula**

The A-9 highway remains closed for more than one year now and the entire Jaffna peninsula with its population of 500,000 people remains cut off from the rest of the island. The cease fire agreement provided for the re-opening of this entry/exit point in February 2002 and this was considered as a major achievement of the CFA. But this highway remains closed now for reasons unknown to the people.

**A curfew that has become a permanent feature in the life of the people in Jaffna peninsula**

The curfew promulgated in the Jaffna peninsula during the latter part of 2005 when military confrontations resurfaced, is still operative and is retarding day to day civilian activities. There is no justification for a curfew to continue indefinitely in a district that is under full military occupation for more than eleven years now. This hampers fishing, agriculture and other livelihood activities and seriously interferes with school children’s extra classes prior to public examinations.

**Disappearances and Extra Judicial Killings**

A total of 486 disappearances that include 46 students and 755 killings that include 65 students have been documented during the year under review. These disappearances and killings have been mostly in military occupied areas. When Human Rights organizations expressed alarm over the increasing number of disappearances and killings, the Sri Lankan Military Commander has said that this cannot be helped in a war situation.

**Restriction on free movement of goods including medicines**

Military stipulates arbitrary restrictions on free movement of goods through the check point at Omanthai. Free flow of any goods other than that approved for the Government Agent’s convoy is not allowed and nobody is told as to why such a restriction is enforced. Nobody is allowed to bring in any kind of fuel and motor cyclists are allowed only five liters of petrol in the tank. Sentry personnel measure the tank and return the passenger to Vavuniya to off-load anything more than five liters. No building material is allowed to be brought in by individuals. Medical supplies from the government to hospitals in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi are subject to very stringent cuts and unnecessary delays.
Ambulances that take patients from the Wanni to Vavuniya are not allowed to pass through the check point, but patients transferred to military ambulances instead.

**Refuge with Human Rights Commission in Jaffna**
People seek refuge with the Human Rights Commission in Jaffna on a daily basis for fear of military harassment or physical threats by armed groups. A total of 247 people sought refuge with the HRC in Jaffna during the year under review and were provided judicial protection in government prisons. Increasing number of people seeking refuge is an indicator to the poor law and order situation in the military occupied areas and the complicity of the military with the armed groups that threaten the civil society.

**Mass round ups and arrests of Tamil civilians in Colombo**
Tamil civilians who are permanent residents of Colombo and who go to the capital city for various needs are rounded up during nights and taken to prisons on the pretext of security threat. Being a Tamil is enough for one to be picked up by the police and detained. There were occasions of mass arrests of Tamil civilians in boarding houses in Colombo and forcible eviction in military vehicles to Vavuniya.

**Hostage taking of Tamil members of parliament preventing them from voting against the budget**
Relatives living with the TNA legislators in Colombo were taken hostage with the intention of preventing the TNA members from voting against the last budget in the parliament. Practice of democracy has gone to such low levels that Tamil legislators who are elected by the Tamil people are not even allowed to register their vote of protest against a budget that allocates large sums of money towards the war effort and thereby oppress the Tamil people.

**Killing and disappearance of Tamil media personnel**
Five Tamil media personnel were killed and three disappeared during the year under review. Two Tamil electronic media institutions were ordered to be closed for mysterious reasons. Tamil media persons who went to collect news of UN’s Human Rights Commissioner while she was in Jaffna were denied access and not allowed to report.

**NESoHR’s responsibility** as a Human Rights body acting on behalf of the Tamil people is distinct in that, it represents a people who have strived hard for nearly three decades since independence from colonial rule to find their place in the governance of their affairs and repeatedly beaten up and pushed to the fringe of political frustration. A people who are subject to dictates of successive governments that always used the strong arm of law in dealing with them are the easy victims of human rights violations because no military treats occupied people with humane considerations. It is the absence of a political arrangement for the Tamil people to manage their affairs that make them a subject race under a tyrannical military that doesn’t treat them as lawful citizens of this island.

It is this pathetic political plight of the Tamil people that puts them in situations of human rights violations in the hands of the occupying military. Unless political changes are brought about to free the Tamil people from military rule and the whims of extremist elements in the South, they will continue to suffer the humiliations and denial of basic human rights. People in the civilized world who enjoy the benefits of democratic freedom have a duty by the Tamil people who have become victims of a wrongful transfer of power and sovereignty by the colonial rulers when they left the island. It is their advocacy for a just political resolution that NESoHR is soliciting in earnest.

The government of Sri Lanka has delivered an unequivocal message to the international community through its latest announcement relative to the option to terminate the Cease Fire Agreement (CFA). Simply said, the government’s option is to resolve the national problem through military means. A full scale war is imminent. Also imminent is the full scale violation of human rights. Both parties accuse each other of violating the CFA. It is not NESoHR’s intention to enter into a debate as to who fired the first shot but NESoHR does intend to straighten the record as to the spirit of the agreement and the government’s failure to fulfill its obligation from the very beginning itself. The spirit, as far as we could see was to restore normalcy to a people who suffered for 25 years in the theater of war. Alleviation of hardships caused by the war was the underpinning theme of the CFA. Time frames were stipulated with a maximum of 160 days to restore normalcy in the military occupied areas.

The government that entered into the CFA failed to fulfill its obligations and the government that succeeded aggravated the problem for political expediency, i.e. satisfying extremist elements in the South. Instead of restoring normalcy by a process of resettlement of the displaced persons, the present government has only displaced more people as a result of its military operations and aerial bombing in Vakarai, Sampur and many parts of Mannar. Empty
rhetoric that the door to political negotiations is still open has no meaning for the Tamil people. NESoHR therefore wishes to place the responsibility in the hands of the international community in general and the Human Rights organizations including UN’s Human Rights Commission in particular to see the imminent danger in the termination of the CFA and interact effectively using all the HR instruments available.

**Civilians Killed and Disappeared in Sri Lanka - 2007**

![Graph showing Civilians Killed and Disappeared in 2007](source:SNE)

More Details: [www.nesohr.org](http://www.nesohr.org)

Monthly reporting of Human Rights violations for the North East Secretariat on Human Rights (NESoHR) has been made a painful job for the month of January 2008 in view of the carnage in Madhu on Tuesday 29 January.

A school bus carrying students and teachers from Thedchanamaruthamadu in the Mannar district has been targeted by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lankan Military for its clandestine claymore attack that killed 20 civilians including 11 students, one teacher, driver, conductor and two hospital workers and also injuring 17 that includes 9 students and the principal of the displaced Sinnapandivirichchan School.

NESoHR, since its inception has been advocating a “Hands Off” policy on children in view of the vulnerability of children and women in conflict zones. We wish to place on record the ascending pattern of schools and children becoming targets of aerial attacks which are said to be aimed at military targets:

On 17 January 2008 the village of Kanagapuram in Kilinochchi was bombed around 09.30 and the vicinity of the bombing was the Kanagapuram Central School. This was the day new comers to Grade One, were ceremonially “Received In’. Many students were injured with shrapnels from the bombing site and the terrorized students including the new comers to Grade One fled for life hither and thither. One has to live in the aerial bombing theatre to understand the plight of the population from the time the fighter jet enters the sky over them till it departs. The terrorizing sound and the panic caused by the maneuvering of the pilots to discharge the bomb are life-threatening by themselves. The first day in school for the Grade One students of Kanagapuram Central School has been a traumatizing experience and that is going to be etched in memory for their life time.

Our reports of September, October and November 2007 contained the following incidents wherein school children were killed in aerial bombing and clandestine claymore mine attacks by the Deep Penetration Units of the Sri Lankan Military:

Killing by aerial bombing of 53 students (girls) at Sencholai, Vallipunam, Mullaitivu on 14 August 2006:

Zonal Director of Education, Mullaitivu: (Excerpts from the speech on the commemoration of the death anniversary)

“All people who fought for their freedom from oppression were treated differently by the oppressors, but this is a unique instance where the cream of the society that is fighting for justice has been targeted for extermination. We selected 530 leading female students from various schools in the district for a leadership training course. The location for the training was indicated in our program and this was approved by the department. A list of resource persons who would conduct the program too was submitted for approval. The location Sencholati is an approved institution that takes in orphan children and provides them education and livelihood.
It was explained that these 530 students were in their Advanced Level and selected on the basis of their performance. They were indeed identified as would be leaders of the society. There is no truth in the government’s position after the aerial bombing that they were members of the LTTE.

As the Director of Education for the district, I truthfully certified the details of the student, their residence, age and the schools they attend in the list that was submitted to the President’s office. In spite of this certification, the defense ministry adamantly maintained its position that they were not students. In the matter of the grant of compensation too, the government rejected it unlike any other incidents in the south.”

Eleven killed in Military claymore mine

Eleven including seven students were killed and two students injured in a clandestine claymore mine attack by the SL Deep penetration unit at Iyankankulam, a small village in Kilinochchi on 27 November 2007 at 11.30 a.m. These children were travelling in an ambulance to participate in a first aid program. Two of the children killed Nagaratnam Mathikaran (15) and Nagaratnam Pratheepa (16) are from one family. Others killed are Nithiyananthan Nitharsana (13) Chandrasekaram Derosa (17) Karunakaran Kaushika (15) Shanmugavel Shakunthaladevi (17) all students and two Health volunteers Atputharaja Ajithnath (22) and Vairamuttu Krishnaverny (25) and the driver Kanthan. Those injured are Chandrasekaram Jaseetha (15) Thevarajah Uthayarani both being students.

Statement by Mr. Sangarappillai Nagaratnam, father of the two students killed:

“My son Mathikaran and daughter Pratheepa, Ages 15 and 16 were on their way to participate in a first aid program by an ambulance. This ambulance was attacked by a claymore mine near Iyankankulam. Seven students died in this attack. We are living here in perpetual fear of aerial bombing and claymore attacks. School going children are being killed and declared as terrorists. It is high time the international community take action against this government for its inhuman acts against an innocent civilian population.”

NESoHR, as a Human Rights body for the Tamil people, cannot make these reports on the attacks on children in isolation. Rather, it is appropriate to look back and report on the systematic pattern of a genocidal program that is aimed at Tamil children:

Early seventies saw the legitimization of discriminatory educational policies intended to cut down on the entry of Tamil children to universities by a process identified as ‘standardization’. Denial of the basic human right for higher education led to frustration and despair among Tamil students. This was the turning point for militancy.

Fourteen students below Grade 5 were killed in an aerial attack closer to the primary school at Nagarkovil in Jaffna in 1993 and the ‘tall’ claim of the then Defence establishment was that 14 terrorists were killed in a successful aerial bombing. A dozen or so children injured in this bombing and got timely hospitalization with the intervention of MSF are disabled youngsters now.

Five Tamil university students on vacation were killed by the Sri Lankan Army in Trincomalee on 2 January 2006 and the perpetrators have not been brought to book as yet though incriminating evidence is available implicating the military.

NESoHR decided to set apart the reporting for January 2008 with a focus on aerial bombing and the impact on children and their studies. Education of the Tamil children has always been a sore point in the governance of this island since independence. Tamil people have seen different forms of discrimination all aimed at curtailing the number of Tamil children to the various disciplines. As we mentioned elsewhere, it has been a systematic cut down on the number. Qualitatively too, from the time school book publication was taken over by the government, the Tamil children are badly affected due to ill-designed texts and distorted history. Adding to this is the aerial bombings that have become a routine now. School children are the worst affected whether in school or otherwise. Most of the children are scared to wake up and face the day, for it has become a daily routine.

NESoHR – HR Report Jan, 2008

762 of 861.
Human Rights violations for the Tamil people forced to live in the military occupied parts of the North East continue on an accelerated pattern. No amount of reporting has brought about any change for the better. Military occupation of parts of North East of Sri Lanka has to be viewed in an entirely different political perspective unlike a country’s military positioning in civilian habitats to do civilian duty in times of emergencies. Such military presence is appreciated by civilians. These are mostly military personnel who speak the language of the people, profess their religion and generally their own people. Not so in Sri Lanka. The military is one hundred percent Sinhala and the population of the occupied parts is predominantly Tamil. The political establishment has systematically portrayed the Tamil people as a subject race and a threat to the Sinhala people. Based on the numerical majority in this island, the Sinhala people are made to consider them supreme. This supremacist psychosis seriously intervenes in inter personal relationship and hence a situation of perpetual conflict between the occupying military and the Tamil civilian.

School children and University students in the military occupied Jaffna peninsula undergo immense hardship in the hands of the omnipresent military and are humiliated in the most indecent manner. Military check-points and sometimes full fledged military camps are positioned cheek by jowl to popular schools like Hartley College and Methodist Girls’ High School in Point Pedro and the students have to pass through the check-point daily and subjecting them to body checks. Arbitrary arrests and torture of students who participate in student rallies are taking place on a daily basis. Disappearance of senior school children and University students are being reported regularly. Closely watched and analyzed, these are nothing but the outcome of jealousness and race-hatred on the Tamil children who are doing well in their studies. Reported killings of students have not been properly investigated and the killers, mostly the para-military groups that work with the military, roam around with impunity.

NESoHR wishes to reiterate its position on the setting up of an independent Human Rights body, preferably from the UN while at the same time urge the international community to explore all avenues to stop the war efforts and bring about the right political climate that would diffuse the present stalemate. A political settlement of the national problem that includes adequate arrangements with guarantees for freedom and dignity alone can provide relief to a people who have borne the vagaries of a cruel war for over three decades. Natural justice dictates that the Tamil people deserve, that too most immediately, a political arrangement that would restore basic human rights denied to them for too long a time in human history.

**Presented below in summarized form** is a list that contain the numeric relating to killings, abductions, disappearances, unlawful arrests, injured in various ways, aerial bombings and displacements consequent to military operations in North East:

- Killings – 69
- Disappearances – 28
- Unlawful arrests – 407 (405 in Colombo)
- Injured – 89
- Sought refuges, HR office, Jaffna – 12
- Eighteen killed and eighteen wounded in Military claymore mine near the Madhu Church in Mannar district
- One civilian killed and Six civilians wounded in aerial attack at Kanagapuram in Kilinochchi
- Thirteen civilians wounded in aerial attack at Uduppukulam in Mullaiththeevu
- Atrocities

763 of 861.
It is also appropriate to recall that the anniversary of the below listed genocidal mass killings of Tamil civilians.

01. Jaffna Kilali Massacre – 02.01.1993
02. Trincomalee University Students Massacre – 02.01.2006
03. Mannar Padaguththurai aerial bombing Massacre – 02.01.2007
04. Jaffna Chunnakam Police Station Massacre – 08.01.1984
05. Batticaloa Echchaiyadiththeevu Massacre – 08.01.1990
06. Jaffna Tamil Conference Massacre – 10.01.1974
07. Mullaiththeevu Mulliyavalai Massacre – 16.01.1985
08. Jaffna Manipai Massacre – 16.01.2006
09. Kilinochchi Railway Station Massacre – 25.01.1986
11. Mannar Vaddakkandal Massacre – 30.01.1985
Barbarous Massacre of School Kids and Civilians. 12 Children and 06 Civilian Killed, 18 Injured at Mannar Thatchnamadhu Claymore Attack on 29.01.2008

A claymore was detonated at Mannar Thatchnamadhu on 29.01.2008 at 14.30 hours targeting a line bus that was carrying mostly school children and civilians. This is a premeditated massacre of children and innocent civilians as this is a bus that runs on this route daily carrying children at this hour. The perpetrators must have been fully aware of this fact.

09 children died at the spot and three more succumbed to the injuries on their way to the hospital. The bodies of these three were left at the Akkarayankulam hospital, 15 of the injured were admitted at the Pallamaghu and Mullankavil hospitals and the three who were seriously injured were taken to the Kilinochchi hospital. Many of those injured are said to be in a critical condition. All the children killed were between the tender ages of 10 and 16. Out of the 18 injured 10 are students who are between 08 and 16.

Some limbs of the children were found strewn in the vicinity of the accident. Both the eyes of some children have been affected. It is yet to be seen whether they will get their sight back.

**Those Killed are:-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01. Hudsan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02. Esman</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03. Benard George</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04. Jude Constan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05. Jhonny</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06. Janarthan</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07. Milsen</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08. Bruno</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09. Britto</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Roshan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Samsan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. One Student</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Details unknown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Rajasooriyam</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Rita</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>School Employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Jerard</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Bus Driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Suresh</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bus Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Sundaram</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>School Watcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Mary Jhonsen</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Madhu Church Tractor Driver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Those Injured:-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01. Kirushanth</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02. R.Fiolin</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03. Jenittan Peris</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04. Jenosastika</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05. Tharshana</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06. Diyulus</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07. Mathusalini</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08. Anita</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09. Consita</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. R.Tahnushika</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Lembert</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Principal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Resitra</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Thusitha</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Nirmala Ranjini</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Kunaseeli</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Gnasooriyar</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Postman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Gnasooriyar Jasinha</td>
<td>(Details unknown)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Packiyathan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

765 of 861.

NESoHR – HR Report Jan, 2008
Miss Francis Xavior Mathusha in her statement to the B.B.C. stated:–

“We travel to school daily by bus. On the day of the incident we heard an explosion while we were in the bus on our way home. The bus went off the road and crashed against a tree. There were mostly students and teachers in that bus. Since there was a sports competition we were returning after the competition was over. Right after the accident there were artillery shells exploding in the vicinity of the incident. On hearing the claymore explosion and the shelling that ensued I was lying down on the floorboard of the bus. When the shelling subsided I tried to get up but I couldn’t. It was only then I realised that I was hit on both my legs.”

The Parish priest Rev.Fr.S.Sathiyaraj while commenting on the incident said:–

This attack on the students and the civilians deserves condemnation. It was very hurting to note the condition of the affected, when they were brought to the Pallamadu hospital. This attack has drowned the whole of Vanni in sorrow. This is a well preplanned attack on the civilians. While strongly condemning this atrocity I appeal to the International Community to take early steps to save our people from such incidents.

Statement by Rev.Sister Ranjini:–

“Children, teachers and civilians were happily travelling, when we heard a claymore attack at an unexpected moment. Thereafter a scary silence prevailed. Within a short time artillery shells were directed towards us. Only three of us were conscious of what was happening. I thought all the rest have died.”

Shoba from Periyapandivirutthan said:–

The refugee camp for the Internally Displaced, where I live, was subjected to artillery attack on 27.01.2008. My sister was badly injured and was admitted at the Pallamadhu hospital. I went to see her on the 29th and was returning home in this bus when the claymore exploded. Right after I heard the explosion I saw the bus deviating from the main road and it crashed on a wayside tree. While we tried to get out of the bus artillery shells started falling everywhere.

Shoba from Periyapandivirutthan said:–

The refugee camp for the Internally Displaced, where I live, was subjected to artillery attack on 27.01.2008. My sister was badly injured and was admitted at the Pallamadhu hospital. I went to see her on the 29th and was returning home in this bus when the claymore exploded. Right after I heard the explosion I saw the bus deviating from the main road and it crashed on a wayside tree. While we tried to get out of the bus artillery shells started falling everywhere.

This is not the only incident where Civilians and school children are targeted. To cite a few example appended are some examples of recent happenings.

1. 29.08.2007 Artillary shells of the SL armed forces made people from Manthai West to vacate their village.
2. 25.10.2007 When the refugee camp at Periyamadu village came under attack 03 were killed and 09 were injured.
3. 13.11.2007 A 5 year old child, who was playing in the compound of the Madhu Church, was killed when an artillery shell fell inside the Church compound.
4. 27.01.2008 Thatchanamadhu refugee camp was shelled and 04 were injured.

The above incidents portray that the Sri Lankan forces show no mercy even on children, refugees and innocent civilians.

MIG Bombers Narrowly Miss Miss Kanagapuram School in Kilinochchi One Killed & 6 Civilians Severely Injured Several Residences Destroyed.

Six civilians including children and women were injured when 4 MIG bombers hit several private residences at Kanagapuram narrowly missing the school, Kanagapuram Maha Vidhiyalayam, in Kilinochchi. Several houses were damaged including four that were completely destroyed. The bomber appeared so suddenly that the children and the civilians had hardly any time to seek shelter. It was a miracle that only one life was lost. The bombs fell hardly 100 metres from the said school.

It was at 09.30 a.m. on the 17th January 2008 that four MIG planes from the Sri Lankan air force appeared quite suddenly in the sky and commenced bombing in close proximity to the above said school. At that moment there were 800 students inside the school, which was in session.

Since the time was limited and there were so many children a pandemonium prevailed and only a few children managed to get into the bunkers, some ran in all direction screaming and the rest fell prostrate on the ground.

Murugaiyah yogeswarn (aged 33) was killed on the spot. Those injured are:-

1. Thanabalasingam Sarany(06),
2. Thanabalasingam Maheswary (49),
3. Sinnathurai Sivarajah (44)
4. Suppar Sinnaiya (82),
5. Sivarasa Suresh (15) and
6. Sivarasa Sabes (18)

Out of the four houses that were totally destroyed three belonged to Chandrakumar Kalaimakal, Sivarasa Malini and Packiyaluxmy. The owner of the fourth house was not accessible.

766 of 861.
A local resident from that area Nithiyakumar Ranjini stated,

“My husband had gone for work and I was bathing my one year old child when I heard the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) circling my house. It scared me. I hurriedly tried to finish bathing him, when there was a K Fir right over in the sky. I ran to the bunker with my child. As I was in the verge of entering it a bomb fell very close to our house. The severe vibration shook me and masses of earth and debris were pouring all over us. My child was screaming. When I looked up I saw a dense smoke in the vicinity.”

Their house was one of those damaged. Hence they are now living with friends and relatives. It is noteworthy that there is an International Non Governmental Organisation (INGO) called Oxfam in that vicinity. The bombing created a chaos in the neighbouring schools, where there are 7500 students and five Preschools. Children were running amok for the fear of their lives. At the time the bombs fell there were reception ceremonies being conducted for the new students being admitted to Class One in all those schools in accordance to the circular issued by the department of education. The parents who were accompanying their children were utterly scared. Most of the children were screaming. Even some parents were crying and some were seen running aimlessly holding their kids in their hands; not knowing where to run. There was panic all over. Some went under the bridges with their children.

A principal of these schools said:-

“due to this disaster that occurs on the first day of admission to the Class One we see a drop in the attendance of the students. We notice the panic stricken faces of our students not only when they hear an approaching plane but also at the sound of a heavy vehicle. Since that date until the 23rd instant our schools remained closed. If bombers are sighted in this area there is a drastic drop in the attendance of the students. AS a result of this one has to note that the education of the children is badly affected.”

During the regime of Mahinda Rajapaksha the following schools were bombed:-

1. Mullaitivu/Chundikulam Aaladitivu School – 19.03.2007

It is noteworthy that the last two were on consequent days.

Due to these bombings one could note that a total of 61 students were killed and 160 injured within a period of five months. Out of those injured one student lost both his legs and five lost one leg each. A female student lost one of her eyes. These children face not only difficulties in continuing their studies but also have psychological problems and a bleak future to face. These frequent bomb attacks have imposed a sense of fear in the minds of both the students and the teachers while attending school. When the Nagar Kovil school, which is situated in the G.A’s division of the Vadamaradchchi East in the Jaffna district was bombed on 22.10.95, 20 children lost their lives and 42 were injured. Again on 14.11.2006 when the Sencholai orphanage at Vallipunam in the Mullaitivu district was ruthlessly bombed by several bombers a total of 52 children were massacred on the spot and 130 were injured while they were undergoing a drill in First Aid. United nation’s Agencies and the Sri Lanka monitoring Mission (SLMM), who visited the site immediately, confirmed that there were no LTTE bases in that vicinity; thus disproving the claim of the government, which said that they bombed an LTTE training camp. These numerous bomb attacks result in the frequent closures of the schools and thus a perpetual fear has crept in the minds of all the students and this is adversely affecting the education of these children. Since the teaching hours are reduced the teachers find the completion of the syllabus a Herculean task.

767 of 861.
Indiscriminate Air Attack at Uppukulam in the Karaithurai AGA division at Alambil in Mullaitivu District 11 Including Infants and Children Injured; 12 Houses Badly Damaged

On the 4th January 2008 at 4.30 p.m. K Fir bombers sprayed bombs on the settlements of the tsunami victims. Infants, children at play and people praying in a Kali temple totaling 11 were seriously injured. 12 houses from that colony were badly damaged. Three of those injured are in a critical condition. They have been transported to the hospital in Anuradhapura. Since the houses are damaged the occupants have sought refuge in the school at Uppukulam and with relatives.

“I was playing with my friends in the afternoon after coming from school. At that time we heard the roaring sound of the K Fir. Everyone started to run wild and I too ran and looked up at the sky and saw the K Fir plunging down and I fell prostrate. While lying down I heard the blast and I did not know what happened thereafter.” This was narrated by the Ithees (09 years), who was one of those injured.

Those injured are Arumugam Subramanium (age 57) wife Sivasakthi (36) son Sujinthan (18mts), Johnmenco Sarmalatha (30), Adaikalam Ithees (09), his brother Rathees (07), Santhiramoorthy Jesuba (12), Rajagopal Pakiarajah (22), Muthulingam Selvam (55), Muthulingam Nixon (13), Karmekam Chandramohan (29), Ramamoorthy Muhunthini (15) and Ramamoorthy Initha (10). Among them Rathees, Nixon and Selvam are those who were sent to the Anuradhapure hospital in a critical condition.

Of those who are living in temporary accommodations after being affected by the tsunami only 46 families received newly put up houses. Due to the embargo on building materials the construction work is severely affected. Work is terribly retarded. The 12 houses that were damaged are among those newly put up houses.

“We faced severe destruction under the tsunami in 2004. While we were managing with the reliefs granted to us and trying hard to make some progress, such frequent aerial attacks hinders our effort to go fishing. The naval attacks are also very common and it makes thing worse for us. We tread with fear while going fishing. It hurts to think that we after losing our house we are now housed in a school as refugees experiencing difficulty in getting food. My health has to improve and I have to support my family,” said Arumugam Subramanium explained the trauma he undergoes.

Details of the Killing People on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiyakarasa Maheswaran - Colombo</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>01.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Colombo District UNP-MP and former Minster of Hindu cultural affairs was shot and killed in the Ponnampalavaneswarar Temple at Kotahena, Colombo, while he was in worship with his family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.K.Majith - Pulmoddai Trincomalee</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.01.2008</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>While he was planting his prawn cage on the Pulmoddai Sea port area in Trincomalee, he was shot and killed by an unidentified armed group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thuraichsami Theiventhiram - 4th Mile Post Poonahari Kilinochchi</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>06.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Due to the Shell attack on the residential area of 4th Mile Post Poonakari in Kilinochchi about 6.40 p.m. Two persons were killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Markandu Palasingam - 4th Mile Post Poonahari Kilinochchi</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>06.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Parasuraman Nanthakumar - Morakkodchancheni Santhivel Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>An unidentified armed group shot and killed him by side of his home at Morakkodchancheni Batticaloa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A.Mahathevan - Batticaloa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>08.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>Two bodies of youngmen were recovered with gun shot injuries at the bank of the river at Mahiloor in Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>S.Sithamparapillai - Batticaloa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>08.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>K.P.Theneshkumar - Kandy Pallekala</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>08.01.2008</td>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td>He was shot and killed at night by the Sri Lankan Police at Pallekala area, Kandy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

768 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kulasekarampillai Kulenthirarasa - Selvanagar Araiyampathi Batticaloa</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>09.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>After attending a Birth day celebration, they went to liquor bar. On their way home and armed group tracked them behind and shot them down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rajaapaksha Ravichchanthiran - Selvanagar Araiyampathi Batticaloa</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>09.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>In Batticaloa After he had his dinner with his family and was resting. At that time unknown armed men called him out. But he refused to come out. But they killed him by a gun shot through a hole of that house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Marimuthu Arumugam - Umanill road Kommantaurai Erawar Batticaloa</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kavitha Sanmuganathan - Alvai North Karaveddi Jaffna</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>In Vadamarachchi Jaffna while he was riding on his bicycle towards his relation's house an armed gang followed and killed him by a gun shot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Yogarasa - Selvanagar Kaththankudi Batticaloa</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>At 8.45 p.m. in the place of Selvanagar Batticaloa he closed his shop and returned home. On the way he was shot and killed by an unidentified armed group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rasathurai Nimalan - 3rd Cross street Colombuthurai Jaffna</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was abducted from Colombuthurai in Jaffna. Later his body was recovered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thiagarajah Ranjithkumar - Pavundari Koddaikallaru Batticaloa</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>At 7.30 p.m. while he was riding from Mahiloor Batticaloa to Koddaikallaru on a push bike, an unknown armed group came in a van shot and killed him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manickam Algurasa - Theththaththeevu Batticaloa</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>At Theththaththeevu in Batticaloa while he was riding on his push bike, an armed gang came in a van and attempted to attack him, but he jumped down and sought asylum in the Vishnu Temple near by. The armed group chased him and shot him inside the Temple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kanthasamy Sellaiya - Koduvamadu Sengaladi Batticaloa</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>He was shot and killed by an unidentified armed group at his temporary resident place in the Refugee camp in Kalviyanakadu, Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A Male's dead body</td>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.01.2008</td>
<td>Avisavalai</td>
<td>A male's body aged between 30 to 35 was recovered at Avisavalai Thelthuva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Murugaiya Yogeswaran - Kanagapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>He died due to the aerial bombardment carried out by the Sri Lankan Mick Planes at Kanagapuram Kilinochchi at 9.30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mery Anjala - Poovarasankulam Vavuniya</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17.01.2008</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>He was killed by a gun firing by an unidentified armed group at Poovarasankulam Vavuniya about 9.40 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kathiresan Kaneshan - Puththalam Udappu Pulichakkulam</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19.01.2008</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>While he was going in his own vehicle with his wife and two children from Udappu, Puttalam to Munthal; he was shot and killed by two persons who came on the moto bike. His wife was wounded severely.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Killing People on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pusparasa Jeyananthan - Aruchchuna veethy Pandiruppu Amparai</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.01.2008</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>While he was playing in Mowlana play ground in Maruthamunai, Amparai he was shot and killed by the paramilitary armed group who came on a motor bike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ethirammasingam Nadesamoorthy - Eruvil</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>The two gun men who came on the motor bike at Kaluwanchikudi, killed the father of three children and escaped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Panchchadsaram Kunenthiran (Kuna) - Nainatheevu Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>After meeting the students of Jaffna university, he came out of the Camps Sri Lankan Army Intelligence shot him dead and escaped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>16 deat bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.01.2008</td>
<td>Anurathapuram</td>
<td>At Horawapoththana in Anuradhapura 16 dead bodies were recovered with the gun shot injuries from two pits. All were hands bowed. No one is so far unidentified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Subramaniyam Nadesapillai - Navatkadu Varani Jaffna</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>At Varani, Navatkadu in Jaffna when he was about to go out of his house he was shot and killed by two persons who came on a motor bike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Algar Marimuthu - Udayarkaddu Kilinochchi</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>He was killed in a aerial bomb attack carried out by the Sri Lankan air force bombers, at Krishnapuram Kilinochchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Selvanesaraja Ravi - Panankaddikoddu Mannar</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>A father of three children was abducted from his house at Panankaddikoddu in Mannar during night at the gun point. Afterwards he was shot and killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Thuraiyappa Thayaparan - Komari Poththuvil Amparai</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.01.2008</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>A person aged 29 was killed by a gun shot at Komari Poththuvil in Amparai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mery Jonshan - Mannar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>18 persons including 12 students were killed due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu church in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rajasoooriyan - Mannar</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reedda - Mannar</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jerad - Mannar</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suresh - Mannar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suntharam - Mannar</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kadsan - Mannar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Esman - Mannar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Penad Jorch - Mannar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jude Kensdan - Mannar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joni - Mannar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Janarthanan - Mannar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milsan - Mannar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puruso - Mannar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piriddo - Mannar</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roshan - Mannar</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samsan - Mannar</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A sutdent - Mannar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Killing People on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Paleswaran Thusyanthini - Manduvil Soolai Amman Koviladi Chavakachcheri Jaffna</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Three siblings were shot and killed into their house at Manduvil Soolaiyamman Koviladi, Chavakachcheri in Jaffna by Paramilitary group, after the electricity cut off in house about 8.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Palasuntharam Paskaran - Manduvil Soolai Amman Koviladi Chavakachcheri Jaffna</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Palasuntharam Parthheepan - Manduvil Soolai Amman Koviladi Chavakachcheri Jaffna</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Sangarappillai Muththukumar - Jaffna</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>There were killed in a bomb attack in Thirunelveli area Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Ponnuththurai Krishnakumar - Jaffna</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>T. Panchchadsaranayakam - Jaffna</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>A man - Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details of the Disappeared People on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ananth Ajith - Wellawaththa Colombo</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>He is a Tamil citizen of Holand. After he seeing the Web-Site at Wellawatta area, he was missing. This was reported to the Wellawatha Police Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vinayagamoorthy Thusyanth - Meesalai East Jaffna</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>All three persons related to each other were missing. This was reported to the HRC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Poopalasingam Piratheepan - Kachchi South Meesalai Jaffna</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mahenthiran Sujeevan - Changanai Valikamam Jaffna</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nagaraja Anisrajah - Chunnakam Jaffna</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Palasuntharam Enokan - Kondavil West Jaffna</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>05.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sureshkumar - Kottanchenai Colombo</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>07.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>A father of three children was abducted by a white van team at Mattakuliya, which is in the Sri Lankan capital city of Colombo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jonshan Puvaneswary - Waththalai Colombo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>08.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Both mother and daughter were missing at Wattala. This was reported at the Wattala police station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jonshan Kaththirama - Waththalai Colombo</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>08.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kidnan Subaskumar - Achchuveli South Jaffna</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>08.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>A father of one child from Achchuveli, when he went out of his house he was missing. This was reported in the HRC office in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pulenthiran - Thalikulam Vavuniya</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>09.01.2008</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>They who live Thalikulam Refugee's Camp in Vavuniya were abducted by the an unidentified armed group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A man - Thalikulam Vavuniya</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>09.01.2008</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Siyavul Hak - Kandakkuli Katpiddi Puttalal</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.01.2008</td>
<td>Puttalal</td>
<td>When they went for the deep sea fishing from Kandakkuli, Kalpiddi in Puttalal, all of them were missing. This was reported by the area people to Kalpiddi Police station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sajakan - Kandakkuli Katpiddi Puttalal</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.01.2008</td>
<td>Puttalal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Pasan - Kandakkuli Katpiddi Puttalal</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.01.2008</td>
<td>Puttalal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Algaratnam Nimalakanthan - Periyapartheevu Batticaloa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>From his temporary house in the College road Kotalena, Colombo and was working in a Jewellery Mart as a skilled labour in the Sea street Colombo. On the day about 8.30 p.m. he was abducted by a group who came by a vehicle bearing no 253-4899. This was reported to Dupty Ministry Hon.Rathakrishnan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Disappeared People on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Charls Josephs Roshan - Mannar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.02.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>While they were going to Thoddaveli Mannar, both of them were abducted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mahanad Kilbert Tharshan - Mannar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.02.2007</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Soosaippillai Anton - Murunkan Mannar</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>When father of three children was travelling from Murunkan, Mannar to Vavuniya on his bicycle, he was missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A man - Meesalan West Chavakachcheri Jaffna</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was abducted by an unknown armed group from his home at Meesalai, Chavakachcheri in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A woman</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18.01.2008</td>
<td>Hattan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Arulvasakam Rosani - Sebastiyar Koyiladi Mannar</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was abducted by a white van armed men near the St. Sebastian Church in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Markandu Suman - Neervely Jaffna</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>He was returning from his work site Colombo Maha Vidyala Mawaththa to his house for lunch. He was missing. This was reported to the deputy minister Hon. Mr. Rathakrishnan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Selvarasa Suventhiran - Odakkarai Welfare Centre Changanai Jaffna</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He went to Jaffna for a job. Afterwards he was missing. This was reported in the HRC office in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Palasingam Jasotharan - Urelu Jaffna</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>He was abducted by two armed men who came on a motor bike when he was in his house at Urelu in Jaffna. This was reported to the HRC office in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Nallaratnam Yogaraja - Echchantheevu Batticaloa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>About 6.00 p.m. he was abducted by an unidentified armed group about 200 metres distance from the police station of Vavunatheevu Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Nickkalas Niyooddan - Periyakadai Mannar</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>It is reported in Mannar Police that he was missing from 7.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Vasanamuthu Santhirasegar - Maddakuli Colombo</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>They were abducted by an Army Intelligence group consisted more than ten members who came in a white van at Mattakuli in Colombo. This was reported to the deputy minister Hon. Mr. Rathakrishnan by their relatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nadaraja Ramesh - Maddamuli Colombo</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Ravichchanthiran - Maddakuli Colombo</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Antony Thatkuroos Kristin - Thoddaveli Mannar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.12.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>He was abducted by an unidentified armed group at Thenniyan settlement in Mannar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details of the Injured People on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 Civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>01.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>When Mr. Thiagarasa Maheswaran M.P. was shot dead, 12 civilians were also injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vijayakumar - Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>Due to the aerial attack carried out by Sri Lankan air force Mic planes many civilians were injured and their homes also damaged at Alampil in Mullaitheevu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Details of the Injured People on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rasanathan - Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>02.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S.Suventhan - Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A.Jathees Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>R.Initha Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>S.Nixshon Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S.Sivasakthi Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>J.Sarmilatha Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>K.Santhiramohan Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A.Rathees Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>R.Packiyarasa Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S.Josua Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>R.Muhnunthini Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>R.Subramaniyan Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>P.Selvam Uduppukkulam Alampil Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>04.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>The people who were worshipping at Kali Kovil and the boys who were playing in a play ground nearby were severely injured due to the aerial bombardments at Uduppukkulam Alampil in Mullaitivu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>R.Ramachchanthiran - Kandy Pallekala</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>08.01.2008</td>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td>At Pallekal in Kandy in central province of Sri Lanka, he was injured by a gun firing of Sri Lankan Police at night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Konesh Kayavathy - 3rd Cross street Velur Colony-03 Kalladi Batticaloa</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>At Kalladi, Batticaloa about 3.30 p.m. an armed gang went to his house and called by his name and was firing. Because of this he was injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A.Inp - Uppumaveli Uduppukkulam Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>Due to the aerial attack carried out by the Sri Lankan air force bombers on civilians settlement at Uppumaveli Uduppukkulam in Mullaitheevu district, they all were injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>R.Ramesh - Uppumaveli Uduppukkulam Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>Due to the aerial attack carried out by the Sri Lankan air force bombers on civilians settlement at Uppumaveli Uduppukkulam in Mullaitheevu district, they all were injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>P.Sinnaththamby - Uppumaveli Uduppukkulam Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitheevu</td>
<td>Due to the aerial attack carried out by the Sri Lankan air force bombers on civilians settlement at Uppumaveli Uduppukkulam in Mullaitheevu district, they all were injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nadarasa Kunarasa - Olumadu Muthirampiddi Nedunkerni Vavuniya</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.01.2008</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>He was wounded by a gun shot carried out by Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Nedunkerni in Vavuniya about 4.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

773 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Dareet Mowlavi - Kaththanhkudi Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>Due to the gun shot by the Pillaiyan group, these persons were severely wounded in front of a Mosque at Kaththanhkudi in Batticaloa when they came out after finishing their night prayer (Izath).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Paisal - Kaththanhkudi Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Alasutheen - Kaththanhkudi Batticaloa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>K. Velu - Kuravil Udalikuru Maddiltheevu</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaiththeevu</td>
<td>He was severely wounded due to the aerial attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Air force Kfir and Mick planes at Kuravil, Udalikuru Maddiltheevu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sinnaththurai Sivarasa - Kanakapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>About 9.30 a.m. The Sri Lankan air force Mick planes carried out a aerial bombing attack at Kanakapuram in Kilinochchi, and they were wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Suppar Sinhaiya - Kanakapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Sivarasa Suresh - Kanakapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Thanapalasingam Mahaluxumi - Kanakapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>About 9.30 a.m. The Sri Lankan air force Mick planes carried out a aerial bombing attack at Kanakapuram in Kilinochchi, and they were wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Thanapalasingam Saranya - Kanakapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Periyan Suresh - 2nd Lane Paranthan Kilinochchi</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Mrs. Kaneshan - Pulichchakkulam Udappu Puththalam</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>19.01.2008</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>When she was going in their own vehicle with his husband and two children from Udappu, Puttalam to Munthal; On the way she was shot and wounded by two persons who came on the motor bike, also his husband was killed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Pooventhiran - Eravur Batticaloa</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>At Eravur in Batticaloa the father of three children was shot and killed by the unknown armed group in his own house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>M. Maharuf - Polanaruwa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.01.2008</td>
<td>Polanaruwa</td>
<td>When they were in the market at the boarder area of Batticaloa-Polanaruwa, they were shot and injured by an armed group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>S. Paisal - Polanaruwa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.01.2008</td>
<td>Polanaruwa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>A. Latheep - Polanaruwa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.01.2008</td>
<td>Polanaruwa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Suppaya Paramasivam - Krishnapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Due to the aerial attack carried out by the Sri Lankan air force bombing planes, they were wounded. Further the many houses and yielding trees were also destroyed at Krishnapuram Kilinochchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>S. Muththukumar - Krishnapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Selvanayakam Aniththa - Krishnapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25.01.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Anthony Peris Rajani - Periyapandivirichan Mannar</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>The Sri Lankan forces carried out a shell attack targeting the Refugee Wel fare centre of Thadsanamaruthamdu, in the Madhu Church area in Mannar. Due to this they were seriously wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Anthony Peris Mery - Periyapandivirichan Mannar</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Muniyandi Kumarasa - Mannakulam Vavuniya</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name and Address</td>
<td>Aged</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>A man - Mannar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>The Sri Lankan forces carried out a shell attack targeting the Refugee Welfare Centre of Thadsanamaruthambu, in the Madhu Church area in Mannar. Due to this they were seriously wounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Suvaip M.Kasim - Colombo Malikavaththai upstairs</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>He is the Sub-Editor of Thinakaran daily in Colombo. A group of five persons entered his house stabbed him. He was admitted in the Colombo National Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>R.Piulin - Mannar</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>R.Thanusaika - Mannar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Mathusalin - Mannar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Aniththa - Mannar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Jenosasakila - Mannar</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Tharsana - Mannar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Konsitta - Mannar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Diulas - Mannar</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Jenittan Peris - Mannar</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Kirusanth - Mannar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Lemperd - Mannar</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Resitta - Mannar</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Thushitha - Mannar</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Nirmalraansini - Mannar</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Kunaseeli - Mannar</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Gnanasooriyar - Mannar</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Gnanasooriyar Jasinth - Mannar</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Packiyanathan - Mannar</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>29.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>17 persons including 10 students were seriously injured due to the claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit at Madhu Church area in Mannar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Sobana - Jaffna</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Sanosan - Jaffna</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Rasu - Jaffna</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Tharmenthiran - Jaffna</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Selvaraja - Jaffna</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Vijayan - Jaffna</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Piratheepan - Jaffna</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Sanmuganathan - Jaffna</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Nageswaray - Jaffna</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Marusalin - Jaffna</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>S.Selvarasa - Jaffna</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Nirosh - Jaffna</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>S.Thrarmika - Jaffna</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>A.Mathimaran - Jaffna</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Komalar - Jaffna</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>31.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>They were wounded in a bomb attack in Thirunelvely Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name and Address</td>
<td>Aged</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>89 Tamils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>01.01.2008</td>
<td>Gale</td>
<td>89 Tamils out of 91 persons were remanded in the Poosa prison in Gale. Most of them were arrested at Nugegoda Colombo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>198 Tamils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>During the search operation in Colombo 198 Tamils were arrested by the forces. But this can amount to 300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>40 Tamils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>08.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>After Minister Thasanayakka was killed in a claymore attack in Ja-Ela. 40 tamils were arrested and kept in the detention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Two youths -</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>During the round up operation two youngsters were arrested by the Sri Lankan army at Kalvayal, Thenmarachchi in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thennaratchi Kalvayal area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>05 Tamil youths -</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.01.2008</td>
<td>Monarakalai</td>
<td>Five Up-Country yongesters were arrested at Thanmanvila area in Monaragala. All they were workers involved in the chena cultivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malaiyakam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Two Tamil Youths</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.01.2008</td>
<td>Anurathapura m</td>
<td>These persons were arrested in the Anurathapuram city in suspicion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Veerakkuddi Murugathas - Batticaloa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>They went to Colombo by Train with a plan to go one of the Middle East Countries. When they came out from the Railway Station they were arrested by the Sri Lankan Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S.Muthalvan - Batticaloa</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kannhasami Jeevaruban - Batticaloa</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nesaraja Thilakshan - Batticaloa</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kumanayakam Pathmanathan - Batticaloa</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kannhasami Nishanthan - Batticaloa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ilaiyathambi Rathan - Batticaloa</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Packkiyarasa Sabasan - Batticaloa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>They went to Colombo by Train with a plan to go one of the Middle East Countries. When they came out from the Railway Station they were arrested by the Sri Lankan Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Yogenthiran Krishnaraja - Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Packkiyarasa Karikanran - Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>They were arrested in a searching operation by the Sri Lankan Navy and Army at Katpiddi area in Puttalam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>13 Tamils - Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A man - Kilinochchi</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Ratnapuri</td>
<td>He was arrested during the search operation done by the Sri Lankan police at Noori estate in Deraniyakala. The reason for his arrest is that he did not tell the actual reason of his presence in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>12 Tamils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23.01.2008</td>
<td>Pathulai</td>
<td>Including 12 Tamils 15 persons were arrested during the search operation by the Sri Lankan Police and Army at Puttala area in Badula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A woman</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.01.2008</td>
<td>Madavela</td>
<td>One Tamil lady was arrested by Sri Lankan police officer in front of the Madwela Madona National School. The reason given by the police is that she was roaming about in the school premises.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Arrested People on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>18 Tamils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.01.2008</td>
<td>Polanaruwa</td>
<td>They were arrested by the forces during the search operation at Polanaruwa boarder area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>09 Tamils - Vavuniya and Mannar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.01.2008</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>09 Tamil youngesters from Vavuniya and Mannar districts were arrested during the search operation done by the Sri Lankan forces in Chilaw and Puttalam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>M.S.Suthrshan - Chavakachcheri Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.01.2008</td>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td>They were arrested in Kandi Pasara area by the Sri Lankan police. Because they did not say actualy reation for staying there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Kalimuthu Kathiresan - Kannankuda Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.01.2008</td>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>03 Tamil women - Minusuvil Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>26.01.2008</td>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1 Muslims Youth - Trincomalee</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.01.2008</td>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>A man - Kalmunai Batticaloa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.01.2008</td>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td>When he from Kalmunai Batticaloa went his relation's house in Kandy Kamwela garden, he was arrested in a searching operation by the Sri Lankan army.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details of the Sought refuges on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Sought asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Due to life threat a person from Colombo thurai Jaffna sought asylum at the HRC office in Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>02.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Sought asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A Saloon owner from Chavakachcheri sought asylum to the HRC in Jaffna due to life threat by the Sri Lankan Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>03.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Sought asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Due to life threat by the Sri Lankan army three of them - one family man aged 32 from Colombothurai, Jaffna, another family man aged 42 from Chavakachcheri, Jaffna and another man aged 30 from Alaveddy sought asylum at the HRC office in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>03.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Sought asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Due to life threat a person from Navali Valikamam in Jaffna sought asylum to the HRC in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>07.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Sought asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Due to life threat by the Sri Lankan army a person aged 24 from Masiyapiddy sought asylum at the HRC office in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>17.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Sought asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Due to life threat by the Sri Lankan army three of them - one man aged 35 from Kaithadi Navatkul, another one aged 54 and another man aged 26 from Masiyapiddy sought asylum at the HRC office in Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>28.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Human Rights Commission - Sought asylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Due to life threat by the SRLan army Two of them - A driver, father of one child aged 25 from Palali road Jaffna and another labour worker, father of five children aged 45 from Kaithadi North Thenmarachchi Jaffna sought asylum at the HRC office in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>27.12.2007</td>
<td>Jaffna - Kurunagar - Attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>An unknown armed group searched for a young man at his house at Kurunagar in Jaffna but that particular youngster was not there. So they attacked his father badly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>01.01.2008</td>
<td>Colombo - 4th Flour - Inquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11 Grama Sevakas from Jaffna Peninsula were called over to Colombo and was taken to the 4th floor interrogation by the Sri Lankan intelligence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>01.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaittheevu - Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The permit for 7 hundred thousand litir of kerosene for 2008 to Mullaittheevu district was not approved by the Sri Lankan Ministry of Defence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>02.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaittheevu - Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The New vaccine for infants was introduced in Sri Lanka since 2nd of January 2008. Those vaccines were already brought to Vavuniya in the later part of 2007. But the Ministry of Denfence has not so far, to bring them to Mullaittheevu district.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Other Incidents on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location/Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The new Vice-Chancellor of Jaffna University Prof. Sanmugalingam requested the army to release the final year science student Mr. Mayooran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Liberate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Mayooran student of Jaffna University was released near his house during the night time with injuries due to torture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaiththeevu - Requested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permission was rejected by the Ministry of Defence to bring Panadol Shirup for infants to Mullaiththeevu district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Search Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lankan police and Navy checked all the vehicles and also checked the National Identity Card of the people in Jaffna sity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Search Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan police and Navy forcefully entered the Student quarters of the Eastern University at Vancharamoolai in Batticaloa and did a searching operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar - Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The villagers who live closer to Navy camps at Thalai Mannar, Nadukkuda, Pesalai, Vankalaippadu, Erukkalampiddy, Pallimunai, Tharapuram and Thalvupadu in Mannar district, were threatened by the navy to came their camp and take photographs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.01.2008</td>
<td>Vavuniya - Displacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>During the searching operation Sri Lankan army and its harrassment 123 Tamil families displaced from the areas of Kanthasamikulam and Christiyankulam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Vantharumoolai - Search Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lankan police and Army forcefully entered the Student quarters of the Eastern University at Vantharumoolai in Batticaloa and did a searching operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.01.2008</td>
<td>Mannar - Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The villagers who live closer to Navy camps at Thalai Mannar, Nadukkuda, Pesalai, Vankalaippadu, Erukkalampiddy, Pallimunai, Tharapuram and Thalvupadu in Mannar district, were threatened by the navy to came their camp and take photographs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.01.2008</td>
<td>Vavuniya - Thalikkulam - Complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thalikkulam villagers Vavuniya made a request to the HRC office in Vavuniya to safe guard themselves from the white van abortions which in rapidly increasign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Eruthayapuram - Abduct then Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The CTB drivers Mr. Alages Theiventhiran aged 43, Mr. Karthigesu Sellaiya aged 32 and V. Thanapalan aged 32 from Iruthayapuram Batticaloa were arrested by a white van armed group. The following day they were released.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Karaveddi, Vadamarachchi, Kurunagar - Checked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A searching and round up operation carried out by the Sri Lankan army at Karaveddi, Vadamarachchi, Kurunagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullai, Puthukkudiiruppu - Kom pavil - Aerial bombing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Kfir planes belongs to the Sri Lanka air force carried out aerial attack continuously for one hour at Komavpal Puthukkudiiruppu in Mullaiththeevu. Due to this many houses and yielding trees were damaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Caution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Porster appear all over Jaffna saying &quot;Any person who have connection with LTTE will be shot and killed after 16th of January 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.01.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Oddamavadi - Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The house belonged to Mr. Canifa at Oddamavadi in Batticaloa was damaged by a claymore attack. Mr. Canifa is the opposition leader of Batticaloa Municipal council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullai, Puthukkudiiruppu - Vallipunam - Aerial bombing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>About 10.40 a.m. Sri Lankan air force Kfir planes carried out an aerial attack targetting human dwellings in Vallipunam, Puthukkudiiruppu in Mullaiththeevu. Due to this attack many yielding trees and cattle were destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Valikamam - Checked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Jaffna, Nallur, Irupalai, Kopai, Nayanmarkkada, Kalviyankadu and Mathagal, were people called over the nearest School ground detained till sun-set and carried out a through body check.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Vadamarachchi East - Burried the land mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Sri Lankan army buried the land mines at Vadamarachchi East, Ampan area in Jaffna. Because of this, public were afraid to go over it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.01.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Valvettiththurai - Looted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An armed force of Paramilitary group entered entered the houses of Mr. Santhiran, threatened all the members at gun point and looted all of their things at Kommanthurai, area Valvettiththurai in Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.01.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitivu - Semmalai - Shell attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A terrible cannon attack carried out by the Navy targetting over the fishermen at the sea of Semmalai, Mullaitheevu. So the fishermen cut off their nets and came back to the coast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Details of the Other Incidents on January - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi - Schools Closed</td>
<td>Due to the arbitrary bombing by the Sri Lankan Air force all the schools in the Kilinochchi town area were closed till 23rd of January.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Velanai - Suffering</td>
<td>Ban on fishings for fishing for 16 months in Cheddipulam in Velanai by the Sri Lankan Navy has caused a economical crisis and famine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Colombo - Wellawatta - Stop</td>
<td>The business along the road side restricted by the Sri Lankan forces in Wellawatta in Colombo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Valaichchenai - Hand grenade attack</td>
<td>A hand grenade was thrown on the house of Janap Muhamad, a strong supporter of Muslims Congress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Trincomalee - Changed</td>
<td>The Sri Lankan government tries to shift Trinco Governement Secreatriat to 4th Mile Post area where more Sinhalese live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Mullaittheevu - Puthukkudiyiruppu - Aerial bombing</td>
<td>Due to the aerial attacked by the Sri Lankan air force Kfir planes on the White Pigeo Institution, Kanesha Vidyalayam, and some human settlements were damaged at Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaittheevu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Valaichchenai - Complaint</td>
<td>It is reported that attack on the Sri Lankan Muslims Congress supporters are incessant at Vaichchenai, Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Vadamarachchi East - Attack</td>
<td>Between 7.00 to 9.00 p.m. the Sri Lankan Navy attacked the fishermen in the Vadamarachchi East sea area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Mullaitivu - Nayaru - Navy attack</td>
<td>About 7.00 a.m. The Sri Lankan Navy attacked the fishermen while they were fishing at the Nayaru sea in Mullaittheevu. All the fishermen cut out their nets and came ashore to save their lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Mullaitivu - Nayaru - Navy attack</td>
<td>About 12.00 noon 3 Dora gun boats belonged to the Sri Lankan Navy attacked the fishermen who were fishing at Nayari, Mullaittheevu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Jaffna - Islet - Decressing the permission</td>
<td>Only some of the NGO's workers are allowed to serve the people affected by Tsunami and Internally displaced at the Islet in Jaffna by the Sri Lankan forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Mullaitivu - Puthukkudiyiruppu - Aerial bombing</td>
<td>Sri Lankna air force Kfir planes bombed at Puthukkudiyiruppur area in Mullaittheevu about 4.50 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Vadamarachchi - Permission not allowed</td>
<td>The Sri Lankan forces forfeited the fishermen permission to fish at Vadamarachchi area in Jaffna. Because of this more than 100 fishermen families are affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa - Vaharai - Hand Grenade attack</td>
<td>The house of Mr.Mohamad Athavulla, candidate of the Muslim Congress was targeted with hand grenade at Vaichchenai in Batticaloa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Amparai - Akkaraipattu - Searching operation</td>
<td>A searching operation was made at Akkaraipattu, Aalaiydivempu, Koravil and Navatkadu by the Sri Lankan army and the Sri Lankan Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Jan 2008</td>
<td>Colombo - Motara - Collecting the Information</td>
<td>It is said that unnecessary information are called for in the forms issued by the Sri Lankan Police to the Tamils who live in Motara Colombo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


During the years of 1992 and 1993, the Sri Lankan Navy has brutally massacred Tamil civilians crossing the Jaffna Lagoon through Kilali. A very conservative estimate is that over a 150 Tamil civilians have lost their lives here. A further 100 people were made permanently disabled by the attacks and another 150 sustained serious injuries.

Knowing full well that this sea journey is hazardous, hundreds and hundreds of people from all walks of life and all ages and both sexes have undertaken this night journey in boats powered with outboard motors.

These unarmed civilians take the risk of death because they have urgent business to transact down South or to contact their relatives there or travel abroad or for medical treatments. It is such people who were being massacred at Kilaly and not, as the Sri Lankan State claimed, terrorists who ‘have been killed’. 

779 of 861.

North East Secretariat on Human Rights (NESoHR) has recorded the following Human Rights violations for the month of February 2008, details of which appear as attachments to this report:

**Killing:** 48 Tamil civilians  (Out of this 11 were killed in air attacks, 10 in claymore mine attacks and the rest by shooting – These 27 killings took place outside Wanni in the military occupied areas)

**Injured:** 36 Tamil civilians were injured both in aerial, claymore mine and military shelling.

**Surrendering in Human Rights office in Jaffna due to fear of attacks:** 28 Tamil civilians

**Disappearance:** 29 Tamil civilians in the military occupied areas disappeared.

**Arrested:** 253 Tamil civilians have been arrested in various locations in the military occupied areas and mostly in Colombo only because they happen to be Tamils.

Since this report comes out at a time when UN’s Human Rights units are in session, NESoHR considers it essential to make mention of issues that remain unresolved for years together in spite of being reported as and when they take place.

**Closure of the only entrance/exit point to and from the Jaffna peninsula**

The military check point at the A-9 thoroughfare in Muhamalai that provided access to and from the Jaffna peninsula was closed in mid August 2006 due to military operations and continues to remain closed since then. The civilian population of the Jaffna peninsula (600,000) remains cut off from the rest of the island for more than one year now. Jaffna peninsula did remain cut off for number of years prior to the cease fire agreement (CFA) of 2002. The re-opening of this highway was in fact the first benefit that the Tamil people got as a consequence of the CFA after protracted military offensives that kept them as perpetual refugee prisoners. That hard earned peace dividend, the unimpeded flow of persons and goods to and from the Jaffna peninsula, did not last long though the CFA remained operative at the time of closure in August 2006.

A highly expensive air passage and an equally expensive and hazardous sea passage remain the options for the civilian population in the Jaffna peninsula to get out of the open prison. In addition to this, one has to apply to the military authorities for travel permit and wait for months together to get an approval. The process of screening for travel permits is done through armed politico-military agents who are invariably members of para-military groups. These restrictions have brought social and economic interactions of the Tamil people with their brethren elsewhere to zero level.

**Curfew and arbitrary restrictions on fishing**

A dusk to dawn to curfew is operative in the fully military occupied Jaffna peninsula since August 2006, hampering day to day life of the civilians. Fishing is very much restricted and the military imposes whimsical bans on fishing, denying an unimpeded livelihood for the fishing population.

**Re-settlement of forced evacuees – High Security Zones**

Fertile farm lands occupied by the SL military as far back as 1990 in Palaly in the Valikamam division of the Jaffna peninsula continue to remain as such and the evicted farmers and fishermen families continue to be
refugees elsewhere. Tamils and Tamil speaking Muslim civilian population from many parts of North and East continue to suffer without proper arrangements for their resettlement in their natural habitats. The indigenous population of Sampur in the Trincomalee district was forcibly evicted from their habitat through a military offensive and those villages declared as earmarked for development and made inaccessible for the rightful owners. A gazette notification by the government has made these innocent people outlaws to their rightful homesteads. When these civilians filed an action in the Supreme Court, the bench ruled that the plea cannot be entertained for national security reasons.

**Indiscriminate aerial bombing and clandestine claymore mine attacks on civilian targets**

In spite of clear documentation and reporting of civilian casualties in aerial attacks and claymore mine attacks by the military, the government continues to deny responsibility for the killing of civilians. The only credible institution that can testify to facts relating to these incidents in the areas that are not under military occupation is NESOHRI in the absence of an accredited UN body to report on such instances of human rights violations. Evidence of civilians getting killed or injured is available with the government hospitals, but Colombo adamantly rejects this evidence at all times alleging that it is fabricated evidence. Payment of compensation to victims of bomb blasts elsewhere in the island is instantaneous, but the Tamil people are never considered as eligible for such compensation. The Tamil people who are victims to this injustice are seeking a clear guide line from international human rights activists including the UN as to how best they can seek redress.

**Arbitrary detentions in prisons and torture**

Hundreds of Tamil civilians arrested as far back as 1990 under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) continue to be ‘tortured inmates’ in government prisons (Welikada, Kalutara, Boossa, etc) reportedly tortured for cooked up ‘confessions’. These innocent victims, while awaiting a judicial resolution, have appealed to many human rights bodies for justice but to no avail.

**Tamil parliamentary representation not of any use**

In the Sri Lankan democratic dispensation since 1948, Tamil parliamentary representation has always been a de-valued affair. A Tamil vote is not equal to the Sinhala vote. Sinhala voters can bring about desired changes, but not so with the Tamil voter. Moderate parliamentary means to ask for the right share is unthinkable for the Tamil people. History of racial politics since the race riots against Tamils in 1958 has ample evidence of Tamil attempts to resolve the conflict through negotiated political means getting aborted due to Colombo’s insincerity and deceit. The Tamil constituency has seen its elected representatives gunned down one after the other by design. Tamil legislators are denied legitimacy and the special privileges due to them as peoples’ representatives have now become defunct. They are treated as non-entities in public by the state armed forces. Provision of security to Tamil parliamentarians has been subject to such nasty levels that many parliamentarians have to seek the intervention of the Supreme Court.

**Local government elections in Batticaloa**

Holding of Local Government elections in Batticaloa at this time when hundreds of thousands of people from the interiors of the district remain displaced is not a prudent move. Armed groups, some of them working with the state forces, are roaming around the district terrorizing people and silencing dissidents. Incidents involving abduction of candidates and threat to families are taking place on a daily basis. When already elected Tamil parliamentary representatives find that their voice is not heard, one is unable to see any sense in holding this election for local government bodies now, for the election is going to be a stage managed affair and government’s sycophants are going to be ‘elected’ to show the world that Colombo is fully ‘democratic’.
Tamil fear of an impending military offensive

The Tamil people living in the military unoccupied parts of the Wanni are in perpetual fear of being encircled by the SL military that has fortified its positions around and is engaged in an ‘ambitious capture’ plan. Helplessly, these people fear that they will be subject to heavy artillery shelling and aerial fire that would invariably imprison them alive or dead. A massive humanitarian tragedy would unfold in the Wanni killing innocent civilians, if this impending disastrous military plan is carried out as professed.

Responsibility

The civilized world has a moral responsibility to act effectively in restoring the rights of a people who have suffered the vagaries of a civil war and military oppression for an unduly long period of time. Absence of a political arrangement that would provide to the Tamil people their due share in governance is the crux of the problem and this must be done at the earliest to avoid further disintegration. Respect for human rights cannot come from a vacuum. A concrete political framework that provides for equality and dignity is the need of the time and NESoHR as the only Human Rights body of the Tamil people solicits early remedial measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Disappeared</th>
<th>Killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other District</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticalo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is also appropriate to recall that the anniversary of the below listed genocidal mass killings of Tamil civilians.

1. Trincomalee Thambalakamam massacre - 01.02.1998
2. Kilinochchi, Uruthhirapuram massacre - 04.02.1991
3. Trincomalee Kumarapuram massacre - 11.02.1991
5. Kilinochchi Chundikkulam massacre - 18.02.1994
6. Amparai Udumbankulam massacre - 19.02.1986

Ganeshapuram - A Village Colony Bombed - 02 Killed and 02 Badly Injured – 05.02.2008

Ganeshapuram is one of the oldest colonies situated in very close proximity to the Kilinochchi town. K Fir bombers circled this village at 03.35 p.m. on 05.02.2008 and indiscriminately bombed that village killing two and injuring another two. The presence of the mind of the villagers to either prostrate on the ground or jump into a bunker minimized the death toll.
Those killed are:-
1. Swaminathan Kokilanathan (aged 44) and father of 05 children.
2. Sellakandu Jegatheeswaran Alias (Sinnarasu); father of 07.

Those injured are:-
1. Paupathy Umaraj (33)
2. Shanmugaraj Gunaraj
Both are admitted at the Kilinochchi hospital.

The bombs demolished two houses completely and partly damaged five more. Those whose houses were completely damaged have found refuge with relatives. Several productive plants were also destroyed.

The offices of the International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) the UNDP and the UNHCR were only 150 metres away from the bombed area. The famous Hindu Temple reverently called the Kanthaswamy Kovil (Temple) is also situated in that vicinity.

Since this incident took place almost on the periphery of the Kilinochchi town the employees of the business establishments in the town, the teachers and children from the nearby schools, workers attached to the INGOs and the business community were panic stricken and running amok in a frenzied manner. Some even jumped inside the canal and a few sort refuge under bridges on the A-9 highway.

It is noteworthy that as a result of such indiscriminate bombings 157 were killed and 414 were injured since 25.04.2006

Mr.S.Thiruvarudchelvam an employee from the UNDP Programme Association states:-

“I was at the Divisional Secretariat when this occurred. I was crouching under a tree. I knew that the bomb must have fallen on or near my house. My wife was alone in the house with our daughter so I tried to run there but my friends prevented me. Once the bombing ceased I ran there to see my house was damaged but my wife wasn’t there. I ran into the opposite house where my cousin lives and I saw his dead body severely battered. I was scared, lost the capacity to think, felt so helpless with the thought of my wife and finally I ran back home and went into our backyard to find my wife lying unconscious under a banana plant. Luckily she was not hurt. She regained consciousness shortly. Our house and our fruit bearing garden were destroyed. It is a miracle that my wife escaped narrowly.”

Mrs.Santhakumar Latha (29) living in that area said:-

“I have three children and my husband is a musician. Two of our eldest children had gone for tuition. The youngest daughter (5 years old) was with me. I was grinding oorid dhal when I heard the terrifying sound of the K Fir in close quarters. I did not know what to do. We do not have a bunker either. Suddenly I heard the bomb blast. So I hugged my daughter and lied down on the floor. When everything was quiet I came out to see several splinters on our courtyard. I held the hand of my daughter and ran to the Temple, where I saw my husband and our son standing with a scared look on their faces. I sighed with relief.”

On the same day civilian settlements at Puthukudiyiruppu and Kaiveli in the Mullaitivu district were also bombed at 10.30 a.m. 03 civilians were injured. On the following day (06.02.2008) another civilian settlement – Thiruvaianur – near the Thiruvaianur Maha Vidiyaylam was bombed; two including a female student were injured.

9 People Killed including mother + 2 Children & 11 civilians severely injured

A civilian settlement adjoining Murugan Temple at Kiranchi, Poonakari in the Kilinochchi division was indiscriminately bombed at 8.15am on 22 Feb 2008 by several bombers from the Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF). Eight people were killed at the spot. This included a mother, her 06 month old infant and a 04 year old son. An English teacher was also among the dead.

Twelve were admitted at the Mullankavil hospital but 07 of them had to be hurriedly transferred to the hospital in Kilinochchi as their condition was very precarious. One died later at the hospital.

Several houses were damaged and three were completely demolished. Plenty of yielding trees coconut palms were severely damaged. The survivors of this terrible disaster are speechlessly shocked with panic and grief. Everything was
over within a matter of minutes. Most of them have lost all their meagre savings.

Those killed were:
1. Sasikaran Gowrinayaki (34)
2. Sasikaran Gajeevan (04)
3. Sasikaran Tamilventhan (06 Month infant)
4. Kathiravelu Thiruneeelakandan (79)
5. Kirushnasami Sivaananthy (27) English Teacher
6. Vijayakumar Vithusa (21)
7. Inthiran Lalitha
8. Suthakaran Sumathi (30)
9. Tharmalingam Poomani (68)

Those who were injured:
1. Sasikaran Karunniyan (08)
2. Sripathi Rajeswari (33)
3. Saththiyanathan Theivanayaki (43)
4. Sathasivam Kamalathevi (60)
5. Suthakaran Bhanushan (06)
6. Vijayakumar Sivaananthini (36)
7. Vijayakumar Dinoshan (21)
8. Arulanantham Leelavathi (68)
9. Arulanantham Saththiyavarathan (43)
10. Theivanayaki (43)
11. Vijayakumar Kinoshan (02)

The Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations (DSGUN) Ms. Angela Cane came to Sri Lanka on 20.02.2008 to familiarize herself of the Human Rights violations in Sri Lanka. She is expected to be here for a week.

165 civilians including infants and children were killed since bombing spree commenced on 25.04.2006. A further 431 civilians were injured. Billions of rupees worth of properties were destroyed.

S Sasihar, whose wife Gowrinayaki, children Gajeevan and Tamilventhan were killed during this barbaric incident, was anxiously waiting outside the intensive care unit (ICU) at the Kilinochchi hospital where his remaining son Karunyan was being treated. The father was understandably in tears fervently hoping that at least this son would survive.

He said: “I normally go one kilometer into the sea for fishing. On this dreaded day too I went fishing and was on the verge of returning when I saw bombers coming with petrifying noise and bombing coastal settlements. I was able to see several bombs being dropped but could not clearly envisage the exact locality of the attack. It was only after the bombing episode ceased we got information that our house had got hit. So we hurried home. We ran towards my home but it was not there; yes it was not there. It was from the debris I was able to fathom out that it was my home that had been demolished. My wife and children, who bid me save journey in the early hours, were not there. When I searched for them there were few dead bodies in that vicinity and I saw my wife.” (At this juncture he broke down and sobbed bitterly) “She was lifelessly lying there and beside her was my 06 months old infant. Our other son was also lying dead nearby. When I started to look out for our third son, I was told that he had been removed to the hospital. Within a matter of minutes my whole family has been wiped out.”

08 Civilians Killed in 2 Separate Claymore Attacks – 27.02.2008
Two Tractors Completely Damaged.

The Deep Penetration Units (DPU) of the Sri Lankan Army detonated two claymores at two different places in Vanni on 27.02.2008. Civilians travelling in two different tractors were targeted. A total of 08 civilians were killed and both the tractors were completely destroyed.

At 1.30 p.m. a claymore was exploded at Panankamam destroying a tractor and killings four civilians – Sivapatham Partheepan aged 18 from Mallavi Mullaitivu, Sammugalingam Thavarasa from Puliyampokkanai Tharumapuram Kilinochchi, Selvaratnam Senthuran from Pandiyankulam Mallavi Mullaitivu, Kunapalasingam Jegakiritharan from Palamoddai Mannar.

At 8.30 p.m. another tractor also carrying civilians was attacked while it was on its way from Maruthodai to Olimadu.
Here too 04 civilians were killed. Those who were killed are – Vimalathas, Kanthasamy, Mariyan, Vijayakumar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Murugesan Parameswary - Poththuvil Komari-02 Amparai</td>
<td>31-Jan-08</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Supatheeswaran - Jinnanagar Anpuvalipuram Trincomalee</td>
<td>1-Feb-08</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ponnaiya Sellappillai - Annamalai Amparai</td>
<td>1-Feb-08</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Christhooper Collin Thevarasa - Innivil jaffna</td>
<td>1-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sivarsa Vijitha alis Sugi - Near the Heroes' Resting Home Kodikamam Jaffna</td>
<td>1-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shanmuganathan Uthayakumar alis Uthan - Kodikamam Jaffna</td>
<td>1-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Firancis Rohankanth - Chulipuram Jaffna</td>
<td>2-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jenistan Peris - Mannar</td>
<td>3-Feb-08</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Suwaminathan Kokilanathan - Kaneshapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>5-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sinnarasa - Iyankankulam Mullaitivu</td>
<td>5-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sivapatham Manokaran - Soya veethy Vavuniya</td>
<td>5-Feb-08</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mrs.Lumped - Mannar</td>
<td>5-Feb-08</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nagamuthu Nagarasa - Sekkaddipilavu Vavuniya</td>
<td>6-Feb-08</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sellaiya Maheswary - Nasi Thoddam Masheliya</td>
<td>6-Feb-08</td>
<td>Masheliya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kanapathy Nagaraja - Kalpolaveethy</td>
<td>7-Feb-08</td>
<td>Welikkantha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kanagaratnam Suthrshan - Batticaloa</td>
<td>7-Feb-08</td>
<td>Welikkantha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kulanthaivelu Veerasubramaniyam - Pungudutheevu Jaffna</td>
<td>8-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A 15 years old boy - Koolavil Akkaraipattu Amparai</td>
<td>11-Feb-08</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>K.Diluvan - Periyakamam Eluththur Mannar</td>
<td>12-Feb-08</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ilaiyathampi Thevarasa - Vachchikuda Alaiyadivempu Amparai</td>
<td>12-Feb-08</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kanthavel Sri - Navatkadu Akkaraipattu Amparai</td>
<td>14-Feb-08</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Two dead bodies</td>
<td>14-Feb-08</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Rasalingam Mathimaran - Kondavil Jaffna</td>
<td>14-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Samsan Neel Ethirisinga - Amparai</td>
<td>17-Feb-08</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kathiravelu Neelakandar - Sivapuram Kiranchi Kilinochchi</td>
<td>22-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Kinsasmy Sivananthi - Sivapuram Kiranchi Kilinochchi</td>
<td>22-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Vijayakumar Vithusha - Sivapuram Kiranchi Kilinochchi</td>
<td>22-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Indran Lalitha - Sivapuram Kiranchi Kilinochchi</td>
<td>22-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Suthakaran Sumathi - Sivapuram Kiranchi Kilinochchi</td>
<td>22-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sasikaran Kowrinayaki - Sivapuram Kiranchi Kilinochchi</td>
<td>22-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Sasikaran Kajeewan - Sivapuram Kiranchi Kilinochchi</td>
<td>22-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Sasikaran Thamilventhan - Sivapuram Kiranchi Kilinochchi</td>
<td>22-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Tharmalingam Poomani - Sivapuram Kiranchi Kilinochchi</td>
<td>23-Feb-08</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Manikkam Sivapalan - Navakkiri Puththur Jaffna</td>
<td>24-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Nagaraja Jeyarani - Mavadippattu Kaluwankerni Batticalo</td>
<td>25-Feb-08</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Vadivel - Akkaraipattu Amparai</td>
<td>25-Feb-08</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Ravi Jude - Koolavadi Akkaraipattu Amparai</td>
<td>25-Feb-08</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Sivapatham Parththeepan - Mallavi Mullaitivu</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sanmugalingam Thavarasa - Puliyampokkanai Tharumapuram Kilinochchi</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Selvaratnam Senthuran - Pandiyankulam Mallavi Mullaitivu</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Kunapalasingam Jegakiritharan - Palamoddi Mannar</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Vimalathas</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Kanthasamy</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Mariyan</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Vijayakumar</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Kopal Konesh Varatharasa - Trincomalee</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Devuda Christopher - Anpuvelipuram Trincomalee</td>
<td>28-Feb-08</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Civilians Disappeared - Feb 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manikkam Vickineswaran - Sangamiththa Mawaththa Kottahena Colombo</td>
<td>1-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sathanantham Srivelanantham - Kattovalam Point Pedro Jaffna</td>
<td>1-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tharmaseelan Krishnamoorthy - Thampi Lane Vannarpanni Jaffna</td>
<td>1-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A youth - Paliyoottu Trincomalee</td>
<td>2-Feb-08</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Theiventhiram Pirasanna - Kodikamam Jaffna</td>
<td>4-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Palenthiran Piriyatharshan - Thunnalai Vadamarachchi Jaffna</td>
<td>7-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Palenthiran Pirapakaran - Thunnalai Vadamarachchi Jaffna</td>
<td>7-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Annai Velankannithasan - Thalavupad Mannar</td>
<td>9-Feb-08</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Muththaiya Arasaratnam - Ratnapuri Up country</td>
<td>10-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Santhirasekaran Rugul - Jampada veethy Kochchikadai Colombo</td>
<td>11-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Murukan Poopaali - Thellipalai Jaffna</td>
<td>11-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kunasekaram Sridharan - Alankerni Trincomalee</td>
<td>12-Feb-08</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Thanikasalam Santhiramohan - Moothur Trincomalee</td>
<td>13-Feb-08</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Maruthan Thineshkumar - Okkampiddiya</td>
<td>13-Feb-08</td>
<td>Monaralakai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Vellachsam Jegan - Pulathkopiddy Colombo</td>
<td>14-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>S.Vinayagamoorthy - Thehiwela Colombo</td>
<td>16-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>S.Kajenthirathas - Thehiwela Colombo</td>
<td>16-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Aseervatham Sooriyakumar - Grandpass Colombo.</td>
<td>16-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sathasivam Yogenthiran - Velanai-04, Jaffna</td>
<td>16-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A Tamil</td>
<td>18-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>R.Nimalaruban - Velanai Jaffna</td>
<td>20-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rasamanikkam Thiyakarasa - Sinnavempu Kiran Batticaloa</td>
<td>22-Feb-08</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Muniyandi Thirunavukkarasu - Murukan Koyal veethy Pesalai Mannar</td>
<td>22-Feb-08</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sadachcharam Kiruparan - Pandaravela</td>
<td>24-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>V.Subramaniyan - Bandarawela</td>
<td>24-Feb-08</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Rek Surenthiran - Periyakunchukulam Murunkan Mannar</td>
<td>25-Feb-08</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sinnaththamby Rajeswaran - Kaithadi Jaffna</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Rajalingam Palamurali - Kokkuvil Jaffna</td>
<td>27-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>A Fish monger – Jaffna</td>
<td>29-Feb-08</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human Rights violations against the Tamil Civilians – Feb 2008

1. **30-Jan-08** A total of 02 civilians were arrested in Colombo
Varatharas Paramanathan aged 23 from Vaddukkoddai West Jaffna and Velupillai Pathmaranjan aged 23 from Meesalai, Jaffna, who were staying in a lodge at Kathirasan road in Colombo for six months to go abroad, were arrested by the Sri Lankan police.

2. **31-Jan-08** A woman shot and killed at Komari-02 Poththuvil in Amparai
Mrs Murukesan Parameswary aged 40, a household lady, from Komari-02, Poththuvil, Amparai was shot and killed at Komari, Poththuvil by an armed group on 31.01.2008.

3. **1-Feb-08** A total of 02 civilians shot and injured at Akkaraipattu in Amparai
Abthul Majeeth Rias aged 29 from Paddiyapididdy Amparai and Muhamad Ismayil from 6th Kurichchi Amparai were shot and injured by an armed group while they were talking on the Town Council Road Akkaraipattu at about 7.30 p.m on 01.02.2008

4. **1-Feb-08** A man shot and killed at Uppuveli in Trincomalee
Mr Subatheeeswaran aged 30 from Jinnanagar, Anpuvalipuram, Trincomalee was shot and killed at Uppuveli in Trincomalee by an unidentified armed group on 01.02.2008.

5. **1-Feb-08** A man shot and killed at Navithanveli in Amparai
Mr Ponnaia Sinnapillai aged 63 from Annamalai, Amparai was killed by an unknown armed group while he was going on Savakkalai road, Navithanveli on 01.02.2008

6. **1-Feb-08** An injured person dies at Jaffna Teaching Hospital
Christopher Colin Thevarasa aged 54 from Inuvil Jaffna was seriously injured in a bomb blast at Thirunelv. He was admitted at the Jaffna Teaching Hospital. But he died on 01.02.2008.

7. **1-Feb-08** A lady was shot and killed at Kodikamam in Jaffna

---

Monthly Report – Feb 2008, [http://www.nesohr.org](http://www.nesohr.org), [nesohrsrilanka@gmail.com](mailto:nesohrsrilanka@gmail.com), Information Collected by SNE.
Sivarasa Vijitha alias Sugi aged 24, Kodikamam Jaffna was shot and killed in her house near the Tamilmeelam Martyrs’s Cemetary by an unidentified armed group at about 7.30 a.m. on 01.02.2008. Her mother was admitted to the Chavakachcheri Hospital due to shock.

1-Feb-08  
A man was shot and killed at Kodikamam in Jaffna  
Sanmuganathan Uthakumar alias Uthayan aged 24 from Kodikamam Jaffna was shot and killed by an unidentified armed group at about 10.00 a.m. on 01.02.2008.

1-Feb-08  
A man was abducted at Kottahena in Colombo  
Manikkmam Vikineswaran father of one child aged 37 from Sangamiththa Mawatha Kottahena Colombo was abducted by unknown persons who came in a black van on 01.02.2008.

1-Feb-08  
A total of 02 civilians went missing in Jaffna  
Sathanantham Srivelautham father of three children aged 47 from Katkovalam Point Pedro Jaffna and Tharmaseelan Krishnamoorthy father of two children aged 43 from Thampi Lane Vannarpunnai Jaffna went missing. This is reported at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna.

1-Feb-08  
Vadamarachchi East - Shell attack  
Continuous shell attack was carried out from early morning on 01.02.2008 by the Sri Lankan forces targeting civilian Settlements in Vadamarachchi East.

1-Feb-08  
Mannar - Shell attack  
The shell attack and Multi Barre attack were carried out by the Sri Lankan army on civilian settlements at Madu, Thadsanamaruthamadu and Palampiddi in Mannar district on 01.02.2008.

2-Feb-08  
A man shot and killed near the Kopay Rasa veethy in Jaffna  
Mr Francis Rohankanth aged 26 from Chulipuram, Jaffna was shot and killed on 02.02.2008 while he was returning home from the Jaffna city, near the Martyr’s Resting House at Rasa veethy, Kopay by an armed group who followed him.

2-Feb-08  
A man was arrested in Puttalam  
One who lives in Mannar was arrested in Puttalam area by the Sri Lankan Police on 02.02.2008.

2-Feb-08  
A man was abducted at Palaiyoottu in Trincomalee  
A youth from Palaiyoottu Trincomalee was abducted by an unidentified armed group, who came in a van on 02.02.2008, while he was staying his house.

3-Feb-08  
An injured student dies at Vavuniya hospital  
Jenistan Peris, a student aged 12 was injured in a claymore attack while travelling in a private bus at Thadsanamaruthamadu on 29.01.2008. He was admitted at Vavuniya Hospital for further treatment, but he died in Vavuniya Hospital on 03.02.2008.

3-Feb-08  
17 Tamils arrested at Nuugegoda in Colombo  
17 Tamils who stayed in lodges due to their jobs were arrested in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan Police in Nugegoda Colombo on 03.02.2008.

3-Feb-08  
03 youths arrested at Dehiwela  
M.M.Musthapa aged 32, M.M.Raafi aged 23 and M.M.Shafi aged 23, from Kaththankudi Batticaloa were arrested on the charge of being involved in a bomb blast that occurred in the Dehiwela Zoological Garden.

3-Feb-08  
Colombo – Wellawatte - Search Operation  
A search operation was conducted by the Sri Lankan Police in some of the Wellawatte area and details of the members of the house were taken. Cupboards and Packages were also checked by them.

4-Feb-08  
02 youths injured in a attack at Akkarapattu in Amparai  
M.K.Irpan aged 22 and M.L.Pairoos aged 28 from Akkarapattu Amparai were severely injured in a shooting incident by the Sri Lankan Special Task Force in Akkarapattu on 04.02.2008. They were addmitted at Akkarapattu hospital.

4-Feb-08  
A man missing - Jaffna  
Theiventhiram Pirasanna aged 27 from Kodikamam went missing, when he went from Kodikamam to Chavakachcheri market to purchase coconut. It is reported at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna.

4-Feb-08  
Vadamarachchi East - Navy attack  
The Sri Lankan Navy attacked fishing boats, while they were having enginge problem in the Vadamarachchi sea on 04.02.2008.

4-Feb-08  
Mannar - Thadsanamaruthmadu - Shell attack  
Continuous shell attack was carried out by the Sri Lankan forces on Thadsanamaruthadam Mannar on 04.02.2008.

5-Feb-08  
03 civilians were injured in aerial bombing at Puthukkudiyiruppu in Mullaitivu  
Manokaralinkam Nimalakeethan from Kanukkerni West Mulliyavalai Mullaitivu, Shiyad and Isran were injured in an aerial bombing carried out by the Sri Lankan air force at Kaiveli
25 5-Feb-08 02 civilians killed and 02 injured in Aerial bombing at Kaneshapuram in Kilinochchi
Mr.Suwaninathan Kokulanthan father of five children aged 44 from Kaneshapuram Kilinochchi and Sinnarasa from Iyankankulam Mullaitivu were killed in an aerial bombardment carried out by the Sri Lankan Air Force at Kaneshapuram in Kilinochchi and Pasupathi Umarajah from Kaneshapuram and Sanmugam Kunarajah aged 33 from Kaneshapuram Kilinochchi were injured. Further two houses were destroyed fully and several lacks worth of properties also damaged.

26 5-Feb-08 A dead body was recovered at Paddanisoori Puliyankulum Paddakadu Tank bund in Vaduvuniya
Sivapatham Manokaran from Soya Veethy Vaduvuniya went missing when he went to the garage on 03.02.2008. Later his dead body was recovered with several gunshot injuries on 05.02.2008 in the Tank bund area in Paddakadu Puliyankulum Paddanisoori Vaduvuniya.

27 5-Feb-08 An injuried principal dies at Anuradhapura hospital
Mrs.Lembert Principal of M/Sinnapandivirichchian School was injured in a claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Army Deep Penetration Unit in Thadsanamaruthamadu Mannar on 29.01.2008. She was admitted for further treatment at the Anuradhapura Hospital. But she died on 05.02.2008.

28 5-Feb-08 A total of 06 ladies were arrested at Sammanthurai in Amparai
06 Female workers of SWOAD Welfair Organisation in its Sub-Office in Sammanthurai were arrested and detained in custody by the Sri Lankan Special Task Force on 05.02.2008. Their names are: Soosaiyappu Mery Sugirtham from Sorikkalmunai Amparai, Nagarasa Amutha from Veeramunai-02 Amparai, Ponniya Rajeswar from Veeramunai-04 Amparai, Thangarasa Pavana from Veeramunai-03 Amparai, Mayilvaganam Kokulavathani from Valanthapiddi Malwaththa Amparai and Mrs.Thangarasa from Police Station veethy Sammanthurai Amparai.

29 5-Feb-08 Sought asylum - JHRC Office
Three members of one family mother aged 47, son aged 20, daughter aged 16 from Manthuvil Kodikamam Jaffna and another family man from Santhai Pandaththarippu Jaffna sought asylum at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna due the threat to their lives.

30 5-Feb-08 Jaffna - Point Pedro - Transport stopped
Civilian transport was stopped on the Jaffna Point Pedro-Thenmarachchi road for 04 hours on 05.02.2008, because the army convey was going at this route.

31 6-Feb-08 02 civilians injured in an aerial bombing at Thiruvaiyaru in Kilinochchi
M.Keerthithana aged 11, Student and S.Thanapakkiyam aged 29, mother of three children From Thiruvaiyaru were injured in an aerial bombing carried out by the Sri Lankan Air Force near the Thiruvaiyaru M.V. on civilian settlements on 06.02.2008.

32 6-Feb-08 A dead body was recovered at Sekkadippilavu in Vaduvuniya
Nagamuthu Nagarasa aged 50 from Sekkadippilavu Vaduvuniya went to watch his garden in the night. Later his dead body was recovered with gunshot injuries on 06.02.2008.

33 6-Feb-08 A lady’s dead body was recovered at Mavusakalai tank in Maskeliya
Sellaiya Maheswary’s dead body from Nasi Thoddam Maskeliya was recovered from Mavusakalai Tank in Maskeliya.

34 7-Feb-08 Dead bodies of two youths’ were recovered at Sevanapiddy Karapola
Kanapathy Nagaraja aged 27 from Kalpola veethy Polanaruwa and Kanagaratnam Sutharshan aged 19 from Batticaloa were shot and killed in the night on 07.02.2008. Next day their dead bodies were found with gunshot injuries in a three wheeler vehicle lying side down in a stream at Karapola veethy Sevanapiddy in Welikantha. Their hands and legs were tied.

35 7-Feb-08 Two Tamil youths were arrested at Gampaha
Two Tamil youths from the Up Country were arrested on the charge of not possessing proof of residence in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan Police at Gampaha police division.

36 7-Feb-08 A total of 24 civilians were arrested in Gampaha
19 Tamils and 05 Muslims were arrested and taken into custody in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan Police at Gampaha town in Colombo on 07.02.2008 evening and were detained until the following morning. The police said that they were arrested because they didn’t state their correct reason for their stay.

37 7-Feb-08 2 brothers abducted – Thunnalai, Jaffna
Two brothers Palenthiran Priyatharshan aged 22 and Palenthiran Pirapakaran aged 20 From Thunnalai, Vadamarachchi, Jaffna were abducted from their house by armed men who came in a van. Further another one escaped from them. The parent said they didn’t know what happened to him. This is reported at Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna by their parents.

38 8-Feb-08 A business man shot and killed, wife wounded
Mr. Kulanthaivelu Veerasupramaniyam aged 54 a famous Tamil business man, owner of the Veeramylan Wedding Hall in Kottahena and father of three children from Kottahena Colombo a
native of Pungudutivu Jaffna was shot and killed before the Lucius Church road in Kottahena by unknown persons who came in a motor bike on 08.02.2008 at about 8.30 p.m., when he returned from a pharmacy. His wife Veerasubramaniam Umathevy aged 43 was also seriously injured and was admitted at Colombo National Hospital.

39 8-Feb-08 Thenmarachchi - Threatened
The families of those killed or abducted in the past are being threatened now (08.02.2008).

40 9-Feb-08 A man went missing at Thalupadu in Mannar
Annai Velankannithasan alias Sutharshan aged 32 went missing in Mannar Thalupadu street.

41 10-Feb-08 A fisherman was injured at Mullaitivu
Sri Lankan Navy attacked the fishermen who were fishing in the Mullaitivu sea. Due to this the fishermen came ashore swimming leaving their boats and nets. M. Muththu was injured in his leg in this attack.

42 10-Feb-08 A total of 06 Tamils were arrested in Lunuwila
06 Tamils who were travelling in a Train from Colombo towards Puttalam were arrested by the Sri Lankan Police at the Lunuwila Railway Station.

43 10-Feb-08 A total of 07 civilians were arrested in Lunuwila
07 civilians were arrested and were taken to custody in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan police at the Lunuwila Railway station. They were in trains that came from Colombo and Puttalam on 10.02.2008. It is said that most of them were Tamils.

44 10-Feb-08 A total of 08 civilians were arrested in Minneriya
A total of 08 including 03 women were arrested by the Sri Lankan police in Minneriya, while they were travelling in a van from Batticaloa to Colombo on 10.02.2008.

45 10-Feb-08 A family man went missing in Moratuwa
Muththaiya Arasaratnam aged 38 from Ratnapura who was living at Grandpass with his wife for five months, was missing, when he went searching for a job to Moratuwa on 10.02.2008.

46 10-Feb-08 Jaffna Teaching Hospital - Checked - 10.02.2008
All the entrances of Jaffna Teaching hospital were closed and checked by the Sri Lankan forces on 10.02.2008. Some of the males were photographed by the Hand Phone camera.

47 11-Feb-08 A boy dies at Kolavil in Amparai
A 15 years old boy was killed in a shooting carried out by the Sri Lankan Special Task Force at Kolavil Akkarapattu in Amparai on 11.02.2008

48 11-Feb-08 A total of 12 civilians were arrested in Kataragama
12 including 10 youths and 02 ladies were arrested in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan Army and Police in Kataragama on 11.02.2008

49 11-Feb-08 A total of 02 civilians were arrested in Matale
The Sri Lankan forces carried out a search operation at Kaluwela in Matale district. Due to this A Muslim and a Tamil were arrested by them. Abudl Munaf Hasali from Kaluwela Mattala was arrested in a charge of accommodating in his house Arumugam Sivanathan without permit

50 11-Feb-08 A youth went missing at Kochchikade in Colombo
Santhirasekaran Ragul aged 21 from Jembetta street Kochchikade Colombo went missing after he went to his work to the Colombo fish market.

51 11-Feb-08 A man went missing at Tellipalai in Jaffna
Murugam Poopali, aged 56, a mason, from Tellipalai Jaffna went missing from 11.02.2008, when he was in the Tellipalai Refugee Camp. His bicycle was seen near the Tellipalai Army Check Point. It is reported at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna by his wife.

52 11-Feb-08 Mullaitivu - Navy attack - 11.02.2008
Sri Lankan Navy attacked the fishermen who were fishing in the Mullaitivu sea on 11.02.2008. Because of this the fishermen left their equipments and boats and jumped into the sea. They swam for 03 hours in the sea to reach ashore. Sri Lankan Navy who attacked the fishermen took the fishermen's equipments and boats with them.

53 12-Feb-08 A youth was shot and killed at Periyakamam coastal area in Mannar
K.Diluwann aged 20 from Periyakamam Eluththur Mannar who was standing in coastal area of Periyakamam Eluththur was shot and killed by the Sri Lankan army.

54 12-Feb-08 A dead body was recovered at Vachchikuda in Batticaloa
Illaiyathambi Thevarasa from Vachchikuda Alavyadivempu in Amparai was abducted with his two children from his house during the night on 10.02.2008 by an armed group, who came in a white van. Later his dead body was recovered with gunshot injuries at Vachchikuda area on 12.02.2008 and his two children were released by the abductors.

55 12-Feb-08 A total of 03 civilians were arrested in Mannar
Three civilians including one woman were arrested in Mannar by the Sri Lankan Army

---

12-Feb-08 A total of 18 civilians were arrested in Polanaruwa
18 civilians including 15 Tamils and 03 Muslims were arrested in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan forces in Polanaruwa area on 12.02.2008

12-Feb-08 A total of 04 Tamils were arrested in Habarana
04 Tamils, three of them from Batticaloa while travelling from Trincomalee to Colombo were arrested at Habarana.

12-Feb-08 A man went missing at Alankerni in Trincomalee
Kunasekaram Sripadhan, aged 23, father of one child, from Alankerni Trincomalee was abducted by the armed group who came in a white van, while he was returning home after purchasing milk from a nearby shop on 12.02.2008. It is reported to the Kinniya police by his relatives.

12-Feb-08 Jaffna - Point Pedro Court - Surrendered
Anantharasa Kamaleswaran aged 27 from Thuninalai South; Point Pedro surrendered at the Point Pedro Court. SLA men on motorbike were searching for him on 12.02.2008.

13-Feb-08 A man was abducted at Moorthur in Trincomalee
Thanikasalam Santhiramohan aged 43 from Moorthur Trincomalee was abducted from the camp for the displaced persons at Savukkadi in Batticaloa by an unidentified armed group who came in a white van. It is reported to the Batticaloa police by his relatives.

13-Feb-08 A man went missing at Monaraka in Colombo
It is reported to the Moneragala Police that Maruthan Thineshkumar who is a driver in a farm in Moneragala Colombo, from Okkampiddiya went missing on 13.02.2008.

13-Feb-08 Sought asylum - JHRC Office
03 members of one family a teacher aged 47, his sister aged 41, her child aged 01 and another driver aged 57 from Thenmarachchi sought asylum at the Human Rights Commission Office on 13.02.2008 due to death threat by the Sri Lankan army and its para military troops.

13-Feb-08 Manalaru - Shell attack - 13.02.2008
Shell attack was carried out by the Sri Lankan forces who were stationed in Manalaru, on the civilian settlements at the Thannimurippu area in Mullaitivu. Due to this, the paddy fields that were ready for harvest got burnt to ashes.

13-Feb-08 Kataragama - Checked - 13.02.2008
The Sri Lankan forces rigorously checked the devotees, who came from out stations to Kataragama Murukan temple. Further they monitored the persons bathing in the Menic Ganga.

14-Feb-08 05 civilians were injured in an aerial bombing in Mullaitivu
The following who were travelling on the road, were injured in an aerial bombing carried out by the Sri Lankan Air Force near the Redbana Theravil Pond on the Paranathan-Mullaitivu main road in the morning at 9.25 on 14.02.2008. They are: Velappodi Arasamma aged 57 from Moonkilaru Udayarakkadu Mullaitivu, Arumugam Subramaniam (His hand was severed above the arm) aged 78 from Vaheesan road, Udayararakku, Mullaitivu, Periyasamy Muthu aged 68 from Redbana, Visuvamadu, Mullaitivu, Perumal Iyachchi aged 55 from Velikandal, Kandaivalai, Kilinochchi and Nadarasa Kajanthan aged 22 from Theravil Visuvamadu Mullaitivu. Due to this a big pit was formed on the road and yielding trees have fallen.

14-Feb-08 A student was injured in shell attack at Alampil in Mullaitivu
Shell attack was carried out by the Sri Lankan Army who was stationed in Manalaru towards civilian settlements of Thangapuram Alampil in Mullaitivu at about 1.30 p.m. on 14.02.2008. Because of this Theiventhiram Mithuna student aged 17 from Thangapuram was injured. Houses, yielding trees and a Tractor were also damaged.

14-Feb-08 A man shot and killed at Navatkadu in Amparai
Kanthavel Sri aged 48 from Navatkadu, Akkaraipattu, Amparai who was riding in his bicycle on 14.02.2008, was shot and killed by armed men who followed him in a motor bike.

14-Feb-08 Two youths’ dead bodies were recovered at Ninthavoor Coastal in Amparai
Two dead bodies were recovered with gunshot injuries from Ninthavoor Coastal area in Akkaraipattu Amparai at about 2.00 pm on 14.02.2008.

14-Feb-08 A injured person dies at Jaffna Teaching Hospital.
Rasalingam Mathimaran aged 30 employee of the Nallur Regional Secretariat from Kondavil Jaffna was seriously injured in a bomb blast at Thirunelvely. He was admitted at the Jaffna Teaching Hospital. But he died on 14.02.2008.

14-Feb-08 02 civilians were arrested in Matale
Krishnamoorthy who was working in a trade centre in Ukkuvula, aged 25 from Batticaloa and Rajenthiran an estate employee, aged 45 from Eaththuwaiththai Estate were arrested in Matale by the Sri Lankan police.
71 14-Feb-08 02 civilians were arrested in Aluthkama
A youth from Jaffna and a woman from Up country, who were travelling in a mini bus, were arrested by the Sri Lankan Police in Aluthkama.

72 14-Feb-08 A Tamil youth was arrested in Avisawela
A Tamil youth was arrested by the Avisawella police in Avisawella, while he was travelling in a bus from colombo to Bandarawela. The police said that he was arrested and he was alleged to have photographed the Presidential Secretariat.

73 14-Feb-08 A youth went missing at Dehiwela in Colombo
Vellachami Jegan aged 29 father of one child from Pulathkopiddi, who was working in a Hard ware business at Kalupowala road in Dehiwela with his father, travelled in a bus from Pulathkopiddy to Dehiwela, but his father said that he did not reach his work place. When his father inquired at the Koskama, Mirikana, Fort, Kokuwala and Pulathkopiddi police stations, they said they did not arrest him.

74 14-Feb-08 Sought asylum in JHRC Office
Thampaiya Thanarajah from Off Amman Koyil Lane, Alvai east, Point Pedro was sought asylum due to fear, at the HRC office in Jaffna on 14.02.2008. An unknown armed group, who came on a motor bike, went to his house and had inquired about him.

75 15-Feb-08 Muslim Journalist - Threatened in Colombo
The paramilitary group has issued a warning letter to a Muslim Journalist Mohamed Anzeer, who reports on Parliamentary affairs to the Thinakural paper. The letter that was sent on 15.02.2008 states that unless he stops writing against their group he will be assassinated. Anzeer has lodged a complaint about this at Mutuwal Police station.

76 15-Feb-08 Colombo - Wellawatta - Torture - 15.02.2008
Sinnaiya Sellaiya owner of the Restaurant at Galle road in Wellawatta Colombo was taken for inquiry by the the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence. After he severely torturing he was released.

77 16-Feb-08 3 youths abducted in Colombo
It is reported that a total of 03 Tamil youths were arrested in Dehiwela and Grandpass during the night on 16.02.2008. Their names are: S.Vinayagamoorthy aged 36 from Thehiwela, S.Kajenthirathas aged 36 from Thehiwela and Aseervatham Sooriyakumar aged 22 from Grandpass Colombo.

78 16-Feb-08 A man went missing in Vavuniya
Sathasivam Yogenhiran aged 32, from Ward No.04, Velanai, Jaffna went missing, while he was travelling from Colombo to Vavuniya in Train. It is reported at HRC Office in Jaffna by his mother.

79 16-Feb-08 Sought asylum in JHRC Office
Shanmugam Gnanasegar from Valvai road Changanai Jaffna sought asylum at the HRC Office in Jaffna on 16.02.2008 due to the threat by unidentified armed men.

80 16-Feb-08 Puttalam - Munthal - Search Operation - 16.02.2008
A search operation was carried out by the Sri Lankan forces at Munthal in Puththalam. The forces inquired from house to house.

81 17-Feb-08 A Christian Priest was shot and killed in Amparai
Samsan Neel Ethisirisinga, a Christian Clergy and President of Christian Youth Association in Amparai, aged 36, from Amparai was shot and killed by two armed men who came in a motor bike about 9.15 p.m. on 17.02.2008, when he stayed at the Christian Youth Association in Amparai with his family. Armed men knocked at the door and asked him to open the door, entered the house, shot and killed him. His wife Saromi Ethisirisinga aged 32 was seriously injured and she was admitted at the Amparai Hospital. Their child aged 18 months fainted out of shock and was admitted at the hospital.

82 17-Feb-08 A total of 32 civilians were arrested in Gampaha
29 Tamils and 03 Muslims were arrested in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan Army in Gampaha district from the night on 16.02.2008 until the morning on 17.02.2008

83 18-Feb-08 A Tamil was abducted at Mutuwala in Comombo
A Tamil living Mutuwala aged 39 was abducted by an armed group, who came in a white van at about 8.30 p.m. on 18.02.2008.

84 18-Feb-08 Sought asylum in JHRC Office
Kajan Atputharani, aged 28, mother of one child, and her daughter Kajan Kajani aged 06 from Vankalavadi Velanai Jaffna have sought asylum at the HRC Office in Jaffna on 18.02.008 due to the life threat by the Sri Lankan Army and its Para military troops. It is noted that her husband had already surrendered at the HRC Office in Jaffna.

85 18-Feb-08 Sought asylum in JHRC Office
Nadarasa Subithan, fisherman, father of one child, aged 32 from Allarai South Meesalai, Jaffna and a
86 18-Feb-08 Sought asylum in JHRC Office
Sinnarasa Kunatheepan aged 30 from No53, Nedunkulam Road Colombouthurai Jaffna sought asylum at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna on 18.02.2008 as some unknown person tried to murder him.

87 19-Feb-08 A man was arrested at Point Pedro in Jaffna
The owner of the “Janani” Jewellery Mart at Point Pedro and Nelliyadi towns was abducted by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence at about 6.00 p.m. on 19.02.2008. Later he was handed over at the Nelliyadi Police. It is reported at the HRC Office in Jaffna by his wife.

88 19-Feb-08 Amparai - Search operation
A sudden search operation was carried out by the Sri Lankan Special Task Force at Akkaripattu and Alaiyadivempu areas on 19.02.2008. Under this operation 2000 civilians were taken to a school and interrogated.

89 20-Feb-08 A man went missing in Jaffna
R.Nimalaruban from Velanai Jaffna was abducted between Allaiyiddi and Pannai by the Sri Lankan Navy while he was going from his house to Jaffna town on 20.02.2008. It is reported at the HRC Office in Jaffna by his mother.

90 20-Feb-08 Jaffna - Non-gouvernement Organisation woker - Attacked
A female non-government organisation worker was attacked at the Pannai Bridge Army check point by the Sri Lankan Army female soldiers. She was travelling in a bus through the Pannai Bridge and had with her photos and materials on tsunami.

91 21-Feb-08 Search Operation – Vadamarachchi - Jaffna
A search operation was carried out by the Sri Lankan army at Valvettithurai, Uduppiddy, Kamparmlai and Navaladi in Vadamarachchi Jaffna about 1.00 on 21.02.2008, the Sri Lankan army went to house to house. Search was conducted without age differences. More than 100 youngsters were taken to Temples and common places. No one is said to be arrested.

92 22-Feb-08 A total of 08 civilians were killed and 12 Civilians were injured in aerial bombing at Kiranchi Kilinochchi
A total of 08 civilians were killed in an aerial bombing carried out by the Sri Lankan Air Force of the three Kfir planes near the Murungan Temple at Sivapuram Kiranchi in Kilinochchi about 8.15 on 22.02.2008. Their names are : Kathiravelu Neelakandar aged 79 from Kiranchi, Vijayakumar Vithuswa aged 21 from Kiranchi, Indran Lalitha from Kiranchi, Suthakaran Sumathi aged 30 from Kiranchi, and following are members of the same family Sasikaran Kowrinayaki aged 34, Sasikaran Kajeevan aged 04, Sasikaran Thamilventhan aged 06 months from Kiranchi, the last one is Kisansamy Sivananthi alias Komathy, Teacher of the Kiranchi Gov.T.M.School, aged 27, from Paranthan Kilinochchi. Due to this a total of 12 civilians were seriously injured. Their names are : Sripathy Rajeswary Teacher of the Kiranchi Gov.T.M.School aged 33 from Kiranchi, Saththiyanathan Theivanayaki aged 43 from Kiranchi, Sathasivam Kalamathey aged 60 from Kiranchi, Suthakaran Panushan aged 06 Kiranchi, Vijayakumar Sivananthini aged 36 from Kiranchi, Vijayakumar Dinoshan aged 21 from Kiranchi, Arulananthan Leelavathy aged 68 from Kiranchi, Arulananthan Saththiyanarahan aged 48 from Kiranchi, Sasikaran Karunyan aged 08 from Kiranchi, Tharmalingam Poomani aged 68 from Kiranchi, Vijayakumar Kinoshan aged 02 from Kiranchi. Further 03 houses were completely destroyed and more houses were partly damaged.

93 22-Feb-08 A Tamil youth was arrested in Ratnapuri
A Tamil youth from Ratnapura was arrested by the Sri Lankan Police in Kandy, when he went to his relative’s house on 22.02.2008.

94 22-Feb-08 A Tamil was arrested at Colpetty in Colombo
A Tamil was arrested on the charge of trying to enter the President Palace at Kolopitti in Colombo by the Security Officers on 22.02.2008. He was handed over to the Colpetty police.

95 22-Feb-08 A Tamil youth arrested in Kandy
A Tamil youth from Chavakachcheri Jaffna was arrested in a bakery at Tennakumpara in Kandy by the Sri Lankan Police on 22.02.2008.

96 22-Feb-08 A man was abducted at Valaichchenai in Batticaloa
Rasamanikkam Thiyakarasa father of two children aged 24 from Kiri Sivavempu Batticaloa was abducted by Pillaiyan group in Valaichchenai at about 6.30 a.m. on 22.02.2008, while he was going from his house to Valaichchenar. It is noted that he is a brother of Rasamanikkam Yogarasa, a candidate of the local election.

97 22-Feb-08 A man went missing in Mannar
A family man Muniyandi Thirunavukkarasu, aged 38 from Murukan Koyil road Pesalai Mannar went
missing on 22.02.2008, when he went to cut fire-wood. It is reported to the Mannar Humanitarian Organization.

98 22-Feb-08  Sought asylum in JHRC Office
Aruulkumar aged 18 from Kodikamam Jaffna sought asylum at the HRC Office in Jaffna due to the threat to his life by the Sri Lankan Army and its Paramilitary troops.

99 22-Feb-08  Sought asylum in JHRC Office
Jegasothinathan Amuthakumar aged 18 from Palavi North, Kachchhai North, Kodikamam has sought asylum at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna on 22.02.2008 due to threats by unknown armed persons.

100 22-Feb-08  Mullaitivu - Aerial bombing
The Sri Lankan Air force bombers bombed the Mullaitivu areas. Four students from Silavaththi Tamil Vidyalam fainted. The planes were flying very low. Several students of Kallapadu School, Mullaitivu G.T.M. School and Mullaitivu R.C. School were mortally scared.

101 23-Feb-08  2 civilians injured in aerial bombing at Oddusuddan in Mullaitivu
Appapillai Thanapalasingam, aged 56 from Kanakaratnapuram 2nd Kandam Left Side Multhaiyankaddu Mullaitivu who was going to see his son at the Puthukkudiyiruppu Hospital, and Thileventhirasara Kodeesan aged 20 from Suthanthirapuram Udaiyarkaddu Mullaitivu were injured in an aerial bombing carried out by the Sri Lankan Air Force Kfir planes at Mannankanadal area Oddusuddan Mullaitivu between 6.45 a.m. and 6.55 a.m on 23.02.2008. They were admitted at the Puthukkudiyiruppu Hospital.

102 23-Feb-08  An injured woman dies at Kilinochchi Hospital
Tharmalingam Poornani aged 68 from Sivapuram Kiranchi Kilinochchi was seriously injured in an aerial bombing carried out by the Sri Lankan Air Force Kfir planes at Sivapuram area on 22.02.2008 morning. She was admitted at the Kilinochchi Hospital for further treatment. But she died at the Kilinochchi hospital on 23.02.2008 evening.

103 24-Feb-08  A dead body was recovered at Avarankal in Jaffna
Manikkam Sivapalan father of two children, aged 40 was killed after torture by the Sri Lankan army on 24.02.2008. When he was going to his relatives house to Avarankal, he was abducted. His dead body was recovered on 24.02.2008

104 24-Feb-08  30 civilians arrested in Empilipiddiya
30 civilians were arrested in a search operaion carried out by the Sri Lankan police in Colombo and Embilipiddiya. Most of them were Tamils.

105 24-Feb-08  A youth was abducted at Bandarawela in Colombo
Sadachcharam Kiruparan who was working in a shop at Bandarawela Colombo, aged 20, from Karainagar Jaffna was forcibly abducted by an unidentified armed group who came in a white van about 7.00 p.m. on 24.02.2008

106 24-Feb-08  A man was abducted at Bandarawela in Colombo
V.Subramaniyan aged 27, employee of Bandarawela Urban Council was abducted during the night on 24.02.2008. This is reported at Bandarawela Police by his relatives.

107 24-Feb-08  Ampara - Akkaraipattu - Search and Photographed
A thorough search operation was carried out by the Sri Lankan Army at Akkaraipattu in Amparai on 24.02.2008. During this operation the Sri Lankan army phographped the members of the house after placing them in front of the main door. This has caused fear among the people of that area.

108 25-Feb-08  A house hold lady was wounded in a shell attack at Semmalai in Mullaitivu
Ravikumar Rajeswary mother of three children, aged 35 from Semmalai was injured in shell attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Navy from Semmalai sea. Due to this attack Many houses were damaged and many yielding trees were also destroyed.

109 25-Feb-08  A lady was raped and killed at Nediyamadukerni in Batticaloa
Nagaraja Jeyarani aged 16 from Mavadiipatti, Kuluwankerni, Batticaloa was raped and killed by unknown persons, when she was going on the way to her father's house. Her dead body was put on the Nediyamadukerni.

110 25-Feb-08  A man was shot and killed in Amparai
Vadivel father of two children, aged 28 from Koolavadi, Akkaraipattu Amparai and Ravi Jude (aged 25) father of one child from Koolavadi Akkaraipattu Amparai was shot and killed by masked Special Task Force on 25.02.2008 evening, when they were going from Koolavadi to Alikkampai.

111 25-Feb-08  10 building workers were arrested at Wellampidiya in Colombo
A total of 10 building workers (08 from Dikkoya and Pusallawa) were arrested at Kumarathasa Place Wellampidiya in Colombo on 25.02.2008 by the Sri Lankan Police.

112 25-Feb-08  A youth went missing in Mannar
Rek Surenthiran, aged 18 from Periyakunsuparanganth Murunkan, Mannar went missing, when he
went to Mannar Town on 25.02.2008. It is reported to the Mannar Humanitarian Organization.

25-Feb-08  Sought asylum in JHRC Office
Nagaratnam Partheepan, farmer, aged 20, from Kaithadi West, Chavakachcheri, Jaffna sought asylum at JHRC Office in Jaffna on 25.02.2008 due to death threat by the Sri Lankan army.

25-Feb-08  Colombo - Kottahena - Liberate after abduct and torture
M.Illankovan, citizen of Singapore who came from Singapore on business purpose, was forcibly abducted by Six Sri Lankan Army Intelligence, when he stayed in a lodge at Kathiresan veethy, Kottahena, Colombo on 25.02.2008. He was released after tortured.

27-Feb-08  8 civilians killed in a claymore attack in Mannar and Mullaitivu
A total of 08 civilians were killed in clay more attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Deep Penetration Unit on 27.02.2008, while they were travelling in a Tractor. 04 civilians were killed in the first clay more attack at about 1.50 p.m. at Moonrumurippu, Panankamam in Mannar, Their names are: Sivapatham Partheepan aged 18 from Mallavi, Sanmugalingam Thavarasa from Puliyampokkanai Tharumapuram, Selvaraththinam Senthuran from Pandiyankulam and Kunapalasingam Jegakritharan from Palamoddi. Further 04 people were killed in the second claymore attack at about 8.30 p.m, while they were travelling from Maruthodi to Olumadu. Their names are: Vimalathas, Kanthasamy, Mariyan and Vijayakumar. Both the Tractors were fully damaged in this attack.

27-Feb-08  A man was shot and killed at Morawewa in Trincomalee
Kopal Ganesh Vararatharasa member of the TNA Party and an Auto driver, aged 32, from Trincomalee was shot dead in his house on 27.02.2008 by unidentified armed men.

27-Feb-08  29 Tamils were arrested at Veppamadu
A total of 29 Tamils, natives of Jaffna, Manipai and Mannar with temporary residence in Puttalam were arrested in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan forces on 27.02.2008 from 3.30a.m - 8.45a.m at Putthalam-Mannar road in Veppamadu area.

27-Feb-08  A man was abducted at Kaithady in Jaffna
Sinnaththamby Rajeswaran, from Kaithady, aged 28 employee of Kaithadi Vigneswara College, was abducted by unidentified armed men who came in a white van at 8.00 a.m. on 27.02.2008 at the School Complex

27-Feb-08  A man was abducted at Kokkuvil in Jaffna
Rajalingam Palamurai aged 29 driver of a Three Wheeler from Kokkuvil Jaffna was abducted by unidentified armed men who came in a white van at 9.00 a.m. on 27.02.2008 at Adiyapatham road Kokkuvil Jaffan.

27-Feb-08  Jaffna - Kilaly and Muhamalai - Shell attack
The Sri Lankan army located at Kilaly and Muhamalai conducted shell and multi barrel attack at 4.00 p.m. on 27.02.2008 towards Elephant Pass lagoon. This attack occurred under heavy rain.

27-Feb-08  Jaffna - Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri - Search operation
A search operation was carried out by the Sri Lankan Army on 27.02.2008 at Point Pedro and Chavakachchri towns. Due to this all vehicles were stopped and checked by them. It is said that this caused lot of problems to the traffic.

28-Feb-08  A woman was wounded in a shell attack at Kumulamunai in Mullaitivu
Linganathan Siththira aged 58 from Word No.06, Kumulamunai, Mullaitivu was seriously injured in a shell attack on civilians' settlement at Kumulamunai carried out by the Sri Lankan army from Manalaru at about 2.00 p.m. on 28.02.2008. She was admitted at the Mullaitivu Hospital for emergency treatment. Yielding trees and civilian settlements were damaged in this attack.

28-Feb-08  A dead was recovered at Anpavelipuram in Trincomalee
Thevuda Christopher, aged 20 from Anpavelipuram Trincomalee was abducted on 04.02.2008 by unidentified armed men. His dead body was recovered at Anpavelipuram on 28.02.2008.

28-Feb-08  25 Tamil youths were arrested at Thalavai in Batticaloa
25 Tamils from Thalavai and Iyankerni was arrested by the Sri Lankan army, while they were hunting near the Thalavai Coastal jungle area in Batticaloa.

28-Feb-08  Aerial bombing - Palai in Kilinochchi
The Sri Lankan Air force planes attacked civilian settlements on Palai at about 11.45 a.m. on 28.02.2008

29-Feb-08  A fisherman was abducted in Jaffna
A fishmonger was abducted near the Bishop's House in Jaffna on 29.02.2008 by unidentified armed men.

29-Feb-08  Sought asylum in JHRC office
A photographer aged 29 from Avarankal, Valikamam, Jaffna sought asylum at Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna on 29.02.2008 due to death threat by the Sri Lankan Army.

29-Feb-08  NGO workers not allowed into Islets
The Sri Lankan Army don’t allow the NGOs workers to enter the Islets in Jaffna Peninsula. It is said that they were prevented from searching the displaced people in their resettlement and helping them.

129 29-Feb-08 Sri Lankan Navy attack - Mullaitivu
The Sri Lankan Navy fired the cannons on the fishermen, who were fishing at Mullaitivu sea on 29.02.2008. So the fishermen stopped their fishing and reached the coast safely

A total of 04, 03 members of one family a mother Mrs. Vinothachandran aged 33, her daughter Nithushini aged 11, her son Nithushan aged 09 and her neighbour Shanthigathas Sugathas, from Kachchhai South Kodikamam, Jaffna sought asylum at the Human Rights Commission Office in Jaffna on 02.02.2008 due to the life threat by the Sri Lankan Army and its Paramilitary troops. It is to be noted that Vinothachandran was abducted by armed persons a month ago.

131 Feb 2008 3 civilians were arrested in Thampulla
Three civilians including a lady were arrested in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan Police in Dambulla.

132 Feb 2008 7 Tamils remanded - Colombo
Seven Tamils from Jaffna, who were arrested on suspicion in Colombo town, were remanded.

133 Feb 2008 Jaffna - Farmers affected
The Jaffna Farmers Organisation said that 167000 farmers were affected due to the soil bund made by the Sri Lankan Army. This bund cuts across arable lands.

134 Feb 2008 Navy attack - Pasaiyoor in Jaffna
Two fishermen from Pasaiyoor V.Prem aged 23 and A.Donald aged 23 were attacked for having dampened their Fishermen Identity card by the Sri Lankan Navy.

135 Feb 2008 Threatened - Jaffna
The Sri Lankan Army has warned the principals of the schools in Vadmarachchi and Thenmarachchi that invitation should be extended to them for all the sport meets and prize distribution functions. Also instructed the D.E. to compel the principals that the National flag must be hoisted in all these competetions.

136 Feb 2008 Jaffna Peninsula - Road closed
Dutch road and Vallai junction in Jaffna peninsula which is used by the public were closed for the security reasons by the Sri Lankan army. Due to this staff and students of Chavakachcheri Drieberg College, employess of Magistrate Courts and Education Department workers were affected. It is noted that several roads were already closed in Jaffna peninsula.

137 Feb 2008 Trincomalee - Gramasevaka Change
The Sri Lankan Home Affairs Ministry appointed Sinhala and Muslim Grama Sevakas to the villages in the Muthur and Echilampatti divisions. Tamil people have been living in these villages tradionally. The Tamil families said that if they have to go to obtain their need then they have to go to Sinhala dominated areas, and they are scared of death threats.

138 Feb 2008 Fishing Banned - Trincomalee
The Sri Lankan Navy limited the fishermen Trincomalee, Kinniya, Salai and Kuchchaveli only one kilometer for more than one year. Their livelihood dependings on fishing. This restriction has caused immense problems for them.

139 Feb 2008 Medicine delay - Kilinochchi
The medicines for the first quarter in 2008 of Kilinochchi Hospital have to be unloaded in Anuradapura and later it has to be taken through the Madavachchi and Omanthai Check points.

140 Feb 2008 Paddy Havert – Affected- Mannar
Sri Lankan army continuously shelled on the civilian settlements at Thadsanamaruthamadu. Due to this the farmers are affected and they cannot harvest the 75 acre paddy land under the Thadsanamaruthamadu tank in 2008. The paddy fields were damaged due to the shell explosions. Cattle and wild animals also destroyed the paddy fields.

141 Feb 2008 Educate affected - Mannar
There were 7102 students in the 36 Schools in Mannar Zonal Education. These student education is affected by the the Sri Lankan army’s continuous military operation. 13 schools were closed. Only 11 schools are functioning. Some of the Schools are joined together. 121 Teachers did not turn up for duties in Madu Educational Zone. They are traped due to the closure at the Muhamalai checkpoint. 71 teachers due to have not turned up for duty.

142 Feb 2008 Colombo - Search
A search operation was carried out by the Sri Lankan army and Police in Colombo and its suburbs, after the bus bomb blast in Mount-Lavannia. Due to this many hundreds were arrested. It is said that

Human Rights violations recorded by North East Secretariat on Human Rights (NESoHR) for the month of March 2008 are classified below and full details of each category appear as attachment to this report:

- **Killings:** 19
- **Injury:** 07
- **Surrendering with HR commission in Jaffna for life protection:** 09
- **Disappearance:** 42
- **Arrests:** 88

We made specific mention in our report for February 2008 of issues that remained unresolved having in mind the ongoing UN Human Rights sessions at the time of our reporting. Those unresolved issues include the following that continue to affect the Tamil people mostly living in military occupied areas:

- Closure of the entry/exit point - Jaffna peninsula
- Curfew and arbitrary restrictions on fishing
- Re-settlement of forced evacuees – High Security Zones
- Indiscriminate aerial bombing and claymore mine attack on civilian targets
- Arbitrary detentions and torture
- Devalued Tamil parliamentary representation

NESoHR as the Human Rights body of the Tamil people had high hopes in the UN Human Rights session in view of the buildup of opinion against human rights violations committed by state actors in Sri Lanka. Most disappointingly we find that Sri Lanka was able to hold fort and technically defend its totally unacceptable human rights record in spite of the many adverse reports on human rights violations against the Tamil people. This is the advantage rogue states have over unrepresented people in the UN. NESoHR has the responsibility to voice the concerns of an unrepresented people in the UN who have been deceptively made a minority in their land of birth to depend on a majority with a supremacist psychosis by the colonial powers when they left the island. Series of communal riots against the Tamil people since the British left and a transparent ‘Sinhala Only’ administration that treats these people differently, discriminating them in all matters of governance and humiliating them as a dependant minority, do not seem to have a cumulative effect on the civilized humanity when it comes to stricture resolutions against the defaulting member state in the UN.

The General Assembly resolution 60/251 emphasizes the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter, “to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for ALL, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF ANY KIND AS RACE, COLUR, SEX, LANGUAGE OR RELIGION, POLITICAL OR OTHER OPINION, NATIONAL OR SOCIAL ORIGIN”. We quote this here to highlight the denial of human rights to a section of the people in the island because of their race, religion and nationality being distinctly different from that of the majority Sinhala people. Successive governments of this island since independence from colonial rulers have framed legislations discriminating the Tamil people by the numerical device of a majority/minority dispensation. This has been the cause of democratic protests that were all nullified by the ‘numerically democratic majority’ in the parliament, making the Tamil people voiceless in the country’s legislature. The political problems of the Tamil people should therefore be seen in the light of injustices and discrimination over the years since 19487 and 1981. government mandated to deliver equitably to all the people. It is for this reason that NESoHR is insistent on a
political resolution of the conflict through negotiated means, putting in place political arrangements with guarantees for fundamental rights.

The world body fails to see the immunity with which the Sri Lankan government and its agencies violate human rights norms vis-à-vis the Tamil people. The local mechanism to ensure good governance with respect for human rights has miserably failed and there is widespread call for the establishment of a UN body to monitor human rights violations. Sri Lanka’s claim that establishing such a body is an infringement on the sovereignty and integrity of the state does not hold water as long as series of mass murders and disappearances of Tamil people during communal pogroms and military offensives are not investigated by neutral agencies and perpetrators brought to book in a transparent manner. Diplomatic manipulations and unquestioned rhetoric by Sri Lanka in the world body should not be allowed to white wash the grim ground reality.

In the matter of forced eviction, the Sri Lankan representative deceitfully denied the inhumanity unfolding in Mannar whereas the very same government’s agencies and the NGO community in the district report that people are getting displaced everyday due to the on-going military operation. Living conditions of those who are displaced is reportedly horrible due to the influx every day of new evacuees. Medical authorities in the district report that there is an acute shortage of essential drugs and this is attributed to the lethargic attitude of the Ministry of Defense that has to ratify the approval of the Ministry of Health for the usual quota of drugs, and the newly created military check point at Medawachchiya which involves long delay in allowing truck traffic to Mannar and Vavuniya. The ICRC has reported on this bottle neck that is causing lot of delays in the traffic of persons and goods into the north, notwithstanding the fact that the main highway (A-9) to the Jaffna peninsula remains closed for more than one year now.

Artillery shelling from the military positions in the occupied Mannar Island has reached an unprecedented proportion in that, Madhu Church, the Holy Shrine of the Lady of Refuge, the only existing 500 years Old Catholic shrine is now in the trajectory. Artillery shells falling in the vicinity of the Holy Shrine has since been reported and it is feared that the priests and the people, mostly refugee population in the shrine may be displaced very soon.

Indiscriminate aerial bombing and clandestine claymore mine attacks are taking a very heavy toll and the last victim of the latter was Mr.K.Sivanesan, an elected Member of Parliament for the Jaffna District on whose assassination NESoHR made a special report in view of his active participation in human rights activities initiated by us. As a leading co-operative official in the Palmyrah and Coconut Development Societies Mr.Sivanesan, after his election as a legislator, made use of the floor of the house to voice the grievances of the Tamil peasantry. Sivanesan the vociferous was not very much liked by the ruling elite and ironically he paid for it with his life.

Torture while in government custody was another area the Sri Lankan representative glossed over. Civilized world abhorred the level of torture Tamil detainees underwent during the riots of 1983 and NESoHR wishes to share the current unchanged status of torture the Tamil detainees under the Prevention of Terrorism Act are subject to since 1990 in Sri Lankan detention centers. Most of these victims languish in the torture chambers of Sri Lankan jails due to the inaccessibility to legal remedy. However much the Sri Lankan representative tried to gloss over, the international community cannot be blind to the various reports relating to human rights violations, the latest being the one presented by the international panel while abruptly terminating their assignment due to government interference, prejudice and malignancy in matters relative to investigations. NESoHR cannot remain complacent after dutifully submitting a monthly report on human rights violations against the Tamil people every month. It may be sufficient in a country that is reasonably fair and just to all its people but not so with Sri Lanka. Incessant follow-up is absolutely necessary in matters connected with violations against the Tamil people and NESoHR while reiterating the need for prompt follow up by leading human rights organizations, wishes also to emphasize the urgency of a political arrangement that would be in conformity with international norms for human rights. A people who are victims of a three decade old civil war deserve such an effective and immediate intervention.

Rev.Fr.M.X.Karunaratnam
Chairperson NESoHR

797 of 861.
Military Operation and resultant closure of MOH Division.

Due to on-going military operations in Mannar District, two medical divisions (Medical Officer of Health – MOH) Manthai West and Madhu have been closed which the population is displaced and taken refuge in adjoining safer areas.

The slots of two medical officers of Health (MOH) three public Health Inspectors (PHI) twelve mid-wives have been cancelled. Nine mid-wives and two PHI’s appointed for this area have not taken up their positions here and instead been transferred to military occupied part of Mannar. It is reported that these moves were effected on the orders of the military governor of the Province.

Consequent to this 08 rural health clinics have been suspended depriving health care to 200 pregnant mothers and 250 infants under 1 year.

Medical supplies to for the 4th Quarter of 2007 was never received and issue for the 1st Quarter of 2008 has also not arrived as yet.

Civilians Killed - March – 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Sakthivelpillai Raja - Iralkuli Vannaththivillu Puththalam</td>
<td>12.02.2008</td>
<td>Puththalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Raja Niranjala - Iralkuli Vannaththivillu Puththalam</td>
<td>12.02.2008</td>
<td>Puththalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Thiyagappan Kurunathpillai - Kolavil Alaiyadivempu Akkaraipattu Amparai</td>
<td>01.03.2008</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Kanthasamy Revathy - Kopay Jaffna</td>
<td>01.03.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>A driver</td>
<td>03.03.2008</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>A dead body of Tamil youth</td>
<td>04.03.2008</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Kiddinar Sivanesan - Mallavi Mullaitivu</td>
<td>06.03.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Periyanna Maheswararaja - Vavuniya</td>
<td>06.03.2008</td>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Ratnam Vadivel - Thampanai, Naranthanai North, Kayts, Jaffna</td>
<td>07.03.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Veerasingam Kumar - Sinnapanankadu Aalaiyadivempu Amparai</td>
<td>08.03.2008</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ratnam Vinayageswaran - Meesalai West Meesalai Jaffna</td>
<td>11.03.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sivagnanam Kulasingam - Nilaveli Trincomalee</td>
<td>11.03.2008</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>One Tamil civilians</td>
<td>13.03.2008</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>One youth - Kinniya Uppuveli Trincoamlee</td>
<td>15.03.2008</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sellaththurai Ketheeswaran - Nallur Poonakari Kilinochchi</td>
<td>16.03.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mahalingam Sasikumar - Selvapuram Poonakari Kilinochchi</td>
<td>18.03.2008</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Illaiyathamby Karthigesu - Kiramothaya road Kalmunai Amparai</td>
<td>18.03.2008</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Alipirad Puspa - Thekkankadu Vavuniya</td>
<td>28.03.2008</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Keerththy Vijai - Word-08 Akkaraipattu Amparai</td>
<td>28.03.2008</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Narayanan Muththulingam - Monarakala</td>
<td>29.03.2008</td>
<td>Monarakala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kurunthaipillai Vijai - Kannakipuram Akkaraipattu Amparai</td>
<td>29.03.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>One Teacher – Batticaloa</td>
<td>31.03.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Civilians Disappeared - March – 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Mahalingam Piratheepan - Urelu Jaffna</td>
<td>27.02.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>K.Saseetharan – Jaffna</td>
<td>28.02.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Veerasingam Benadict - Mukaththuvaram Colombo</td>
<td>01.03.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Akilan – Colombo</td>
<td>01.03.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Poolagarajah Sasikaran - Wellawatte Colombo</td>
<td>01.03.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Siththiravel Sivanantham - Wattale Colombo</td>
<td>01.03.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>S.Punniyamoorthi - Nakkalai Estate, Monarakala</td>
<td>02.03.2008</td>
<td>Monarakala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Kunasuntharam Pusparani - Pasikkuda Vaiachechani Batticaloa</td>
<td>03.03.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Yoganathan Jastothin - Vaiachechani Batticaloa</td>
<td>04.03.2008</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yogarajah Arunrajah - Colpetty Colombo</td>
<td>04.03.2008</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Palasuppiramaniyam Kantharuban - Uduliv Jaffna</td>
<td>05.03.2008</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rasenthiram Anthoni Ranjan - Olaiththuduva Pesalai Mannar</td>
<td>06.03.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Siviyar Pikirado - Pallimunai Mannar</td>
<td>06.03.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Uvani Donand Olpan Piirado - Pallimunai Mannar</td>
<td>06.03.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Saththiyogu Sahayathan Piirado - Pallimunai Mannar</td>
<td>06.03.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Viyoodsan Roch - Pallimunai Mannar</td>
<td>07.03.2008</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 17 | Arokiyam Laxman Perera - Pallimunai Mannar | 07.03.2008 | Mannar798 of 861.
Human Rights violations against the Tamil Civilians – March 2008

01. 29.02.2008 - Search operation – Vadamarachchi
A search operation was conducted from 8.00 a.m. till 10.30 a.m. on 29.02.2008 at Navindil in Vadamarachchi Jaffna. During this, two youths were taken to the Army camp for inquiry. They were released after severe torture.

02. 01.03.2008 - A dead body of woman recovered at Kopay
The dead body of Kanthasamy Revathy aged 47 from Kopay, Jaffna was recovered from Kopay area on 01.03.2008

03. 01.03.2008 - A trader killed at Akkaraipattu
Thiyagappan Kurunathappilai, a trader, aged 56, from Nadaraja veethy, Kolavil, Akkaraipattu, Ampara was shot and killed on 01.03.2008 at 10.30 p.m. in his house by unidentified armed men. First, the armed men knocked at the door and wanted the door opened. When they refused to open the door out of fear, they broke the door and entered the house. The wife and two children were severely injured while the other two children were slightly hurt.

04. 01.03.2008 - One Tamil was abducted in Colombo
It is said that Sri Lankan Army and three persons in civil clothes abducted Veerasingam Benedict, a familiated man, aged 37, from Mutwal Colombo on 01.03.2008 in Kathiranawaththa Colombo. He has not returned home.

05. 01.03.2008 - Shell attack – Vadamarachchi East in Jaffna
The Sri Lankan Army was conducting continuous shell attack targeting the civilian settlements in Vadamarachchi East in last few days. During this yielding trees and houses of the people were damaged.

06. 02.03.2008 - Round up and Search Operation at Velanai
A round up and Search operation was conducted on 02.03.2008 from 8.00 p.m. till 12.00 p.m. in Velanai one of the Islets in Jaffna by the Sri Lankan Army. During this, the Sri Lankan Army took the Identity Cards of 16 youths. They compelled that the youths should go to their camp and sign.
07. **02.03.2008 - A search operation at Kurunagar**
A search operation was conducted on 02.03.2008 from 4.00 a.m. till 12.00 p.m. at Kurunagar and in the surrounding areas by the Sri Lankan Army. During this all of them were taken to common areas and intensely interrogated.

08. **02.03.2008 - Sri Lankan Army threatens people**
The Sri Lankan Army went house to house on 02.03.2008 during the night and threatened the people of Nayanmarkaddu to cut the trees along the road.

09. **02.03.2008 - Harrasment by Sri Lankan Police**
The Sri Lankan Police located in Valvettithurai junction in Jaffna harassed the devotees going to Selvasannithy Temple. 12 devotees who were travelling in a van were returned on 02.03.2008. It is said that they refused to give money to the Police.

10. **02.03.2008 - A youth abducted**
S.Punniyamoorthy aged 28, from Nakkala Estate; Monaragala was abducted on 02.03.2008 at Orampuwa, when he went in his three wheeler. Three wheeler was recovered from the Orampuwa jungle area by the Monaragala Police.

11. **02.03.2008 - One Tamil youth arrested**
The Nuwara Eliya police arrested Krishnamoorthy Dias aged 19 from Akkarapatthani Aadlo Estate on 02.03.2008 in Nuwara Eliya when he returned from Nuwara Eliya hospital.

12. **03.03.2008 - One man killed and two men injured at Haparana**
Sri Lankan Navy vehicle and a lorry crashed at Habarana road in Trincomalee on 03.03.2008. During this, the lorry driver was killed and another two persons who were travelling on the lorry were injured.

13. **03.03.2008 - A female student abducted – Valaichchenai**
Kunasuntharam Pusparani, a student, aged 16, from Pasikkuda Valaichchenai Batticaloa was abducted on 03.03.2008 during the night by paramilitary troopers who came in a white van. It is to be noted that her parents were killed by tsunami. This is reported to the Valaichchenai Police by the relatives.

14. **03.03.2008 - Aerial bombing in Mullaitivu area**
Sri Lankan Air force planes bombed on 03.03.2008 targeting on civilian settlements in Mullaitivu areas. During this many yielding trees were destroyed and Students of Arumugaththankulam School panicked and ran all over the road out of school.

15. **03.03.2008 - Land mines buried at Thondamanaru in Jaffna**
Sri Lankan army buried the land mines at Akkarai, Thondamanaru in Jaffna.

16. **04.03.2008 - A student (girl) abducted – Valaichchenai, Batticaloa**
Yoganatham Jasotheni, student, aged 16, from Valaichchenai, Batticaloa was abducted on 03.03.2008 during the night by Paramilitary troopers who came in a white van. This was reported to the Valaichchenai Police by the relatives.

17. **04.03.2008 - A dead body of Tamil youth recovered in Amparai**
A dead body of Tamil youth, estimated to be around 25 years of aged, was recovered with gun shot injuries on 04.03.2008 at 7.00 a.m. at Neeththapallai in Amparai by Akkaraiapattu Police. The police said that he might have been shot and killed on 03.03.2008.

18. **04.03.2008 - Tamil Student abducted in Colombo**
His relatives have complained to the Dupty Minister P.Rathakrishnan that Mr.Yogarajah, a student of Morawewa University, from Colpetty Colombo was forcibly dragged away from his house on 04.03.2008. He is still missing.
19. **04.03.2008 - Sri Lankan Army steal at Kudatthananai in Vadamarachchi East Jaffna**
The fishing boats of fishermen at Kudatthananai in Vadamarachchi East in Jaffna are being stolen by the Sri Lankan Army. These stolen boats are used for transport between Ampan and Nagarkoyil river by them.

20. **04.04.2008 - Continuous Shell attack and Aerial bombing in Poonakari**
The Sri Lankan Army conducted continuous shell attack on civilian settlements in Poonakari Villages from Kilali Army Camp on 03, 04, 05.03.2008. And aerial attacks were carried on these days in the mornings and evenings. Due to this civilians’ houses, properties, cattle and yielding trees were damaged day by day.

21. **05.03.2008 - Two Tamil youths arrested in Anuradhapura**
Two Tamil youths aged 22 and 27 were arrested on 05.03.2008 by Sri Lankan Police at Anuradhapura Railway station, while they were travelling in a train from Madawachchi to Colombo.

22. **05.03.2008 - One youth missing in Uduvil Jaffna**
It is reported at the HRC Office in Jaffna by relatives that Palasubpiramaniyam Kantharuban aged 29 from Uduvil, Jaffna went missing on 05.03.2008, after he went to Jaffna town from his house.

23. **06.03.2008 - Two civilians killed and one injured in a claymore attack**
Jaffna District Tamil National Alliance Parliamentarian, Mr.Kiddinan Sivanesan, aged 51, from Mallavi, Mullaitivu, a native of Karaveddi East, Jaffna was killed on 06.03.2008 around 1.30 p.m. in a claymore attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Army Deep Penetration Unit on A-09 road, Mankulam, Kollarpuliyankulum, Mullaitivu, while he was returning to Wanni from Colombo, after participating in the Parliamentary session in Colombo. His driver, Mr.Periyanna Maheswararaja, aged 27, father of one child, from Chettikulam, Vavuniya was also killed in this incident. Further, A boy, Arulnathan Louisenathan, aged 11, from Kollarpuliyankulam, Mankulam was injured.

24. **06.03.2008 - Two Tamil journalists arrested in Colombo**
Sri Lankan Police went to “Outreach” Website Office in Colombo on 06.03.2008 around 7.00 p.m. They checked everything. The editor of this website, Mr V.Jasikaran and his wife were taken and detained by them.

25. **06.03.2008 - One fisherman abducted in Mannar**
It is reported at the ICRC in Mannar by his wife and his mother that Rasenthiram Antony Ranjan, aged 27, fisherman, father of two children, from Olaihoduvai, Mannar, a native of Kankesanthurai, Jaffna was abducted on 06.03.2008 at 2.30 p.m. by four unidentified armed men who came in a Three-wheeler.

26. **06.03.2008 - 03 fishermen missing in Mannar**
It is reported at the Human Rights Organisation in Mannar, that Xaviar Pikirado aged 26; Juvanis Leonard Olpan Pihirado aged 19 and Santhiyogu Sahayanathan Pihirado aged 23 from Pallimunai Mannar had gone missing from 06.03.2008, when they went fishing in the Mannar sea.

27. **06.03.2008 - Sought asylum in Jaffna HRC Office**
A trader aged 55, and his son a student aged 25 from Thenmarachchi, Jaffna sought asylum at the HRC Office in Jaffna on 06.03.2008 due to their life being threatened by the Sri Lankan Army and its Paramilitary troopers.

28. **07.03.2008 - One man killed in Jaffna**
Ratnam Vadivel, aged 62, Ex-owner of the Communication Center, and father of two children from Thampaddi, Naranthanai, Kayts, one of the islets in Jaffna was shot and killed on 07.03.2008 at 8.30 p.m. in his house by four unidentified armed men.

29. **07.03.2008 - One Journalist arrested in Colombo**
J.S.Tissanayakam, a Journalist and editor of “Outreach” Website, was arrested on 07.03.2008 morning from the website office and detained by the Sri Lankan Police.

801 of 861.
30. **07.03.2008 - 05 fishermen missing in Mannar**
   It is reported at the Human Rights Organisation in Mannar, that Viyoosan Roch, a family man, aged 30, Arokkiyam Luxman Perera aged 18, Alexshandar John aged 27, Kanesh Kanna aged 19 and Pensamin Ahilan Perera aged 21 from Pallimunai Mannar had gone missing from 07.03.2008, when they went fishing in Mannar sea.

31. **08.03.2008 - One person injured at Analaitivu Jaffna**
   T.Vickineswaran, aged 25, from Word No.03 Analaitivu, Jaffna was sleeping when his name was called at 9.00 p.m. on 08.03.2008 personal from Sri Lankan Army Intelligence took him out and cut him with a sword. He was later admitted at the Jaffna Teaching Hospital.

32. **08.03.2008 - One youth killed in Amparai**
   Veerasingam Kumar, aged 22, from Sinnapanankadu, Aalaiyadivempu, Amparai was taken out side of the house and shot and killed on 08.03.2008 at 8.30 p.m. by unidentified armed men, while it was raining heavily. His dead body was found 50 yard away from his house at Sahamam road on the next day. He was expected to get to Colombo to leave abroad.

33. **09.03.2008 - One man missing in Jaffna**
   It is reported at the HRC Office in Jaffna that Kathiravan Ruban aged 27, from Jaffna Town went missing on 09.03.2008.

34. **09.03.2008 - One fisherman gone missing**
   One fisherman from Kattipiddi camp, a native of Mullaitivu had gone missing on 09.03.2008, while he was fishing at the Alankuda sea in Kattipiddi Puttalam. The fishermen said that they searched for him, but they could not find him.

35. **09.03.2008 - One Tamils was abducted in Colombo**
   Jotheeswaran Sivananthakumar, aged 29, from Colombo was abducted in Colombo on 09.03.2008 during the night at 11.00 by unidentified armed men who came in a white van with the number plate carring 25-3654 on it.

36. **10.03.2008 - 21 Civilians arrested in Kandy and Kokkala**
   A total of 21 civilians were arrested on 10.03.2008 by the Sri Lankan Forces. 13 civilians were arrested in a search operation in Kandy town. 08 Civilians were arrested, when a bus was checked at Kokkalai.

37. **10.03.2008 - Four civilians arrested in Kathirgamam**
   Four civilians including Tamils and Sinhalese were arrested in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan Army and Police on 10.03.2008 from 10.00 p.m. till next day noon at Kathirgamam, Naga veethy, Kowthamipuram, Valliyamman Kiramam, Kaminipuram and 20 Acre settlement. Those arrested did not have any prove of identity on them.

38. **10.03.2008 - Five Tamils arrested in Wellawatte**
   Five Tamils were arrested in a search operation carried out by the Sri Lankan Army in Wellawatte area in Colombo. During this A total of 40 civilians were arrested and all others except five were released.

39. **10.03.2008 - One man abducted in Jaffna**
   Varnakulasingam Kulatheepan, aged 29, father of two children, from Kalaiyadi south, Pandaththarippu, Jaffna was abducted on 10.03.2008 during the night by unidentified armed men.

40. **10.03.2008 - 02 fishermen missing in Mannar**
   It is reported at Human Rights Organisation in Mannar, that J.Arokkianathan aged 27 and S.Judlas Pihirodo from Pallimunai Mannar had gone missing from 10.03.2008, when they went fishing in Mannar sea.

41. **10.03.2008 - Sought asylum in Jaffna HRC Office**
   One famlied man, aged 35 from Chavakachcheri, and another famlied man, aged 40 from Navakkiri, Jaffna sought asylum at Jaffna HR 11C Office on 10.03.2008 due to the life threat.
42. **11.03.2008 - One youth killed in Meesalai Jaffna**
Ratnam Vinayageswaran aged 34, from Meesalai West Meesalai; Jaffna was shot and killed on 11.03.2008 at 9.30 a.m. by the Sri Lankan Army Intelligence who came in a motor bike. He was waiting before a bakery at Meesalai Temple road in Jaffna.

43. **11.03.2008 - One man killed in Trincomalee**
Sivagnanam Kulasingam, aged 34, father of three children, from Nilaveli, Trincomalee was abducted on 10.03.2008 during the night from his house by unidentified armed men. His dead body was recovered on 11.03.2008 with gunshot injuries on his head at the 7th mile post, Nilaveli.

44. **12.03.2008 - Tamil couples killed in Putthalam**
Sakthivelpillai Raja, aged 22 and his wife Niranjala aged 20 from Iralkulai, Vannathivillu; Putthalam were shot and killed on 12.03.2008 at early morning 2.00 by unidentified armed men who came into their house. During this, their two children were at home, but they were unharmed.

45. **12.03.2008 - Sri Lankan army attacked in Kayts**
Rasamani Mugunthan aged 27 and Tharmalingam Packiyarasu aged 39 were attacked on 12.03.2008 at Kayts in Jaffna by the Sri Lankan Army, while they were cycling.

46. **12.03.2008 - One person sought asylum in Jaffna HRC**
A father of two children aged 28, from Kayts, Jaffna sought asylum in Kayts Magistrate Court on 12.03.2008 due to his life being threatened by Sri Lankan Army and Its Paramilitaries.

47. **13.03.2008 - One man killed in Trincomalee**
One Tamil Civilian aged 35 was shot and killed at Ananthapuram, Uppuveli in Trincomalee on 13.03.2008 at 7.00 p.m. by unidentified armed men.

48. **13.03.2008 - Shell attacked in Nayaru**
The Sri Lankan army located in Manalaru conducted the shell attack on 13.03.2008 at 2.00 p.m. targeting on civilian settlements in Nayaru. During this yielding trees were destroyed and many private houses were damaged.

49. **13.03.2008 - The Sri Lankan forces suddenly checked up in Kodikamam Jaffna**
A sudden check up was conducted on 13.03.208 morning 6.00 till 10.00 by the Sri Lankan Army and Police at Kodikamam in Jaffna. During this the movements of the people were badly affected.

50. **14.03.2008 - Two civilians arrested in Anuraradhapura**
Rasenthiram Surenthiran, aged 18, from Chettikulam, Vavuniya and P.Jayanthini, aged 25, from Muthaliyarkulam, Vavuniya were arrested at the Anuradhapuram Rail way station, while they were travelling from Vavuniya to Colombo by a train. It is said that they were going to Colombo to leave abroad.

51. **14.03.2008 - Seven including 06 Methodist Priest arrested in NuwaraEliya**
Nagularajah, Prist of Methodist Chruch in NuwaraEliya and his driver were arrested due to the suspicion on 14.03.2008 by NuwaraEliya Police. Another five priests were arrested with them. These five priests were released after the inquiry was over.

52. **14.03.2008 - One Tamil business man abducted in Hotahena**
It is reported to the Kottahena Police by his relatives that Kavinhasamy Rajanathan, aged 65, a textiles business man, from Kalpotta road, Hottahena was abducted on 14.03.2008 by three unidentified persons who came in a white van.

53. **14.03.2008 - Two siblings arrested in Monaragala**
Two siblings N.Kirusnenthiran aged 20 and his sister N.Kirusnaiveni aged 18, both from Neluwa Estate were arrested and detained on 15.03.2008 evening at the Monaragala bus stand by the Monaragala Police. Police sources said that they failed to prove their identity and the purpose of their visit.
54. 14.03.2008 - An unidentified gang attacked on journalist's family
An unidentified gang went to M.Parameswary’s house in Gampola. Journalist of “Mowpika” on 14.03.2008 during the night and attacked the Parameswary’s family members. During this attack she was not in her house. Her father was wounded and was admitted at the Hospital.

55. 14.03.2008 - Fishing banned From Thondamanaru to Katkovalam
The Sri Lankan navy banned fishing from Thondamanaru to Katkovalam on 14.03.2008. Navy boats attacked, fired at and threatened the fishermen who disregarded this ban.

56. 15.03.2008 - One youth killed in Kinniya
One youth, aged 24, from Kinniya, Uppuveli, Trincomalee was shot and killed on 15.03.2008 at 8.30 p.m. by Four unidentified men. They went to his house and took him out of his house.

57. 15.03.2008 - One youth missing at Karavetti in Jaffna
Poopalasuntharam Mahenthiram aged 31 from Karavetti Jaffna has gone missing on 15.03.2008. It is reported that at the HRC office in Jaffna.

58. 15.03.2008 - A man missing in Jaffna Town
Mayavu Dillirasan aged 41 from Vaddukkodai Jaffna had gone missing on 15.03.2008, after he went to Jaffna town. It is reported at the HRC office in Jaffna.

59. 15.03.2008 - Dead body of missing person recovered in Nallur Jaffna
Thurairatnam Sothirasa, aged 35, from Kachcheri, Nallur road, Jaffna had gone missing on 10.03.2008. His dead body was recovered in a well on 15.03.2008 from this area. His body looked battered. Civilians expressed their suspicion, that the Sri Lankan Army must have abducted and killed him.

60. 16.03.2008 - The Sri Lankan Navy attacked on a boat at Allaipiddy
A total of 08 civilians including an infant were travelling on a boat to Mannar. This boat changed direction and was moving towards Allaipiddy. The Sri Lankan Navy attacked this boat at Allaipiddy on 16.03.2008. During this Sellaththurai Ketheeswaran from Nallur, Poonakari, Kilinochchi was killed and Kanthasamy Suthakaran from Kilinochchi was injured. Other six injured persons were arrested and handed over to the Kayts Police. All of them were detained. Their names are: Suthakaran Sivatharmini from Kilinochchi, her infant, Kanagasisingam Jeyachelvi, aged 25, from Kilinochchi, Kaneshan Sopishan, aged 28, from Kadshan road, Vaddakkachchi, Kilinochchi, Kanapathipillai Panchalingam, aged 44, a boatman, from Sivapuram, Kiranchi, Poonakari, Kilinochchi and Vinasithambay Sithamparanathan, aged 50, from Kilinochchi.

61. 16.03.2008 - Shell attack carried out by the Sri Lankan Army
Shell attack was carried out targeting civilian settlement on 16.03.2008 at 11.30 a.m. by the Sri Lankan. During this V.Sivakumar was wounded and his house and M.Sellaththurai’s house were damaged. People of Andankulam and Arumugaththankulam are scared due to this shell attack.

62. 16.03.2008 - Tamil student abducted in Colombo
Tharmakulasingam Mayooran, a student, from Jaffna was abducted on 16.03.2008 morning 7.00 at Sangamiththa Mawata in Colombo. It is reported at the Kotahena Police by his mother.

63. 16.03.2008 - The Sri Lankan Navy attacked in Nayaru Mullaitivu
The Sri Lankan Navy attacked on fishermen from Nayaru Mullaitivu on 16.03.2008 at 11.00 a.m. During this the fishermen cut off their nets and reached ashore.

64. 17.03.2008 - 25 Civilians missing in Jaffna
North East Secretariat on Human Rights reported that 25 Civilians had gone missing from 01.01.2008 till 17.03.2008 in Jaffna the Peninsula. A total of 141 civilians 137 Males including 03 children, and 04 Females were killed last year. A total of 267 civilians, 240 Males including 05 boys and 27 Females including 12 girls were missing last year.
65. **17.03.2008 - Two hours allowed to catch the fish**
The Sri Lankan Navy allowed fishing only for two hours from morning 8.00 till 10.00. It is noted that they were allowed earlier from 6.00 a.m. till 1.00 p.m.

66. **18.03.2008 - One man killed and another one injured in Shell attack**
The Sri Lankan Army located in Kilaly Jaffna conducted shell attacks on 18.03.2008 at 10.30 a.m. targeting civilian settlements in Selvapuram Poonakari. During this Mahalingam Sasikumar, aged 24, father of one child from Selvapuram Poonakari was killed and Selvarasa Tharshan, a student of Vannerikulam M.V. G.C.E. O/L, aged 16 from Selvapuram Poonakari was injured and was admitted at the Kilinochchi Hospital.

67. **18.03.2008 - One Tamil youth abducted in Monaragala**
It is reported Member of the Upcountry People’s Front in Uva Provincial, that M.Tharmaraja, aged 26, from Kumpukkan Estate, Monaragala was abducted on 18.03.2008 afternoon 2.00 p.m. while he was returning from Monaragale Magistrate Court by bus at Mooppanaveli by unidentified armed men who came in a white van. The unidentified armed men stopped the bus and abducted him on gunpoint.

68. **18.03.2008 - One Tamil youth killed in Amparai**
Ilaiyathamby Karthigesu aged 29 from Kiramothaya road Kalmunai Amparai was shot and killed on 18.03.2008 in the afternoon at 3.00 on the main street at Karaitheevu in Amparai by two unidentified armed men who came in a bicycle.

69. **18.03.2008 - One Tamil abducted at Kotahena**
Unidentified armed men who came in a van abducted Kunaretam Krishnarajah, a father of two children, from Jampetta road, Kotahena, Colombo on 18.03.2008. His wife reported it at the Kotahena police and the civil monitoring mission.

70. **19.03.2008 - Two Tamil youths arrested in Mathawachchi**
Anuradhapura Police arrested two Tamil youths both from Sinnakkadai Mannar on 19.03.2008 in Mathawachchi.

71. **19.03.2008 - A farmer did not return home.**
Sellaththurai Jegan aged 31 from Nunavil Thenmarachchi Jaffna did not return home, after he went to Jaffna town on 19.03.2008. It is reported at HRC office in Jaffna.

72. **20.03.2008 - Sri Lankan Army conducted search operation at Karainagar**
A search operation was carried out by the Sri Lankan Army at Karainagar Kalapoomi one of the islets in Jaffna on 20.03.2008 from 7.00 p.m. until 10.00 p.m. During this, the Sri Lankan army told the people that they should not keep any outside people and that they should inform them if anybody from their home stayed in other places.

73. **21.03.2008 - One Tamil arrested in Matara**
K.Thurairajah, aged 35, from Pirapara Estate Matara was arrested on 21.03.2003 by Sri Lankan Police.

74. **21.03.2008 - Traffic closed in Jaffna twice**
The traffic was closed from Point Pedro to Valvai veli on 21.03.2008 on the morning from 9.00 until 11.00 and in the evening from 3.00 until 4.00 to allow the Sri Lankan Army convoy. During this, the people on the move were affected badly.

75. **21.03.2008 - Sri Lankan Army shot at the fishermen**
The Sri Lankan Navy indiscriminately fired at the fishermen who were in the sea fishing in the Sakkodda sea. Due to this, the fishermen returned to the land. It has to be noted that these fishermen got the prior permission from the Sri Lankan Navy before they went to the sea.

76. **22.03.2008 - Three Tamil youths arrested in Kotahena**
Kottahena Police arrested three Tamil youths of the Net café communication at Sangamiththa Mawatha in Kottahena on 22.03.2008 during the night on suspicion by Kottahena police. Two of them, Thinesh aged 20, a owner of the net café and Sivaruban aged 25, partner of the this net café were
released and another one Kathirgamanathan Yugarajah who was living in a lodge with his family at old Moor street, aged 25, a native of Jaffna was detained. Kathirkamanathan Uvarajah’s mother reports it to the duputy minister Mr.P.Rathakrishnan.

77. 23.03.2008 - 15 civilians arrested in Waththekama
A sudden search operation was carried out at the business centers, common places and bus stand in Waththekama area on 23.03.2008 from morning 9.00 until after noon 1.00. During this 15 civilians including 05 women who did not have any proof for their identity, were arrested and detained for inquiry.

78. 23.03.2008 - 05 persons missing in Batticaloa
It is reported at the Batticaloa Police and at the International Red Cross Committee that 05 civilians went missing in Batticaloa. Letchumanan Thevasansayan aged 22, Perinparasa Puvirasa, aged 33, father of three children, both from Manmunai went to Thethhatheevu on 23.03.2008 evening in their motor bikes for school building construction work. But they did not reach the school. Another three civilians, two from Manmuani and one from Kukkuvil area in Batticaloa went missing. It is suspected that the Sri Lankan Special Task Force must have taken them.

79. 23.03.2008 - A student arrested in Batticaloa
Sutharamoorthy Ananthan, aged 28, a student of the Batticaloa Technical College, living in Pankudaveli, a native of Paduvankarai, Batticaloa was arrested on 06.03.2008 by the Sri Lankan Special Task Force and handed over with Batticaloa Police. He use to have fits from his young age. Since he is detained at the police station. He is suffering from chest pain.

80. 23.03.2008 - One Tamil arrested in Search opration
One Tamil youth was arrested in a search operation on 23.03.2008 from dawn to dusk carried out by the Sri Lankan Army and Police in Peradeniya. He was detained at the Peradeniya Police Station for further investigation.

81. 23.03.2008 - A student sought asylum at the HRC office in Jaffna
Thanapalasingam Thileepan, aged 20, A/L student of Puththur Somaskantha College from Vanniysingam road, Avarankal, Jaffna sought asylum on 23.03.2008 at the HRC office in Jaffna due to fearing. Because the Sri Lankan Army took his identity card, he was scared.

82. 24.03.2008 - One Tamil youth injured in Badulla
Paramasivam Raguwaran, aged 18, from Badulla was injured in a Kaman Kooththu function when he was attacked by the Sinhala youths. He was admitted at the Badulla Hospital.

83. 24.03.2008 - Three students abducted Moratuwa
Unidentified persons, who came in a white van, abducted three graduate students of the Moratuwa University on 24.03.2008 when they were waiting to go abroad after completing their degree. It is reported to the deputy minister Mr.P.Rathakrishnan. Their names are: Thampappillai Kajan from Madduvil Jaffna, Sivalingam Aarooran from Vadamarachchi Jaffna and Kaneshan Selvaranjan from Alaveddy Jaffna.

84. 24.03.2008 - HRC Officer threatened over the phone
Jaffna HRC officer reported at the HRC Head Office in Colombo that he had received death threats over the phone on 24.03.2008 during the night twice by unidentified persons.

85. 24.03.2008 - One sought asylum at the HRC office in Jaffna
Nadarasa Suvarnarajah, aged 28, a mason, a father of one child, from Meesalai, Chavakachcheri, Jaffna sought asylum at the HRC Office in Jaffna on 24.03.2008 due to his life being threatened by the Sri Lankan Army.

86. 25.02.2008 - A person arrested in Colombo
Mr.Karthigesu Mayooran who was living in Colombo for 25 years, aged 43, father of three children. He is a native of Velanai. He was arrested on suspicion on 25.02.2008 at Borella by the Sri Lankan Police.
He was detained at the Grandpass Police station. This was reported to Minister Mr.Rathakrishann by his mother.

87. 25.03.2008 - Sri Lank Navy arrested 11 fleeing refugees.  
A total of 11 civilians were arrested on 25.03.2008 by Kayts Sri Lankan Navy, when they were on their way to Tamil Nadu as displaced people. They were arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy and produced before Kayts Magistrate Courts. Their names are: Sebastiyappillai Johnpillai, Sebastiyappillai Mary Jesynthia, Sebastiyappillai Vithushan- 05 months old infant, Sebastiyappillai Vimalrajah these four from Word-05, Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaitivu, Chenthamilchelvan Thusikala, Chenthamilchelvan Nishanthan-aged 21, Chenthamilchelvan Kovithan-aged 17, Chenthamilchelvan Kovinthan-aged 09, these four from Sivanagar Puthukkudiyiruppu Mullaitive, Vicent Judsan from Koddaiyady Visuvamadu Ananthan Rajithan and his brother Ananthan Rajith both from Thalaiyadi Chempiyanpattu Jaffna.

88. 25.03.2008 - One man abducted in Jaffna High Security Zone  
Subramaniam Jenarthanthan, a young familyed person, aged 30, from Pandiyanthalvru, Kolombthurai, Jaffna was abducted on 25.03.2008 in the evening at 5.00 o’clock in the Jaffna High Security Zone. Earlier he was detained in Jaffna prison due to death threats by Sri Lankan Army paramilitary troopers. He was later admitted at the Jaffna hospital for treatment for Chicken guniya. He was abducted while he was returning from the hospital. It is reported at the HRC Office in Jaffna by his wife.

89. 25.03.2008 - Sri Lankan army banned fishing  
Sri Lankan Navyhas made a special order to ban fishing from Point Pedro Munai, Katkovalam to Valvettithurai on 25.03.2008. The fishermen who went fishing, were sent back by the Sri Lankan Navy, when they went fishing.

90. 25.03.2008 - Sri Lankan Army conducted search operation  
Sri Lankan Army and Police conducted a search operation on 25.03.2008 at Navanthurai in Jaffna.

91. 26.03.2008 - One Tamil youth arrested in Vavuniya  
One Tamil youth was arrested in suspicious on 26.03.2008 in Vavuniya. He is detained by the Terrorist Intelligence Division.

92. 27.02.2008 - A youth went missing  
It is reported at the HRC Office in Jaffna that Mahalingam Piratheepan, aged 27, from Urelu, Jaffna had gone missing on 27.02.2008.

93. 27.03.2008 - One fisherman missing in Mannar  
Sebastiyampillai Antonyrajah, aged 30, a fisherman, from Word-08, Pesalai, Mannar has gone missing on 27.03.2008, when he went to Pariluddan Kaddik Kudiyiruppu on his bicycle. He has not returned home as yet. His wife reported this at Mannar Social Welfair centre.

94. 27.03.2008 - One woman arrested at Motara  
Sri Lankan Police arrested Kanapathipillai Tharsani, aged 31, from Motara in Colombo, a native of Murasumodai Klininocchi on 27.03.2008. She was staying at Motara since 2003 to go to Canada. She was expected to join her husband there. She was detained at the Terrorist Intelligence Department of the Sri Lankan Police. Her mother reported it to the deputy minister Mr.P.Rathakrishanan.

95. 28.02.2008 - A youth arrested in Train  
Navalapiddy Police arrested Murugaiya Thilageswaran from Akkarapattana on 28.02.2008, while he was travelling by Udarattamenikke Train from Badulla to Colombo.

96. 28.02.2008 - A student of Jaffna University went missing  
Jaffna University Student Union said, that a Science Faculty first year student of the Jaffna University K.Saseetharan, aged 28 went missing on 28.02.2008 when he went to buy things in a shop adjoining the campus.
97. **28.03.2008 - Two women injured in Vavuniya**
Two unidentified armed men attacked with hand grenade on a private communication center at Maharambaikulam in Vavuniya on 28.03.2008. During this attack Rajini aged 30 and Yogaranai aged 23 both from Maharambaikulam were injured when they were inside this communication centre.

98. **28.03.2008 - One man arrested in Nuwara Eliya**
One Tamil youth from Up-country was arrested in a search operation on 28.03.2008 at Kanthapola Nuwara Eliya. He was detained at the Terrorist Intelligence Division.

99. **28.03.2008 - One boy arrested in Kandy**
Pavithran aged 14, beradwinner of his family, from Pandarikulam Vavuniya was arrested at the Kandy bus stand on 28.03.2008 by the Sri Lankan Police, when he went to Kandy searching for a job.

100. **28.03.2008 One woman killed in Vavuniya**
Alfred Puspa aged 39, mother of three children from Thikkankadu Vavuniya was shot and killed at her home on 28.03.2008 9.00 p.m. by four unidentified armed men, who came in bicycles.

101. **28.03.2008 - One Tamil youth killed in bomb attacked**
Keerththy Vijai aged 28 from Word-08, Akkaraipattu; Amparai was killed in a bomb blast on 28.03.2008 at 7.00 a.m. On the Alaiyadivempu road, while he was going to Alaiyadivempu D.S.office.

102. **29.03.2008 - A doctor killed in Moneragala**
Dr. Narayanan Muththulingam, aged 41, Deputy chairman of the Moneragala Pirathesa Sabah was shot and injured on 29.03.2008 in the evening at 6.05 while he was about to leave his pharmacy. He was admitted at Moneragala hospital. But he succumbed to his injuries at the hospital.

103. **29.03.2008 - One man killed in Batticaloa**
Krunthaipillai Vijai, aged 22, a father of two children, a mason, from Kannakipuram, Akkaraipattu, Amparai was shot and killed at Kaluwanchikudy Oththachhimadam Batticaloa by unidentified armed men who came in a white van, while he was involved in an 80 houses building project.

104. **29.03.2008 - Aerial bombing in Puthukkudiyruppu**
Sri Lankan air force planes were circling over Puthukkudiyruppu areas on 29.03.2008 night from 8.05 to 9.45. They attacked with the help of Para lights at 9.45. During this attack people in these areas were frightened.

105. **30.03.2008 - Aerial bombing at Mullaitivu areas.**
Aerial bombing conducted at Mullaitivu areas on 30.03.2008 noon 12.45 p.m. by Sri Lankan Air Force. During this attack, equipments of fishermen were destroyed and many coconut trees were also destroyed. The fishermen escaped without loss of life as they safeguarded themselves.

106. **31.03.2008 - One teacher killed in Batticaloa**
One teacher of the 40th village Govt.T.M. School was shot and killed at Kaluwanchikudy Eruvil in Batticaloa on 31.03.2008 by paramilitary troopers.

107. **March 2008 - Two youths arrested at Nunavil in Jaffna**
A search operation was conducted from 4.00 a.m. till 10.00 a.m. on 15.03.2008 at Nunavil in Thenmarachchi Jaffna by the Sri Lankan Army. During this operation two youths were arrested for inquiry by them.

108. **March 2008 - An engineer detained in 4th floor Colombo**
Akiilan, an engineer, from Colombo was abducted on March 2008. He was detained at the 4th Floor of the police interrogation division in Colombo.
March 2008 - One Tamil detained in Wattale
Unidentified armed men who came in a white van abducted Poologarajah Sasikaran, from Wellawatte Colombo in March 2008. He was detained at the interrogation division at the Wattale police station.

March 2008 - One Tamil detained in Colombo
Siththiravel Sinanantham from Colombo was abducted in March 2008 and detained in Colombo.

March 2008 - One Tamil youth arrested in Pananthurai
Rajenthiran Piratheep, aged 27, from Kesalwaththai Pananthurai, who was living with his mother, was arrested and detained in March 2008 by the Colombo coastal police officers.

March 2008 - An old man attacked at Kaithadi in Jaffna
Mr. Kanthappu Vinasiththambly, an old man, aged 58, from Kaithadi was attacked on 05.03.2008 by Sri Lankan Army, because he was moving around after 6.00 p.m.

March 2008 - Youths and Ladies details collected in Jaffna
The Sri Lankan Army has begun to collect the details of the youths and women in Jaffna. It is said that the Sri Lankan army has decided to collect the details on A.G.A Division wise. The Sri Lankan army decided to commence this project first from Karainagar.

March 2008 - Sri Lankan government banned transport cement
Kilinochchi Govern men Agent said that the Sri Lankan Army banned transport of Cement to Wanni. The Cement was brought to Wanni last year, but this year, it is banned. Due to this, building works are not carried out in Wanni.

March 2008 - Prices of Goods and Milk foods increased in Jaffna
It is reported in Jaffna that prices of Goods and Milk foods are increasing in Jaffna. Infants’ milk is available only in the shops in Jaffna town. These items are unavailable in other places.

March 2008 - Patients suffer at Puthukkudiyruppu Hospital
Mullai.Puthukkudiyruppu Hospital Sources said that Medicine for the first quarter in 2008 has not reached the hospital. The patients at the hospital are expected to undergo suffering.

March 2008 - Traffic banned in Urumpirai Jaffna
The Sri Lankan Army banned all movement by anybody at Urumpirai areas after 5.00 p.m. The Sri Lankan Army, who was exercising vigil on bicycles from Urelu army camp, attacked the people with batons and chains in evening.

March 2008 - Fishing boat owner went out Jaffna
A catamaran factory owner from Inparuddi Jaffna went out to Jaffna due to his life was threatened by the Sri Lankan Army. It is said that the fishermen from Thondamanar to Kudaththani were depending on this boat factory for fishing.

March 2008 - Sexual harassed in Amparai
It is reported that the Sri Lankan Army Special Task Force are sexually molesting young girls and young widows in Amparai during the past days.

March 2008 - The Sri Lankan Army rob during the curfew time
It is reported that the Sri Lankan army is involved in robbing during the curfew time at Avarankal area in Valikamam Jaffna. It is noted that, two shops were robbed recently 50 meters away from the Sri Lankan Army checkpoint.

March 2008 - 138 Tamils detained at Poosa prison
It is said that 138 Tamils are detained at Poosa prison. Nine are women. All of them were arrested and detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.
122. **March 2008 - The Sri Lankan Army collected the family details**
The Sri Lankan Army is involved in collecting details of families. The particulars of young men and girls are subjected to special entries.

123. **March 2008 - The Sri Lankan Army banned meetings**
The Sri Lankan Army banned public meetings at Manthuvil area in Thenmarachchi. The Sri Lankan Forces have ordered that prior permission should be obtained to celebrate Weddings and Birthday parties. Already a rule exists that prior permission be obtained from army for the use of loud speakers.

124. **March 2008 - Three students of Jaffna University threatened**
It is reported at the HRC Office in Jaffna that three students of Jaffna University Art Faculty were being life threatened through the telephone and personally by the Sri Lankan Force.

125. **March 2008 - 4325 families displaced in Mannar**
It is said that 15970 members of the 4235 families from Mannar, Manthai West and Madu areas were displaced by the end of 2006 due to the Sri Lankan Army attack.

126. **March 2008 - Sri Lankan Government banned building items transport**
The Sri Lankan Government banned the transport of building materials including timber to Jaffna Peninsula. Due to this, these items are rare there.

127. **March 2008 - 42 Schools displaced at Vavuniya North**
Director of Education of the Vavuniya North said that 42 schools of the Vavuniya North were displaced due to the Sri Lankan Army operations.

128. **March 2008 - 47 civilians abducted in Colombo and Suburbs**
The Deputy Minister Mr.P.Rathakrishanan said that 47 civilians were abducted in Colombo and its suburbs. 10 of them have returned and some were left in faraway places. 129 males and 09 women detained at the Boosa camp and 71 males and 06 women were detained at the Colombo Division of Prevenion Terrorism.

129. **March 2008 - Printer owners threatened in Vadamarachchi**
The Sri Lankan Army threatened printer Owners, because they printed the posters on the memorial ceremony of the Member of the Parliamentarian Mr. K.Sivanesan who was killed in a claymore attack on 06.03.2008 by the Sri Lankan Army Deep Penetration Unit.

130. **March 2008 - Two youths sought asylum at the HRC office in Jaffna**
Two youths from Jaffna sought asylum on March 2008 at the HRC Office in Jaffna due to their lives being threatened by the Sri Lankan Army.

131. **March 2008 - Sri Lankan Forces asked details.**
Sri Lankan Army Head Office in Jaffna peninsula asked the details of the Jaffna University Students who stayed in University hostels. As the students objected to the University, society has said that they would give the students’ details if the orders come from the Minister of the Education.

1. **Nachchikuda strafing - 16.03.1996**
The Poonagari area of Kilinochchi district is a historically important area. This was a centre of ancient kingdoms and commerce. A fishing village in Poonagari is Nachchikuda. On 16.03.1996, early morning MI-24 helicopters belonging to the Sri Lankan military began strafing the Nachchikuda village settlement. People sleeping at home and fishermen at sea were hit by the shells. 16 people were killed. Hundreds of fishermen’s huts were burnt out.

Following this attack the village displaced from Nachchikuda.
We have lost our respected chairperson: Our founder member and chairperson since NESOHR’s inception, Fr M X Karunaratnam, was killed on 20 April by a targeted claymore attack near the church where he regularly performs his priestly services. Another dedicated human rights voice has been silenced.

The depressing statistics of Tamil civilians killed, disappeared, injured and arrested persisted throughout the month of April keeping the Tamil people in the state of fear. The depressing statistics are: civilians killed-34, disappeared-21, injured-28, sought protection at the Jaffna human rights commission-7, and arrested-131.

Some of the causes behind these statistics include, aerial bombing, claymore attacks, and artillery fire into Vanni by the Sri Lankan military. The effects of these Sri Lanka military activities such as aerial bombing, artillery fire and claymore attacks inside Vanni effect civilian life in a far more pervasive manner as described below. However the majority of the people was killed by gunfire or disappeared in the Sri Lankan Government controlled areas.
Coastal areas of Mullaithivu came under frequent aerial bombings destroying the fishing equipment and shelters belonging to the fishermen. The Mullaithivu fishermen like many other fishermen living along the coast of the northeast are restricted to only coastal fishing due to the fishing bans and threats posed by the Sri Lankan Navy in the deep seas. The frequent bombings along the coastal areas are destroying even the equipment fishermen use for coastal fishing. Many of the newly built tsunami homes with aid from international agencies were also destroyed in these bombings.

Shelling from Manalru Sri Lanka military camp caused very poor attendance at four schools in the area. Farming and fishing of the people of Kumulamunai was also badly affected. Farmers had to take cover as shells exploded in their fields. The same fate fell on the fishermen as shells exploded along the coastal areas. Two people were killed by shelling from Manalaru camp.

Ban on taking items into Vanni is affecting life in many ways. The Government Agent (GA) of the Kilinochchi District Secretariat, in a public meeting described the problems faced by offices due to ban on computer related equipment. These also severely affect the students.

People of Mannar face restrictions on fishing, on taking items into Mannar and on travel into Mannar. The exclusive use of road for the military convoys, similar to the practice in Jaffna is also implemented for the Vavuniya-Mannar greatly inconveniencing the people of Mannar. The water in the Kattukarai water reservoir in Mannar has been allowed to run waste by the military wasting the much needed water for irrigation. The military’s action apparently is for its own security. This water reservoir irrigates more than 7000 acres of paddy fields. Since the military began its offensive on Mannar a year ago, more than 7500 livestock has been killed by the military’s artillery fire.

Summary of other human rights news during April

On 6th more than thirty two families in Mannar displaced out of fear due to shelling from the Sri Lankan military stationed in Mannar.

On 8th in the early hours of 2.30am, the home of the TNA Member of Parliament Suresh Premachandran in Wattala in Colombo was searched by armed unidentified men.

On 10th a young man sought protection at the Jaffna branch of the Human Rights Commission. He was taken away from the police by the Sri Lankan military and he is being allegedly tortured at the military camp.

On 11th, a mother and daughter from Thamothampillai Road in Chavakachcheri sought protection at the Jaffna branch of the Human rights Commission.

On 15th, artillery fire from the Kilalai Sri Lanka military camp fell in the civilian areas in Poonahari. Some fell on the Poonahari-Mannar Road causing hundreds of travelers in buses to scatter in fear.

On 20th, the principal and the deputy principal of the Hatton Thomson Tamil School in Nuwereliya were arrested in Colombo.

On 28th, A Tamil woman in the custody of the Sri Lankan military Intelligence Wing died in mysterious circumstances.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation type</th>
<th>Offender</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maheswaran</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Addalaichenai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>One civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>6-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Armed Forces</td>
<td>Pothuvil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>One civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>8-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Armed Forces</td>
<td>Pothuvil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thevanayagam Ithyaharan</td>
<td>27 M</td>
<td></td>
<td>14-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Pandiruppu</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kandai Naharasa</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kalmunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kanaratnam Ananthi</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>21-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kalmunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kanapathy Chandrakanth</td>
<td>37 M</td>
<td></td>
<td>24-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Armed Forces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Arumuham Kandai</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Apr 3rd Wk</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Urukamam</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Samboo Kanthasamy</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Apr 3rd Wk</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Urukamam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>One civilian</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Apr 3rd Wk</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Urukamam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ilayathambi Vijayakumar</td>
<td>27 M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apr 3rd Wk</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Urukamam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sivanathan Uthayakumar</td>
<td>38 M</td>
<td></td>
<td>7-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Armed Forces</td>
<td>Palaichenai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sinnavan Masilamani</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Armed Forces</td>
<td>Palaichenai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Two civilians</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apr 3rd Wk</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Armed Forces</td>
<td>Thandiyadi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>One civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-Apr-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Analaithivu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Anmalingam Anitha</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>27-ul#08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Navanthurai</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gunaratnam Sivapatham</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Apr-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>52nd military camp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Tharmalingam Sivanesan</td>
<td>33 M</td>
<td></td>
<td>28-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Urumpirai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vinayagamoorthy Rajeswari</td>
<td>44 F</td>
<td></td>
<td>17-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shelling</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Mirusuvil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bandari Paramathan</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Kaithady</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Gunasingam Sureshkumar</td>
<td>27 M</td>
<td></td>
<td>11-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Sirupiddy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sinnathurai Sivanesan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>17-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Kurunagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Loganathan Vasanthakumar</td>
<td>22 M</td>
<td></td>
<td>17-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Unindetified gunmen</td>
<td>Kurunagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Arulanantham Leelavathy</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>9-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by bombing</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Armed Forces</td>
<td>Vavuniya hospital</td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Thuraiappa Natarasa</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shelling</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Armed Forces</td>
<td>Aththai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Circumstances</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Additional Info</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>One civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7-Apr-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td>Navanthurai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Iyamperumal Sathyaseelan</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Andimunai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Rangalingam</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Nanaddna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sutharson</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Nanaddna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>One civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Uppukulam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Iyamperumal Sathyaseelan</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by bombing</td>
<td>Visuvamadhu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Koneswaran</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>19-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by bombing</td>
<td>Silavaththai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>One civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by bombing</td>
<td>Silavaththai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Fr M X Karunaratnam</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>20-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by bombing</td>
<td>Ambankulam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Khanthan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by bombing</td>
<td>Sri Lankan Armed Forces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Yoharasam Modchananthaluxmi</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>26-Apr-08</td>
<td>Killed by shelling</td>
<td>Kumulamunai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Rasathurai Thavaranan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19-Apr-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Thambalakamam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Marithaih Yogarasa</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>11-Apr-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Thandikulam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Selvarasa Manivannan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21-Apr-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Soosapisillaikovady</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Nathalingam Shamnuhara</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>30-Apr-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Nedunkerni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Subramaniam Sathyakumar</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4/9/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Govinthan Naharasa</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4/9/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Imanuel Anthiths</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4/12/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Koddanchenai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Rabel Bernard</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4/12/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Koddanchenai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Govinthisamy Nahanathan</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4/16/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Koddanchenai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Thambirasa Karthepan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4/19/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Puthicheditheri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Thamburasa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4/19/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Koddehena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Mohanathas Vijayarange</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>4/19/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Negambo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>One civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4/19/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Pelitagoda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Selvachandran Nishanthan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>April Wk 5</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Muhathuvaram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Karunaharan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>April Wk 5</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Muhathuvaram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Anthony Jackson</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4/17/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Colombo Themaddagoda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Nagalingam Ratheeskumar</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4/12/2008</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Moneragala</td>
<td>Monaragala</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>K Ganesamoorthy</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4/23/2008</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Wewawa 7 MP</td>
<td>Wewawa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NESOHR’s Monthly Human Rights Report for May 2008

There was a sharp increase in the number of claymore attacks inside Vanni during the month of May which took the lives of 21 civilians. Many among the victims were children. However, far greater number of civilians was shot and killed or abducted and disappeared in Sri Lankan Government controlled areas. The overall statistics on this for the month of May is as follows: killed-70; disappeared-59; injured-95; arrested-765; and sought protection at the human rights commission in Jaffna-15.

Of those abducted and disappeared 17 were from districts outside the Tamil homeland. More than 700 of the arrests were also from outside the Tamil homeland. Those who sought protection from the Jaffna human rights commission did so following death threats from the Sri Lankan military and paramilitary forces operated by them. This has become an entrenched practice in Jaffna where these civilians are voluntarily produced before the courts and then put in prison for their own safety.

Claymore attacks in Vanni: The map shows the locations of the five claymore attacks on civilians in May in Vanni by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lanka military. These are: in Koorai on 14th killed one; another on the same day in the same area injured one; in Moonrumurippu on 20th injured four; in Kombuvaithakulam on 20th killed two; in Vellankulam in Mannar on 22nd killed two; and in Murukany in Kilinochchi on 23rd killed 16. NESOHR released a report on the claymore attack in Murukandy that killed 16 civilians. This can be downloaded from our website: [www.nesohr.org](http://www.nesohr.org)
**Aerial bombing:** Two children were killed in an aerial bombardment in Sundikulam on 23rd and four more civilians, including two more children, were injured in this bombing. In another aerial bombardment over a school in the same area in March last year, teachers and students were injured. Following the latest bombing incident parents are refusing to send young children to school.

**Shelling** by Sri Lanka military continued to kill and displace people and destroy their property.

Six civilians were killed when shelling hit coastal villages in Jaffna. Another 12 civilians were injured. Among the injured civilians is a Catholic priest.

Property and large trees in the civilian settlements near the Muhamalai FDL continued to be destroyed by the shelling. People had displaced from these areas long time ago.

Shelling into Vadamaradchi area however, threatens civilians who continue to live there in refugee camps for the sake of their fishing livelihood. On 6th and 12th May in particular there was extensive shelling on the refugee camps in Vadamaradchi. In addition to the threat by shelling the fishing folks in this area and also in the nearby Sri Lankan Government areas in Jaffna have faced tighter restrictions of their fishing. A total ban on fishing was imposed during May that has affected the livelihood of 3700 families.

Havoc caused by shelling was more extensive in the Mannar district, where the Sri Lankan military continues to target civilians who have been forced to displace multiple times within a short time. The biggest displacement occurred from Siraddikulam in Manthai West area. Due shelling and due to repeated displacement, humanitarian agencies have difficulties in providing even the essential relief to the displaced. Families with babies and very young children are forced to live under trees.

**Torture in prison:** Torture of those arrested by the Sri Lankan forces, though common, does not get exposed. One reason is the safety of the prisoners themselves. Seventy of the long term prisoners held in Colombo have recorded their torture and NESOHR has a copy of the statements made by these prisoners. Reading of their statements itself is a harrowing experience. NESOHR is unable to publish their statements fearing for the safety of the prisoners.
## Civilians disappeared in May 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation type</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muthulignam Vinayagamurthy</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-04-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Thamaraiikulam</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annamathy Thiruneelakandam</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-04-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Thamaraiikulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathivannan Matharuban</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-04-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Thamaraiikulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadavilan Saravathy</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Akkataippattu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subramaniam Varathan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Akkataippattu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Muralitharan</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>04-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Kanthankudi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theivendram Satheesh</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>07-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Sathurukondan</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Alaryadivembu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebastian Goodfellow</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Batti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinnathamby</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Elec board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Hameed Sumith</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Elec board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karthikesu Namasivayam</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>02-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Navanthurai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thankathurai Thivakaran</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>07-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Pandatharippu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandaiah Senthuran</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Vadamaramachi</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sellaiah Sevarasa</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Karaveddi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selvarasa Nirmalathevi</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>14-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Karaveddi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwardrasa Vasantharuban</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Manipay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manickarasa Maharasa</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Thunnalai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadesu Sreetharan</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Alvai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Karaveddi</td>
<td>Mannar &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arumugam Revathy</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>22-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subramaniam Premaranjani</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>23-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Valigamam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandaiah Samugam</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thamby Raveenthiran</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Oddumadam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebastian</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>07-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Murunkan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirastheen</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>07-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Murunkan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navaratnam Balachandran</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T M Francis</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Nadukkuda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohamad Yusuf</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velayutham Krishnapillai</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Pallimunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Civilians disappeared in May 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation type</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Karunenthiran Karunaharan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>04-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Anthony George</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>04-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Ehaliyawoda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Nadvilavan Sarasvathy</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>04-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Kathiresan Rd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Selvathurai Sivakumar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Wellawatte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Mariampillai Joseph Navaratnam</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Moratuwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Ehampurampillai</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Clbo-Harister Jct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Paramanathan Thushyanthan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Kathiresan Rd</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>K Vaseekaran</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Kathiresan Rd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Kannan</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Kathiresan Rd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Varatharajan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Cbo-Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Sreetharan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Veerakuddy Chandralingam</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Bampalapiti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Vaitheeswaran Vijayathevi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Sreekanthan Sasitharan</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Kathiresan Rd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Subash Raveen</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Koddanchenai</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Nisantant</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Uppuveli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Arasaratnam Saranraj</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Thampalakamam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Thangavadivel Minethiran</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Amirthalingam Mathan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Sreetharan Vijaysree</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Palayuttu</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Thavanayagan Kantharuban</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>04-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Poonthoddam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Balasinga Balamohan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Poonthoddam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Civilians killed in May 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation type</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><strong>12 civilians killed in a bomb blast inside a restaurant</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>09-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>City Bakery</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-05-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td>Akkaraipattu</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ponnaiah Suntharalingam</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Kalkuda</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>3 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Kathankudi</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sinnathurai Pathmakunaseelan</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>09-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Thirunelveli</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Paramanathan Mahenthiran</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Kokuvil</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-05-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td>Kytes sea</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sinnathurai Velsuthakaran</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>P Thevakumar</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-05-08</td>
<td>by stabbing</td>
<td>Navanthurai</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mahendran Varathan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-05-08</td>
<td>by stabbing</td>
<td>Navanthurai</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><strong>Joseph Francis</strong></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-05-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>Kurunagar</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><strong>Francis Sahayamary</strong></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>29-05-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>Kurunagar</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>4 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pasaiyur</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Jeyasingam Vigneswaran</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Sinnakuddi Sinnathurai</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31-05.2008</td>
<td>by stabbing</td>
<td>Varani</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Sellathurai Sakthivel</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-05-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>Koorai</td>
<td>Mannar &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>20-05-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td>Kadukastha</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>A Muthaipillai</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Cbo-Fort</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Sathyaseelan</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>02-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Kanniya</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Mrs Sathyaseelan</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>14-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Kanniya</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Kanes Rd</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Yoharasa Kaliappu</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Kiliveddi</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Civilians killed in May 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Pakyanatham Mohanakanthan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>20-05-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>Kombuvaithakulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Kumarasamy Selvanayagam</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Paul</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-05-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>Vellankulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Santhakumar</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-05-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>Sinnapadirichan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Ravichandran Vijitha</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>23-05-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>Sundikulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Balachandran Kayalvili</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Pannerselvam Alahurane</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Selvarasa Vimalathevi</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Subramaniam Thandalchmi</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Subramaniam Sarasvathi</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Rasenthiram Kalavalli</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Chandramohan Karthika</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Chandrasekaram Keerthika</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Vijayaratnam Loganantha</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23-05-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>Murukandy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Vijayaratnam Sivalaksala</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Samikannu Karuppaiah</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Karuppaiah Unga</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Kanes Thanaraj</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Alagan Subramaniam</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Periyasamy Vijayaratnam</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Vijayaratnam Vithushan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Vijayaratnam Priyathanushan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>2 civilins</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-05-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>Near the courts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Bavan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Poonthoddam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Sree</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Baskaran</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Karthikesu Balachandran</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Harapoththana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Koomankulam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Mohamad Ali</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-05-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td>Nedukkulam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Mary Baskaran</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>28-05-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Selvanagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"NESCOHR’s Monthly human rights report for May 2008 - Information collected by SNE"

820 of 861.
NESCOHR’s Monthly Human Rights Report for June 2008

In the month of June, Colombo saw a large number of reported disappearances. There was 32 disappearances reported in Colombo in June compared to 15 reported last month. The highest number of civilians killed was also in the Colombo district. There was 23 reported killings, 22 of them were due to parcel bomb attacks on two buses on the same day. Another bomb on a train in Dehiwala left 20 people injured but no one was killed.

The Assistant Government Agent of Thunukkai AGA Division in Mullaithivu district, Nanthakumar, was among the victims of claymore attacks in the Vanni region. The killing of a hardworking senior government employee shocked the community of government employees in Vanni and moved them to stage a widespread protest seeking their security.

The greatest number of civilians was killed by shooting in Sri Lankan Government controlled areas as has been the trend for the last two and a half years. The overall statistics for the month of June is as follows: killed-84; disappeared-63; injured-48; arrested-656; and sought protection at the human rights commission in Jaffna-05. Details of those killed and disappeared can be found at the end of this report.

Route closures:

Repeated and long term closures of parts of the Tamil homeland from the rest of the world has had devastating effects on the family, social, cultural, educational and economic life of the people thus cut off.
Jaffna peninsula, the second largest city in the island, remains the most blacked out area with no land route connecting it with the rest of the world. This has not only resulted in acute poverty but has also facilitated the free reign of terror by government operated death squads. The silence of the international community regarding the conditions in Jaffna could well be cited in the future as an example of partiality of the international actors.

The route into Vanni region has also been threatened with closures on many occasions. It was recently closed due to aerial bombing very near the border checkpoint at Omanthai. This came while Vanni is already reeling from severe restrictions placed on fuel, building material, and other essential items. With severe restrictions already in place on the number of trucks permitted to cross the border even a day’s closure of the checkpoint will lead to the lowering of food stocks in Vanni to dangerous levels. As this report is being written the Omanthai border has remained closed for four days in row.

The low levels of food stocks has created immense difficulties in providing relief for the increasing number of IDPs created by the shelling of the Sri Lanka military stationed at the FDLs surrounding Vanni.

While the IDPs in the Vanni region are languishing due to imposed shortages, the conditions of the IDPs who have ended up in the Sri Lankan Government held areas face another type of violation of the rights of IDPs. The Kalimoddai IDP camp in Mannar with over 400 IDPs is operated almost like a prison with the movement of the people in the camp severely restricted. The camp is also located right next to a large military camp, effectively using the IDPs as human shields. Despite protest about this camp by many rights groups the camp existence continues and plans are underway to build another camp exactly like this in Sirikandal in Mannar. Strong protest by humanitarian actors has temporarily halted this plan.

**Arrests of Tamils:**

The human rights violations against the Tamil people have many dimensions. Killing, disappearances, displacement caused by shelling, artificially created shortages by imposed restrictions, confiscation of land under many guises are some of them. Presently the number of arrests of Tamils all around the island has reached alarming proportions as the statistics on such arrests given below demonstrates.

On 2-June, 15 Tamil youth were arrested in Kaluwanchikudi in Batticaloa; on 3-June, 27 Tamils were arrested in Wellawatte in Colombo; on 5-June, 42 Tamils were arrested in Dehiwela; on 6-June, 35 Tamils were arrested in Moratuwa in Colombo; on 7-June, further 56 Tamils were arrested in Moratuwa in Colombo; on 8-June, 50 Tamils were arrested in Ratnapura in Colombo; on 9-June, 300 Tamils were arrested in Avissawela and Ratpura areas; on 11-June, 22 Tamils were arrested in Colombo; on 12-June, 12 Tamils were arrested in Dehiwela; on 13-June, 10 Tamils were arrested in Chilaw; on 15-June, 65 Tamils were arrested in Polonaruwa; on 15-June, 4 Tamil students were arrested in Batticaloa; on 15-June, 11 Tamils were arrested in Wattala in Colombo; on 17-June, 9 Tamils were arrested in Colombo; on 18-June, 3 Tamils arriving from overseas were arrested; on 19-June, 19 Tamils were arrested in Pallimunai in Mannar; on 23-June, further 9 Tamils were arrested; on 28-June, 100 Tamils were arrested in Colombo; on 30-June, 10 Tamils were arrested in Chilaw; and on 30-June, 60 Tamils were arrested in Vavuniya;
**Civilians disappeared in June 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of victim</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Suspected violator</th>
<th>Incident location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Selvakumar Uthayakumar</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kalmunai</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>27-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bar Rd</td>
<td>Batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Nallathamby Thayananthan</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kaluthavalai</td>
<td>Batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Velayutham Mathuragunasingam</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Alwisvalai</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Balaga Place</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Jeyapraakash</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Bambalapiti</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Nadarasamoorthy Koneswaran</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Cbo</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>10-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Cbo</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nadarasamoorthy Ketheeswaran</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chellaiah Sivasubramaniam</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Arulanantham Visalan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Arunakirinathan Thinesh</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Arumugam Chandramohan</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ponrusamy Rajmohan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-05-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Davidson Rd</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kathiresan Sivapalan</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Dehiwela</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Thiruchelvan Thirkumar</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Dehiwela</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Paramasamy Kamalanathan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Grandpass</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Thambirasa Suthaharan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>James Rd</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Subramaniam Vaseekaran</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kathiresan Rd</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Anthony Robinson</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kochikade</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thevathasan Kosteen</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kochikade</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Thasan Robinson</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Nadaras Sivarasa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Muhathuvaram</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>3 civilians</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Narehanpittu</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>St James Rd</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sahayathas Mathiathas</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Thamatagoda</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Patrick Fenandos</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>09-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Wattala</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Vivekananthan Krishnakumar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Wattala</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Vivekananthan Rajnikumar</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Wattala</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Aruleeswaran Nathana</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wellawatte</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name of victim</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>Date of incident</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>Suspected violator</td>
<td>Incident location</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Wellawatte</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Sivalingam Yohathas</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Alavakkai</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Samapala Stalinikumar</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>04-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Anakoddi</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Ramkumar Raminson</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kaladdi</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Kumararurunathan Kemachandran</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kaladdi</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Thiraviyam Alwin Kennedy</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-05-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Mallakam</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Shanmugalingam Paramanathan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Mathakal</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Ratnam Asokumar</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Moolai</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Pirapaharan Prathap Chakravarthy</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Navanthurai</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Varatharan Kalaikannan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Pointpedro</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Kandaih Kajendran</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>town</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Thavakumar Nanthan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Kodeeswaran Sreeram</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Udupiddi and three children</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Kodeeswaran Sriyini</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>17-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Koneeswaran Rathnawathi</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>17-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Kodeeswaran Krishna</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>17-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>T Kiripaharan</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Velanai</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Suthaharan</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31-05-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Karuwalaswewa</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Nishanthan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31-05-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Karuwalaswewa</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Iruthayanathan Perera</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Moor Rd</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Mohamad Kusheyin</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>04-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Mohamad Nisthar</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Naheswaran Sridharan</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>01-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Rahuman town</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>S Sivaloganathan</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>town</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Shamamugam Sasikumar</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Kaluthavalai</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Kanhasamy Ramakrishnan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Monaragale</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>S Arumugam</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>09-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Thampakamam</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Kanagalingam Ineeshan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Santhassai Rd</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Sellathurai Easwari</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>09-06-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Civilians killed in June 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of victim</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Suspected violator</th>
<th>Incident location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>A Vithumkemraj</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-06-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Batti lake</td>
<td>Batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Abdul Farook Muhamad Kutoos</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>01-06-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kaththakudi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Sivarasa Rajenthiran</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kaluthavalai</td>
<td>Batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kaluthavalai</td>
<td>Batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Kanthakuddi Anantharasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Batti-Amp border</td>
<td>Batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Velmuruhu Sathyathevan</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Batti-Amp border</td>
<td>Batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Thangavel Thangeswran</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kaluwankerni</td>
<td>Batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Sinnathamby Lingeswaran</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Vellaveli</td>
<td>Batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>A M Nauber</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Addupaddi Rd</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>20 civilinas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06-06-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>LTTE</td>
<td>Moratuwa</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06-06-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>LTTE</td>
<td>Bolgolla</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Velayuthampillai Kiruparan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-06-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nainathivu</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Vijayarasa Thanush</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>02-06-08</td>
<td>by grenade</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kadduvan</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Suseetharan</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Avarankal</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Selvarasa Leninraj</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Chunnakam</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Thangarasa Sulojan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Chunnakam</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>R Patrick Divison</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>03-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pasaiyoor</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Vaithheeswaran</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Navanthurai</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Pararajasingam Kuhan</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-06-08</td>
<td>by stabbing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kytes</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Kanthasamy Pirapaharan</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-06-08</td>
<td>by stabbing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nallur</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Piratheepan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-06-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uylankulam</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Piratheepan Ameera</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>21-06-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uylankulam</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20-06-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thalaimannar</td>
<td>Man &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Kathiran Kanthaith</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-06-06</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kurunthankulam</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Rajaguru Tharmeswaran</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Palaipani</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Edwin Jeyaseelan</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Palaipani</td>
<td>Mann &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Nadaraja Jeyarajan</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Alavakkai</td>
<td>Man &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>V Nahathamirasa</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-06-06</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Iyathurai Suntharalingam</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-06-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Thavarasa Banushan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-06-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Subramanium Suhanthan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-06-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two civilans died on the same day.

PTK bombing

825 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of victim</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Suspected violator</th>
<th>Incident location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Nahalingam Nanthakumar</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Assistant GA</td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Iyathurai Vasanthakumar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>02-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Muruithas</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>02-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Muruithas Thanushan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>02-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Kanapathipillai Kanesh</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>02-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Tharmalingam Loheswari</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>02-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Kanesalingam Kanista</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>02-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Paramasivan Srijan</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-06-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Senathirasa Senthuran</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-06-08</td>
<td>by landmine</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Anathevanmadhu</td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>01-06-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kantale</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Suppaih Rathakrishnana</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ambalankoda, Gale</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>A Ravichandran</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Dambulla</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Kanagaratnam Vethanayagam</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kamasoda</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rednagar</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>4 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-06-08</td>
<td>by stabbing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Welawanththa</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>S S Ranjan</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Anpuvalipuram</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>R Ravisaroshan</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>College Rd</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Jesuthasan Raji Christy</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Palayootu</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>S Darwin</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>07-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Uppuveli</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-06-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Barathipuram</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-06-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thalikulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Naharasa Subathira</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>27-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Irampaikulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Marimuthi Kaliselvan</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kulakara</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Sachchithanantham</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Mannakulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Nadarasa Jesuthasan</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marakampalai Rd</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Velupillai Sivanathan</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sampalhvividu</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-06-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sivapuram</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nahalangam Nanthakumar was killed by claymore mines in Vanni. The incident occurred on 29-06-08. The report mentions an 'Attack on Nahatham temple pilgrims'.

In the month of July, there were no large scale massacres as has been the case in the months preceding it. As a result, number of civilians killed was lower in the month of July compared to the previous months. However, the number civilians killed in individual shooting did not decrease in July. While individual killing was highest in Jaffna, disappearances were high in Colombo. The statistics on civilian victims in the month of July is as follows: killed - 38; disappeared – 42; injured – 59; and arrested – 154 (some have been released after inquiry). In addition, one old woman was killed in Jaffna after being hit by a speeding military truck belonging to the Sri Lanka military.

![Civilians Killed & Disappeared during July 2008](image)

**Mass grave unearthed in Batticaloa**

A mass grave was discovered during July in Palameenmadu in Batticaloa by workers digging a well. The site was a settlement of Tamil people affected by the 2004 tsunami. So far 16 skeletons were unearthed. The skeletons were sent for forensic examination.

The occurrence of mass graves in the island has a long history. It first came to light in the south of the island during the 90’s following Sri Lanka military’s activities in suppressing the JVP rebellion against the presence of Indian Peace Keeping Force in the island. This was followed by mass grave discoveries in Chemmani in Jaffna. Chemmani mass grave investigation took an international dimension in the late 90’s. Despite this international dimension, the investigations did not proceed much further than digging the graves. Many
mass grave sites continued to be reported in various parts of the island. During 2005, NESoHR, in its report, the M-A-M report, on the disappearances in Mandaithivu, Allaipiddy and Mankumban in the 1990, reported the existence another set of mass graves in Mandaithivu. The fate of all these known mass grave sites has slipped away from the radar of the human rights community. It is a fair prediction that the latest reported mass grave in Palameenmadu in Batticaloa too will escape the radar.

**Vanni displacement**

The large scale displacement in Vanni is the latest humanitarian catastrophe taking place in the Tamil homeland. The entire displacing population is doing so due to fear of the Sri Lankan military, either because of its indiscriminate shelling or because the people fear infiltration by the military.

The large scale displacement has left the humanitarian agencies struggling to cope not only due to the sudden numbers but also due to various blockades imposed by the Sri Lankan Government on bringing essential IDP items into Vanni.

Among the IDPs are thousands of students who will be sitting their GCE Advanced Level examinations, starting in the first week August, while still living under trees. NESoHR published a report in July on the IDP situation and will be issuing an update report in August.

**Medicine shortages reported during the month**

The Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS) for Kilinochchi reported in its July report nine medicines that are out of stock. Among these nine medicines are those for asthma and diabetes. Surgical spirit, gauze rolls and bandage rolls were also reported out of stock. Family planning items were reported to be in short supply due to delays in clearance by the Ministry of Defense (MOD). The report also stated that ambulance services are being restricted due to fuel restrictions.

The RDHS also reported shortage of Thiriposa nutritional food for pregnant mothers, lactating mothers, and pre-school children. This is supplied by the Sri Lankan healthcare services throughout the island. There are about 40,000 beneficiaries who fall in this category in Vanni and they have been provided with only 30% of the the allocated amount of Thiriposa food for a period of six months.

In July NESoHR issued a report on the siege on Vanni healthcare services and questioned the need to get MOD clearance to bring medicines for asthma, surgical material and the like.
## Civilians killed in July 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Suspected Violator</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kanathipillai Nadarasa</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alayadivemby</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>T Prasath</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kalminai</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Suntharam Kathiresan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karaithivu</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thevathas Sureshkumar</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>16-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kommanthurai</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>23-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kathankudi</td>
<td>Battical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Perumal Vasanthan</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Muhatuvaram</td>
<td>Cbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Arumugam Thangavadivel</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Jul-08</td>
<td>by burning</td>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Thambasiddi</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sasitharan</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thambirisas Ravichandran</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valikamam</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Valli Vaithiyalingam</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Karaveddi</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ramachandran Jeewithan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Manipay</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rasakuddi Chandramohan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karaveddy</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kanenthiran Parthipan</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karaveddy</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gnanenthiran Parthipan</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Nelliadi</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rasathurai Ahileswaran</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kodikamana</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Gopalasingam Sathurmuham</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Nayanmarkadu</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ponnuthurai Vijayaratnam</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Ilavalai</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>20-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karaveddi</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sangarapillai Vairavan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Punguduthivu</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Thillaiampalam Varaluxmi</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>04-Jul-08</td>
<td>by stabbing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Urumpirai East</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>Suspected Violator</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Vinayagar Selvakumar</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>26-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Thevanpiddi</td>
<td>Mannar &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>4 civilians in a bus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>LTTE</td>
<td>Buttalla</td>
<td>Monaragai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Santhalingam Vimalakumar</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-Jul-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Kokkavil</td>
<td>Mullai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Rajagopal Jeevithan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>03-Jul-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Thunukai</td>
<td>Mullai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Kanthasamy Indranathan</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Oddankulam</td>
<td>Mullai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Potkerni</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Mariyathas</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>28-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uppuveli</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Arumugam Jeyashankar</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Potkerni</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Selvanyagam Milroy</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>03-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uppuveli</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Gunaraja</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>07-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>07-Jul-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maharamba-k</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-Jul-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cheddikulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>21-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thadchana-k</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Mohan Suresh</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vepankulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Arimugam Suppah</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>03-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parathipuram</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>12-Jul-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mawanella</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>Suspected Violator</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Balasubramanium Ehaivanan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kalminai</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Baskaran Thushanthan Alex Tharson</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>30-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kalmunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S S Samad</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eravur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>R Chandrakanth</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Mamankam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Selvaraj Sreeetharan</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Batti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thambirasa Thamotharampillai</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Akkaraipattu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>T Rajmohan</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Akkaraipattu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thambimuthu Suresh</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Batti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gunaratnam Prakanth</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kokkavil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Suntharanathan Selvakumar</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Batti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Manickarasa Nithianantham</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kinniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kanagaratnam Komeswaran</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kinniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>M Balamurali</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Narahenpitty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kanagalingam Manoharan</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Mapola</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Muthukumar Selvakumar</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Dehiwela</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Palaniyandi Shammuharasa</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Dehiwela</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sellakandu Yasothenaran</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Koddanchenai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>K Kapilan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>26-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Koddanchenai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Jeganathan Dinesh</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wellawatte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Narayanasingam Loheswaran</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Muruhaile Sathasivam</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>15-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>Suspected Violator</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Vairavipillai Thushyanthi</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>08-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Cheli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Kasipillai Nanthakumar</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pandatharippu</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Subramaniam Jeyachandran</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manipay</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Vaihuntham Piratheepan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanganai</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Nahathambi Ruban</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>07-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>SLA</td>
<td>Ariyalai</td>
<td>Mannar &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ahilesvaripillai Kamalesvari</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>06-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Kathirkamam Vigneswaran</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kanthinagar</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>3 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Komarankadawela</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Rajenthiram</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>03-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Thangarasa Ragu</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>04-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vepankulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Varatharasa Kanesamoorthy</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>04-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Thonial</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Ketheeswaran</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Sivagnanam</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Rasaih Thiruchelvam</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>07-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>V Nagalingam</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cheddikulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cheddikulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>S Paramasivam</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cheddikulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>R Rajeswaran</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>04-Jul-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kelani</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NESCOHR’s Monthly human rights report for July 2008 - Information collected by SNE

832 of 861.
Aerial bombing, shelling and claymore attacks in Vanni carried out by the Sri Lanka military are the biggest factor contributing to civilian deaths in the island in August. Vavuniya, Batticaloa and Jaffna had the next biggest and equal number of conflict related civilian victims. The statistics on civilian victims in the month of August is as follows: killed - 38; disappeared – 24; injured – 110; and arrested – 117 (some have been released after inquiry); sought protection at the Jaffna Human Rights Commission-7.

In addition to causing 19 civilian deaths in Vanni, the bombing, shelling and the claymore attacks caused many injuries and property destruction. In Vanni 55 civilians were injured by such attacks. Also close to 50 homes and other public buildings were either damaged or destroyed by these bombing and the shelling.

**IDP crisis**

Displacement and its flow on effects in Kilinochchi remained the biggest humanitarian issue in the island in August. The offensives, conducted by the Sri Lanka military, continue to force people to move out of their homes and displace multiple times. Majority of the displaced are moving to the interior of the Kilinochchi district to avoid the deliberate shelling by the Sri Lanka military.
In two reports in June and July, NESoHR published updated Table of statistics related to the massive displacement in Vanni. The Table below is an update to that statistics as at end of August. Displacement of Karachi AGA Division of Kilinochchi district that started in August is a new row addition to this table. Number of hospitals that have displaced is also a new column added to this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGA Division</th>
<th>No of displaced persons</th>
<th>No of displaced students</th>
<th>No of displaced schools</th>
<th>No of hospitals displaced</th>
<th>Farming land left (HA)</th>
<th>Live stock left</th>
<th>Killed by SLA attacks</th>
<th>Injured by SLA attacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total as at end of July</td>
<td>130123</td>
<td>28417</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td>37573</td>
<td>112083</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poonahari</td>
<td>26512</td>
<td>7049</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4953</td>
<td>31332</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachchilaipalli</td>
<td>10433</td>
<td>2462</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7210</td>
<td>7948</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vadamar- east</td>
<td>7671</td>
<td>1216</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritimepattu</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2657</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oddusuddan</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musali</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>2315</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manthai west</td>
<td>22102</td>
<td>3944</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7585</td>
<td>9910</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madu</td>
<td>7300</td>
<td>2430</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2133</td>
<td>6506</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>14591</td>
<td>3129</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20381</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manthai east</td>
<td>16577</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2505</td>
<td>28340</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunukkai</td>
<td>20203</td>
<td>5450</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2225</td>
<td>58470</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vav-North</td>
<td>14493</td>
<td>2565</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7030</td>
<td>5901</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total as at end of August</td>
<td>150882</td>
<td>33881</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>37673</td>
<td>172279</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While the actual increase in the number of IDPs from end of July to end of August is 20,000, the IDP movement itself was much higher because the same IDPs moved several times in July and August.

The story of the three IDP families settled within one piece land in Puthumurippu in Kilinochchi, who lost five members to Sri Lanka military shelling on 30 August, typifies the multiple displacements that the IDPs have been through. These three families started their displacement almost a year ago from Parapukadanthan in Mannar and had displaced five times before some of them were killed in Puthumurippu. This particular IDP killing was reported by NESoHR in a special report.

Many of those killed and injured in Vanni are IDPs. IDPs safety was also put at risk due to unsafe living conditions created by inadequate resources and the chaos of mass scale displacement. Warnings were issued, both within Vanni and also internationally, from several quarters to ensure IDP safety.

Locally there were appeals for precaution in identifying hygienic areas to put up IDP shelters taking into considerations flooding in the coming months. Health authorities warned not to put shelters too close to the road to avoid risking respiratory illness. The local police warned of accidents due to overcrowding of Kilinochchi roads. People were also advised to dig bunkers and seek protection in it without standing outside to watch when Sri Lanka military shells their area.

Meeting the nutritional needs of the IDPs, especially the very young children were another concern of the local health authorities. The relief items provided to the IDPs alone do not meet the nutritional need. At the same time, the IDPs, after losing their livelihood, are not in a position to purchase vegetables and protein.

Another part of this IDP crisis is the chaos created by the displacement of nearly 34,000 students and 166 schools. August was the month for Grade 5 scholarship examinations and the GCE Advanced Level examinations. Education officials reported that nearly 30% of the IDP students registered to sit these examinations failed to sit these examinations. Even those IDP students who did sit the examinations were very badly affected in preparing for the examinations due to displacement.

Internationally too, there were calls to comply with international obligations governing the protection of civilians during armed conflict, which include, measures to prevent displacing people from their homes and livelihoods, and to allow civilians maximum freedom of movement to make choices about their safety.

Judging from the civilian deaths, injuries and large scale displacement, and loss of livelihood, it must be said that the Sri Lanka Government has escaped lightly from condemnation for creating the Vanni the IDP crisis. At the same time, the LTTE is unlikely to escape so lightly from international condemnation for not allowing free movement of IDPs away from Vanni.

The reason for this apparent discrepancy in treating the two conducts is the difference in the weight given in international standards to the right of a state to reclaim land compared to the right of a people to reclaim their rights.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Offender</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mohamud Rabeen</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitry</td>
<td>Sainthamaruthu</td>
<td>Ampara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thavaratnam Kalaivanan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitry</td>
<td>Kalmunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thavaratnam Manjula</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>20-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitry</td>
<td>Kalmunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Neethirasa Katheeskumar</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kathankudi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Subramaniam Naharasa</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eravoor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alahuthurai Tharmalingam</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitry</td>
<td>Vavunathivu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alahaith Yohanathan</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nochchimunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitry</td>
<td>Paduvankarai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Momud Navaz</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitry</td>
<td>Eravoor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J Latheep</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>11-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitry</td>
<td>Ninthavoor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Balasingam Sriskandaraja</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>18-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitry</td>
<td>Koddaikallaru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>T Mahenthiran</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valaichenai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kanapathiillai Vasanthakumar</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valaichenai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>04-08-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Columbuthurai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saharius Jesuthasan</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>05-08-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valikamam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kuddiyan Sivapatham</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>VVT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nadarasa Mayooran</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Uduppiddi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kanagaratnam Narmathan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sundikulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thushyanthan Nithiananthan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sundikulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Masilamani Siva</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sellakandu Rasen</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thevasenathipathy Sihanthan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karainagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paramanantham Muruhananthan</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karainagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>Offender</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thangavelu Kumenthirarasa</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Vettrilaikerni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rathinam Kanesalingam</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>06-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Vettrilaikerni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sinnathamby Arulanantham</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Vanneri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Visvanathan Thilakes</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Karuppath Anantharasa</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anantharasa Govtham</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alahesan Pathmalatha</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>30-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baby</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>30-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P Pasunkili</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>09-08-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Irunaipalai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Murukesu Sathaneswarsan</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-08-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Visuvamadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S Thayaparan</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>09-08-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Irunaipalai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mudiappu Soosainathar</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>09-08-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Visuvamadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thillaiampalam Onanachandran</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-08-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Puththuvedduvan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S Tharmalingam</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kumulamunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iyan Sankeerthanam</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td><strong>Mullaithivu Hospital shelling – NESoHR issued a report on this</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kandaiah Manokaran</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nilaveli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nilaveli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pathmanathan Robinroy</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>Offender</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vadivel Yogenthiran</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>04-08-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Veppankulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Suppaiah Nadarasa</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-08-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Maruthodai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kiritharan Sukirthan</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-08-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Nedunkerni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandran</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-08-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Nedunkerni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Senathirasa Nahamani</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31-08-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kanakarayankulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ukkilankulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>02-08-08</td>
<td>by stabbing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pampaimadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mahenthirarasa Sarangan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ponnaih Karalasingam</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sivagnanam Anpalahan</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thillaiampalam Thillairasa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cheddikulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Muruhupillai Valliammai</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>18-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30-08-08</td>
<td>bus bomb</td>
<td>LTTE</td>
<td><strong>Fort (45 civilians injured)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sathiyathan</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grandpass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vijayakumar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grandpass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kirsthotharan Francis</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Selvarasa Balakumar</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A F Mariyakumar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marawila</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Balasingam Chandrasekaran</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Iynthulampu Jnct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mohamud Hussein</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-08-08</td>
<td>Disapp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nadarasa Sivakumar</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-08-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karamanthapuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The offensive to wrest control of Kilinochchi from the LTTE dominated the month of September. As usual, the tactics of the Sri Lanka military included displacing the civilians en masse with indiscriminate shelling. The misery heaped on the people of Kilinochchi continues on from similar fate of the people from other parts of Vanni. This September monthly report focuses more or less entirely on the fate of the people who were in Kilinochchi during September.

The monthly statistics on civilian toll throughout the island are: 68 civilians killed, 38 civilians disappeared, 87 injured, 454 civilian arrested and 36,000 newly displaced totaling 190541 displaced since 2006 in Vanni.

![Civilian toll during September 2008](image)

### Vanni toll

Seven civilians were killed in Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu by aerial bombing and shelling. A further 40 civilians were injured, among whom were seven very young children. People have also become adept at seeking protection in bunkers if they receive even a two minute warning. The incidents where there were civilian toll were due to lack of sufficient such warning. The civilian toll, despite people’s alertness and despite the fact that the vast majority of the civilians had displaced from areas of shelling, indicates the widespread nature of the attacks. The table below lists some of the attacks in Kilinochchi as well as in Mullaithivu.
- On 8th, multi-barrel shelling from Manalaru military camp killed a father of two children and injured another civilian.
- On 8th, shelling in Kilinochchi injured an old man.
- On 9th, aerial bombing in Puthukkudiyiruppu injured a 50 year old woman, damaged a school, damaged homes, and destroyed commercial outlets.
- On 10th, aerial bombing in Thirunagar, Kilinochchi injured three civilians and destroyed and damaged more than 13 buildings including homes and public buildings.
- On 13th, aerial bombing in Vaddakachchi, Kilinochchi, injured an IDP child.
- On 16th, aerial bombing in Puthukkudiyiruppu injured two women and destroyed many homes.
- On 18th, aerial bombing in Visuvamadu, killed one woman and injured another.
- On 26th, shelling on Uthayanagar in Kilinochchi injured a young mother.
- On 26th, shelling into Uruthiraparam in Kilinochchi injured a young mother.
- On 27th, aerial bombing on Rathnapuram in Kilinochchi killed a young father and injured his wife and two children as well as five more people.
- 29th, shelling in Barathypuram in Kilinochchi injured three civilians.
- The villages of Nayaru, Chemmalai, Alampil and Kunulamunai in Mullaithivu are also continuously facing the shelling by the military from Manalaru camp destroying homes, fishing boats, and trees.

Most of the 40 injured civilians were treated at the Kilinochchi hospital which is also suffering from acute shortages as described later. Based on the burn injuries on some victims including that on a small baby, there was much speculation in Kilinochchi that the bombing on 27th in Rathnapuram in Kilinochchi involved the use some burning agent.

**Destruction of Kilinochchi**

The targeted bombing of the infrastructure buildings in Kilinochchi was extensive during the first week of October. The pictures above are three samples of the damages to infrastructure. Other infrastructures directly hit by aerial bombing are the Tamileelam police head quarters, the political head quarters of the LTTE, and a store of TRO behind one of its shop. Other infrastructure buildings damaged by bombing are the branch office of the Center for Women’s Development and Rehabilitation (CWDR), Vetrimanai Home for the mentally ill women run.
by CWDR, and the LTTE Peace Secretariat. The Kilinochchi town center was emptied of people following these extensive bombings.

Indeed, the extensive damages to the civilian services had a flow on effect on the functioning of NESoHR. The electricity supply and internet services of NESoHR were cut off. This is the reason for the delayed release of this monthly report. Presently NESoHR, like other civil institutions in Vanni are working under extremely limited resources and facilities.

Displacement

The extensive destruction of Kilinochchi, the main town in Vanni, and the resulting exodus of people were unprecedented. The movement was mainly from the Karachchi AGA division and also partly from the Oddusuddan AGA division. A total of 36,000 newly displaced from these AGA divisions during September. A further large number of IDPs who had come to Kilinochchi also displaced yet again. Schools in Kilinochchi that were reorganized to accommodate other displaced schools also displaced causing total havoc to the education. Table below is the updated table we have been publishing on the displacement statistics in Vanni since 2006.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vanni Displacement Statistics since 2006 up to end of September 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGA Division</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Karachchi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oddusuddan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poonahari</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pachchilaipalli</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vadamar- east</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musali</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manthai west</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Madu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maritimepattu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manthai east</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thunukkai</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vav-North</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At end of Sept</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 841 of 861.
Convoys issue enters new phase

NESoHR has already published a detailed table on the problem of restricted entry of convoys carrying essential supplies into Vanni. This restriction has resulted in shortage of sugar, flour, lentils and kerosene, considered the most basic items for eating and cooking. Since the international agencies were ordered out of Vanni by the Sri Lanka Government on 11 September, even the limited entry of convoys carrying these items came to more or less a standstill. In a blatant denial of food to the people, hardly any convoys were permitted with these items into Kilinochchi despite repeated efforts made by the Kilinochchi District Secretariat. The explanation given by the Sri Lanka Government for this blatant act was that there are no civilians left in Kilinochchi. This is far from the truth.

In the same manner kerosene allocated to the Kilinochchi district was also cut down to 400,000 liters from 600,000 and only 200,000 liters was actually received by the district in September.

The well published UN convoy of 51 trucks carrying relief for the Vanni IDPs that was delivered during the first week of October was insufficient to provide even one week allocation for the IDPs. The relief given included no sugar and reduced quantity of rice lentils. Though more such convoys were promised skepticism is prevalent in Vanni about receiving them. Even if they are permitted, it must be remembered that half the Vanni population do not count as IDPs and will not receive these relief. Their supply must come by the regular convoys which are being blocked by the Sri Lanka Government.

Hospital services and Schools appeal for assistance

The massive scale of displacement of schools and hospitals has left them inadequately resourced and both services have produced list of the items they require to continue a minimum service to the people and students. 196 schools and 88 hospitals are displaced. Some of the displaced schools are the largest schools in Vanni and have enrollment in excess of 1000.

Among the items sought by the hospital services are temporary shelters for housing the displaced hospitals, solar panels for basic electricity supply in the absence of adequate fuel, mattresses, pillows and bed sheets, and kerosene to run the refrigeration for medicines and blood bank.

The Kilinochchi district hospital, the largest in Vanni, suffered damages due to shell and bomb explosions nearby. The 2nd floor roof ceiling has shattered forcing the evacuation of patients from that floor.

The schools have appealed mainly for shelters to conduct classes, since they have made the effort to transport the furniture as far as possible.
### September 2008 civilian victims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Violation type</th>
<th>Offender</th>
<th>Location of incident</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moorthy</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Akkaraipttuv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muruhappan Kathess</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Akkaraipttuv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thevarasa Varathalakshmi</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ampara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Raheem</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ampara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganesamudaliyar Uthayan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arapampathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yohanathan Suresh</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arapampathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nallathamby Vithushan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ninthavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanesamoorthy Sukathan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ninthavoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visuvalingam Thambirasa</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Veeramunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usain</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arapampathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Battiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaneshapillai Manula</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>16-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Battiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobes Premalatha</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>17-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Battiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sritharan N</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamsatharan K</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunapalan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiagaraja Ravichandran</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthayan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-Aug-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eravoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthayan Alex Thayaniti</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Eravoor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samythamby Kanthappodi</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kaluvanchikudi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kaluvanchikudi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veerakuddi Kopalasri</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaluvanchikudi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kaluvanchikudi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kajan Kulenthiran</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Koddanchenai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mathuruoya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Navatkuda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santhan Umatheepan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Periyanelavanai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amir Anaas</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poonochimunai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganesamorthy K</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thalavai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vallaenchai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Date of incident</td>
<td>Violation type</td>
<td>Offender</td>
<td>Location of incident</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahathevan Uthayakumar</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannapiran Varman</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajeev M</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visvanathan Pratheep</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramalingam Thilakesh</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohamad Dilan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohamad Sajeeth</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiagaraja Jegan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravindran Dineshkumar</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinnamani Thiruchelva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Koddawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Anthony</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wattala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wattala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baskaran Kowsalya</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velayutham Muhunthan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadarasa Sasikala</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>6-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tharmaraja Ranjan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoharan Kajan</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantharasa Kumar</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramalingam Nanthayini</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>10-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaithadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasaiah Lakshmanan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Karaveddi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiddinan Kathiswaran</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kudaththai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thambirasa Muralithas</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Meesali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arumaitthurai Kishokumar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natkunaseelan Mayooran</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nallur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velayuthampillai Uthysosooriyang</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nallur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tharmalingam Kumararaj</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nallur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponnaith Gunasekaram</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Navatkuli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnaneswarakuru</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neeraviyadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Date of incident</td>
<td>Violation type</td>
<td>Offender</td>
<td>Location of incident</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kkal Manoraj</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganeswarakuru kkal Nageswari</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>8-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaiah Ravivarman</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polikandy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thangaraja K</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sarasalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Velanai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nallaih Kumuthathas</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Velanai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navaneethan Nixon</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Velanai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appaih Saritharan</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Velanai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponnambalam Jeyakumar</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranganathan Sathees</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Sep-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Raththinapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gananpathy Thirunavukkarasu</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Sep-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Selvapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomuthurai Suvinthan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Sep-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Selvapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thangarasa Jeyanthan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Sep-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Selvapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Munthal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanmugam Mahes Ranjith</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Palavi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uyilankulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anathanvadivel</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kumulamunai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alahu Krishnaverni</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>18-Sep-08</td>
<td>by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Visuvamadhuv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karupppaih Gnanasekaram</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mattala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td>Homeguards</td>
<td></td>
<td>Methigiriya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivagnananam Partheepan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-Aug-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monoragala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaminda Udayakumar</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monoragala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.M. Seneviratne</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monoragala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.M. Mudalihami</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monoragala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.M. Nandasena</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monoragala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Chandrasena,</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monoragala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.M. Piyadasa</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monoragala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranga Ruwan Kumara</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monoragala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Date of Incident</td>
<td>Violation Type</td>
<td>Offender</td>
<td>Location of Incident</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baskaran</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Aug-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajeswaran</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Aug-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnam Yoharasa</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nilaveli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivakuharasa kurukkal</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>21-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponnaih Jeganathan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5-Sep-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nayinamadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathnalingam Mathivathanan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Sep-08</td>
<td>body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paddanichoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahenthiran T</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pampaimadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Fernando Mariyadelsi</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>18-Sep-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pothoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shankar</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Sep-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pothoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoganathan</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Sep-08</td>
<td>by claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pothoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthulingam Thevika</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>22-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Puliyankulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senthinathan Sivashankari</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>22-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Puliyankulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadesu Krishnakumar</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sathyaseean</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balakrishnan Ranjithkumar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1-Sep-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivaneswari Arulsothi</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>27-Sep-08</td>
<td>by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veppankulam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Human Rights Report for October 2008

Attacks on Kilinochchi town area with aerial bombing and artillery fire resulting in large scale displacement of the town dominated the month of October. Civilian infrastructures in town came under targeted aerial bombing. Heavily used routes into and inside Kilinochchi were also targeted with aerial bombing and shelling. Areas near the SLA Manalaru camp also came under frequent artillery fire causing displacement.

Health of IDPs and education of IDP children are also of concern to the local health and education authorities. Updates on the IDP situation are not covered in this report but will be updated in separate reports. The health situation was dealt with in an October NESoHR report.

Civilian toll for the month of October are: killed – 63; disappeared – 24; injured – 71; and arrested 304. Among those killed are two children and among those the injured are 13 children, all under the age of 16. Majority of the disappearances took place outside the Tamil homeland and 105 of the arrests were also outside the Tamil homeland.

*Note: The statistics given do not include all of the civilian casualties during the month of October due to limitations on the resources available to NESoHR which are caused by many factors including restrictions on fuel, restrictions on office equipment, and disruptions caused by large scale displacement.*
**Kilinochchi town attacks**

During the first week of October, Kilinochchi town was subjected to extensive aerial bombing. A computer service center (KNC), Tamileelam police head quarters, LTTE peace secretariat were among the well known buildings that were damaged/destroyed during this week. Also damaged were, a home for the mentally ill women and the Kilinochchi branch office of CWDR (Centre for Women’s Development and Rehabilitation). These attacks started the massive displacement of the people from the town. Following this bombing the town also came under heavy artillery fire. Ten civilians, including two children, were killed and 39 civilians, including seven children, were injured by these attacks on Kilinochchi. The shells also exploded inside the Kilinochchi district hospital complex on two occasions and one of these attacks damaged the hospital’s outer wall. Five such attacks were covered in NESoHR reports released in October and early November.

**Disruption of transportation**

![Image of damaged road]

During October, the part of the A9 route from Vavuniya to Vanni came under several aerial and artillery attack causing disruption to travelers and more importantly to the food convoys destined for the IDPs.

On 1 October, the route from Vavuniya to Kilinochchi that was in use until then was permanently closed following artillery fire by the SLA. Subsequently a new route detouring from Mankulam through Oddusuddan, Puthukkudiyiruppu was announced by the SLA and was used for one food convoy. This route includes a large bridge over the Kanarayan river. On 10 October this bridge was bombed (see photos above) cutting off Vanni yet again. Again a new route was announced detouring at another point to pass through the same two places, namely Oddusuddan and Puthukudiyiruppu. This route also crosses the Kanarayan river and thus another bridge over it. This bridge, which had been weakened by landmines placed by the SLA a few weeks earlier, collapsed on 13 October when a food convoy attempted to cross it. It was quickly repaired but faces danger of collapsing again.
## Civilians killed in October

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Affected party</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Suspect violator</th>
<th>Location of incident</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sinnathamby Sutharalinga</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Vaddavayal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sinnavan</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Vaddavayal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Abubakar Thambipodi</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Vaddavayal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mohamad Ismail</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Vaddavayal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amparai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Oct-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td>Navalady</td>
<td></td>
<td>Batti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jebamalai Kuhathas</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Yala park</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jebamalai Sajith</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Dehiwela</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Wellawatte</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nesarasa (S)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Ilavalai</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Markandu Suthanthirara</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Thirunelveli</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Santhiapillai Amalathas</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAF Kodikamam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Subramaniam Tharmenthran</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Oct-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAF Kodikamam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Muniyandi Thuraiyam</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Oct-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAF Kokuvil</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sabaratnam Sasikumar</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by claymore</td>
<td>SLAF Poonahari</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jegatheeswaran</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by bombing</td>
<td>SLAF Town</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sinnaith Ramalingam</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by bombing</td>
<td>SLAF Town</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ramalingam Vijayanathan</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by bombing</td>
<td>SLAF Town</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Arumainathan Chandranthevi</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>10-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by bombing</td>
<td>SLAF Thiruvaiyaru</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Arumainathan Archika</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>7-Oct-08</td>
<td>Killed by bombing</td>
<td>SLAF Thiruvaiyaru</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Manoharan Usha</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by bombing</td>
<td>SLAF Mullai</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Killed by SLAF shelling in Ruthrapuram reported in detail in a NESoHR report in November

Killed by SLAF bombing in Kumarapuram reported in detail in a NESoHR report in October

Killed by SLAF bombing in Vallipunam reported in detail in a NESoHR report in November
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Affected party</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Suspect violator</th>
<th>Location of incident</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Nainamarikar (H H K)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mathurankul</td>
<td>Man &amp; Puttala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tharmabalasingam Sivakumar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Uppuveli</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Gabriel Wilson</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anpuveli puram</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Arunthathi Mariyaseeli</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>6-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by claymore</td>
<td>SLAF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Puliyankulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Tharmalingam Arudkumaran</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pandarikulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Kandaiah Kristiraj</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4-Oct-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Puliyankulam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>4 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oct-08</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td></td>
<td>Korawa pothanai</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sithampara puram</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Mahes Thavachelvam</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by shooting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>27 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6-Oct-08</td>
<td>Killed by bomb attack in Anuradhapuram on a UNP party conference. 27 civilians including Janaka Perera, a retired military chief were killed. Suspect is contested to be either paramilitary or the LTTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7-Oct-08</td>
<td>killed by claymore</td>
<td>LTTE</td>
<td>Kebitigollawa</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>Date of incident</td>
<td>Suspected violator</td>
<td>Location of incident</td>
<td>District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kanagaratnam Vigneswaran</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-Oct-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td>Amparai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gowrinathan (P)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>20.010.2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaluvanchikudi</td>
<td>Batti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Palukamam</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Seelan (S)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Oct-08</td>
<td>SLAF</td>
<td>Wellawatte</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ruthramoorthy Selvakumar</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Oct-08</td>
<td>SLAF</td>
<td>Wellawatte</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Velayutham Mathiya Chandralalan</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Oct-08</td>
<td>SLAF</td>
<td>Wellawatte</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kandeepan (T)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-Oct-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Peliyagoda</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ganesakumar Vijayakumari</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nugegoda</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vigneswaran (K)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>xf;Nhgh; - 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meniwankoda</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Perippanathan Paramanathan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7-Oct-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Navalny</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jeyachandran Sayanathan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-Sep-08</td>
<td>SLAF</td>
<td>Sandilpay</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Balasubramaniun Sayanathan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tellipalai</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Anthony Arulappu</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tellipalai</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Muruhesu Chandrakumar</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sandilpay</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sinnathurai Sivatheepan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vadamaradchi east sea</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kathikamapodi Pirahalathan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vadamaradchi east sea</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Muniyandi Thuraiasamy</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Oct-08</td>
<td>SLAF</td>
<td>Sandilpay</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sellathurai Kuberan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kopay</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pirahalathan Thuvakaran</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Oct-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Arachikadduwa</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Subramanium Thavaratasingam</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rasaiah Thiruvelvan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27-Oct-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Makalingam (K)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Oct-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Anpuvelipuram</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Subramaniam Ganesan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uppuveli</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sivalingam Thanaraja</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Oct-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kuchchaveli</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Human Rights Report for November 2008

Heavy floods due to monsoon rain caused extensive damages and created more IDPs in Vanni during November. The damages caused by the floods as estimated by the District Secretariats are summarized below. Aerial bombing and shelling also continued. Arrests of Tamils in GoSL parts of the island also increased.

The frightening levels of death squad style killing and white-van abductions shifted from Jaffna to Batticaloa in November as demonstrated by the November statistics. Families were murdered en-masse in Batticaloa during November. Four members of one family and three members of another family were shot and killed by paramilitary groups in Batticaloa. Another nine members from two families were abducted in Batticaloa in a single incident. One of those shot and killed and three of those abducted in Batticaloa are children under 15.

Civilian toll for the month of November are: killed – 67; disappeared – 46; injured – 73; sought protection at the Human Rights Commission (Jaffna) – 7; and arrested 733.

The total number of people displaced since 2006 in Vanni as at end of November is 230,000. This number temporarily increased further in November due to the floods as shown below in the table on flood damages.

Note: The statistics given do not include all of the civilian casualties during the month due to limitations on the resources available to NESoHR which are caused by many factors including restrictions on fuel, restrictions on office equipment, and disruptions caused by large scale displacement.
Flood damages

Torrential rain in Vanni during the last week of November caused floods of a scale unseen for a decade. The flood disaster occurred at a time when more than half the population in Vanni had displaced over the few months prior to it. The flood disaster came when the needs of the already displaced IDPs have not been adequately met due to restrictions of many types. The havoc caused by the flood disaster was therefore many folds worse than otherwise. Both Mullaithivu and Kilinochchi District Secretariats had drawn up a list of damages and the cost of damages in their respective area. A summary of their list are given in the table below. According to these two Secretariats the total cost of damages due to the floods exceeds LKR 5 billion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of damage</th>
<th>Mullaithivu</th>
<th>Kilinochchi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total number</td>
<td>Estimated cost in million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No of people in welfare center affected by floods</td>
<td>17,214</td>
<td>26,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Others people affected by floods</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Houses fully damaged of permanent families</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Houses fully or partly damaged of IDPs and partly damaged of non-IDPs</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fully destroyed paddy fields</td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other agriculture loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dead livestock</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dead chickens</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Length of road damaged</td>
<td>300Kms</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Schools both permanent and temporary damaged</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cost of damages to commercial buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of libraries damaged</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Several health service buildings damaged</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damages to irrigation systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loss to cooperatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damages to AGA offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td></td>
<td>870.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Batticaloa

#### Civilians killed in November 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Victim</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Viol</th>
<th>Offender</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Distr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Palitha Pathmakumara</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Navatkadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>V Yohenthiran</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Navatkadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Singarasa Rameshabbu</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavunathivu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kanathipillai Vinayagamoorthy</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vinayagamoorthy Kirisanth</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vinayagamoorthy Kalarane</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vinayagamoorthy Thivyaa</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ilayathamy Kurukulasingam</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaluvanchikudi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ilayathamy Kurukul</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaluvanchikudi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A Vigneswaran</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Vigneswaran</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jothi Samuel</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Subramaniam Nesasara</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Balakrishnan Vijayarat</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Samithamby Thiruvelm</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thiruvelm Jeyasuthan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Samithamby Nesamma</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ithayachandran</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>R Anbumani</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nagalingam Rathnasingam</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Subramaniam Kamalraj</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>K Ramesh</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Palapody Kurukulasingam</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sellathamy Velayutham</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Gnannakumar Mohanathas</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Periyathamy Muthupillai</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Amarasingam Kiritthan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mamankam temple priest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Chellaiah Sothimuthu</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>25-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four members of one family shot dead by paramilitary group in Kaluvanchikudi

Employee of Norway refugee council

Paramilitary

Three members of one family killed by paramilitary group

Paramilitary

854 of 861.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Victim</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Viol</th>
<th>Offender</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Distr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>R Yogaprakash</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kalmunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Suthaskaran</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kalmunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>3 civilians</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kalmunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>9-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thirukovil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sureshmoorthy Kavitharan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-Nov-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Pothuvil</td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thirukovil</td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Kokulan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>21-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Ramjan Farook</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kalmunai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Sivakumar Sutharson</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-Nov-08</td>
<td>Claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Periyamadu</td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Raman Ramasamy</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paddakadu</td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Puupalasinga Pakyaladchmi</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>5-Nov-08</td>
<td>Claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Santhasolai</td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>4-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alampil</td>
<td>Waavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>11-Nov-09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pandarikulam</td>
<td>Waavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Kumarasamy Kuhathasan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-Nov-08</td>
<td>Claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Sannasiparanthan</td>
<td>Waavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>21-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Santhasolai</td>
<td>Waavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Ramasamy Karuppaiah</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poopuhr</td>
<td>Waavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Thillainathan Arokyanathan</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Nov-08</td>
<td>Claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kollarpuliyanukulam</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Mannatharasa Thavaseelan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Nov-08</td>
<td>Claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Semamadu</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Marmenthirarasa</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Nov-08</td>
<td>Claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Sannasiparanthan</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Marmenthirarasa Naguleswaran</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Nov-08</td>
<td>Claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Sannasiparanthan</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Karunaharan</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Nov-08</td>
<td>Claymore</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Sannasiparanthan</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Naharasa Jeyamohan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaddudai</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaddudai</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Srirangan Sumathi</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>9-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nayanganarkaddu</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>29-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moor Road</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>29-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thalvupadu</td>
<td>Mam &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Sebastiampillai Selvaraj</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>8-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uyilankulam</td>
<td>Mam &amp; Puttalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Polenthiran</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>16-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Andankulam</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kalkaduwe</td>
<td>Trinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>4 civilians</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SLAFs Koravapothane, Anuradhapuram</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>Date of incident</td>
<td>Offender</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Distr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>10-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Pothuvil</td>
<td>Amp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lingeswaran Thanujan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Selvarasa Thevarasa</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thevarasa Kumar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thevarasa Siventhiran</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thevarasa Suman</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Palapody Senkalamal</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sivalingam Vimalathevi</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lingeswaran Yamija</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Muthiah Rasathi</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Hamptom Lane</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Manikam Gnanam</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lojan A R V</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>15-Nov-08</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Wellawatte</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-Nov-08</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Valaithoddam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kathar Moihdeen</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Dehiwela</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>16-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Sivanakale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>M Pararajasingam</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ganesamoorthy Nisanthan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Navaratnam Jeevan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Marissa Nimalraj</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kuppilan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Rukmanantharaja Gnanaraja</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kuppilan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Kandiah Ranganathan</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Kaddaipirai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>12-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karanavai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Sellathurai Kuberan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-Oct-06</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kopay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Suntharampillai Sutha</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Vaddukoddi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Kathiravelu Rajasekaran</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Varani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>19-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>19-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A Vimalenthiran</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>S Sasikaran</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>K Velayutham</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Linganagar</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>19-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Senuwera</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cheddikulam Rd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6-Nov-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Ganesalingam</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Nov-08</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>8 civilians</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Nov-08</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nine members of two families abducted in a single incident by white-van group in Pankuda in Karadiyanaru. Three of those abducted are children under 15.
Heavy and indiscriminate shelling and bombing in Vanni caused 18 deaths in December. Among those killed were four children, two of them were infants. There were 91 injuries due to this bombing and shelling in Vanni in December. Among the injured were 10 children under the age of 16. The hospitals were struggling to cope with the increased number of injury admissions with shortages of medicine and blood.

Total civilian toll for the month of December are: killed – 47; disappeared – 21; injured – 108; sought protection at the Human Rights Commission (Jaffna) – 9; and arrested 348.

The total number of people displaced since 2006 in Vanni as at end of November is 262,000.

Note: The statistics given do not include all of the civilian casualties during the month due to limitations on the resources available to NESoHR which are caused by many factors including restrictions on fuel, restrictions on office equipment, and disruptions caused by large scale displacement.
### Vanni Displacement Statistics up to end of December 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGA Division</th>
<th>No of displaced persons</th>
<th>No of displaced students</th>
<th>No of displaced schools</th>
<th>No of displaced hospitals</th>
<th>Cultivation abandoned (HA)</th>
<th>Livestock abandoned</th>
<th>Poultry abandoned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karachchi</td>
<td>16409</td>
<td>15050</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8285</td>
<td>50619</td>
<td>17315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandavalai</td>
<td>71188</td>
<td>1320</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>8050</td>
<td>70270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poonahari</td>
<td>26512</td>
<td>4142</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7222</td>
<td>14399</td>
<td>17919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachchilaipalli</td>
<td>10433</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>2502</td>
<td>6717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vadamar- east</td>
<td>7671</td>
<td>1124</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oddusuddan</td>
<td>8959</td>
<td>4568</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3229</td>
<td>27879</td>
<td>52280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritnepattu</td>
<td>22939</td>
<td>8370</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4416</td>
<td>19950</td>
<td>90282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puthukudiyiruppu</td>
<td>13886</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manthai east</td>
<td>16577</td>
<td>2158</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3257</td>
<td>16122</td>
<td>12060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunukkai</td>
<td>20203</td>
<td>5450</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3279</td>
<td>24685</td>
<td>44709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musali</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>1620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manthai west</td>
<td>22102</td>
<td>3318</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7585</td>
<td>2973</td>
<td>6937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madu</td>
<td>7300</td>
<td>2430</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2133</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>4554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vav-North</strong></td>
<td><strong>14493</strong></td>
<td><strong>1056</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>7030</strong></td>
<td><strong>2109</strong></td>
<td><strong>4130</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td>262672</td>
<td>51849</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>48638</td>
<td>171933</td>
<td>328793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Death and injuries in Vanni

The statistics on civilian deaths and injuries in Vanni since the military offensives started in mid 2006, which is the same period for which the above statistics is provided, is presented below.
### Civilians killed in December 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Violator</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thavamalar</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>27 Dec 08</td>
<td>Killed by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Iyakkachchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ramaiah Balendran</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kankaparam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Krishnan Sutha</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kandasamy Rasenthiram</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>18-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by bombing</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Mullivaikal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uthayakumar Dilaxon</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Dec-08</td>
<td>Claymore attack by the Deep Penetration Unit of the SLA killed a mother, son and driver of the motorbike they were riding. (See NESoHR report on December bombing and shelling)</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Vanni</td>
<td>Vanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pulenthiraras Ajanthakaran</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Murasumoddai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uthayakumar Bakeerathi</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>8-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vaddakachchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Namanathan Mariammah</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>31-Dec-08</td>
<td>Extensive bombing on this area caused several deaths and injuries over a period of a few days. (See NESoHR report on December bombing and shelling)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Namanathan Judhamarharet</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>31-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Markandu Sivanathan</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pararasingam Chandrabose</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ponnaiah Ramachandran</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ravishankar Rajinthan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vaddakachchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Selvaratnam Jesuthan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>17-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jeyaruban Ajanthan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yogalingam Thushyanthan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Arulanantham Nirojini</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1-Dec-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sinnathurai Rasamalar</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>23-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shelling</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Vattrapali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thambimuthu Kubenthiran</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Karaitheevu</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thangavel Krishnapillai</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-Nov-08/08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Eravoor</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thavarasa Sureshkumar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed in prison</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eravoor</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>28-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Kokkadicholai</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ravi</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Pothanaivadichal</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Poopalapillai</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Pothanaivadichal</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chellaih Perinipam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Senkaladi</td>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Date of incident</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>Violator</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Suntharalingam Kenkatharan</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>Nallur</td>
<td>Jaffna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>31-Dec-08</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Thikkam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sivakolunthu Yogeswaran</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Thirunelveli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rasaih Selvarasa</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Thirunelveli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sinnathurai Suthaharan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Thunnalai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Thunnalai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ratnavadivel</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by beating</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Varani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>21-Dec-08</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Vembiai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ramasamy S</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Eluthoor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td>3-Dec-08</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Body found</td>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>29-Dec-08</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Murunkan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Arumugam Anpalakan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Balaru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Seeyaratram Ravi</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Buttala</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chellai Anthony Sasikumar</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by beating</td>
<td>Illinkanagar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 civilians</td>
<td>13-Dec-08</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Kanthalai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gajathul Mohamad</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Thampalakamam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>11-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by stabbing</td>
<td>Chekkadipulavu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jeevoratnam Pushparaja</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Koomankulam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Indrarasa Nanthakumar</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Thonikkal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Selvanayagam S</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23-Dec-08</td>
<td>Killed by shooting</td>
<td>Ukkilankulam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Civilians Disappeared in December 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Date of incident</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Violator</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kulanthaisamy</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>22-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Inspector-Eattam</td>
<td>Amp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chellaih Annathurai</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Eravoor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thambirasa Sinnarasa</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>17-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Eravoor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Senkaladi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Senkaladi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vadivel Aravinthan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Borella</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 civilian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>4-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cbo Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ponnambalam Sriharan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Suresh</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moratuwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sathiabavan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moratuwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kandaiah Senthilnathan</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pettah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sinnakili Nimalaharan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wellawatte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Thavarasa Surendhirakumar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karaveddi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sethurasa Kuhn</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Mavdi-VVT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rasan Raveethiran</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Meesalai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kurunathan Kesavan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>SLAFs</td>
<td>Nelliadi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sangapillai Sivakumar</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pandatharippu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rathinam Ranjithamalar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Varani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ramanathan Sathianathan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Varani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kulasekaran</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Poonthoddam</td>
<td>Vavuniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sivanthika Rameshkumar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2-Dec-08</td>
<td>Disappeared</td>
<td>Paramilitary</td>
<td>Uppukulam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>