

Lest We Forget

Massacres of Tamils

1956 - 2001

Part I



NESOHR
Karadipokku Junction
Kilinochchi
Sri Lanka

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Kilometers

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Sri Lanka

This Book is Dedicated to the
Thousands of Tamils who lost their life at the hands of the
Sri Lankan State's Armed Forces

Lest We Forget
Massacres of Tamils
1956 - 2001
Part I

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)
A9 Road, Kilinochchi, Sri Lanka
snepvtltd@gmail.com
0094212283952

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Abbreviations

ID – National identity card

Kfir – Israeli made aerial bomber planes

LTTE – Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

NESOHR – North-East Secretariat On Human Rights

SLA – Sri Lankan Army

SLAF – Sri Lankan Air Force

SLAFs – Sri Lankan Armed Forces

SLFP – Sri Lankan Freedom Party

SLN – Sri Lankan Navy

SNE – Statistical Centre for North East

UNP – United National Party

Introduction

The State sponsored violence against the Tamil people in the island of Sri Lanka has a very long history. A startling aspect of this State violence is the large scale massacres of Tamils. Some of them are so spectacular that they are etched in the Tamil psyche. Prior to the signing of the February 2002 ceasefire agreement in 2002, there have been hundreds of such massacres. After a two year lull, the violent campaign by the military was re-launched in 2004. This report documents a selected number the massacres prior to the signing of the ceasefire agreement in 2002. Recording the massacres carried out since 2004 will be a separate project.

Each of the selected massacres is described briefly. The circumstances surrounding the massacre and an eyewitness account is provided where ever possible. It is important to remember that the eye witnesses only report what they saw. In reality one eye witness sees only a small part of the larger atrocity that is planned and carried out by the State forces.

A map is also included in the description of each massacre pinpointing the exact location of the incident. In many instances the local people remember the massacre by building a monument for those killed. Pictures of some of these monuments are also included in the pages. Names of those killed???

In order to report on the true context of each massacre a more in depth study requiring time and resources that currently the war torn Tamil community does not have is needed. Such an intensive task must be undertaken in the near future in order to set straight the distorted recent history of this island. Two such studies have been published by NESOHR. One is on the Mandaithivu disappearance in 1990 and the other is on the Piramanthanaru massacre. They can be downloaded from the NESOHR website. It is fair to say that even these reports are not complete in that it has not reported on each and every disappearance and killing by the State forces in that particular massacre. Such is the scale and cruelty of the State's violations.

What follows is only a small step towards shining light on the blacked out human rights history of the Tamil people in the island of Sri Lanka.

Background

As the instances of large scale massacres reported in this book demonstrates, Tamil were subjected to ethnic cleansing by the Sri Lankan State long before a single shot was fired by a Tamil militant against the Sri Lankan State's armed forces. Massacres were only a part of the ethnic cleansing program carried out by the Sri Lankan State against the Tamils. Huge swaths of land that traditionally belonged to the Tamils were settled by Sinhala people who were brought there from far away places in the Sinhala areas. Tamils were disenfranchised en masse and stripped of their language rights. The list goes on.

The problems came to the fore after the British colonial powers withdrew from the island in 1948 giving it a unitary constitution. In effect this constitution handed over the power to the Sinhala majority. It is this unitary constitution and the power in the hands of the Sinhalese that lead to the unrestrained violence against the Tamils and large scale violations of their basic human rights.

The island was under three consecutive colonial rulers the Portuguese, Dutch and the British since the 16th century. Documented history during these three periods reveals that the colonial rulers maintained a separation of the Tamil and Sinhala communities in their administrative systems. This separation was eventually eroded by the final constitution left by the last colonial ruler, Britain. This constitution was opposed by the Tamils even at that time.

The first victims of the Sinhala majoritarianism were the Tamil plantation workers in the central regions of the island. These Tamils were brought from India by the British colonial rulers to work in the tea plantations that they have started. A million of this working people, contributing to the prosperity of the island for more than a century, were disenfranchised by an infamous law in 1949.

This was soon followed by the 'Sinhala only' Language Act that made the Tamil speaking people stripped of their right to use their language in their jobs, in their courts, and in their communications with the State. The sense of alienation from the State was further intensified when Tamils were faced with discrimination in education and jobs as well.

Since the British left the island, Tamil political representatives have negotiated with successive governments to draw up new models of governance that will give some powers to the Tamil areas to manage their

own affairs. However, the two major political parties that dominated the politics of the Sinhala people fed on the anti-Tamil sentiments of the Sinhala people to gain votes among them. In other words whenever the party in power came to a negotiated agreement with Tamil representatives for power sharing, the Sinhala party in opposition would whip up the animosity of the Sinhala people against the Tamils forcing the party in power to abrogate the agreement.

This violence, land grab, discrimination and abrogated agreements lead the Tamil youth of the 1970's to take up arms to fight for the independence of Tamileelam. The thirty year history since the armed struggle was launched by the Tamil youth for an independent Tamileelam is also scattered with many peace negotiations between the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil political and militant groups. All of them also broke down due to the intransigence of the Sinhala leaders and their polity. The struggle by the Tamils for self determination continues.

The history of the Tamil and Sinhala people prior to the arrival of the colonial powers more than 500 years ago, is marred in controversy. At the root of this confusion is a Sinhala Buddhist text called Mahavamsa, written about 600 years ago. Early western historians, in the absence of any other evidence, taking much of this text to be true, propagated theories based on them. This text was further reinterpreted in the 20th century by Buddhist revivalists. In their reinterpretation the Tamil presence in the island was relegated as late coming invaders and it also elevated the Sinhala people as the rightful owners of the island. This has had profound effect on the thinking of the contemporary Sinhala people leading to their intransigence to share power with the Tamils.

Recent archeological research in the Tamil homeland has thrown much light on the presence of a civilization in this island several millennia ago and predating the arrival of Buddhism in this island. This archeological evidence show much in common with what has been unearthed in Tamilnadu in India. They have demonstrated the presence of Tamil people in this island for several millennia. A lot more linguistic and archeological research needs to be done to map the development of the Tamil and Sinhala people as well as the Muslim people in this island. However, there is no doubt that the Tamil and Sinhala peoples lived in this island for several thousand years.

Method of Data Collection

The data collection project was started after the signing of the ceasefire agreement in 2002 which allowed relatively free access to all areas of Northeast.

The questioner used to collect data is a table printed over both sides of a large sheet of paper with 21 columns in it. Data on each affected person is entered in one row. The columns in the table are,

1) Row number; 2) Full name of informant; 3) Full name of affected person; 4) Relationship to informant; 5) Age of the affected person at the time of incident; 6) Sex; 7) Permanent address; 8) Temporary address; 9) Location of incident; 10) Year of incident; 11) Occupation of the affected person at the time of incident; 12) Number of dependents on the affected person under the age of 18 at that time; 13) Incident on Land or Sea; 14) In what form the person is affected; 15) What type of violence was used; 16) Offender; 17) Occasion of arrest; 18) Occasion of disappearance; 19) Type of limb lost; 20) Other type of injury; 21) Notes.

Data collectors were employed on contract basis. A university graduate was appointed as the coordinator for each district. Permission was obtained from the District Secretariat (Kachcheri) and the help of the Grama Sevakar was sought to ensure all households were covered. In addition, the team for each village had at least one person from that village as additional method of ensuring no household in the village is missed in the data collection.

In addition to collecting the above data affidavits were collected from families where the affected person has either died or disappeared.

A word of caution to the readers

Large scale displacement had taken place among the Tamil community since the late 1970's.

The data collection based on which this report is written did not include those who have moved to places outside Northeast, many of whom are in fact living as refugees in other countries.

Also missing are information about families that were killed en masse because no one is left in the villages to report about them.

Given these two shortcomings in the data collection, what is described in this report is not a complete document about the large scale massacres of Tamil people committed by the SLAFs prior to the 2002 ceasefire agreement.

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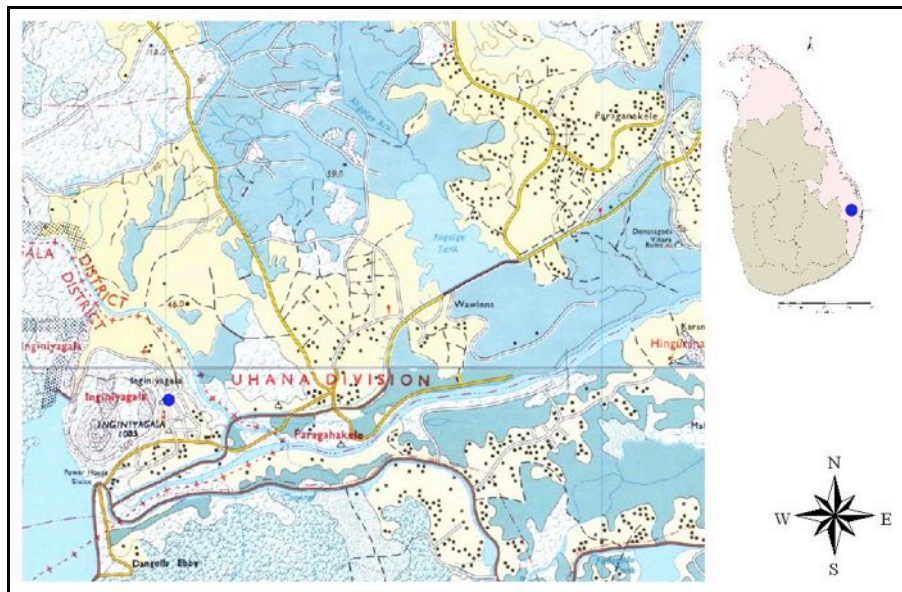
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1. Inginiyakala massacre - 05.06.1956

In the 1940s, the Minister of Agriculture at that time created several Sinhala settlements in the Amparai district using state funds. The minister created the Galoya development scheme in the Amparai district and the Kantalai and Allai development scheme in the Trincomalee district and brought Sinhala settlers for these schemes from other districts. They were given several incentives. Police and military protection were given as well. Buddhist temples were built and big bells were fixed to these temples. An arbitrary declaration was made that wherever the ringing of these bells could be heard are lands belonging to Sinhala Buddhist people. In this land grab, land belonging to Tamils and Muslims were confiscated.



Thikavabi is a Sinhala settlement created in this manner. In the parliamentary elections of 1956, S W R D Bandaranayake was elected as the new prime minister. He submitted to the parliament the Sinhala Only law which was his campaign promise. The main Tamil political party of that time decided to protest this law peacefully. On 05.06.1956, it launched a Satyagraha protest in front of the old parliament building in the Gale Face beach in Colombo. Tamil politicians from all political parties joined in

this protest. Fr Thaninayagam, a priest and a world famous Tamil language expert also joined the protest.

This protest was attacked by Sinhala thugs on that same day it was launched. Following this attack shops in Colombo owned by Tamils were looted and then the shops were burnt down. Tamil people were attacked. Echoing this violence, pogrom against Tamils broke out throughout the island. In the Amparai district the recently settled Sinhala thugs started violent attacks against the Tamils. 150 Tamils working in a sugar cane farm and factory in Inginiyagala under the Galoya scheme were killed. The bodies of the dead and injured were thrown on a fire.

This is the first large scale massacre of Tamil in the island and many more followed over the following decades. The book “Emergency 58” by Tarzi Vittachi stated that 150 Tamils were killed in this pogrom.

2. 1958 pogromme

In 1956, peaceful portests by Tamils in Colombo, against the Sinhala Only Act that was recently in passed by the parliament, was attacked by Sinhala mobs. Tamils followed this protest with a long march to Trincomalee and held a large meeting. At this meeting some demands were placed for the Sri Lankan government regarding equal status for Tamil language and re the development of Tamil areas. It was after this the Banda-Chelvanayagam pact was signed. This was quickly abrogated when the opposition party, the UNP, launched an anti-Tamil campaign.

In May 1958, plans were ahead for one of the Tamil Political Party conference to be held in Vavuniya. Tamils travelling by train from Batticaloa and Amparai for the conference were attacked by Sinhala mobs in Polonnaruwa. Following this incident, further violence against Tamils were let loose throughout the island.

Women were raped and Tamil property was damaged. A priest was burnt alive inside his Kathirvelayutha temple in Pananthura. The Sri Lankan government looked on as the violence against Tamils continued. Many Tamil homes were set alight. Babies were dropped in hot tar.

Well known journalist Tarzi Vittachchi wrote the famous book, Emergency 58, about this pogromme after he was expelled from the country.

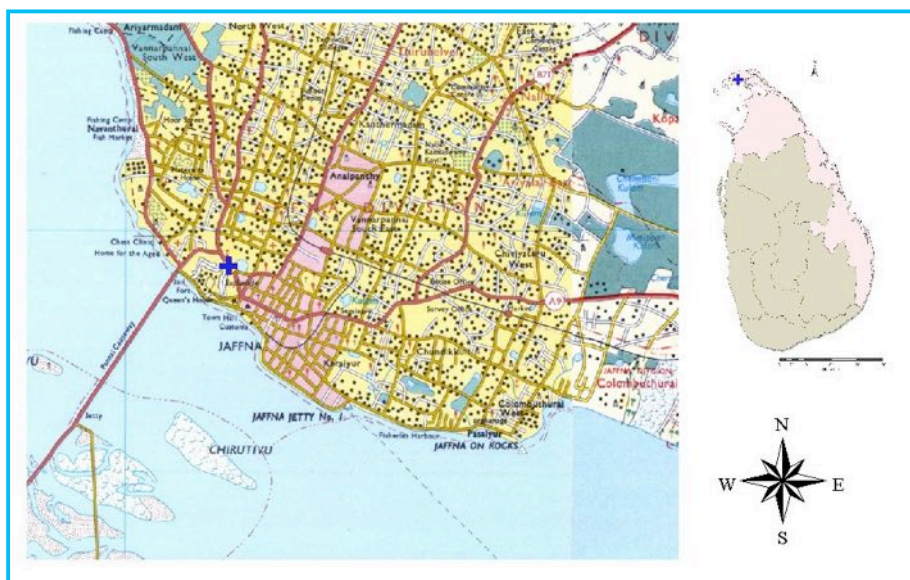
More than 300 Tamils were killed in this pogromme

3. Tamil research conference massacre -10.01.1974

Tamils were preparing on a grand scale to hold a Tamil Research conference in Jaffna during 3-10 January in 1974. The government of Sri Lanka at that time did not like holding this Tamil research conference in Jaffna. The government continued to place hurdles to the organizers in Colombo and also in Jaffna through the Mayor of Jaffna. Permission to construct the open air platforms for the conference was held back until the very last minute. Many researchers who wanted to travel to Jaffna for the conference from other countries were refused visa.



In spite of these hurdles, the conference organizers and the Tamil people were



determined to persist with the arrangements. Seeing the support of the Tamil people for holding the conference the government came down a little and issued visas to a limited number of researchers.

The President of the conference organizing committee, Thambaih, did not like holding the conference in Jaffna. He, therefore, resigned from his post. Prof Vidhyanandan took over the responsibility of the President. The conference started on 3 January. Hundreds of thousands of people from different parts of Jaffna came into town to attend the conference. Conference proceeded on a grand scale. No conferences of the past were conducted in such a scale and with such enthusiasm. The entire Jaffna town was in festival mood.

10 January was being celebrated as the final day of the conference. The last item was speeches made by experts in Tamil language about the greatness of the language and the culture based on it. Prof Naina Mohamad from Tamilnadu in India was delivering the final speech. At that instant, the police lead by the Deputy Inspector of Police for Jaffna, Chandrasekara, started to attack the people at the conference. The police also opened fire. Nine civilians were killed, the stages were destroyed. The same Inspector of Police Chandrasekara was later promoted to the post of Inspector of Police by the then Prime Minister Srimavo Bandaranayaka.

4. 1977 communal pogrom

In the July 1977 parliamentary elections the United National Party received a landslide victory capturing 5/6 of the parliamentary seats amounting to 140 seats. The party that was in government, the SLFP, received only 8 seats. Tamil Alliance group campaigning on an election platform of working towards an independent Tamil Eelam state won 18 seats by receiving the vast majority of the Tamil votes. This was not well received by the Sinhala polity.

It was in this context that the Sri Lankan police in Jaffna was pulled up by the public for sexual harassment of school girls at a school exhibition. Armed police later arrived at the scene in large numbers and began threatening people.

Following this, the Jaffna-Colombo and the Colombo-Jaffna night mail trains were attacked when it stopped at the Anuradhapuram railway station. Following these attacks, violence against Tamils spread throughout the island. Tamils in Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Ratmalana, Badhulla and Colombo were badly affected.

Tamil Alliance members of parliament raised the violence in parliament. Yet, the then President in Colombo J R Jayawardhana did not even declare curfew or emergency. He said that he does not like to rule the country under an Emergency Regulation.

The Sansoni Commission investigated the 1977 communal violence and submitted its report in 1980. The Sansoni commission reported that the police acted irresponsibly during the violence. Sansoni report said that more than 300 civilians were killed during this pogrom. However, statistics collected by other non-governmental organizations put the number killed at more than 1500. These reports also said that many were injured

with knife, iron bars, and logs. The report recommended compensation to the victims. It said, “Incidents which occurred during the specified period were of such an extreme nature and so widespread that an exception should be made as regards the payment of compensation”. The committee appointed by the government on this recommendation to assess the compensation never sat.

5. 1981 communal pogrom

This pogrom surrounds the events in which the Jaffna library was burnt down with its irreplaceable book. It was during a period of election campaign. Ministers of the then UNP government, Gamini Tissanayake and Cyril Mathew were in Jaffna. A large police force was brought to Jaffna together with many Sinhala thugs. These thus were accommodated in the Jaffna Thuriappa Stadium.

At an election campaign meeting on 31.05.1981, in Jaffna, a Sinhala police was killed. Following this the police set fire to the Nachchimar Temple outside of which the campaign meeting was taking place.

Following this the police burnt down the large Jaffna market building with shops and stocks. Many statues representing Tamil culture were destroyed. The memorial built for those killed in the Tamil Research Conference was also destroyed.

The thugs went into the home of Member of Parliament, Yogeswaran, and inquired about the location of his house. Realising what the thugs were after, Yogeswaran, escaped through the back door with his family. His house was burnt by the Sinhala thugs. Yogeswaran in a statement published in India Today of June 1981 said that those who burnt down his house were Sinhalese. The same thugs burnt down the office of the Tamil Alliance party. Several other homes and public buildings were set alight.

The Jaffna library was burnt the day after the above arson. Rev Fr Thaveethu, who watched the Jaffna library burning from the second storey of the Bishop's House died of heart attack on the spot.

6. Burning of the Jaffna library -01.06.1981

Jaffna library was considered the largest library with the rarest collection of books and manuscripts in the whole of South Asia. It was the educational heritage of the people in the North of the island. It was located south of the Jaffna town on



the eastern end of a famous sports ground. Close to it is the Jaffna Central College and the clock tower built during the British rule.

The library housed more than 97,000 rare books and was unique in the entire island. For its time, it was a library well designed for study and was sought by students and academics as well as by foreign diplomats.



On 1 June 1981 at 10.00 pm, all three armed forces of the Sri Lankan government entered the library premises and chased away the security guard. They broke open the library door and started burning books. A rare collection of 97,000 books were burnt in a few minutes. The building was also set

alight.

The burning of the Jaffna library is one clear example of the intent of the Sri Lankan government to destroy the Tamil culture in the island.

This book burning of the rarest collection of books in South Asia must be engraved as a tragic episode in the human history.

7. 1983 communal pogrom

The precursors

Local government elections were held in the Northern district of that time in May 1983. This turned out to be a contest between the Tamil moderate party and the emerging Tamil nationalist sections which boycotted the elections. 98% of the voters boycotted. Following the elections the Sri Lankan military which by now has been sent in numbers to Jaffna burnt down shops in the Kandarmadam area and entered private homes and stole valuable properties. The troubles spread to Vavuniya and Tamil shops were burnt there as well.

The worst hit was Trincomalee where during the month of June 1983, every day a village was attacked and at least one civilian was murdered by the military and Sinhala thugs supported by the military

On 01.07.1983, many Tamil Nationalist organizations called a protest against the massacres in Trincomalee. A train from Colombo was burnt by Tamil militant youths. Two senior protest leaders, Dr Tharmalingam and Kovai Maheson, were arrested and taken to Colombo. Two press offices in Jaffna that of the Suthanthiran and Saturday Review publications were sealed off by the military.

Using the claymore attack on 23.07.1983 in Thirunelveli that killed 13 Sri Lankan soldiers, as a pretext, an island wide pogrom against Tamils was let loose organized by the government ministers.

In Colombo

On Sunday 24th of July 1983 several persons boarded public and private buses in Colombo and began to make racist remarks designed to whip up animosity towards the

Tamil community. Some shops belonging to Tamil traders were burnt and some people beaten and killed. Troubles spread quickly. By Monday morning the attacks has spread to several outlying areas of Colombo. Violence continued with increased intensity throughout Monday. Vehicles driving on the road were stopped. If the occupants were Tamil they were beaten and sometimes killed. Thugs with electoral lists in their hands went from house to house, killing Tamils and burning property owned by Tamils. The electoral lists helped them to identify Tamil houses. Some Sinhalese people at great risk to their own safety hid Tamil friends in their houses.

Several eye witnesses including tourists have reported that the security personnel looked on as the violence was perpetrated. There are reports that the Army even threatened Police not to harass the rioters. On Monday 25th of July at 4.00 p.m. the government imposed curfew and this stayed in force throughout Tuesday the 26th. It was again imposed on 27th from 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 a.m. In spite of the curfew attacks on Tamil people continued through out this period.

Rest of the island

The communal violence against Tamils was not restricted to Colombo. Thugs roamed the city of Kandy looking for Tamils on the streets and in the buses. In Trincomalee on 26th of July, 200 houses of Tamils were burned. Violence in Trincomalee town has been continuing for over a month by the time the violence broke out in Colombo on the 23rd of July. The Trincomalee town has a Sri Lankan naval base. The violence against Tamils here was assisted by Sri Lankan Navy as well as the Army and the Police. In Jaffna on the 23rd of July, the Army went on a rampage shooting, on the road, in the houses and in buses killing a total of 50 civilians.

Welikade prison massacre

On 25th July Sinhala prisoners attacked and murdered 35 Tamil detainees in a section of the Welikade prison in Colombo. Another 28 Tamil detainees in a different section was immediately transferred to the Youth Ward. On the 27th armed Sinhala prisoners

scaled the walls and appeared in front of the Youth Ward. Dr. Rajasundaram respected for his tireless work among the downtrodden sections of the Tamil community was one of the detainees in the Youth ward. He came forward and pleaded with the attackers to spare them. Door suddenly opened and Dr Rajasundaram was dragged out and beaten to death. The rest of the detainees broke the chairs and tables and used it to keep the attackers at bay.

ICJ report

International Commission of Jurists issued a report on the pogrom. It was written by Paul Sieghart. This report suggests that the riots of July 1983 began even before the reports of the killing of 13 Sri Lankan soldiers in a claymore attack in Jaffna appeared in the local newspapers.

Only on the fifth day, on 28th July the President of Sri Lanka appeared on television. In a brief address he blamed the violence and destruction exclusively on the reaction of "the Sinhala people" to the movement for the establishment of a separate Tamil state, and announced the Cabinet decision to bring in what in the event became the Sixth Amendment to the country's constitution.

Following is from Paul Sieghart's report,

“In his address to the nation on the 5th day of rioting president did not see it fit to utter one single word of sympathy for the victims of the violence and destruction which he lamented. If his concern was to reestablish communal harmony in the Island whose national unity he was anxious to preserve by law that was a misjudgment of monumental proportions...

But what I find most extraordinary is that, to this day, there has been no attempt to find out the truth through an official, public and impartial enquiry, when the situation in the country cries out for nothing less.”

Casualty figures

Due to the absence of any public inquiry following the riots the actual number of deaths and the cost of damage to property were never established. 200,000 Tamils were immediately rendered refugees. Tamil organizations that have carried out their own survey estimate that nearly 3000 Tamils were killed. All non government reports on the riots came to the conclusion that the violence was deliberately started by the government and was carried out through the use of thugs, controlled and organized by members of the governing United National Party.

References:

- Sri Lanka: A Mounting Tragedy of Error by Paul Sieghart. Report of a mission to Sri Lanka in January 1984 on behalf of the International Commission of Jurists and its British section Justice, March 1984.
- Detention, Torture and Murder - Sri Lanka by S A David (Survivor of the Prison Massacre).
- Sri Lanka Hired Thugs by Amrit Wilson in New Statesman, 26 July 1983.
- Race & Class Vol 26 No 4 1985

8. Thirunelveli massacre -24, 25.07.1983

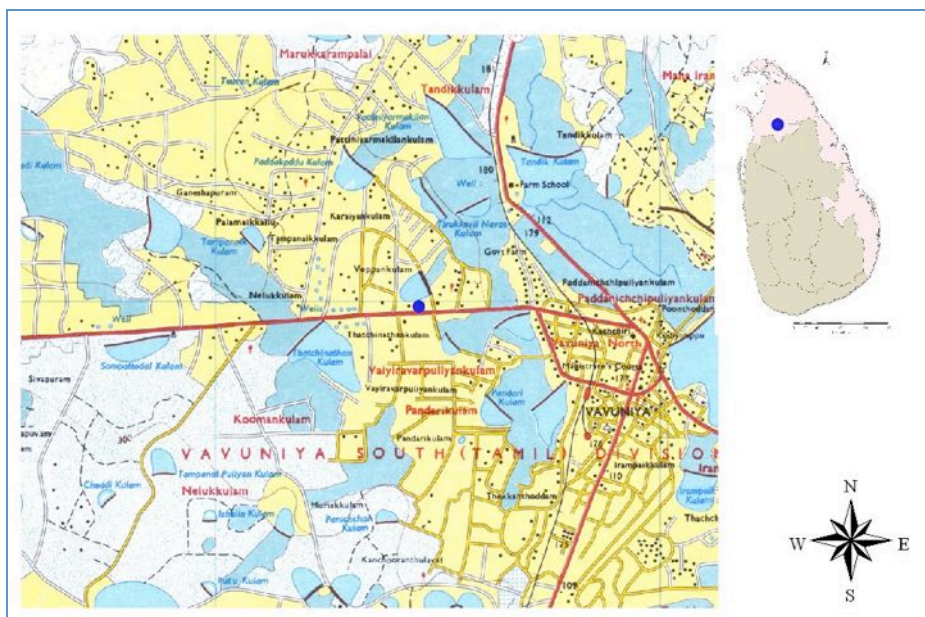
Thirunelveli comes under the Nallur Assistant Government Agent Division in the Jaffna district. It is located north of the Jaffna town, 3 Kms from it, along the Palaly road. Jaffna University, Jaffna Technical College and several Government offices are located in Thirunelveli.

On 23.07.1983 at 11.45 am, a Sri Lankan military vehicle on patrol came under a landmine attack on Palaly Road between Parameshwara Junction and Thirunelveli Junction. Thirteen Sri Lankan military soldiers were killed in this attack. That night and on the following day, the military entered the homes of civilians in Palaly Road and SivanAmman village and in total they shot dead 51 people. Many homes were set alight.



9. Sampalthoddam massacre - 1984

Sampalthoddam is a village three miles along Mannar road from Vavuniya town. Today this is called Navalarpennai. The time was early 1984 prior to the Thimbu talks which was late 1984.



A survivor who remains anonymous describes the event as she remembers it:

“People were returning from a wedding in a privately hired bus. The SLA stopped the bus near Pambamadu and took all 70 people on the bus to a teak estate called Thekkavaththai. There, the SLA sent the 15 women and children who were in the bus and made the remaining 55 men look at the teak trees and then sprayed them with bullets.

The SLA then kicked the bodies that have fallen to see if they were still alive, those who made any noise in pain were shot again. One person fell to the ground in shock and was not hit by any of the bullets. Two of the men, who were shot, fell on top of him and died. He was thus lying in a pool of blood. When the SLA kicked his body he

did not make any noise and the SLA thought he was dead too. When the SLA left, he ran to a village called Thalampokkanai. In this village there was a Muslim community leader who was very close to the Tamils and was a strong supporter of the LTTE. He owned a shop. The man ran to his shop and told the Muslim leader what has happened. From there the man went to Jaffna without telling the police, as he was so scared. The villagers went to the sight of the massacre and the news of the incident soon spread.

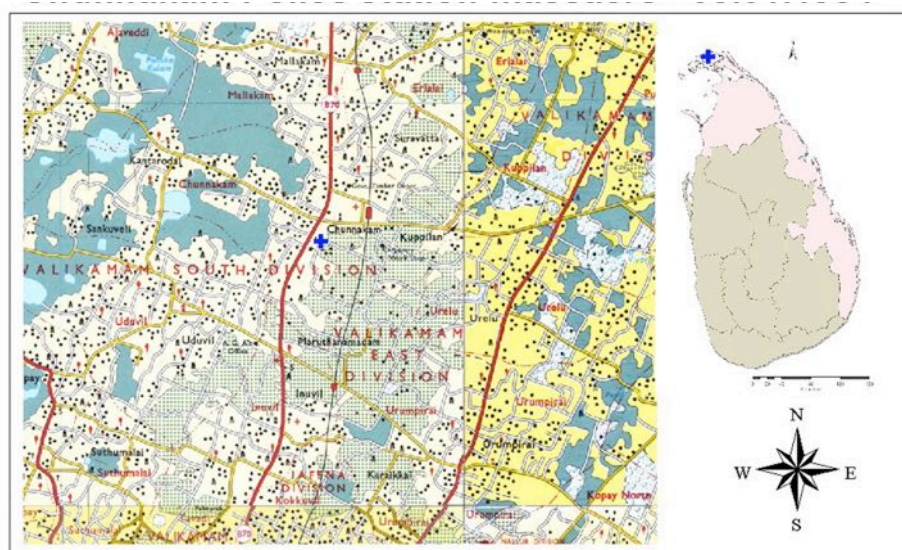
I heard that the man was given protection and sent somewhere safe. I do not know what happened to him after that. We went and looked at the massacre sight. It was very close to where we were living. We noticed that there were no bodies of women there. The man had said that the women were made to get off the bus. We do not know what happened to the women. The women did not give any statements.”

10. Chunnakam Police station massacre -08.01.1984

Chunnakam is in the Uduvil Assistant Government Agent Division in the Jaffna district. Ten Kms from Jaffna town, on the KKS road, traveling towards Kankesanthurai, there is the Chunnakam junction. The Chunnakam Police station was located 250 metres south from this junction.

Many young men arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act without any evidence against them were kept in remand in the Chunnakam Police Station.

On 08.01.1984, during the period when Tamil militant attacks on the Sri Lankan military started to spread, the Police placed a time bomb in the room where the young men were kept and left the building. When the bomb exploded all 19 young men inside was killed. Sanjeevan who went in to save the young men was also killed.

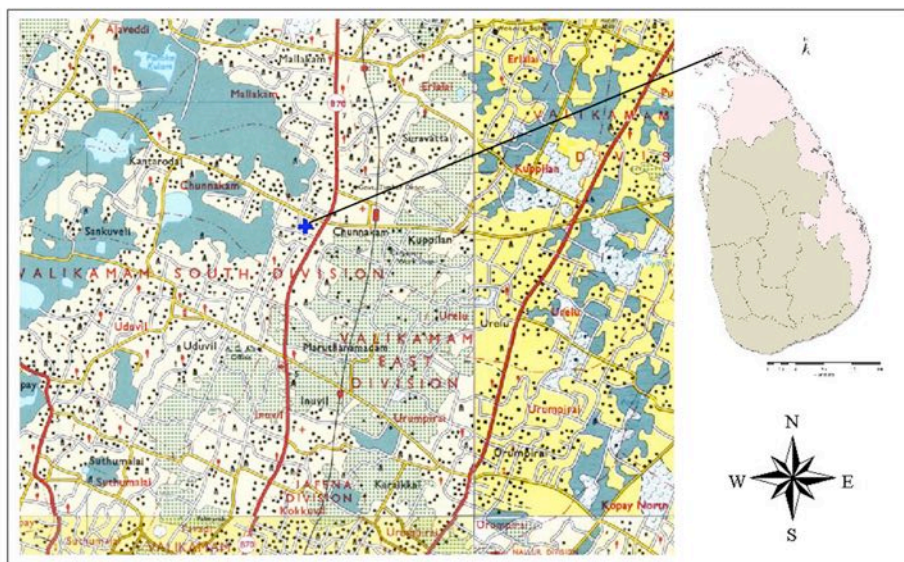


11. Chunnakam market massacre - 28.03.1984

Chunnakam market is situated 7 Kms from Jaffna town on Chunnakam road. This is a central market where most agricultural products grown in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and also other district are brought for sale.

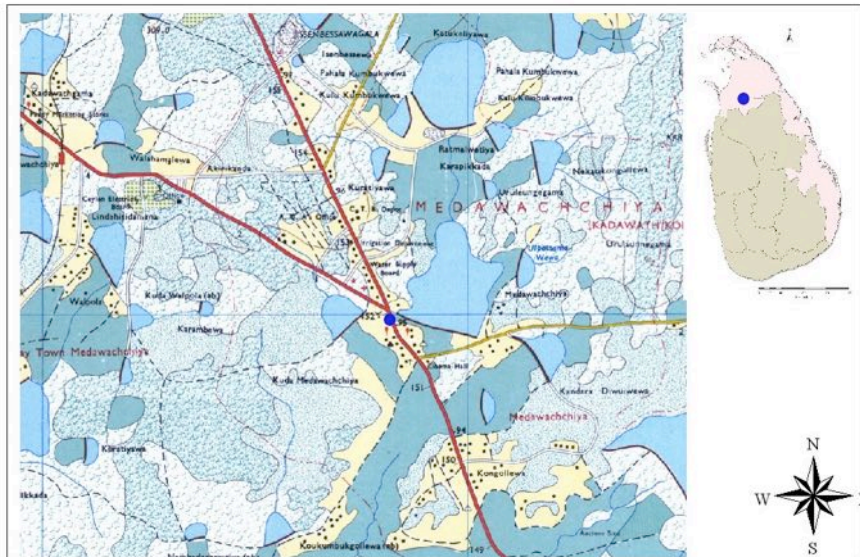
On 28.03.1984, Sri Lankan military arrived in tanks and jeeps at the Chunnakam market and the bus stop and started opening fire at the people crowded in these two places. Eight civilians were killed and about 50 were injured. The military set fire to the market and many shops were burnt down.

The military then left the location and drove through Mallakam along KKS road. There they started shooting everyone who came within their sight. One civilian was killed. From here the military went to Tellipalai. There, students from the Union College, who were coming out of the school after writing an examination, were attacked. 26 students were injured in this attack. Another 20 civilians who happened to be on the same road were also injured.



12. Mathawachchi – Rampawa - September 1984 ??

Mathawachchi is located south of Vavuniya on the A9 road. The village is populated mainly by Sinhala and Muslim people.

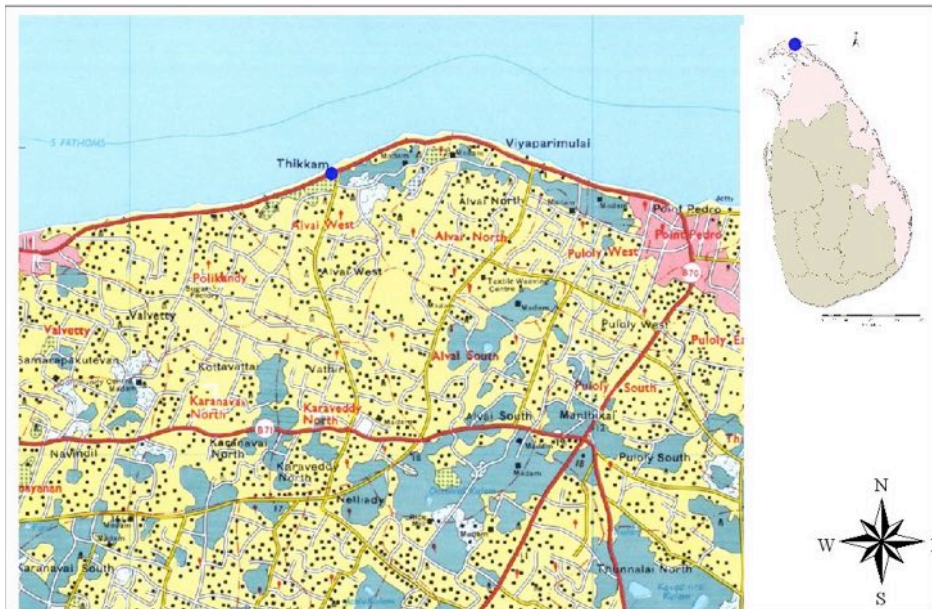


Following the 1983 pogrom against Tamils, Tamil passengers traveling from Colombo to Jaffna have been attacked on several occasions.

One day in the first week of September 1984 a passenger bus which was going to Jaffna from Colombo was stopped at Mathawachchi junction by the Sri Lankan military and the bus with the passengers were taken to Mannar road and there 15 civilians in the bus were killed including the driver and 31 civilians were wounded.

13. Point Pedro – Thikkam massacre - 16.09.1984

On 16.09.1984, four Sri Lankan soldiers were killed in a land mine explosion. In a revenge attack, the Sri Lankan Police attacked and killed 16 civilians. Heartly College Library and its laboratory were burnt down.

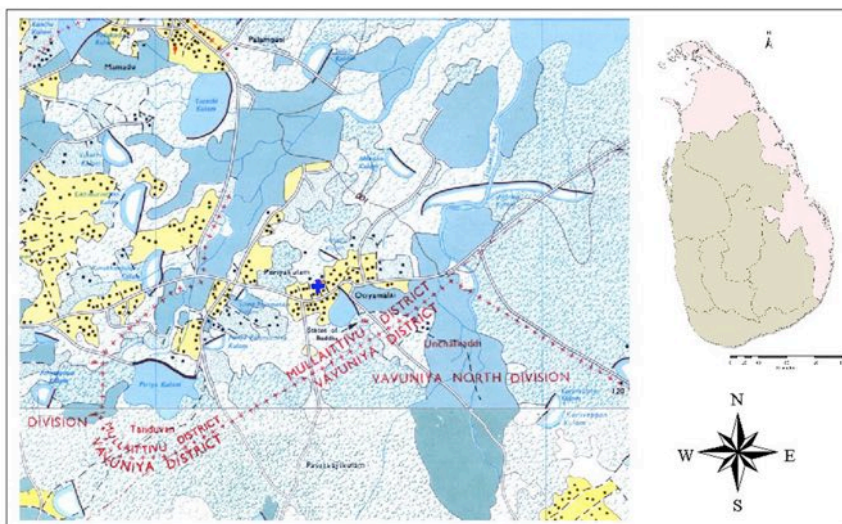


14. Othiyamalai massacre - 01.12.1984

This is a remote village on the border of Mullaithivu district. More or less the entire population worked in their own paddy fields and they had ample farming produce to live by. However, Sinhalese settlers were settling in Ken Farm and Dollar Farm and displacing the Upcountry Tamils in these places who had already been displaced from the Upcountry as a result of ethnic violence.



From 29th November 1984 until 2nd December 1984 the SLAFs declared a curfew. A SLAFs regiment moved from Pathaviya to Othiyamail on 1st December 1984. The SLAFs rounded up the people of Othiyamalai village. When the villagers opened their door at 5.00 am on that day, they saw the Sri Lankan soldiers standing in green attire. The soldiers spoke fluent Tamil and asked for all the men in the village to come to the Development Society building managed by the LTTE, and demanded that they assist the struggle waged by the LTTE. Deceived by the pretension of the Sri Lankan army soldiers 32 men went.



Sithambarapillai Sagunthararasa otherwise known as Rasa lost his father and five uncles in the Othiyamalai Nedurnkerni Massacre. His account is as follows:

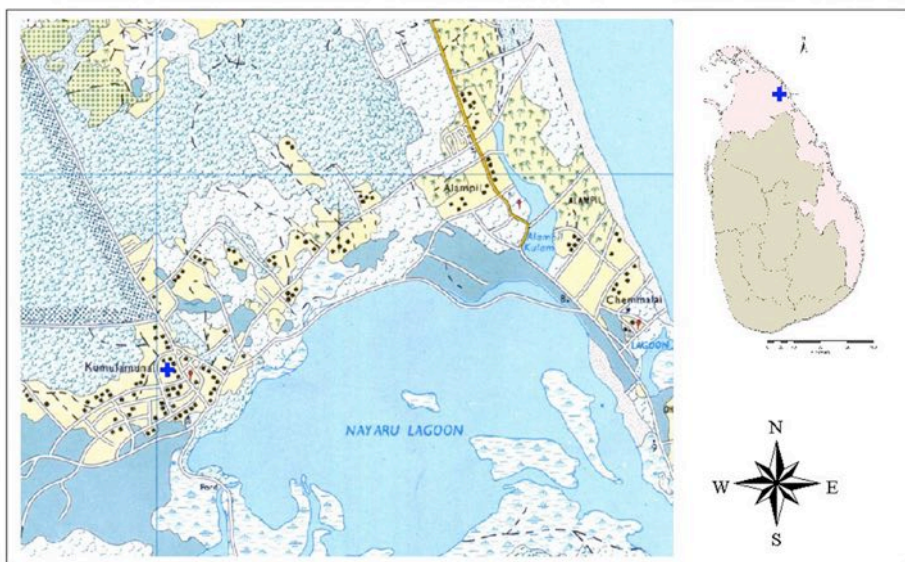
“On 2nd December 1984, 32 people were massacred here. My father and five of my uncles were killed. Around 5:00 or 5:30 in the morning, the SLA came to our village. We were small children then. We only know what people told us, we don't remember much. My father was listening to the radio. It was only when they caught him that we realized they were the SLA. They caught our uncle at our house. They tore up his shirt in front of us and tied his hands. Like this, the SLA went in twos and threes to every house and caught each family head. On Pathikudippu Road, they saw a tractor. They took hold of the tractor and put everyone they had brought on this tractor. They tied up every ones hands and eyes. They shot everyone whilst the men remained still tied. The watching villagers told us, that they put five people, all of them over fifty years old in the back of a tractor. They took off the side doors of the tractor, placed them on top of the five old men and the soldiers then stood on top of the men singing and dancing as they drove away.”

15. Kumulamunai massacre - 02.12.1984

Kumulamunai is in the Mullaithivu district. Farming and rearing livestock are the main occupation of the village. During the 1984, it was common for the Sri Lankan military to round up the Kumulamunai village and arrest people and torment them.

On 01.10.1984, the village was rounded up by the Sri Lankan military and two people from the same family were arrested. Following this on 29.11.1984 several more villagers were arrested. Military released most of the people it had arrested except the four brothers of the two people arrested earlier and another person from Kumulamunai named Mohan. The families of these men persisted in seeking the release of the men. The military promised to release them after inquiry. On 01.12.1984, the military told the families that they have shot dead all seven men.

Six of the seven men shot dead are brothers. Six of the men were married.



16. Cheddikulam massacre - 02.12.1984

Cheddikulam is a border village in the Vavuniya district and is located 20 Kms from the Vavuniya town along the Vavuniya-Mannar Road. Farmers, business people, labourers and government employees live in this area.



On 02.12.1984, the Sri Lankan military imposed curfew throughout Cheddikulam. The military began cordoning off the Cheddikulam area at 5.30am in the morning. Most of the people in the village were still asleep. The military that came into the village took the males for inquiries. 52 men were taken in the military vehicles to the adjacent town of Mathavachchi.

There has been no information about these 52 men since. The people of the Cheddikulam village are saying that the 52 men were taken to a Sinhala village in Mathavachchi, and there they were chopped up with sharp knives and heavy vehicles were run over them. As a result, the Cheddikulam villagers say all 52 men died.

T Yesuthasan, teacher at Cheddikulam Mahavidhyalayam says,

“Following the incident people displaced to Vanni, Madhu and India. Among the 52 people killed were my younger brother, my brother-in-law and two more people living with us.”

Mayilvahanam of Cheddikulam says,

“On that day many of us ran into the forest and hid. My home was completely destroyed by the Sri Lankan army”

17. Manalaru massacre - 03.12.1984

On 03.12.1984, Sri Lankan military rounded up Manalaru area and fired randomly at the civilians. Civilians from Manalaru and Amaravayal were chased away by the Sri Lankan military and their houses were set on fire. People who have lived in the villages for generations were thus displaced.

Many civilians were killed including women and children. Hundreds of families were displaced from these areas. Sinhalese were settled in these villages later.



18. Blood soaked Mannar - 04.12.1984



Mannar is one of the eight districts of the Northeast province. The main occupation of the Mannar people is fishing. The historical Hindu temple, Thiruketheeswaram, and the famous Catholic Madhu church are located in this district.

On 4 December 1984 the Sri Lankan military conducted an attack on the people of Nanaddan and Manthai areas in the district.

On 04.12.1984, the military arrested a young man from Isaimalaithivu and were taking him to their camp when the military vehicle came under a landmine attack. There were no serious damages. The military went to its Thalladi military camp and started to shell civilian areas from there.

The military burnt 15 men alive who were previously arrested by them. The military also arrested 30 more people who were traveling on the road in front of their camp and burnt them alive as well. People in the Mannar town were able to observe the smoke arising from the 45 burning bodies.

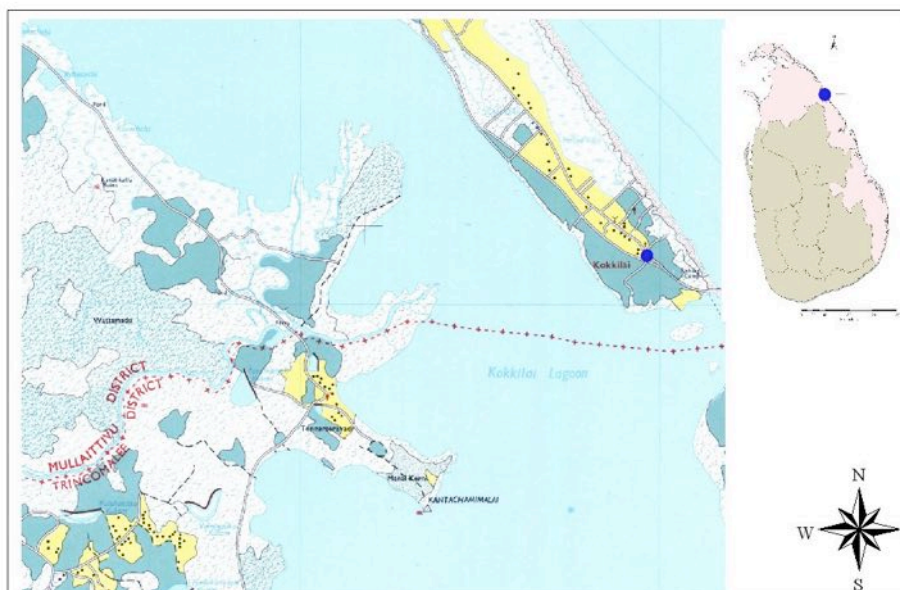
On the same day, the military from the Thallady and Silawaththai military camps rounded up several residential areas. The military that left from Mannar traveled on the Mathawachchi road through the villages of, Sirunavatkulam, Nochchikulam, Kallikkaddaikadu, Uyilankulam, Parapankandal, Uyirththarasankulam, Aththikkuli, Chemmanthivu, Murunkan and went up to the Madhu road. All along they attacked and burnt homes and offices and shot and killed people. Employees of the Chemmanthivu Cooperative Society and the employees of the Murunkan post office were killed in these atrocities. The military that left Silawaththai also carried out atrocities along the way.

The military from the Thallady camp after arriving at Madhu road stopped a bus full of passengers. They ordered everyone to get off the bus and all the passengers and the driver were shot dead. Two days after this the Bishop of Mannar and the Mannar Government Agent collected 90 bodies and took them to the Mannar hospital. More than 200 people were killed in this episode of violence by the military.

19. Kokkilai-Kokkuthoduvai massacre - 15.12.1984

On 15.12.1984, Sri Lankan military entered the villages of Kokkilai, Kokkuthoduvai, Karunaddukerni, Nayaru, Kumulamunai, and Alampil in the Mullaithivu district. The military killed many civilians and destroyed property.

131 civilians were killed including 31 women and 21 children. More than 2000 families were displaced following this operation and they remain displaced to this date in 2006.



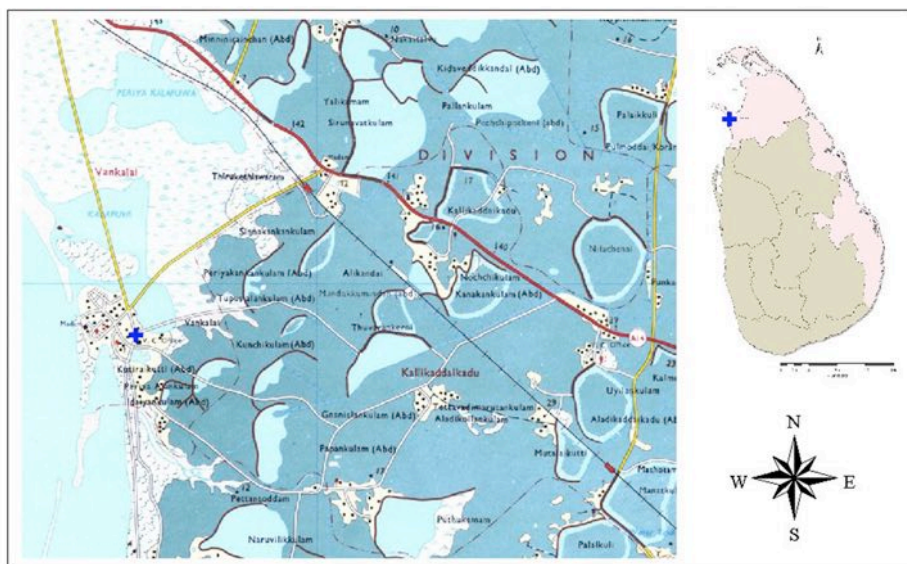
20. Vankalai church massacre - 06.01.1986



Vankalai village is in the Mannar district. The Vankalai church served the villagers of Vankalai.

On 06.01.1986, at 12.30 pm, military surrounded the Vankalai village and began shelling and continued shelling till 10.00 am the next day. When the military began firing in the direction of the residence of the church priest, Rev Mary Bastion, he came out in his robes with his prayer beads and begged them to stop shooting. The priest was shot. The military dragged his body to the front of the sister's residents. People hiding in the first story of the church saw this. Many of other civilians who were running in fear were also shot and killed.

Following this carnage the military was celebrating their achievement. The military then took all the dead bodies in their vehicle and left. All eight bodies except that of Mary Bastian were handed over to the hospital by the military. Many young men who were injured in the shooting were treated secretly.



A woman eye witness from Vankalai:

“Our house is near the Vankalai church. I was sleeping at that time. At around 11pm I heard bullet noises all around our house. Some fell on our house. We could hear these sounds till 6am the next morning. I could hear sounds of torture in one of the rooms.

I thought that the army had left and went to the Church. The Sisters inside told me to run away as the army were still there. So I did.

When they finally left, I went back and went into the Father - Mary Bastion's room. There were two boys there. They were dead and their blood had mixed in with kerosene on the floor.

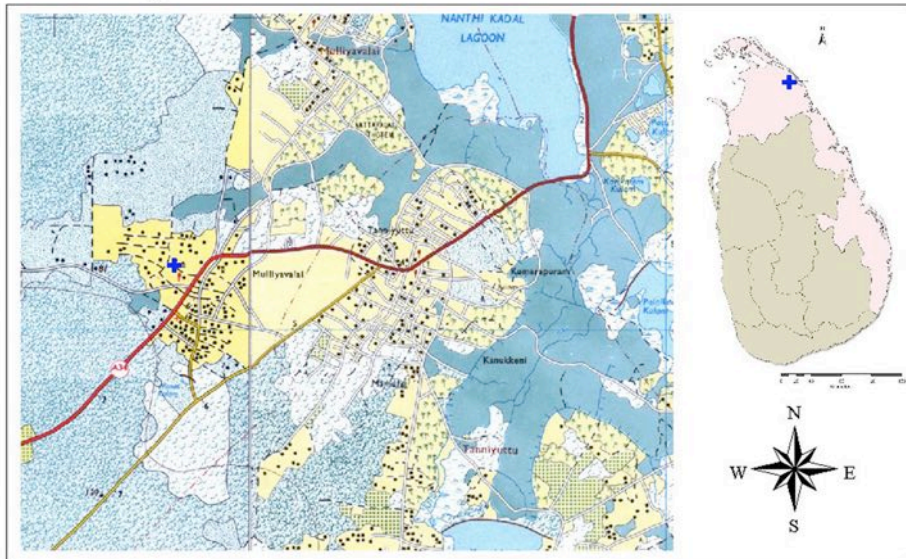
Seven people died in total. Six people were in the hospital. The SLA were dancing and singing that night. It seemed that they were all drunk or on drugs.

I was told that the Father had been shot dead. His body had been dragged outside and his photo taken. The Father's body was taken to Thallady Army Camp. That day we could see smoke coming from the Army camp. We feared that the Father's body was being burnt.

The Bishop and the other Fathers went to the Thallady Army Camp the next day to ask for the Father's body. But the SLA denied any knowledge of the body.”

21. Mulliyavalai massacre - 16.01.1985

Mulliyavalai village is situated on the Mullaithivu-Vavuniya road in the Mullaithivu district. It is an ancient village with fertile land and has retained many of the folk culture of time past.



16.01.1985 was a festive day, the day after Thaipongal. Thaipongal is thanks giving festival for the sun and on the following day the farm animals are honoured for their role in the farmer's life. At 4.00 am on that morning the Sri Lankan military rounded up this village.

The military arrested 17 people. One of them was a pregnant woman and another was a young mother of three children. Before they left, the military burnt down many homes. About 30 minutes later, people heard several gunshots. News started to spread that all the 17 people who were arrested have been shot dead. The villagers kept this news from the relatives of the 17 arrested.

A while later military vehicles started moving towards the Mullaithivu town. The relatives stared into the military vehicles looking for their loved ones. When their relatives did not return even the next day, the families, accompanied by a local Justice of Peace, Thiagaraja, went to the military camp in Mullaithivu.

There the families saw the bodies of their loved ones thrown on the ground. The bodies had no clothes on them. The hand, legs and heads were chopped off. There were many torture marks on the body. The body of one woman had many cigarette burns. When the families asked to take the bodies of their loved ones, the military demanded that the families sign a statement that those killed were terrorists. When the families refused to do this the military refused to hand over the bodies.

Thavaratnam Thilakavathy of Mulliyavalai says,

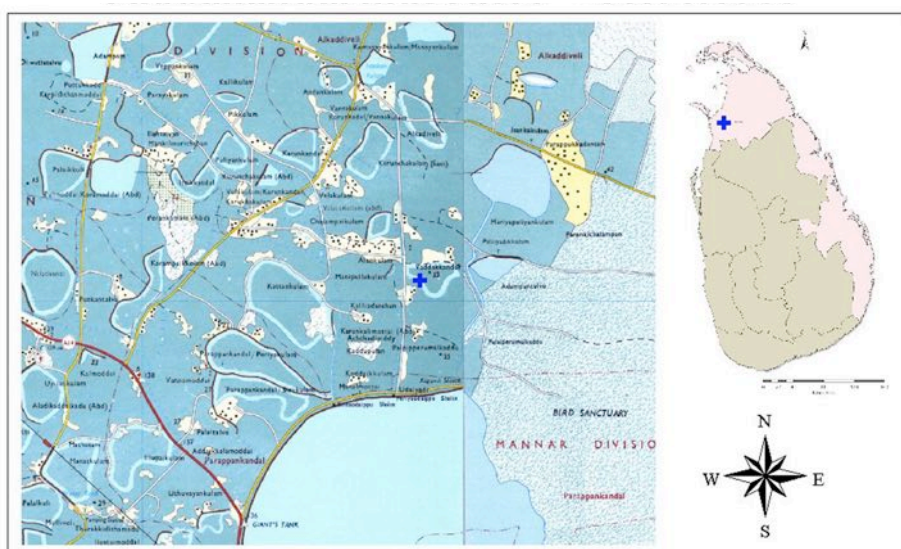
“On 16.01.1985, the Sri Lankan military arrested 17 people including my husband and my son and took them towards the forest nearby. The military burnt many homes and stole many properties.”

Pushparanee says,

“The Sri Lankan military entered our home and arrested my brother and my mother and killed them both. The army said that they killed the people who were Tigers. One woman, Kumarasamy Vijayakumari who was 7 months pregnant was also killed. Many of us here were affected by this. Since this happened the day after Thaipongal festival, we do not celebrate Thaipongal any more”.

22. Vaddakandal massacre - 30.01.1985

Vaddakandal is situated in the Mannar district and it is a farming area. On 30.01.1985, around 5.00am in the morning, 200 Sri Lankan military men stationed in the Thallady military camp came out and moved into the Vaddakandal village through Mathavachchi road and along the Kaddukarai Lake.



At 6.30 am they entered the homes of the villagers and began shooting and stabbing people. During this massacre the Sri Lankan Air Force helicopters also strafed the village. The military entered the Vaddakandal Government Tamil Mixed School and attacked the principal, teachers and students. Eighteen people were killed in the school.

While this killing was going on, the military also attacked people working in the fields and people on the street. This attack went on for six hours. At 2.00pm the military ordered the people to load the military vehicles with the dead bodies and took the bodies to the Thallady military camp. 52 people died in this massacre and 40 were injured.

Mayilvahanam Mohan's account of what happened is as follows,

“The SLA from Thallady Army Camp surrounded the following 3 villages, Palaperuman Kattu and Vaddakandal and Parapankandal. Around 1.00am, we heard vehicle noise. We had no idea they were coming or what they would do. At about 5am in the morning – we heard gun fire from all directions. People woke up and started running everywhere. There was a helicopter in the air which started firing.

They did not worry about a person's age. Young or old – they were all shot and killed that day. They went into the paddy fields and picked up people with both hands, held them up and shot them for others to see. This is the first time we saw this happen. 35 people were shot in the fields, 15 people were shot in town.

At the school there were about 250 children studying. They dragged the principle and all the teachers out, tortured and shot them in front of the villagers. They were all asked to stand in a line – when they were shot. A few people escaped. I was one of them. 18 people were shot there.

Mayilvaganam Ganesh was made to shoot his cousin and asked to drink his blood. He was beaten severely. Every time he refused to drink the blood – they hit him some more. His legs were broken.

After all of this happened, the Army brought a villager's lorry. Three of us had been captured and not yet shot. They made us put all the bodies in the lorry and took us with them. A little while away – they told us that since we had helped them, they would spare us our lives. We ran away and escaped. They took some of the bodies to

Thalladi Army camp and took some to Mannar Hospital. The Grama Sevakar helped the villagers to carry out the investigation.

Beside this village there was a Muslim village – but nothing happened to them. Three days later, there were funerals happening in every house. The army returned and surrounded the forest. At that time we did not have any associations with the LTTE. They may have been there, but we did not know where they were. The SLA kept coming back after that and tormented all the villagers who had to live in constant fear.”

23. Puthukkudiyiruppu Iyankovilady massacre 21.04.1985

Puthukkudiyiruppu is situated in the Mullaitivu district 20 Kms from Mullaitivu town.



On 21.04.1985, SLAFs from Mullaitivu as usual rounded up the village of Puthukkudiyiruppu. Government employees were identified among them and released. People who did labour work for daily wages were taken in a military vehicle towards Oddisuddan.

Sivananthan Megambalam narrowly escaped death on that fateful day. His account of the incident is as follows:

“They would come in the middle of the night and early in the morning and surround the roads, shrubs and bushes in hope of catching the locals. They would come from Mullaithivu.

On the 21st April 1985, they arrived very early in the morning and took their positions. We were still asleep. Previously if we found out that the SLA were going to come, we would go and hide in the forest and remain there without food for a few days. However that morning, we were unaware. As our house was right next to Oddisuddan Road, we were unable to run anywhere.

They rounded up people and took them to Puthupalavu Shop at Putthukudiyiruppu market. They arrested me too. But because my mother came running towards them screaming and pleading to let me go – they for some unknown and lucky reason did.

Once they had finished their round up, they started leaving in their army vehicles. They took the people they had arrested in the back of their armored vehicle. About half a kilometer from our house, by the side of Oddisuddan road, there were some very thick bushes. We heard a big explosion and continued to hear smaller noises.

We later found out that over 30 people were taken to a lane near Oddisuddan Road and shot. Most of the people died. Thuraratnam, the head of the Multi Purpose Cooperative Society managed to escape with great difficulty and courage. The bodies were taken in one of the SLA vehicles to Oddisuddan Road and burnt with kerosene and tar.”

24. Trincomalee massacres in 1985

On 03.05.1985, 50 civilians were killed by Sinhala mobs and the Sri Lankan military in Mahindapura and Dehiwatta.

On 03.06.1985, 13 civilians were killed in a bus in Trincomalee. Thankathurai, a former Member of Parliament, aged 70 at that time, was an eye witness and the only survivor of this massacre.



On 23.05.1985, eight civilians were shot dead by the Sri Lankan military in Nilaveli.

More than ten people, from Anpuvalipuram, who went to collect fire wood in different directions, in May 1985 never returned home. Their bulls and carts were found later. They are suspected to have been killed by the home guards and the Sri Lankan military.

On 24.05.1985, 9 civilians were shot dead in Pankulam. Two civilians who went to Thehiwaththa to purchase items were also killed on the same day.

A father and his 12 year old son who went to visit relatives in Kankuveli were hacked to death by the Sri Lankan home guards and the bodies were buried the Kankuveli tank.

On 26.05.1985, 40 houses and property belonging to Tamils in Poonakar in Echchilampattu were set fire. Two civilians who went hunting on the same day did not return home. Home guards in Allai-Kanthalai road are suspected to have killed the pair.

On the same day, three fishermen from Kunikuda were shot dead by the Sri Lankan military while they were fishing.

On 27.05.1985, a bus of belonging to the State bus service, CTB, was stopped at 52nd Milepost in Mahinthapura and 7 Tamil civilians including driver Pushparaja were shot dead and their bodies were burnt by the Sinhala home guards. Krishnapillai who worked at Echchilampattu Village Council escaped with gun shot and burn injuries.

25. Valvai-85 massacre 10.05.1985

Valvai is situated in Point Pedro region in the Jaffna district. On 10.05.1985, Sri Lankan military rounded up Valvai and arrested 24 young men. They were locked up in a community hall. A grenade was thrown on the building and all 24 young men died. At the temple water tank a further 12 civilians were shot dead. Another 34 civilians were also killed that day. The number of people killed that day in Valvai is 70.

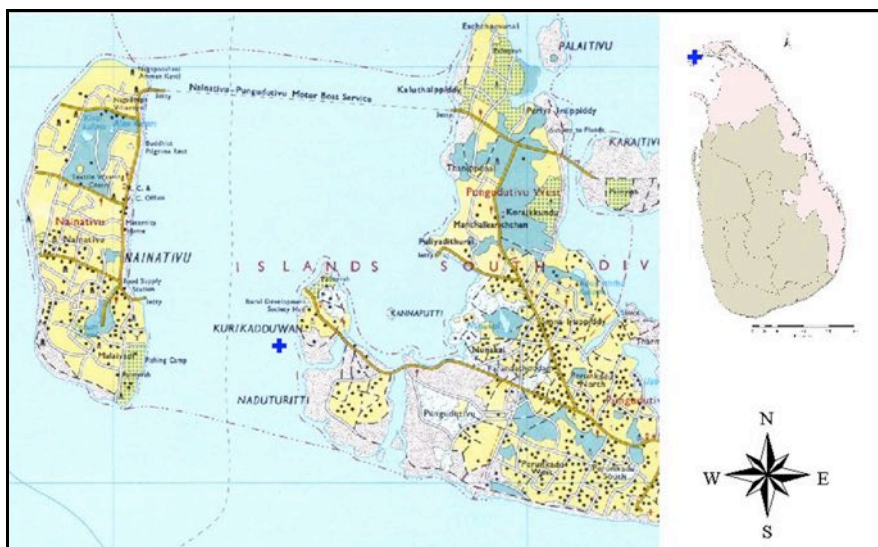


26. Kumuthini Boat massacre 15.05.1985

For the people of Delft Island, located off the coast of Jaffna, the boat “Kumuthini” provided an indispensable service. People had to travel to Jaffna using the boat service to obtain many essential services and items. On the 15.05.1985, about 72 people were traveling in the boat from Delft Island to



Jaffna. Sri Lankan Navy (SLN) soldiers from the camp in another islet, Nainativu, boarded the Kumuthini and massacred the people in the boat with knives. Many died during the violence. Some died as the boat sped to the Jaffna coast. It was evening by the time the Kumuthini reached the Jaffna coast. Injured people were admitted to hospital. The people of Delft Island heard the fate of their relatives only through the news media.



Kumuthini is today a symbol for all Jaffna islets. She symbolizes the insecurity that people in the islets feel by the Sri Lankan Navy occupation. Her sight today reminds people of a lone mother who had lost her children.

(a) Saro Rasaratnam, a survivor, recounts her experience,



“We were traveling on Kumuthini boat for about 30 minutes when we stopped at mid-sea. Navy men climbed up into the boat. They took all of us to the front of the boat while they sat at the entrance. One of them had a gun. They asked if there was anyone who knew how to speak Sinhala and

Jesuthasan knew. They asked us where we were going. There was a big noise at the back of the boat. Jesuthasan and the five who worked in the Kumuthini were the first to go toward the back.

We didn't know what was happening, but the Navy men ordered us to shout our names and our villages. We shouted in vain hope. Then people were called one by one by the Navy men. First all the men went, then the women started going. I was the last one to go and Nirmala was with me till then. Nirmala told me that they won't do anything and to just go. She said they would just look at our ID card. I looked behind me and there was no one. I didn't want to go, but I was forced to. One Navy man was up there, where I went. He pushed me, and another one stabbed me in my neck, chest and head. After that I don't remember well, but I was pulled and thrown on top of others who were lying on the ground. These are my wounds on my head and neck.”



(b) Annaladchmi Sivalingam, survivor whose baby was killed, recounts her experience,

“I sat with my baby and showed the Navy man my ID card. He told me not to sit and took me upstairs. One Navy man took me by the hand,



and stabbed me. I don't remember what happened after that. The next thing I realized, I was in a hospital and was tied down with chains. I kept asking for my baby. They told me my baby was at home and feeding on cow's milk. I was unable to open my mouth from my injuries and was on a liquid diet for one year. I only found out that my baby was killed six weeks after the incident”

Kanapathypillai Anandakumar was on the boat at that time. His account is as follows,

“When we were stopped, we were on the boat and were told to go inside. As we went inside, we were shut in a room. They asked us if anyone inside knew Sinhala. A few said yes and went forward. We don't know what happened to them. Outside our room there were two Navy members standing as sentry with AKs [guns]. Outside there were two more people with grenades.

They asked all the people inside to say their names loudly. So we all did. They did this so that the sound would hide what was happening in the room. They started asking people to move towards the back. As I walked towards the back, they hit my forehead with a stick. I don't know what happened after this. Inside this room, there were very small children there under the age of one. They stabbed a 6 month old baby and ripped open her chest. Girls were also raped along with other acts of violation. People were killed. 72 people were in the boat, 36 were killed and 36 survived. But the survivors were all tortured.

I was taken to the hospital and regained conscious after 4 days. I was unable to go to work. I became very sick and was unable to find work after this.”

27. Kiliveddi massacre in 1985

Kiliveddi is a Tamil village in the Mutur region of the Trincomalee district. In 1977 it was annexed to the Seruwela electoral division. Following this, the people of this village was attacked by the military and the Sinhala leadership forcing the people to gradually leave the village.



On 01.01.1985, the Sri Lankan military, its home guards, and Sinhala thugs entered the Kiliveddi village at 2.00 pm. Kanagasabai was working as coroner for the area at that time and he has traveled to neighbouring villages on duty. When he saw the invaders he hid in a hay stack. He could identify many of the Sinhala thugs from the neighbouring Sinhala village of Dehiwatthe among the thugs. On that day 10 people were killed including 4 women.

Among the dead women were Kamala Rasaih and her daughter and Rajeswary Sharma and her daughter. 125 houses were burnt that day. A further 13 people, eight men and five women, were taken to the Dehiwatthe village. The men were murdered and the

women were raped. Among these women were Mrs Sinniah and her daughter. The women were left naked after they were raped. When some Kiliveddi people with the help of the Sinhala people in the Dehiwath village went to see, they saw one of the Kiliveddi women naked and tied up.

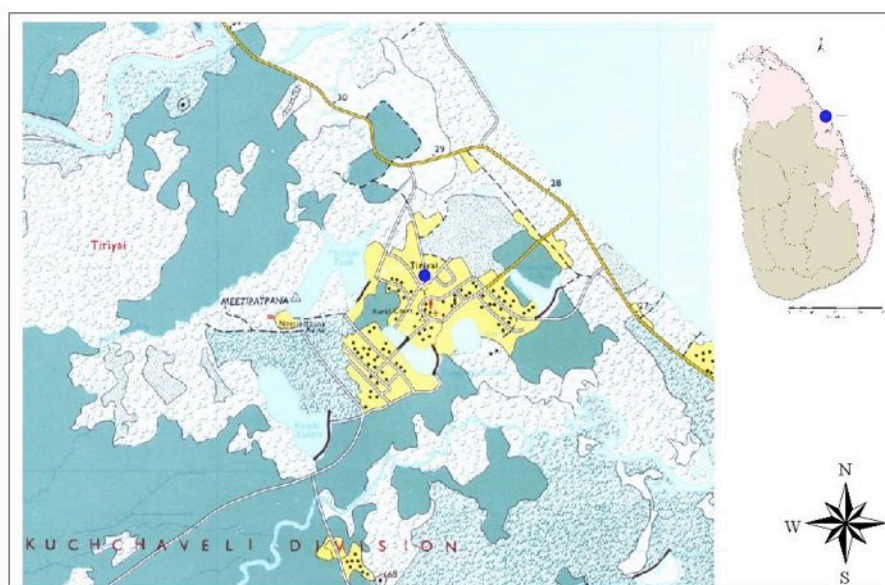
Member of Parliament Thangathurai made a statement about the incident to the Daily Mirror paper. It was reported widely in the international media. Thangathurai was accused of false propaganda for making the statement. The then Minister of Defense ordered his arrest. Thangathurai heard this and escaped to India.

The day after the above incident, on 02.06.1985, the bus leaving Trincomalee to Jaffna was shot at and 13 people died and 9 people were injured.

On 03.06.1985, the Sinhala home guards with the help of the Sri Lankan military attacked several villages between Mutur and Kiliveddi. 35 people died. 200 people were abducted. The following villages were all set on fire, Menkamam, Kankuveli, Paddithidal, Palathadichenai, Arippu, Poonahari, Peruveli, Mulampodivaththai, Parathipuram, Lingapuram, Eechchilampatrai, Karunkalmuani, Mavadichenai, Muththichenai and Valaithoddam. In total 1000 houses were set on fire. In the fourteen days ending on 14.06.1985, a total of 150 people were killed. People from these villages displaced en masse. About 100 people crossed the Veruhal River and went to Vaharai. Another 2500 went to Mutur.

28. Thiriyai massacre - 08.06.1985

Thiriyai is situated in the northeast region of the Trincomalee district. On 08.06.1985, around 5.30am in the morning, Sri Lankan Air force helicopters flew at low level and began shooting. Sri Lankan military came in vehicles and told the people to leave the area before they begin shooting. After people left, 700 houses, 400 houses in Thiriyai and 300 houses in Kallapatrai were burnt down. Stored paddy and farming equipments were burnt with the houses.



Following this incident, displaced people stayed in schools. On 08.08.1985, the Sri Lankan military attacked the civilians in the schools. Ten civilians were killed including retired Grama Sevakar, Narayanapillai, President of the Thiriyai Multi Purpose Society, K Thuraiyagam, Secretary of Thiriyai refugees rehabilitation centre, K.Ekamparam, and the Principal of Thiriyai Vidhyalayam, P Mahadeva.

In addition, on 14.08.1985, 6 civilians were pulled out of a bus and hacked to death.

29. Sampaltivu - 04 to 09.08.1985

A major military operation was launched between 04.09.1985 and 09.09.1985. This operation was aiming to chase away the Tamils from northern parts of Trincomalee. The three forces of the government of Sri Lanka (land, sea and air) were engaged in this attack on the civilians.



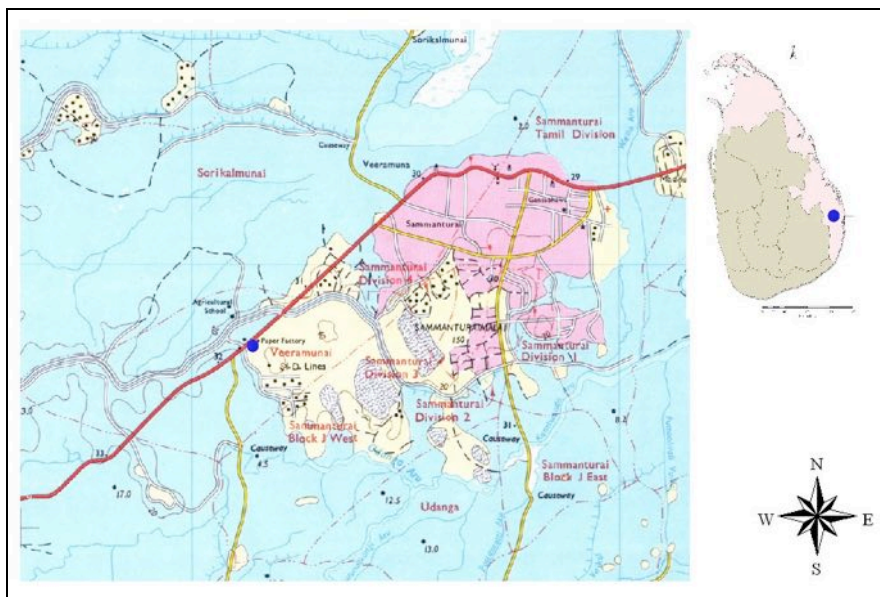
The Sri Lankan armed forces and home guards with heavy weapons were deployed in large numbers in the Central road, Ekamparam road, Veeranagar, Thirukadalur, Uppuveli, 3rd Milepost, Navalar road and Uppuveli junction. They started attacking Tamils. 1500 houses including the building of Sivanantha Thabovanam which sheltered 200 children and several shops were destroyed. Fishing equipment belonging to Tamil fishermen was stolen. More than 25 civilians were killed in this attack. No local or international journalists were allowed into these areas.

A report by a local school principal, who was also the President of the Citizens Committee at that time, documented that in June 1985 alone 311 civilian were killed

in Trincomalee district and in the month of September 383 civilians were killed. News about this report was published in the 21.12.1985 Saturday Review paper published from Jaffna.

30. Veeramunai massacre - 20.06.1990

Veeramunai is a village in the Amparai district. It is a traditional Tamil village. Sammanthurai is the adjacent Muslim village where the Muslim people who were chased away from the coastal areas by the Portuguese colonizers have settled. The Muslims and Tamils have historically lived side by side and together have built a prosperous and peaceful community



On the 20.06.1990, Sri Lankan military rounded up the Veeramunai village and ordered the people to go to the Veeramunai Pillaiyar temple. Everyone who stayed at home without going to the temple was shot dead. Later on that day the military arrived at the temple in large numbers. There were more than 1000 people who had gone to the temple on orders from the military. The military selected every male over the age of 15 from the temple. 69 young men, all civilian youths, were arrested in front of their

relatives. The arrested men were taken to the Sammanthurai Marjan School where they were tortured. 50 men died and their bodies were taken to the forest nearby and burnt.

The military again took several more people from the temple on 29.06.1990 and all of them have disappeared.

Following these two incidents people displaced from the temple to the Karaithivu Mahavidhyalayam School. On 03.07.1990, the military again rounded up this school and took 11 young men. They too have disappeared.

Again on 05.07.1990, the military took away a further 13 men. All of them were tortured and killed and their bodies were burnt with tires.

People who went in search of those who were arrested were attacked by the military. Following this people displaced again to a refuge camp near Veeramunai.

On 10.07.1990, the military arrested another 15 young men from this Veeramunai refuge camp and took them to the military camp. There they were tortured and killed and their bodies were burnt.

On 16.07.1990, eight women who went from the refugee camp to check their homes were arrested at the Malwaththai checkpoint. They were gang raped by more than 30 SLA men and killed. Their bodies were burnt.

On 26.07.1990, the military again arrested 32 young men. 23 of them were school children. All of them have disappeared.

On 29.07.1990, eight school teachers who were traveling with their family were arrested. All of them have disappeared.

On 01.08.1990, 18 civilians who were passing through the Savalakkadai road were arrested by the military and the home guards operated by it. Among them were four women and a baby. They were all killed using sharp weapons and their bodies were put inside the Savalakkadai temple and burnt.

On 12.08.1990, Muslim groups that entered the Veeramunai refugee camp began attacking the people. Ten civilians were killed. Many more were injured. Among the dead are the temple manager Thambimuthu Sinnathurai and two babies.

Those injured in the Muslim attack were taken to the Sammanthurai hospital where they were refused treatment. They were then taken to the Amparai hospital. The military came to the hospital and abducted three of the seven victims who were admitted to the hospital. The other four escaped back to Veeramunai.

In Veeramunai 600 houses were set alight. A further 1352 houses were set alight in the villages of Malvaththai, Mallihaithivu, Newtown, Kanapathypuram, Valaththapiddy, and Sammanthurai.

Between 20.06.1990 and 15.08.1990 more than 200 people were either killed or disappeared from Veeramunal and the adjacent villages. More 2000 houses were burnt.

Some accounts of witnesses to these incidents follows.

A resident of Ganapathipuram, who was a witness said:

“When the army entered the limits of Malwattai, the soldiers shot people at sight, while houses were looted and burnt. We, on hearing gunshot and seeing flames rising from burning homes, fled with our family to save the women and children. We reached the Veeramunai Temple on foot and found people from other villages had arrived at the Temple earlier. Subsequently, people from Amparai, Mallaitivu and Sammanthurai Tamil division joined us.”

A resident from Veeramunai said:

“We found the soldiers were creating a climate of terror. People were picked up from their homes, the road and the paddy fields. To escape from possible arrest and death, we went to the Temple that was made a refugee camp. I am aware that persons in the employment of the government on their way to work were seized and killed and burnt at a place called Aandhi junction.”

The operation of the army at Veeramunai was described by a mother who said:

“On 20th June 1990 at 2.00 p.m. a number of army vehicles drove into the Veeramunai temple, where thousands of people (Tamils) had taken refuge. The soldiers made an announcement through the loudspeakers requesting all males over the age of 15 to assemble in the temple courtyard. People were agitated since the refugees had left their homes because of fear of the soldiers who had gone on a killing spree there. One by one the men went out into the open space opposite the temple and stood. Women were the most disturbed and stood watching.

The soldiers entered the temple and examined the inner sanctum to ascertain whether anyone was hiding inside. They found no one and began to inspect the youths standing opposite the temple. Of the number surveyed, the soldiers began picking some youths and able bodied children and got them to board a CTB bus they had brought.

The women went before the soldiers and asked them what they were trying to do. One of the officers said they were being taken for questioning and would be released after interrogation. The women pleaded with the soldiers stating that their children were never associated with any form of terrorism and that everyone of those picked up by the army was an innocent youth. The soldiers ignored the tears of the women and started to leave the temple premises with the youths.

We fell in front of the vehicles and worshiped the soldiers to leave our boys. The officer who led the raid spoke harshly to us wailing women that he would order his men to shoot every man and women who was obstructing the vehicle. The women fearing the worst retreated and the army carried away our children. A few returned later battered and bruised, following severe torture”.

A youth who escaped from sure death after arrest, made the following statement:

“I was one among those arrested on 20th June from the Veeramunai temple. The soldiers having picked up a number of young men, who were refugees at the Temple, took us to the Sammanthurai Al-Matjan Muslim School where we were beaten severely without any reason. The soldiers first attacked us with gun butts and thereafter kicked us and boxed our faces. The young men picked up at the refugee camp were later paraded before a fair, fat youthful stranger. When I was produced before him, he said "No" and I was taken aside. I found that the stranger saying "Yes" to most of the

young men produced before him that evening. The people to whom he said, "Yes" were taken into another building. Those who were taken aside on the pronouncement of "No" were produced before another officer who made a speech in Tamil. I was in no mood to grasp what he said. The torture I had suffered a little while before had robbed me of my strength and vitality. I could hardly keep standing as I was assaulted by around 15 men simultaneously. The officer told us to get back to the Temple from where we were picked up. The others who were separated from us, we learnt were carried to a place called Malaikadu - a rocky place in shrub jungle - in army trucks and killed. Of the many picked up from the refugee camp at the Temple, only around 20 returned. We learnt that half burnt human bodies were rotting at Malaikadu and the Muslims, unable to bear the stench of decomposing human flesh, carried several tractor loads of paddy husks to cover the rotting bodies and burnt them."

Madasamy Kathirkamamoorthy



I was living in Veeramunai, a village in Amparai. We were very poor. We had no dad. When I did not go to school, I used to go to Amparai for work. One day on the way to work I heard there was trouble. So I returned home. My mother said that it was not safe for us to stay at home - there are beginning to hit everyone.

My sister who was married was living one kilo meter away. I told my mother to get ready and I went to get my sister. My sister too said that we had to leave with my mother. On the way to get my mother, five hundred meters before her house – an army truck had stopped. No one was in uniform. They were all in civil, but they were carrying weapons. I was living in a small village, with about ten or fifteen families. When I saw this truck I immediately felt scared. I stopped my bike and went into a relative's house.

These armed men started hitting people – they spoke in Sinhala and told me to get into the truck. There were 9 of us that were hit and made to get onto the truck. Some

of the nine had blood dripping down them. Two of us were young, the rest were married men with children. When the wives came to stop them – they hit the wives and children that got in the way.

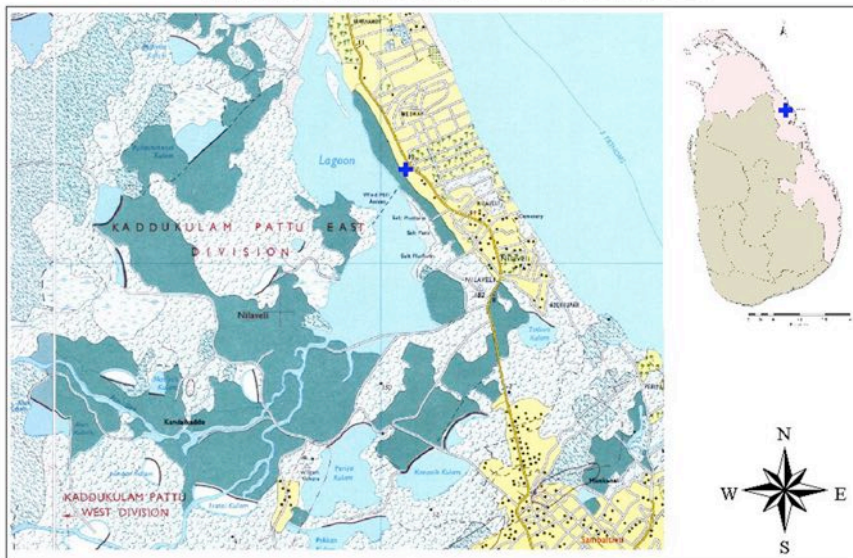
In the truck, they told us to lie down and took us to a big forest in Amparai. They made us take our sarong off and used it to tie our hands behind our back. They stood in front of us, loaded their machine guns and shot everyone.

I turned to my side – my leg and arm were hit by the bullets. I have a big scar on my leg. As people tried to get up, they were again shot till they were dead on the floor. So I just laid there with my eyes shut. My leg was badly hurt. I was not even sure I had a leg. I dragged my leg and slowly walked away”.

31. Nilaveli massacre 16.09.1985

Nilaveli is located in the Kuchchaveli Assistant Government Agent Division in Trincomalee district. Nilaveli is 10 Kms from the Trincomalee town. Following the 1983 ethnic pogrom the Nilaveli refugee camp was overflowing with people.

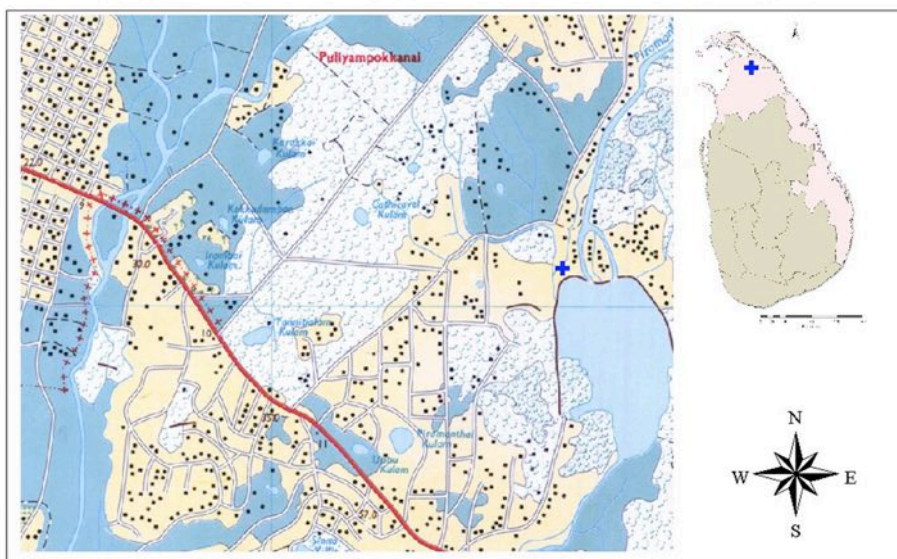
On 16.09.1985, the Sri Lankan army and home guards armed by the military that were stationed in Nilaveli rounded up the Nilaveli refugee camp. They arrested 24 civilians at the refugee camp and shot them dead on the spot.



32. Piramanthanaru massacre - 02.10.1985

Piramanthanaru Village, Kilinochchi is an agricultural area and many people who have settled here came through a scheme set up in the 1950s to provide land for people from poor families. They were innocent people working hard to earn a living.

In the early morning on 2nd October 1985, five helicopters landed on the bund of the tank with around 200 SLA personal. Some of the army hid in the bushes until 3pm in the afternoon and captured and tied up passing villagers. Others went into the Piramanthanaru Village and shot people. They destroyed agricultural products and burnt the houses. Many of the villagers were injured by the army as they were hit with the butt of rifles or kicked with the army's heavy boots. Some were even tied upside down whilst water was poured down their nose. Some villagers were interrogated as to their connections with the LTTE.



Thurairasa Saradha Devi's brother, Ponnuthurai Pakiyanathan, was massacred on that day. She says,

“Early in the morning at 7am on 2nd October 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. We ran into the house and hid. The army surrounded my house. They 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 and gave him a rifle to hold 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 and therefore we should tell the truth. They said that my brother was LTTE and that they had a photo of him with a gun. The army threatened that 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 begging 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 went to Pulliyampokkanai and returned the next morning. We saw so many dead bodies but could not find my brother. We went to Mullaithivu and asked the army commander about my brother. He denied any knowledge of my brother. Finally somebody told us that my brother’s body was in the forest. We immediately went there and saw the body. They had stabbed and pushed him from the helicopter. All his bones were broken. We burnt his body at the site.”

Kathirgamarasa a resident says,

“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 alias Mahan) 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, a friend and I started walking that way.

We saw another friend, 22 year old Rasan, 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. Rasan is originally from Nunavil and his wife is from Piramanthanaru. 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 Yogarasa as we walked. We walked on to inform the families. They would not come out due to fear.

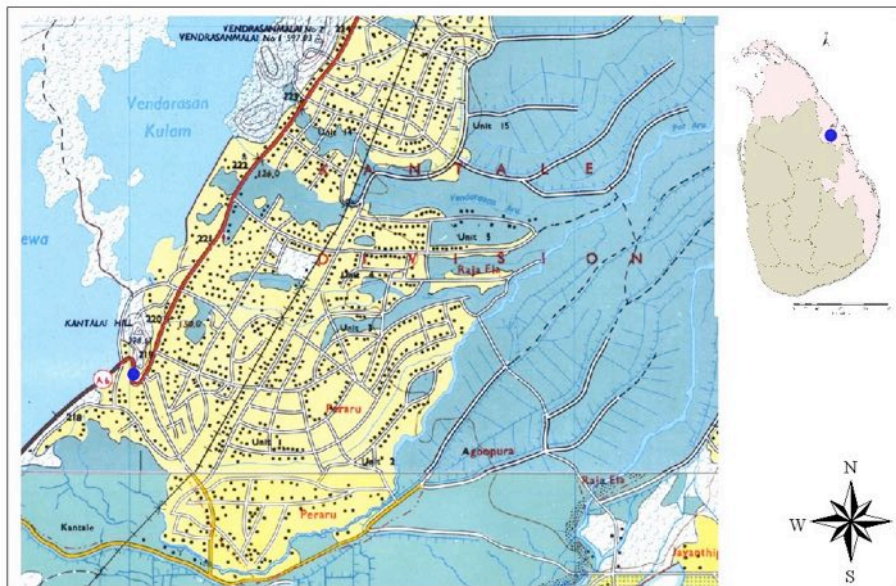
I wanted to go and see my brother-in-law, Mahan, but there was some suspicion that the army may have camped there. I hesitated for a while about what to do next and then I proceeded towards my brother-in-law's house. I met Anton on the way. Anton told me what had happened. Mahan was working in a joint farm with three others, Nagappan Sathyalingam (Kanna), Vallipuram Ganesamoorthy (Appan) and Vallipuram Vivekananthan (Ananthan). Appan and Ananthan are brothers. All four of them were living in one house and doing farming. They were all dead. 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 Pakyam 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.”

33. Kanthalai-85 massacre - 09.11.1985

Kantalai is situated in the Trincomalee district. On 09.11.1985, Sri Lankan military went to the home of Mayilvakanam near Kanthalai Pillayar temple and abducted all six people from the house. Their bodies were later found in 4th Milepost area in Allai road. Among the six were two daughters of Mayilvakanam. Postmortem revealed that the two girls were raped before being killed.



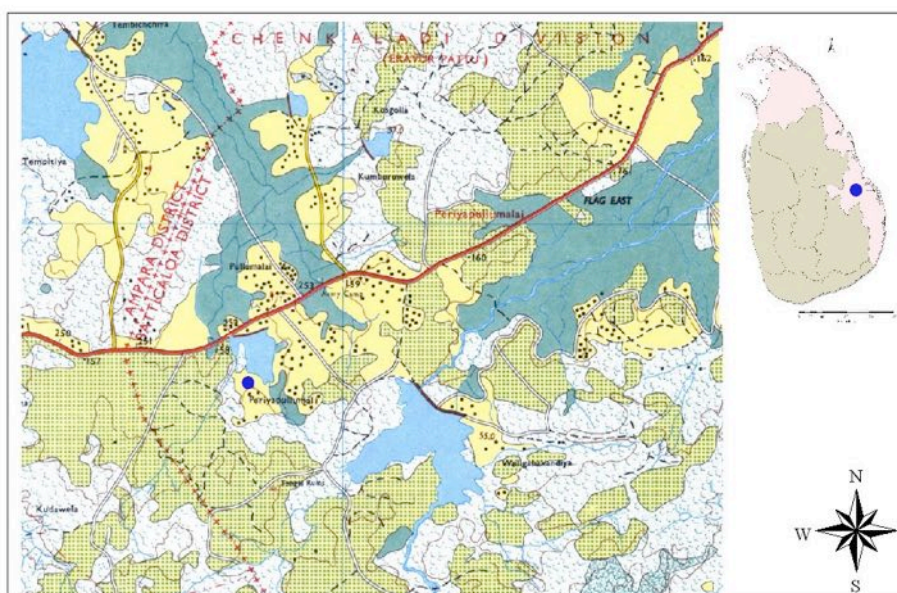
34. Muthur Kadatkarachenai - 08,09,10.11.1985

All three divisions of the Sri Lankan Armed Forces attacked Muthur and Kadatkarachenai areas by land, air and sea on 08.11.1986, 09.11.1985 and 10.11.1985. Civilians were shot and killed and burnt with their houses. More than 70 civilians who sought refuge in temples were arrested and disappeared. More than 100 houses were set fire. More than 30 civilians were killed in this attack.



35. Periyapullumalai massacre in 1986

Pullumalai village had faced many atrocities by the Sri Lankan military. On 20.05.1980 the Sri Lankan military and its homeguards burnt down more than 100 homes in Pullumalai. 25 young men from Pullumalai was arrested by Col Veeratinge of the Sri Lankan military and taken to Koduvamadhu and killed.



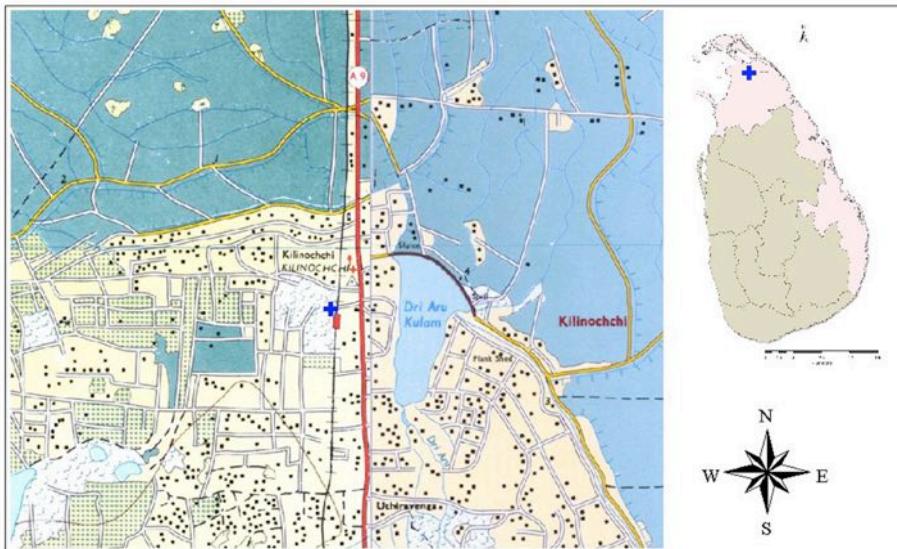
On 08.05.1986, the military arrived from Mahaoya and began attacking the village. 18 civilians were stood on a line and shot and killed by the military. 51 civilians disappeared. Many families were killed en masse. The mother four children and an eight month old baby from the family Nagalingam Rajaratname were killed that day. Children died when the military stepped on them with their boots. Kanthasamy his Sinhala wife and their child were killed. The military let two civilians known to them to escape. They ran and arrived at Senkalady.

On 10.11.1986, more people were killed including a three month old baby. Six of the women who were killed were raped before being murdered. 24 people arrested on this

day disappeared. A planned identification parade to identify the military men who carried out these massacres was stopped from proceeding.

36. Kilinochchi Railway Station massacre - 25.01.1986

Kilinochchi town is a hustling business centre for the Kilinochchi district. It has a big market, a railway station and a hospital that draws the people to the town from all around the district. Farmers, business people, government employees and self employed people contribute to its economic activity.



The Sri Lankan military was stationed in the Kilinochchi Irrigation Department hostel in 1986. The military was harassing people through arrests and threats. On 25.01.1986, five Sri Lankan military personnel were hiding behind the trees south of the Kilinochchi Railway station. The train from Jaffna carrying passengers to Colombo stopped at the Kilinochchi railway station to pick up passengers.

As the passengers were boarding the train, one of the military soldiers opened fire at the passengers. Frightened people started to run in all directions. People hid inside the railway station and inside the train.

At the end of the shooting, 12 people were dead including four women and two children.

The government of Sri Lanka made the following statement after this massacre, “A soldier suffering from mental illness opened fire at the passengers and killed some of them. We apologize for the incident”.

There were no other steps taken by the government regarding the incident.

Sinnaiyah Nallaiyah

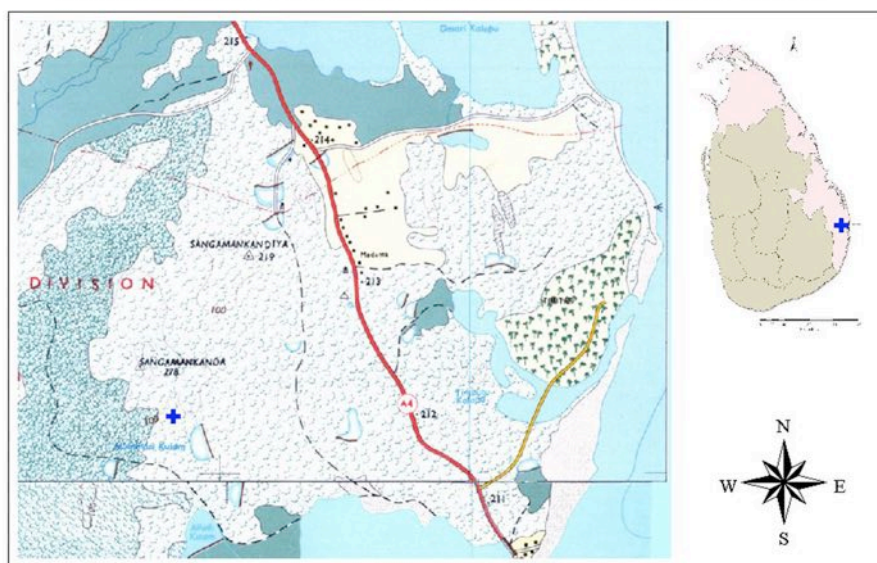


“We lived near the Church at 8th milepost. My wife was a teacher. She had received a letter inviting her to Anuradhapura Education Department. So we were preparing to go there. We were not able to catch the bus. We planned to go by train. When we were at the station we heard the gunshots and we hid ourselves.”

Nine SLA soldiers came there. They began to shoot randomly from the platform. Nine people were killed immediately. My wife and son and many others were injured. I shouted “water! Water!.” My 5 year old son fetched me water from the pot. I found my 9 year old son and wife dead. After I drank water, I fainted. I was taken from Kilinochchi hospital to Jaffna hospital. Then we heard that the SLA had told that only one soldier was involved in this attack and he had a mental disorder. Is it usual for SLA personnel to have a mental disturbance?”

37. Udumbankulam massacre - 19.02.1985

Udumpankulan and Thankavelayuthapuram are situated near the Thirukovil area in the Amparai district.



On 19.02.1985, early in the morning, 85 Sri Lankan military personnel from the Amparai military camp arrived in six military vehicles in Thankavelayuthapuram and Udumpankulan villages. Some of the military were in camouflage uniform and others in blue uniform. They went into the paddy fields where hundreds of poor farmers were busy with harvesting work. They were carrying weapons. They rounded up 103 people in the fields and took them to the forest nearby. There they raped and cut the breasts off from the women and killed them. Others were lined up and shot dead. In total 103 people were killed including many children. The military spread the harvested hay over the bodies and set fire to it.

Ms. TK, who was a victim of rape and eye witness to the massacres that took place in the paddy fields of Udumpankulan, related her story:

“On the night, the Army which came from Kondavedduvan camp rounded up all the people working in the paddy field. Then they started shooting the men. They raped five of us. We pleaded with the soldiers not to do anything to us. But they all raped us, in line in the paddy field itself. As we couldn't bear-up the pain, gradually we lost consciousness.

After an hour or so we recovered and ran into a cave of a mountain. From there we saw the soldiers covering all the bodies with paddy sacks and dried grass and setting fire to those bodies.

After two days Akaraipattu Citizen Committee President Mr. Ahamad Lebbai, General Secretary, S. T. Moorthy, Deputy President, Rev. Fr. Philip, and Batticaloa Citizen committee President, Rev. Chandra Fernando, accompanied by press reporters came to the paddy field. The air in that area was laden with repulsive smell of decomposing bodies and they saw bodies half burnt.

They found that there were 66 people massacred. They took photographs of all the bodies. They recorded our statements as well. Even Kalawana Member of Parliament, Sarath Muthugama, spoke about this massacre in the parliament. All those efforts were of no avail. There is no justice here. No compensation was paid either to members of the family of the victims or to us who were raped by the soldiers.”

38. Vayaloor massacre - 24.08.1985

Vayaloor is situated in the Amparai district. Valayoor, Sagamam was a colony of the landless poor who were settled in 1972 under the government's plan to give "the highest priority to the development of land for the production of food and other crops". To reach Vayaloor, one has to travel eight miles on foot as there is only a jungle path leading to the village. There were 200 families living in the village and they had no access to clean drinking water, no shops and the nearest government dispensary was 10 miles away. Yet they continued to stay and cultivate crops like maize, kurakkan, manioc, yams and other vegetables, depending on rainwater. Traders from distant places went there in bullock carts to collect agricultural produce from the chenas. The people built their homes with poles and mud, thatched them with either coconut cadjan, or grass.



After the attack, which occurred during a ceasefire period, the settlement was deserted and now the land has been taken over by the jungle. When people left Valayoor, they did not carry any of their belongings. They fled with what they were wearing. They had lost all their possessions including animals, crops and savings.

The attack on the people at Vayaloor started in the early hours on the 24th August 1985. S.Vijeya widowed by the Vayaloor attack, is a mother of five. She says,

“It was about 6 o’clock in the early house of the day: I was at the hearth trying to light the fire to prepare the tea. All of a sudden I noticed that there were a number of men in army fatigues carrying guns standing around our hut. I was terrified – much afraid of the visitors. I began to tremble.

The soldiers found that I had seen them and observing my nervousness, approached me with a volley of questions, (in Sinhala), which I did not understand. Just then my husband walked in and the soldiers spoke to him and through friendly gestures and show of hands asked him to join them with the bucket we use for drawing water from the well. My husband was asked to follow them and I joined them too. The soldiers rounded all the males above 18 years from the huts but allowed the aged, the sick and the weak to remain. They took all the able bodied youths with them. Even woman were taken along. We walked through the jungle path towards the East.

The soldiers wanted the men to fetch some water for them to wash before breakfast. It was around 8 o’clock. The men obliged and the soldiers ate their food and we starved – did not even have a cup of plain tea.

When their breakfast was over, they asked the people to accompany them on their journey but never told us as to where they were taking us to. We complied with their orders and proceeded along the jungle path when we met another group of soldiers, and the officer commanding that group found fault with the soldiers who had taken women together with men. The second group leader came up to the women and spoke in Tamil and said, “Do not proceed further with the men. The soldiers are in an unfamiliar area. We need men. Wait there under the tree until noon and get back to

your places and your men will return to you after showing us the way.” We remained at that place waiting for our men who went in the direction of Kumarankulam, but they did not return.

The sun came vertically over our heads and there were no signs of the men returning. Since we had to prepare food for our children and for the men who had gone with the soldiers, we returned to our huts and busied ourselves cooking food that we did not eat.

As we were waiting for the men to return, a message came of killing. The messenger, who himself had escaped death, said the remains of those killed were scattered in the Kumarankulam area. I could not believe the message but when the other women started going to the homes of relatives at Kolavil, Panankadu and Akkaraipattu in search of safety, I too left Vayaloor. I left everything behind as they were and went to my people.

The elderly persons whom the army left in their chenas proceeded to the place where the men were slaughtered. Grief-stricken relatives went to Kumarankulam in tractor-driven trailers and brought the dead to our ancestral villages who were buried according to customary rituals. We lost all that we owned at Vayaloor.”

A trader who went to Vayaloor frequently on business, Vyamuthu Kanagasabai, said,

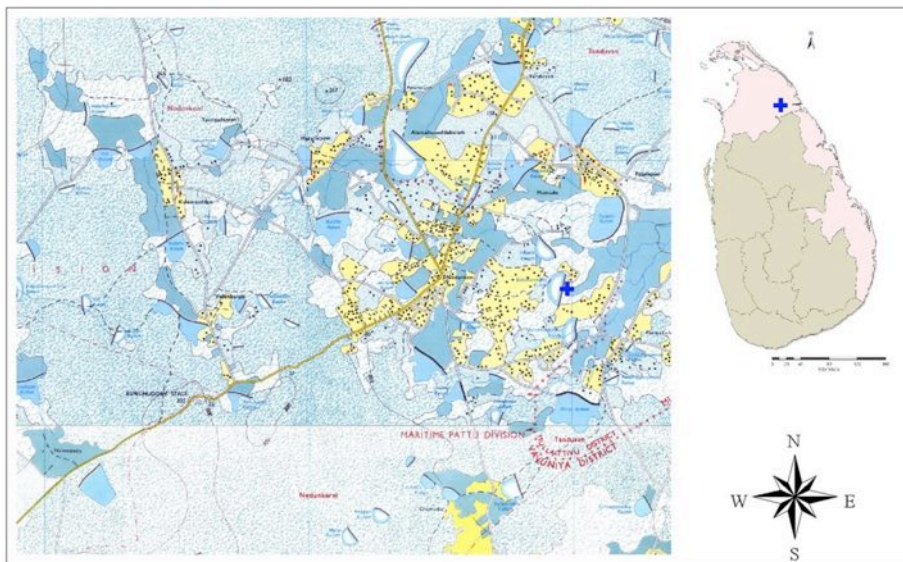
“I went to Vayaloor - Periyatalawe on the 23rd evening with the hired double bullock cart to bring goods for the Sunday fair at Tirukkoviil. I spent the night and helped to uproot the mature manioc. As I was preparing to leave the area on the 24th, I found the entire settlement rounded up. I remained in a hut with the farmers. I was taken into custody, but released. I don't know what happened to the cart, the bulls and the carter I took to Vayaloor. I lost all the money I carried and the bicycle I used for my journey. When the soldiers asked me to run away, I went, but remained hiding a little away from Kumarankulam.

A little after I left the farmers, I heard the gunshots. When the soldiers left in their vehicles, I went to the place and saw the men shot dead. However, there were two who were injured. One was shot through the mouth. He did not die and the other was named Nadarasa. I returned to Vayaloor and conveyed the fate of the men. Kanagasabai confirmed that as many as 40 were killed.”

39. Eeddimurinchan massacre - 19, 20.03.1986

Eeddimurnchan village is situated in the Vavuniya district. Most people in the village are farmers.

In the 1970's upcountry Tamils displaced from their homes due to violence by the Sinhala mobs were settled in the settlements of Dollar farm, Ken farm, Ceylon theatre and others like it in Vavuniya. In the 1980's the Sri Lankan military chased these upcountry Tamils from their homes in these settlements and settled Sinhala prisoners in their homes and armed them as well.



These Sinhala prisoners tormented the long term residents of the area with thefts of their livestock, farm products and homes. The prisoners also started to attack the people.

On 19.03.1986, the Sri Lankan military and the settled Sinhala prisoners came through the jungle in many military vehicles and arrived at Eeddimurinchin village at 4.30 pm. They started shooting the people and burning their homes. They also took away all valuable things from the homes.

On the next day the military and Sinhala groups rounded up the Nedunkerni village early in the morning. They started shooting everyone including old people and children. 20 people were killed in the two days of violence. Property worth hundreds of thousands of rupees was also damaged. The Sri Lankan Air Force helicopter provided cover for the military on land to carry out the massacre. The strafing by the helicopter damaged houses in Periyakulam, 3 Kms away as well. Frightened people took refuge in the jungles. Fearing the military, relatives took the bodies of their family members and buried them in the jungle.

40. Anandapuram shelling - 04.06.1986



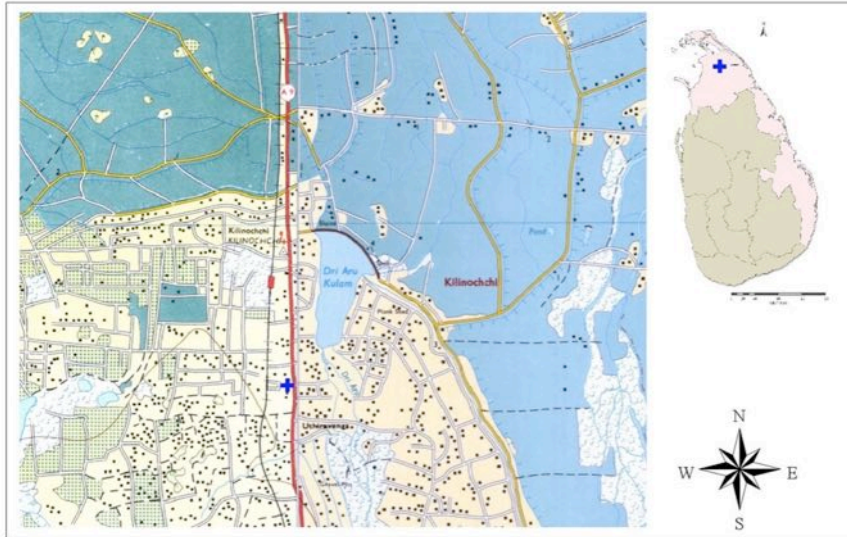
Anandapuram is a small village situated in the Kilinochchi district. The main occupation of the people is farming.

In 1986, the Sri Lankan military began expanding their military camps in civilian areas and also was shelling the civilian areas.

On 04.06.1984, at 5.00 am, the shelling began from the military camp in Kilinochchi town towards Anandapuram. One of the shells fell on the house of Ramaih Periyampillai located on Selva road and completely destroyed his house. Five young children were sleeping in one room with their mother. Four of the children were killed, their bodies broken to smithereens. The fifth child was taken to hospital with serious injuries to the head and the body. He died in the hospital. Mother also sustained serious injuries.

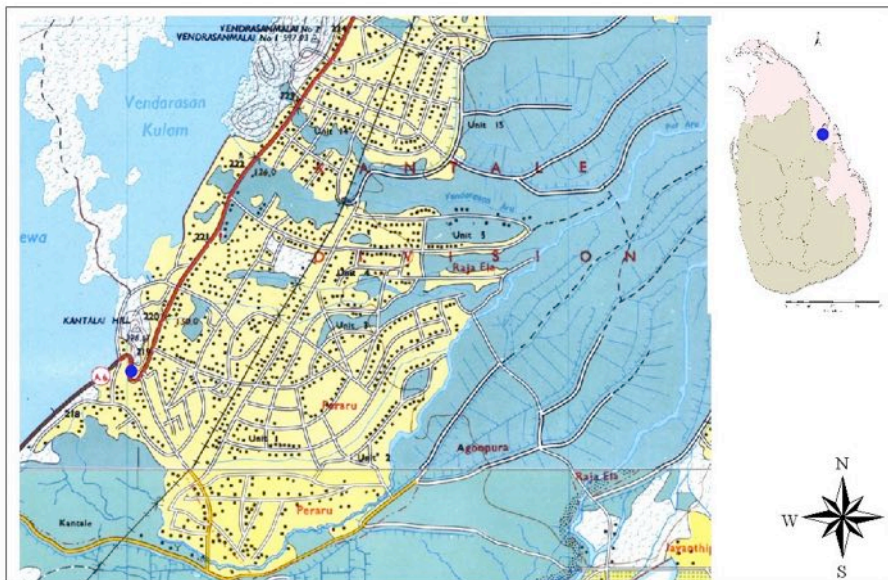
All the people displaced from Anandapuram due to the heavy shelling. When the people returned to their village they had to bury the bodies of the four dead children in their own yard.

A memorial stone was installed at the place where the children were buried. A clock tower was also built in memory of the five children. Both of these memorials were destroyed by the Sri Lankan military in its later attacks. Four of the five children killed were students of the Kilinochchi central college.



41. Kanthalai-86 massacre - 04, 05.06. 1986

Kanthalai is situated in the Trincomalee district. On 04,05.06 1986, near the 4th Milepost, 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.



On 05.06.1986, a bus with 25 passengers going from Trincomalee to Vavuniya was stopped and attacked. The bus was burnt. From the ashes 10 bodies were recovered including that of a child and a baby.

Over the two days, more than 50 civilians were killed and the fate of more than 35 civilians is not known.

42. Mandaithivu sea massacre - 10.06.1986



Kurunagar, Pasaiyur and Mandaithivu are situated off the southern coast of the Jaffna peninsula. Surrounded on three sides by the sea and on one side by land, Mandaithivu village had 1200 families living in it. All the people in the village depended on fishing for their livelihood.

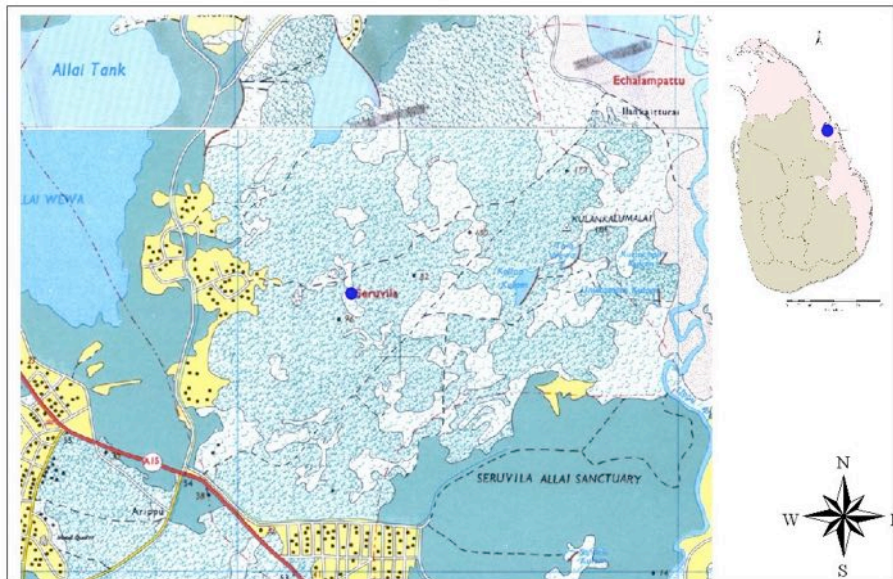
On 10.06.1986, Sri Lankan Navy men wearing black clothes approached the fishermen who were in the sea. The fishermen raised their hands to show

that they are civilians. However, the Navy men attacked and tortured the fishermen before murdering them. The eyes of some of the fishermen were dug out. Stomachs of some fishermen were cut open. 32 fishermen from Kurunagar and one fisherman from Mandaithivu were killed in the incident. Boats and nets belonging to the fishermen were destroyed.



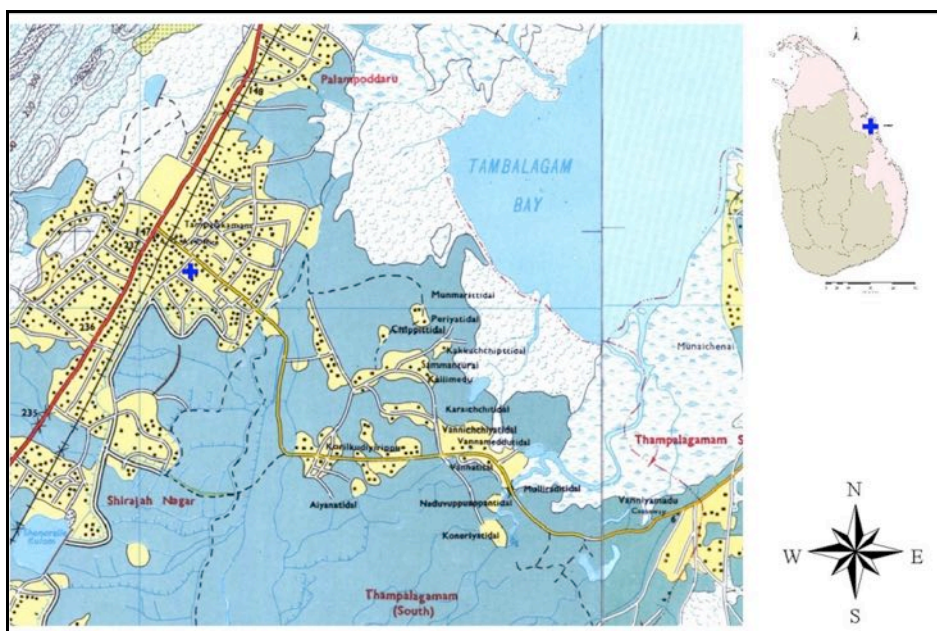
43. Seruvila massacre - 12.06.1986

Seruvila is situated in the Trincomalee district. On 12.06.1986, two village headmen, three state employees, and 20 workers who were transporting relief food for the refugees were attacked by the home-guards in Mahindapuram. 21 civilians were killed and 2 injured in this attack. The victims were taking relief for the refugees who have displaced as a result of the violence against Tamils in Eechilampatru.



44. Thambalakamam massacres - 1985, 1986

Thampalakamam is a famous village in the Trincomalee district. The main economic base of this village is agriculture.



On 12.11.1985, Sri Lankan military rounded up Thampalakamam and 9 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. Two, Kubenthiran and Navaratnam 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. A 13 year old girl and another woman escaped with injuries.

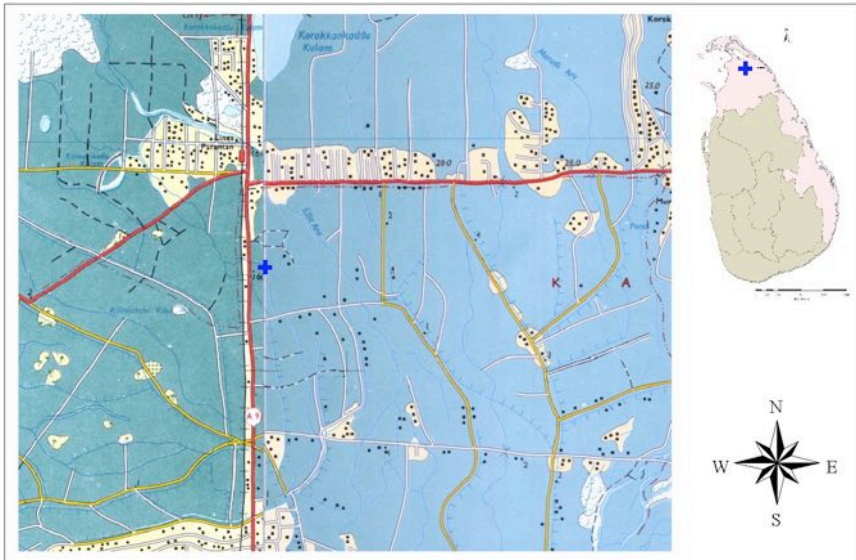
On 17.06.1986, 8 farmers disappeared from their fields in Puthukkudiyiruppu in Thampalakamam.

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 the same day in Sampalthivu five civilians were shot dead. One Thankarasa was set alight inside his car.

45. Paranthan farmers massacre - 28.06.1986

Paranthan is situated in the Kandavalai Assistant Government Agent Division in the Kilinochchi district. Paranthan is a key town in the Kilinochchi district. The main economic activity of the people is farming. Some also fish for additional income and some work as laborers.



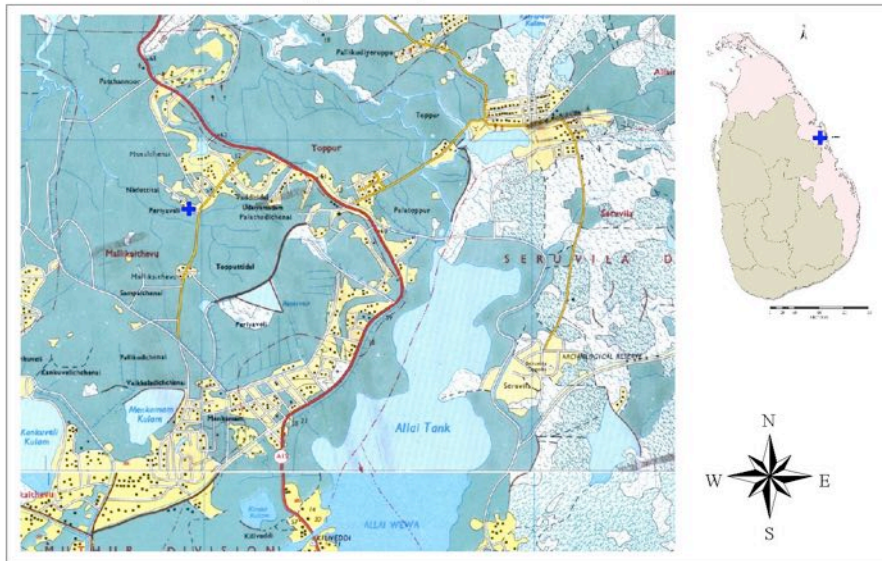
Paranthan was subjected to many military attacks has been badly affected as a result during the war. In particular, this area faced the persistent attacks from the Elephant Pass military camp of the Sri Lankan military.

On 28.06.1986 at 5.15am, there was shelling from the Elephant Pass camp. The military moved forward into the Paranthan main road. Seven farmers who were irrigating their plots along the main road were arrested by the military for no apparent reason. They were tied together by a rope and tortured. Their bodies were later discovered in the nearby by waste water canal.

Those who arrived to work in the paddy fields that afternoon at 3.30 pm saw the bodies and informed the families. Many people in Paranthan displaced in the 1980's from their homes due to such persistent atrocities.

46. Peruveli refugee camp massacre - 15.07.1986

Peruveli is a Tamil village situated in Batticaloa, 1 Km to the right from the Mallikaithivu junction. The Peruveli Government Mixed School was converted into a refugee camp in 1985.



The Mallikaithivu Grama Sevakar (GS) division is made up mostly of Tamil villages. However, there were also a few Sinhala villages in this GS division. Large number home guards armed by the Sri Lankan military were stationed in the Sinhala villages of Dehiwatte and Nilapola. Many locals in these two villages belonged to these home guards. Since the Sinhalese villagers and Tamils in adjacent villages socialized well these home guards acted as informants to the military, which had a program of killing Tamil civilians.

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.

One survivor recounts the experience,



“People from Mallikaithivu and some other villages were living in Peruveli refugee camp in fear of the army. That day, all people in the village were rounded up right throughout the night. At dawn, they shot, killed and tortured everyone they saw.

They went into the refugee camp and set fire to the cottages. Whilst the cottages were burning, people were grabbed by their heads and legs and thrown into the fire. They also threw people who were alive into the fire.

People were scared and were all hiding in families of four and five in some houses. They took all the men out of the houses. They shot, cut them and threw them in the wells.

They shot and took away about twenty five bodies on a vehicle. The bodies were returned three days later. They had poured acid on their face - we could not recognize them. All the wells and pits had bodies dumped in them. We could not count the bodies that day because there were bodies everywhere.

Usually when the army comes, we hear fighting noises continuously. So we thought the same was happening. But it was only when the army left and we went into the village, we realised that nearly every well and pit had a body. People who had come to the village for work had also died there.

Those in the refugee camps were the most tortured. They were building separate huts to live. The huts were burnt and the people were all shot. People were also taken away. When these people returned they were in such a tragic state. Their arms and legs were broken and they could not walk.

We were too scared to stay in the village. If the army returned we too would be shot. We could not bury people in individual holes. We could not even touch the bodies - that's how badly disfigured they were. We dug a big hole with a machine, dumped the bodies and then closed up the hole.

The brutality that was done at the refugee camp was unimaginable. Some people are mentally affected by it.”

47. Thanduvan bus massacre - 17.07.1986

Thanduvan is situated on the Mullaithivu-Vavuniya main road, 4 Kms from Nedunkerni, driving towards Mullaithivu. Thanduvan village is part of the Oddusuddan Assistant Government Agent division in the Mullaithivu district. The main occupation and income of the village is agriculture. People of the village had to travel to Nedunkerni to buy their regular necessities.

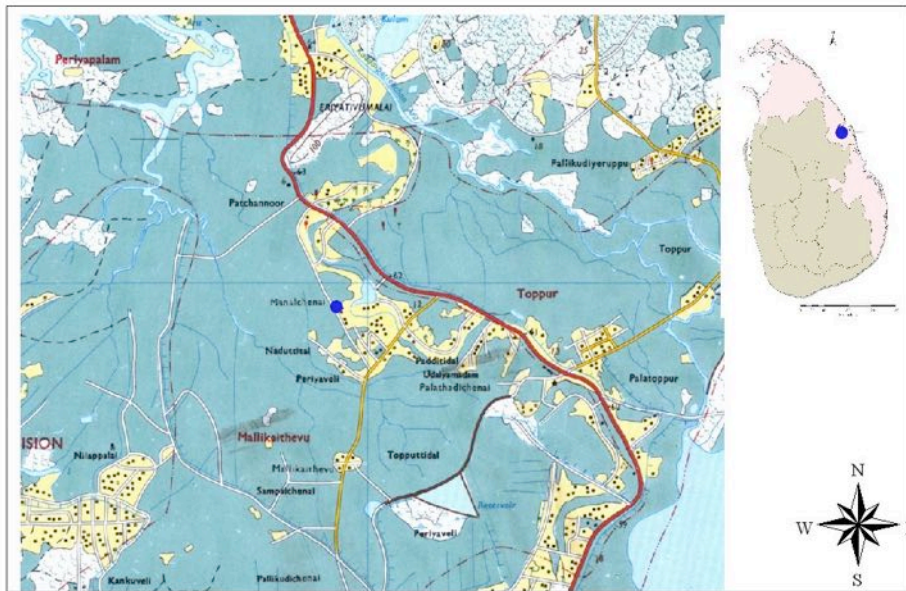


On the fatal day of 17.07.1988, many people were in the bus connecting Mullaithivu to Nedunkerni. The bus belonged to the state operated bus service. On that day the Nedunkerni area was cordoned off and searched by the Sri Lankan military under the command of Gen Kobbekaduwa. Supporting and protecting the cordon and search was a military helicopter belonging to the Sri Lankan Air Force.

In this situation, the Thanduvan people in the bus were unable to proceed to Nedunkerni. The bus driver turned back the bus and started to drive back to Mullaithivu. The military helicopter followed the bus and started to fire at the bus. One Km from the Thanduvan school in the direction of Mullaithivu, a rocket was fired at the bus. 17 people in the bus, including the bus driver were killed. A further 13 people in the bus were injured.

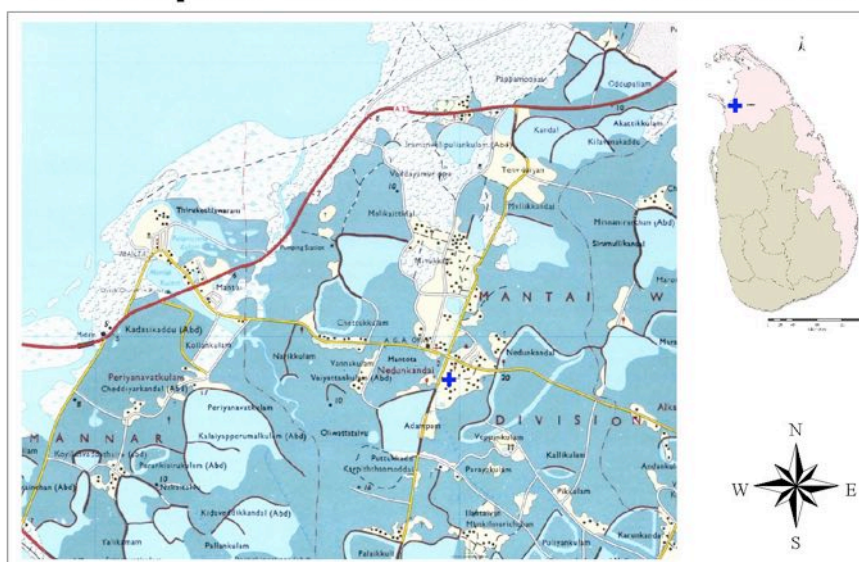
48. Muthur Manalchenai massacre - 18.07. 1986

On 18.07.1986, Sri Lankan military conducted a cordon and search operation in villages of Manalchenai and Peruveli in Muthur. 44 civilians were arrested and taken away and shot dead. Most of those killed were displaced people from the villages of Menkamam, Kankuveli and Mallikaitivu.



49. Adampan massacre - 12.10.1986

Adampan village is situated in the Manthai West Assistant Government Agent Division in Mannar district. This is a farming village. The villagers have suffered endless atrocities at the hands of the nearby Thalladi Sri Lankan military camp for more than 20 years.



On 12.10.1986 at 4.00 am in the morning, the Sri Lankan military moved out from the camp through the Malikai village and rounded up the Adampan village. They shot and killed the sleeping villagers and burnt down several shops. The military that entered the village at 5.00am continued the attack until 11.00am. The military threw the bodies into the rice fields and on the road and left. More than 20 civilian lost their lives and many shops were burnt down.

Suvannah Sabastianpillai's account of the event is as follows,



“I was sleeping at home and heard blasting noises around 4am. We woke up to see what had happened. There was a helicopter in the air. We started running and were surrounded by bomb blasts. We ran to a nearby Muslim village.

We returned around 12 pm. We hid in a tree and saw that the army were everywhere along with blasting sounds. The army had rounded up the whole place. Things were broken, people were crying. Everything was a mess. There were jeeps everywhere. Close behind a jeep were the Special Task Force. We heard rapid fire near where they had stopped. 22 vehicles had come to Thamarakulam. I counted them. Police and the SLA joined in on this. Two of my relations – Pasumai and Cheenan – were on their way back from a funeral. They were shot and left on the road.

The army left around 3pm and we came back to find wounded bodies and blood everywhere. I can't describe the situation. 11 people had died. I saw all of this with my own eyes.

They took boys from this village away to where the land mines were and hurt them.

We were tortured like this in '94, '95 and '96. When they came to shell, we would just leave everything and run. They would come at any time of the day - morning, evening and night.”

50. Periyapandivrichchan massacre - 15.10.1986

Periyapandivirichchan village is in the Madhu Assistant Government Agent division in Mannar district. The village has rice fields adjoining large forests.



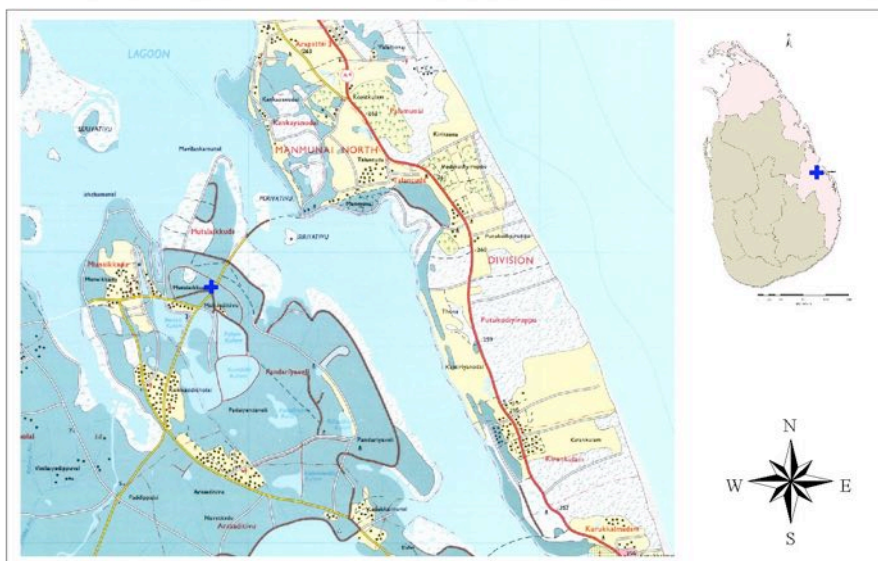
On 15.10.1986, one of the villagers, Rasanayagam was working in his vegetable plot. His two daughters returned home from school. After having lunch the two girls took lunch for their father working in the farm. The person who guards the next farm, Joseph Francis aged 72, the father and two daughters were sitting in the small hut in the farm.

The Sri Lankan military that came through the forest fired towards the farm. A little later they arrived at the farm and started attacking Rasanayagam. His daughter was tortured and her breasts and vagina were cut. Joseph Francis was also cut into pieces.

The military left the place after this attack. Rasanayagam and the other daughter escaped with injuries.

51. Kokkadichcholai-87 massacre - 28.01.1987

Kokkadichcholai is situated in the Batticaloa district. Farming, fishing and prawn farming were the main occupations of the people.



On 29.01.1987, Sri Lankan military began its attack on the village and continued it for three days. The military entered the village from Kondavedduvan, Kaluvanchikudi, Vellaveli, and Kallady camps in military trucks and helicopters. They took people aged from 14 to 40 and killed more than 200 of them.

A prawn farm was operated with aid from United States of America in Mahiladiththivu. It was employing a large number of workers. 135 workers in this prawn farm were among those killed on 28.01.1987. The military shot dead 24 people who took refuge in the Kokkadichcholai rice mill. Seven of those killed were aged 12 years old.

Sellathurai Ravinathan was a watchman at the Prawn Farm. On the day of the massacre, Ravinathan was on the day shift. His account of the incident is as follows:

"I left for work early in the morning. Unlike normal, that morning there were 2 or 3 helicopters circling in the air. I knew something was going to happen. I ran to the Prawn Farm, together with many other men. We all believed that because the Prawn Farm was owned by Westerners, we would be safe there. We had been caught and questioned twice before by the Army but we were allowed to go. We therefore ran there hoping it would give some protection.

At the junction, there was a large military vehicle. Army started jumping off and running onto the road. This was the first time we knew what the STF looked like. All the SLA that were on the road, were pointing their guns towards the Prawn Farm. One man stood up, pointed his gun and came towards us. The two or three people that were with us saw this and bent down and slowly went the other way through the water. Ambikaipatham said, "Don't run. If you do they will shoot everyone". We softly whispered and told them to come back. They came back.

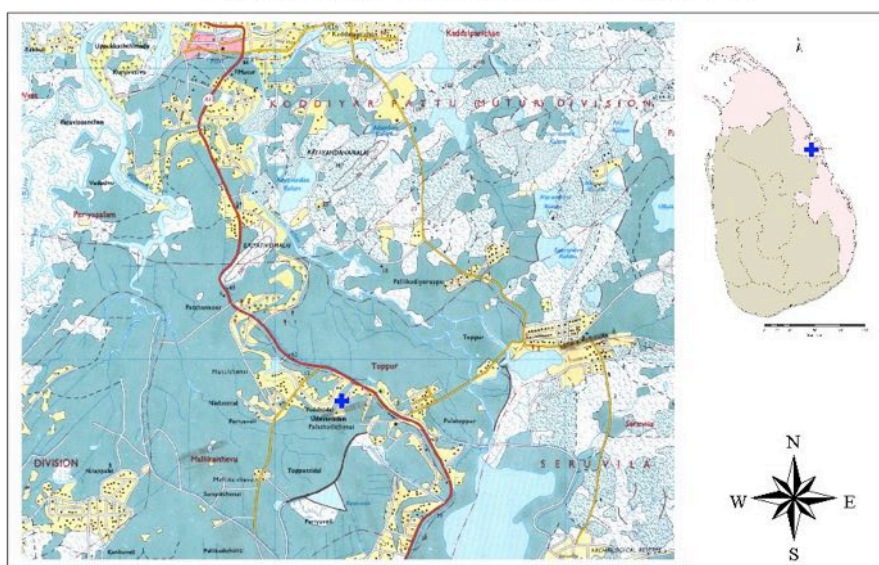
People from Muthalaikuda, Munaikadu, Mahiladitheevu, Ambalanthurai were all caught up in here. Narayanapillai was returning from the fields and ran into the Prawn Farm. The first bullet was aimed at him and it hit him. Three army personnel came to the place where we were. They shouted and told us all to gather in one place. Whilst everyone was trembling with fear, they fired their gun once. Everyone ran away from that spot. I took cover behind the little huts that were in the Prawn Farm. A young boy called Theivanayagam ran before us. We heard sudden gun fire. We don't know what happened to him. I immediately took protection in the small river. A young boy called Nesathurai did the same in front of me. In the meantime, the Army turned the vehicle towards the direction people had run and started fire. They shot the little children who were in the Prawn Farm looking after the little birds. These poor children would come very early in the morning to make sure that no birds attacked the prawns that were being farmed. They hoped that they would get something - however little - in return for this. How could they shoot such poor little children?

I removed the clothes that I was wearing and ran through the small Kanna Forest. As I was running, I heard gun fire. After a little while, I heard no noise from the direction of the Prawn Farm. I thought that I should return and have a look at what had happened. As I was about to do this, an old man stopped me and said, "Brother, please don't go back they have shot every one".

My elder brother, who witnessed this massacre, lost his mind for three or four days."

52. Paddithidal massacre - 26.04.1987

Paddithidal is a Tamil village and it is situated 10 Kms from Mutur in Trincomalee. The village is in the Mallikaithivu Assistant Government Agent division. From the beginning of 1987 there were military attacks in the area.



On 26.04.1987, there were clashes between the Sri Lankan military and the LTTE near the Mallikaithivu junction. Three Sri Lankan military personnel were killed in this clash. Among these killed were Kanifa, a Muslim home guard. To take revenge for this the military entered the Paddithidal village and searched. People had already left the

village suspecting that the military will attack the civilians if they face defeat at the hands of the LTTE. One Christian family of 16 members was praying as they continued to stay in the village.

The military opened fire at those praying. They burnt the people still struggling after the shooting. All 16 members of the family were killed. Three babies and several children were among those killed. One family member, Konan Ulaganatan escaped death.

“My name is Ulaganathan. I was born and I grew up in Paddiththidal. On Sunday 24th of April 1987, I went to church on my own. My family did not accompany me.



On the way back I saw that the families in the village were running and hiding. I tried to see if my family was amongst them. Thinking that perhaps my family had gone in another direction to hide, I decided that I would go home and check anyway. I heard bomb blasts. I was very scared of what might have happened.

I ran back to my house. I saw that my house was burning. As I was wondering where my family could have gone, I reached the front door step and saw that every single person in my family was dead. My wife, 2 daughters, big brother, his wife, his 5 kids, my wife's big sister and 3 kids, my mother and my younger sister were all in there.

In desperation, I tried to kill myself in the fire - but the two people with me – grabbed me before I could. They took me away to the place in which they were hiding and kept me there.

I returned the next day and tried to make sense of how they had died. My youngest daughter looked like she had been eating rice at the time. She was leaning against the door with a bullet through her head. I was just able to work out that it was my youngest daughter because it was a very small face.

There was no one left in the village, they had all run away. I put all the bodies in a cart, and took them to a forest. I dug a big pit. I tipped over the cart and all the bodies fell into the pit. I covered them all up with sand.

My elder aunty, who had come to the village as a refugee, told me that she was with my family at the time. This is her account of what happened. She ran to warn them to hide and then ran away and hid in the banana trees in our house.

Before the army got there, they (my family) all took out their identity cards. The army did not even look at their identity cards. The army took their guns and shot everyone. She could hear people pleading to not be killed and then there was silence. The army set the house alight and left.

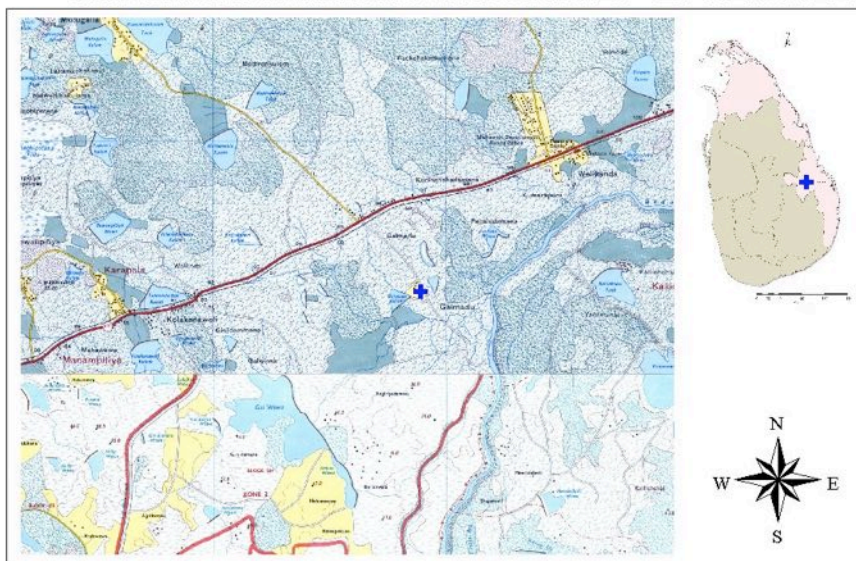
When she went back to house to see if anyone was even remotely alive, so that she could try and save any of them – they were all dead. Everyone had been shot or cut. As the house was burning, she did not stay there any longer than she had to”.

53. Thonithiddamadu massacre - 27.05.1987

Thonithiddamadu village is situated in the Vaharai Assistant Government Agent Division in the Batticaloa district. This is a Tamil majority village. The main economic activities of the villagers are farming and fishing. This village had nurtured and safeguarded its own ancient art forms and culture. This village is one of those villages in Batticaloa that is bounded by Sinhala villages. People went to the neighbouring Sinhala villages to purchase their daily needs.

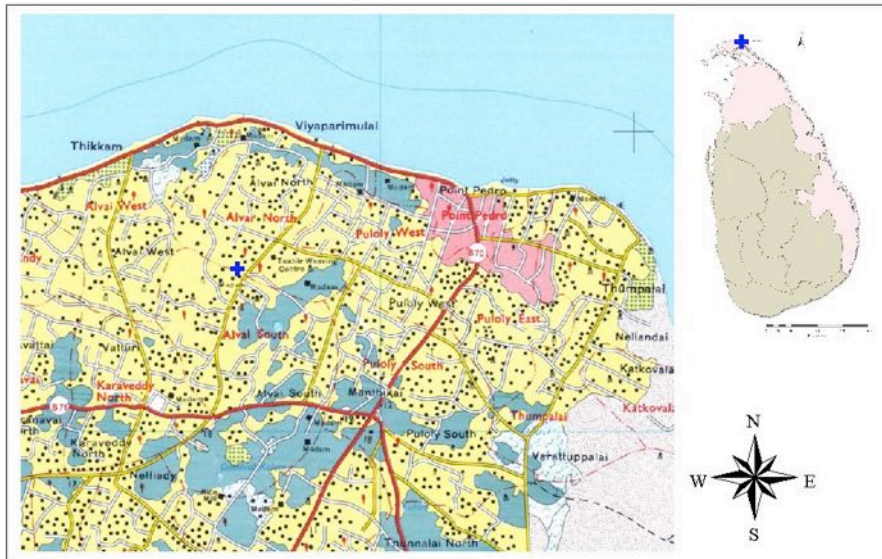
On 25.05.1987, the Sri Lankan military opened fire in the Thonithiddamadu village. Frightened people kept to their homes.

On 27.05.1987 at 2.00am at night, the military entered the village and shot and killed people who were asleep. Thirteen people were killed in this massacre.



54. Alvai temple shelling - 29.05.1987

Alvai village is situated in Jaffna district. The Muthumariamman temple in Alvai is one of the famous temples in Jaffna.



On 29.05.1987, the Sri Lankan military launched its operation liberation attack on Jaffna. Attacks were carried out from the Palaly military camp, and from air and sea. Through pamphlets dropped from air and through the announcement in the military radio service from Palaly, people were asked to take refuge in temples. Some people had taken refuge in the Muthimariamman temple. The temple was filled with around 10,000 people from the villages of Alvai, Inparuddi, Thikkam, Vathiri, Nelliadi, Thampasiddi, Puloli and Karaveddi. Since the temple was big with broad corridors it was able to accommodate all the people.

On that fatal day the temple was overflowing with people. At 11.00pm a shell fired by the military fell on a tree in front of the temple. Some people sitting under the tree were injured. The next shell fell inside the temple many were killed including women and children. The following shells fell in another part of the temple killing two young men

seated there. The three shells falling inside the temple causing deaths created panic among the people. 40 people died inside the temple and many were injured.

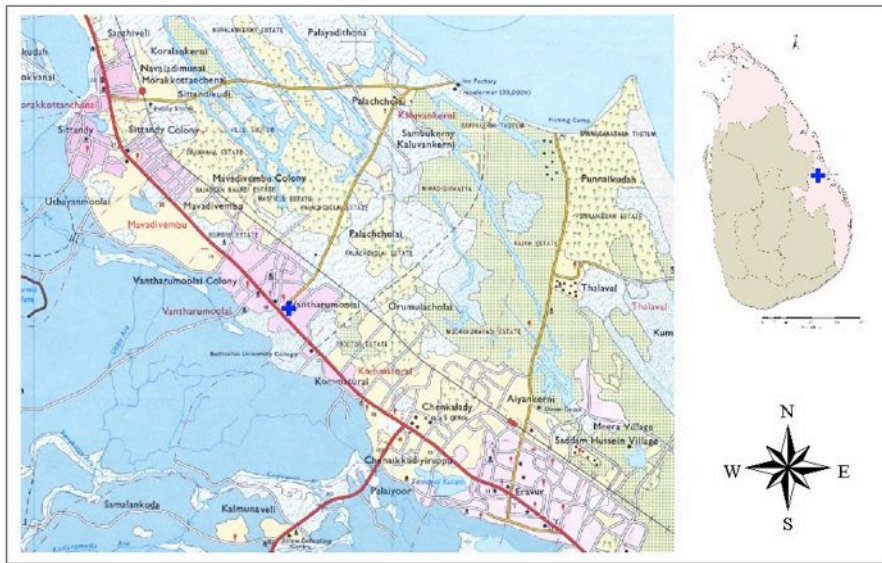
55. Eastern University massacre - 23.05.1990

The Eastern University is in the Vantharumulai village in Batticaloa. This is one of the 13 universities in the island. At any given year about 3000 students will be enrolled in this university.

In 1990, following Sri Lankan military attacks on people, people from many regions of Batticaloa have taken refuge in the Eastern University.

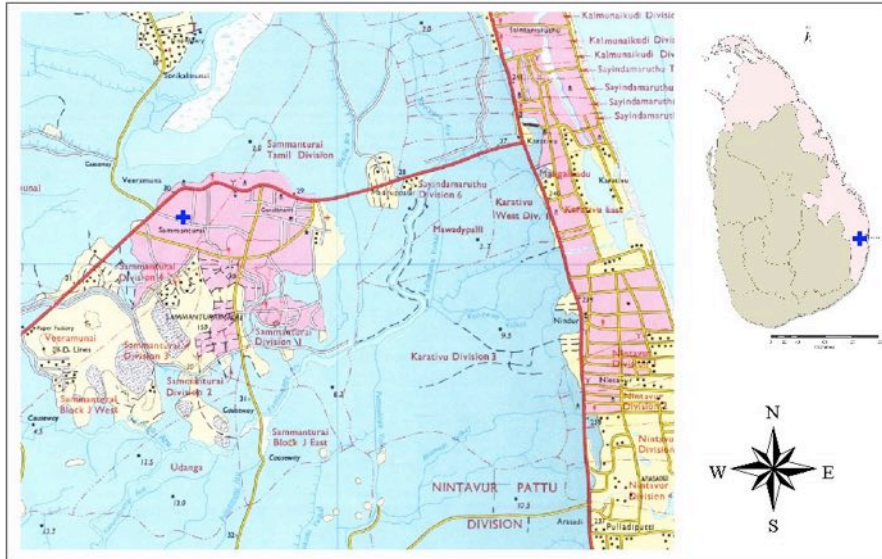
On 23.05.1990, large number of Sri Lankan military arrived from the Saththurukondan military camp at the Eastern University. They arrested 58 young men tied their hands and legs and took them to the neighbouring villages. There they were all killed. The military came again on 24.05.1990 and arrested another 168 people who had taken refuge at the Eastern University. They were also killed in a similar manner to the earlier massacre.

226 people were killed in these days by the Sri Lankan military.



56. Sammanthurai massacre - 10.06.1990

Sammanthurai village is situated in the Sammanthurai Assistant Government Agent Division in the Amparai district. The village has large paddy fields. Ancient temples like the Kannaki Amman temple and the Kali temple are located in this village.

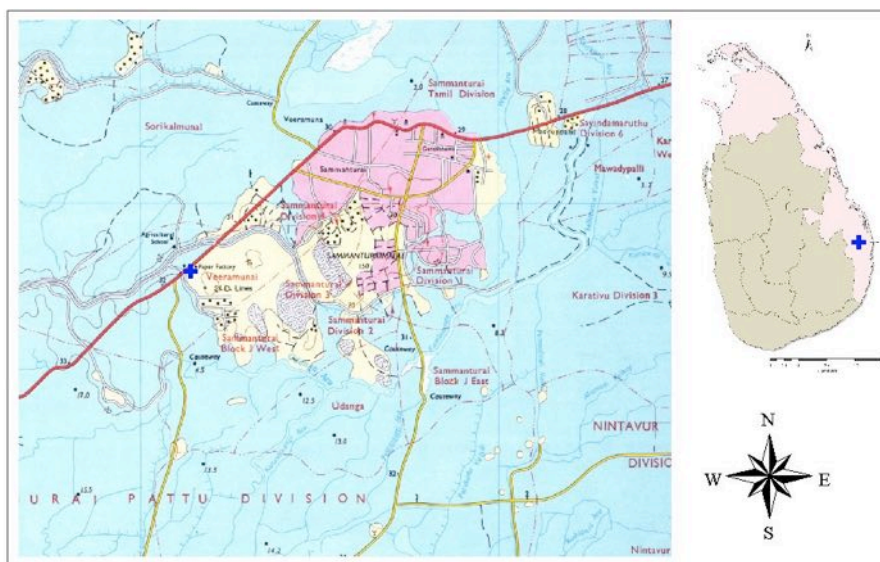


10.06.1990, Muslim groups with help from the Sri Lankan military attacked the people of this village. When the people attempted to escape by running away, the military opened fire at the people. 37 people were killed and many more were injured.

57. Xavierpuram massacre - 07.08.1990

Xavierpuram, Amparai is the name of the settlement where the 'Kurawar' tribe lived from 1950.

On the 7th of August 1990 the community of Kurawar were attacked, their homes burnt and their youths shot dead. Men and women were tortured and the church, school and community hall were burnt. There was no provocation for such an attack on the Kurawar. Later the attackers were identified as Muslim home guards. They carried out the attacks following an allegation that the LTTE had established contact with the Kurawar.



In her sworn statement, Miniakkah describes the attack on Xavierpuram in the following manner:

“It was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of 7th August 1990, when some people were having their first meal for the day while others were preparing it when the attackers arrived. Along Neethai Road 18 tractors came one behind the other, carrying a large

number people armed with guns, knives, sticks, clubs and axes. They stopped at the centre of the village, and called out the people - men, women and children- to assemble before them. The attackers, carrying guns, were in military fatigues. Their appearance foreboded evil.

The people of Xavierpuram became excited. The men who were eating stopped eating, washed their hands and rushed to the place where men with guns stood. Together with my husband and two children, my son and daughter, I went to the place where we were asked to assemble. We were able to identify the men in uniform as home guards (Muslims) and the others from the Akkaraipattu area who had accompanied the home guards.

An eyewitness said:

“While we stood before the Muslim home guards and the hooligans who accompanied them, they (home guards) seized my only son and began torturing him. Another seized Jayaraja who was also a youth from my community and continued torturing both.

My husband could not bear to see his only son being brutally tortured. He sprang up and protested and I too raised cries. Thereupon, one of them armed with wooden pestle dealt a blow on the chest of my husband he fell down unconscious; he fell down like an uprooted tree. I rushed to my husband and lifted his head. Another person struck me on my head with a weapon. I remember blood gushing from my head before I fell unconscious.

Those who survived the attack fled to Thirukovil carrying the injured. They carried nothing with them and ran with the clothes on their back. Some of them had had no meal from the previous day.

Later when I opened my eyes, I found myself on a hospital bed, along with several others from my village. It was late in the afternoon, around 4 p.m. I tried to recollect what had happened but could not. Anxious relatives came to see me and I asked for my family members. I was told that a number of people were killed by the home guards and the Muslims and our houses were set on fire with petrol and kerosene. All the people had fled from the village, but some were preparing to go back to Xavierpuram to perform the last rites for the dead whose mortal remains were lying scattered.

Something urged me to return with the crowd to Xavierpuram. Despite my weak condition, I left the hospital ward, traced my husband who was equally in pain, and together with about 20 men, traveled in a tractor belonging to one member of our tribe. I was petrified when I saw my son's body lying near the channel with bullet wounds. There were two other bodies beside his strewn around.

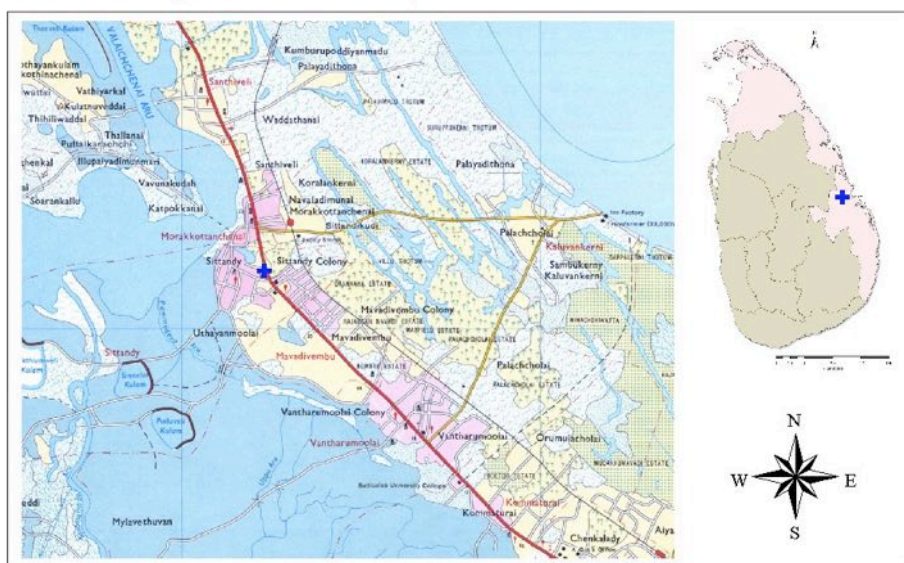
The eerie calm of the destroyed village with the burnt houses sent terror through me. The charred remains of the houses reminded me of ghosts. We made a quick return to Thirukovil.”

Massana, another victim of the attack is an ageing woman of the Kurawar tribe living in Xavierpuram. A grandmother, she said that she knew most of the attackers. Some of them were paddy cultivators in the area around where she lived. They not only killed, maimed and injured people, but also destroyed the church, the school and homes of a peaceful community, many of whose members worked on the paddy fields of the Muslims.

After homes were lost, and lives brutally taken, some survivors could not bear to live with what they had seen or with what they had lost and later committed suicide.

58. Siththandy massacre - 20, 27.07.1990

Siththandy village is situated 8 Kms north of the Batticaloa town. The village has an ancient and famous Hindu temple.



On 20.07.1990, Sri Lankan military rounded up the village and took all the people into this temple. Eight of the people were taken blindfolded with their hands tied to the villager next to him. There they were attacked and killed.

In the same month, again, the Sri Lankan military took 57 young men after rounding up the village. The young men were taken to the adjacent villages where they were shot and killed and put in mass graves and burnt.

In total 137 people were killed over these two days. The arrests and killing continued for several months after on a daily basis.

Nallaiah Kamalanathan says,

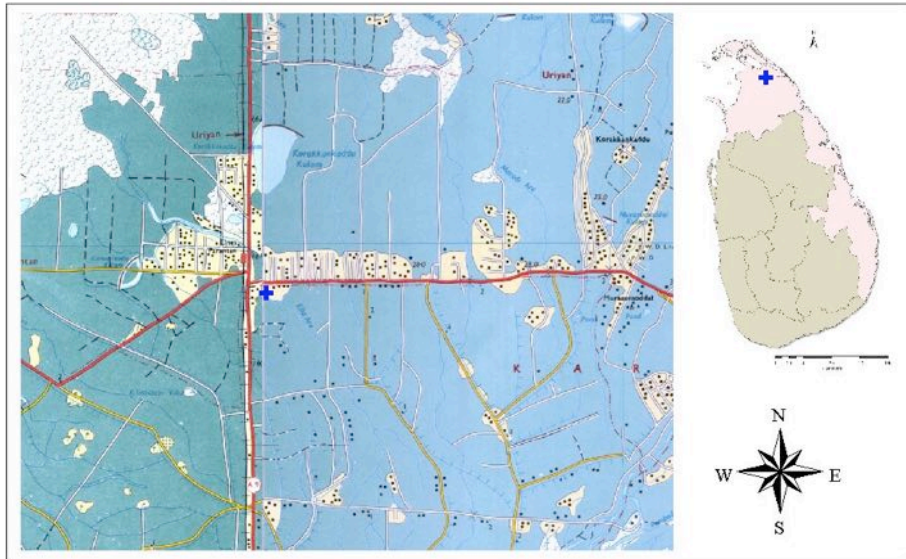
“We thought that if everyone stood in one place the Army would not kill us. So, all the villagers ran for safety into the temple. Within one week we had run to the temple twice. First it was on the 20th of July of 1990 and then again on the 27th. Sithandi villagers and Mavativembu villagers all ran to this temple.

The SLA surrounded the temple. They came along with Sinhala mobs. Everyone in the temple was asked to stand in line and they picked out the young boys. Everyone stood trembling. As each one of the boys were picked, their families, mothers and fathers, all screamed. They begged for mercy with their hands. They pleaded saying their difficulties. Nothing went into the ears of the Army. On the 20th, 80 people were taken away in their vehicle. On the 27th, 57 people were taken away. 2 days after this, all their parents went to all the Army Camps in search for them.

Everyone denied taking the boys. Only a week later, we found out that they had killed everyone that they had taken away. We thought they would leave them after investigation. The 137 people that were taken away were taken by bus to a Sinhalese village. There they were asked to stand in a line. The Army announced to the Sinhala people that they had caught LTTE members. Then they were shot dead. Their bodies were never returned to us. Till this day, their mothers still cry not knowing what had happened to their children. The SLA, who denied without batting an eyelid that they did not catch or kill anyone, will one day be destroyed.”

59. Paranthan junction massacre - 24.07.1990

Paranthan is in the Kilinochchi district on the A-9 highway. This town hosted a chemical factory in the past. The people's main occupation is farming.

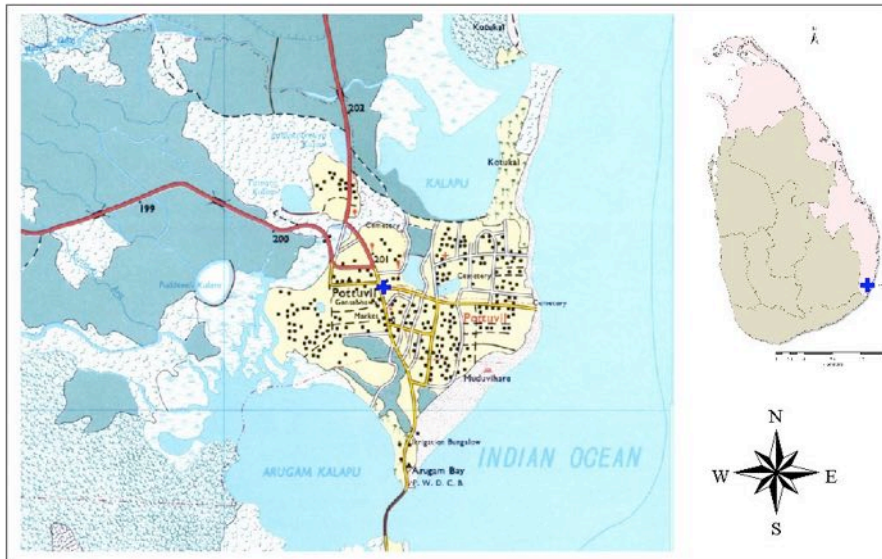


This town was badly affected by the military activities in the 1980's. On 24.07.1990, Sri Lankan army was dropped by helicopter in Suddaithivu near Elephant Pass to rescue the military in Elephant Pass. This military was moving forward through Paranthan towards Elephant Pass. The military began attacking the people living near the Paranthan junction. The people killed were burnt inside their homes. More than 10 civilians lost their lives in this incident. Many more were injured.

This incident took place at 9.00 am. People had displaced from the place and were unaware of what has happened to their relatives. They returned to their homes only on 07.09.1990. People recovered the half burnt bodies of their dead relatives.

60. Poththuvil massacre - 30.07.1990

In 1990 hostilities between the Sri Lankan military and the LTTE resumed. In the east the Sri Lankan military, Sinhala thugs, and their homes guards started to attack Tamil civilians.



On 10.06.1990, as a result of attacks by the military and Muslim groups, people displaced to the Komari refugee camp. People returned to their homes on 30.07.1990, trusting the promises made by the Sri Lankan military and government officials. Returning people found that their homes were broken into and many valuables were stolen. Homes were also destroyed. As a result the people displaced again to Poththuvil Methodist Mahavidhyalayam.

Young men and women among the refugees at the Pothuvil Methodist Mahavidhyalayam were forced to go out for work to support their families. 12 of them were arrested by the military and the Muslim groups and taken to the Poththuvil Police Station. Those arrested were taken to the open space near the Police Station few at a time and were burnt alive.

Except for a few who escaped all the rest of those arrested were burnt alive by 01.08.1990. 125 young people died in this atrocity by the military and the Muslim groups.

61. Tiraikerny massacre - 06.08.1990

Tiraikerny was originally a coconut estate of about 300 acres in the idyllic region of Amparai. The ownership at the time sympathized with the hardships of the landless peasantry, both Muslims and Tamils, at Palamunai, Oluvil, Meenodaikattu and Addalaichenai, and the estate was given to the people at a very nominal price of Rs.200/- per acre. Various community figures, such as Nagappiar Subramaniam and Periya Kanapathipillai Upathiyar of Karaitivu, worked hard in developing the village and making it into a successful agricultural area.



On the 06.08.1990, the peace and hard work of the villagers was destroyed. Hundreds of Muslims stormed into the village and set ablaze the homes of the Tamils and attacked the Tamil villagers and threw their mutilated bodies into the near by Hindu

Temple. Statements recorded from victims and witnesses to this outrageous crime reveal that there was no provocation from the Tamils for such an attack.

A woman witness revealed the background of the events, the intention and purposes leading to the attack and how it was executed:



“I was married in 1976 and had three children - two sons, and a daughter. Around 6 O' clock in the morning, on the 6th August 1990; I heard the cries of women from the direction of my Muslim neighbour's house. Since we had maintained a friendly relationship with our Muslim neighbours, I rushed to the house from which the Muslim women raised cries.

I found several women in that house and every one was in tears, weeping over the death of some member of the family. The women said that their men who went to the paddy field at Alimadakadu had been cut to pieces and slain. No one knew who the killers were.

I spent about half an hour with the grieving family, I shared their sorrow but returned home to attend to the household chores before the children left for school. A few minutes after I returned home, and was busy with my work, I heard people shouting. Together with my husband I rushed to the gate to see what was wrong. We found men, women and children moving away from their homes in a state of excitement. They were in a state of great confusion, agitated with fear and worry. They told us that they were running away from an angry mob composed of Muslims who had vowed to destroy Thiraiakerny. They were going to the Pillaiyar Temple as it is dangerous to remain in homes. The Tamils who were running away, warned us saying “do not stay here; the mob is heavily armed according to information received from friendly Muslims”.

My husband was shaken by the news. When the entire population in the village was moving out, we saw no wisdom in staying at home. Leaving all our possessions in

our house and keeping the doors open, we left home with the children and took refuge in the Pillaiyar Temple. Soon the Muslims appeared on the road at a distance.

Riotous gangsters numbering more than 150 men, armed with knives, swords, sickles and clubs and seemingly possessed by wild and violent anger, shouted slogans against the Tamils, and called out the Muslims to unite to fight the Tamils. We were in bewilderment and spent every minute in fear. People prayed for Divine intervention to save the people from the apparent danger. As we looked up we saw clouds of smoke rising up the sky. The smoke came from the burning houses of the Tamils. As the goons were approaching the Temple, the people ran towards the Periyathambiran Temple and the mob followed. The people having resigned their fate watched with fear every movement of the menacing crowd of attackers. In a split of a second - no sooner the mob reached the Temple premise, an armored car, drove into the temple premise. There were six soldiers in uniform in the vehicle.

The soldiers acted differently. They did not themselves take part in the attack. The behavior of the soldiers gave some courage to the Tamil youths to approach the armored car. With hands raised above their heads, they walked up to the soldiers and sought to plead with the soldiers to prevail on the Muslims to prevent any attack on the poor innocent Tamils who had sought refuge in the temple. The soldiers, I was told, had to stop the Muslims. The soldiers were alleged to have told the young men that the Tamils had killed Muslims and therefore the army cannot intervene.

The soldiers waved their hands, telling the Tamil youths to go away from them, and that waving of their hands was taken as a signal for the attackers to begin their assault. First they began desecrating the Temple. Some went to damage the wall while some others broke the door. Yet the Tamils did not say a word to the attackers. Some of the Muslims entered into the sanctum and came out with the Sacred Trident and the spear that were firmly fixed to the ground. Some took away the tools like knife, axe and crowbar, used in the Temple by the priests. The Tamils were later attacked with the Trident, the spear, and the tools taken away from the Temple.

The attackers first assaulted with th knives the men seated on the ground. Those who were in the rear escaped. In the melee that followed the attack, even some of the injured ran away, but did not return alive. My husband was attacked with knife and he died there. The people wondered whether it was a joint attack of the Army and the Muslims - such attacks had occurred in the Tamils areas previously. The arrival of the soldiers at the Hindu temple premises had an impact. The goons appeared very happy and they shouted in jubilation.

As the attackers were busy mauling the innocents, sharp reports of fire-arms were heard from the main trunk road. The soldiers who had come over to Thirai kerny to witness the annihilation of the Tamils fled in their armored car.

When the armored vehicle left, the attackers too fled, crying out. 'Tigers are coming to attack us'. When they had all fled, I looked around, and found several of my people dead and among those killed was not only men but also women and children. A very young mother known as Vijeyaluxmy and her infant too were killed.

A contingent of the police - the Special Task Force (STF) came in a number of vehicles. They had come there firing all the way. We realized that it is their firing that drove away the soldiers and the attackers. They saw the large number that had been murdered and injured. The women, who had been frozen from shock and fear were unable to speak. There was blood and flesh strewn all around. In the midst of piercing shrill cries and screams of the injured, the chief of the STF promised protection and help to all victims."

***According to a sworn statement, a little girl was seized and raped, and thereafter, thrown into the fire. Rescuers recovered the half-burnt body and buried it.*

62. Kalmunai massacre - 11.08.1990

Kalmunai is situated 40 Kms from the Batticaloa town. Pandiruppu, Natpiddimunai, Chenaikudiyiruppu, and Nilavanai are villages surrounding Kalmunai.



On 11.08.1990, villagers from Pandiruppu, Kalmunai and Chenaikudiyiruppu were gathered in homes in fear as the Sri Lankan military rounded up these villages and began shooting. The military was shooting into the homes forcing people to come out.

Young men carried their national identity card in their hands. Mothers held tight onto their babies. 25 young men were taken by the military from the Kalmunai village to the Karaithivu military camp. Mothers who followed the young men being taken by the military were attacked with gun butts and many mothers fainted and fell down.

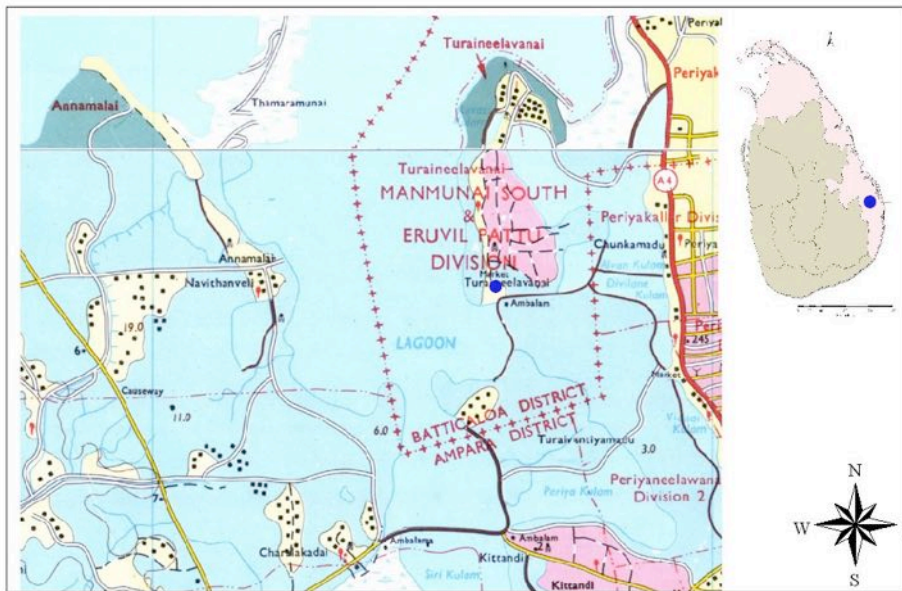
Next day relatives of the young men walked to the Karaithivu camp through the Kalmunai town. The military in the town stopped them and made them stand by the road side. Large number of military arrived at the scene and selected the young women among the relatives. They were taken to a building near by where they were gang raped

and killed. Men were tortured on the road and killed. All together 37 people were killed in two hours in this manner.

None of the 25 young men taken to the Karaithivu military camp have been seen since. In total 62 people were killed in these two days by the Sri Lankan military.

63. Thurainilavani massacre - 12.08.1990

Thurainilavanai village is situated in the Batticaloa district. On 12.08.1990, morning, Sri Lankan military from the Nilavanai-Kallaru camp rounded up the Nilavanai village and opened fire on the people. More than 60 people were killed.



64. Eravur hospital massacre - 12.08.1990

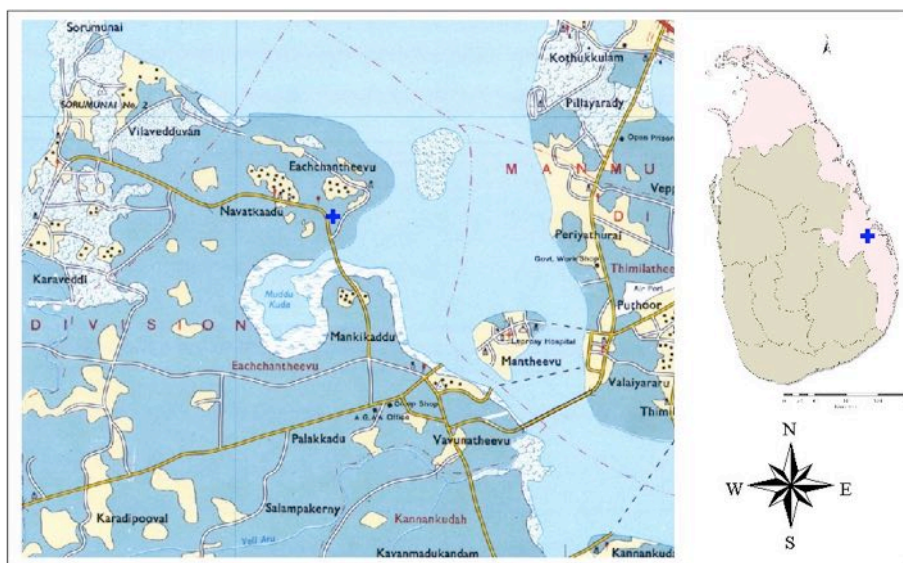
On 11, 08.1990, Sri Lankan military rounded up the villages of Chenkaladi and Kiran and opened fire on the villagers. More than 10 civilians who were injured were admitted in the Eravur hospital.

On 12.08.1990, the hospitalized civilians at the Eravur hospital were hacked to death by the Sri Lankan military and Muslim groups between 11.00am till 12.00 noon.



65. Koraveli massacre 14.08.1990

Koraveli and Eechaiyadithivu villages are in the Batticaloa district. These villages are blessed with natural beauty and resources. Most of the people were farmers in these villages.

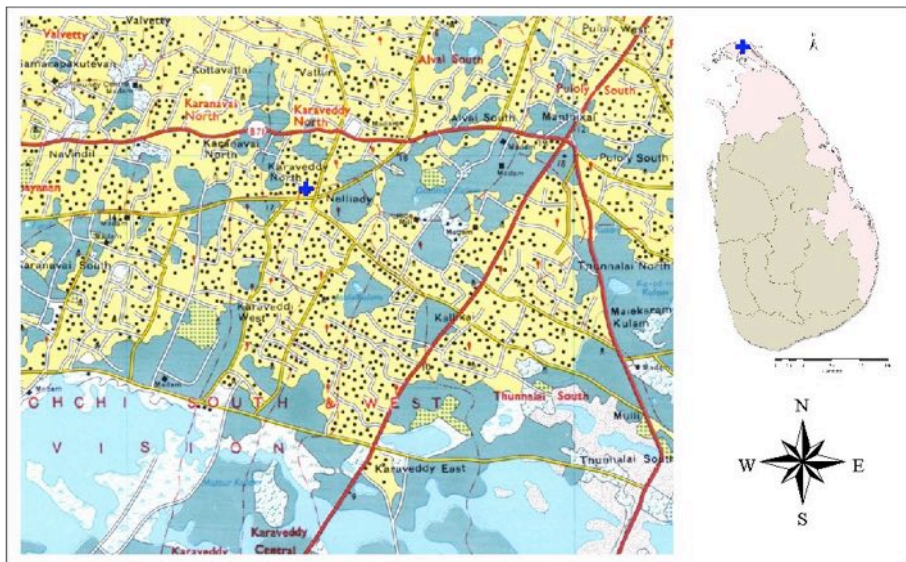


In the beginning of 1990 violence against civilians by the military and the Muslim groups were on the increase.

On 14.05.1990 at noon, military came from the Chenkalady and Kallady military camps and rounded up the Koraveli and Eechayadithivu villages. The military opened fire on the villagers at home and working in the fields. 15 civilians were killed and 25 were injured in this attack by the military.

66. Nellyyadi market bombing - 29.08.1990

Nellyyadi is a small town in the Vadamaradchi region of Jaffna district. It is 3 Km from the Point Pedri town. Nellyyadi market served the 25,000 families living in this area.



On 29.08.1990, two bombers and an Avro belonging to the Sri Lankan military dropped bombs on this market at 9.30 am when the market was busy with people.

16 civilians including children were killed by this bombing. Another 24 civilians were injured.

67. Eravur massacre - 10.10.1990



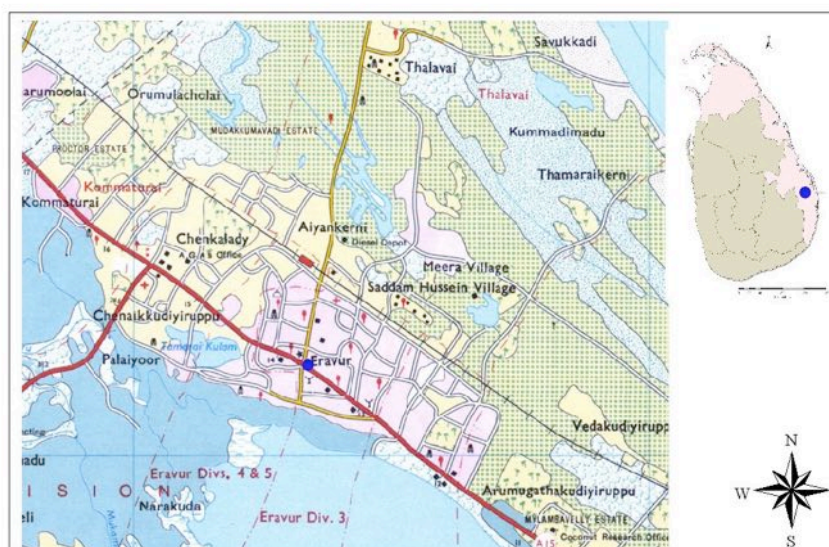
Thankarasa Iyanar says,

“On 10th August 1990, from 10am that morning, Doctor Shanmuganath and his wife Rani and I, went to see my son who had been captured at Karathivu Shanmuga School.

In town they stopped many peopls and left. They returned after some time and told us to separate into Muslims and Tamils. The Muslims left soon after.

They called the men in one direction. We were wondering where they were taking us. They told us to go into a room. We were scared. The Doctor's wife ran into the room and pleaded with the army to not hurt the Doctor. She was dragged away.

There was a man standing there with a knife. – but I did not know this. He grabbed my hair – because I had oil his hand slipped. He had tried to cut my head, but because his hand slipped, he cut my neck. I fell to the floor. I thought I would die, that's how badly I was hurt.



Dr Shunmuganathan and a few others were cut and killed. As I was lying there, I could hear all the screams and violence. It was unbearable. But I had no other choice.

After some time, a lady was brought in shouting. She seemed young. Her sari had already been removed in another room. An army took her inside a room and raped her. She pleaded to be let go and that she would not tell anyone what happened. Another army ordered that she be cut. I don't know what they did - but I heard no sounds thereafter. Then he left.

I could not bear to be there. I kept hearing awful noises of people being tortured. As I was thinking what I was going to do – the army returned with weapons and killed anyone who was breathing or making a slight noise.

They put oil or it may have been kerosene on everyone and burnt them. The fire jumped to my legs. I tried to pat the fire out but couldn't. I could not stand up or lift

my leg. Eventually I lifted my head up with my hands and managed to crawl into the room where they had taken the girl.

I just sat there thinking for some time. I could hear all the plane sounds. I saw the ladies sari just on the floor. I tore it in half. I tied it on my head and covered my face and neck. Outside the fire was burning above my head. There were arms, legs and heads everywhere. But I had to keep going. So I just climbed over all of them and left.”

68. Saththurukkondan massacre - 09.09.1990

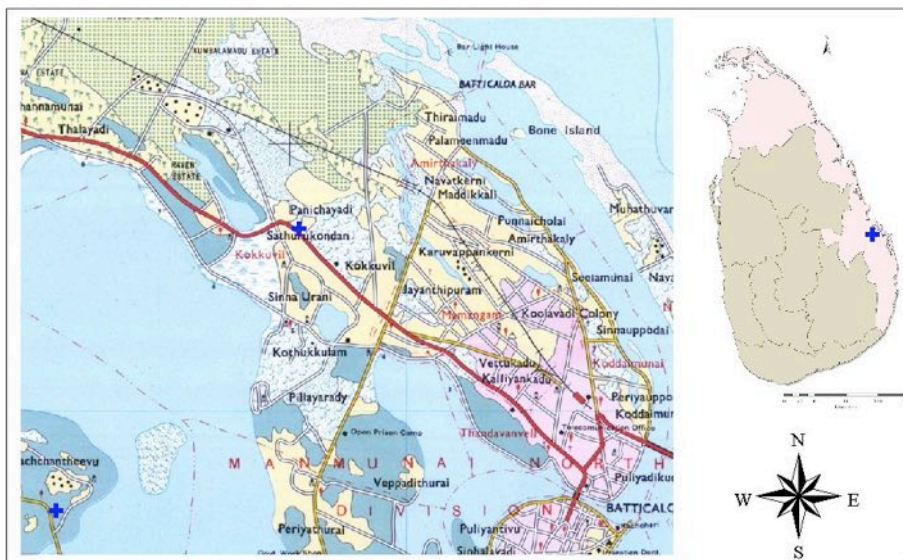


Saththurukkondan is a village in Batticaloa district. Sathurukoddan is not very far from Batticaloa town. This village comprises Pannichaiaddy, Pillayaraddy and Oorani.

On the 10.09.1990, military arrested several people and took them to the military camp. Among those arrested were 85 women and many children. The arrested people were taken to the Sri Lanka army camp at the Saththurukkondan.

There, the women were raped, and their breasts were cut off. 68 children, among them five babies were also tortured and murdered. 205 people were killed in this massacre.

Only one man, 21 year old Kanthasamy Krishnakumar escaped being killed and informed the others about what has happened.



At an inquiry into the massacre, the Officer in Charge of the camp, Captain Gamini Varnakula Sooriya said “On that day no search or arrest was conducted by us.” He also reiterated that none of his men even ventured out of the camp on the day of the massacre. The military also threatened and forced the President of Citizens Committee, Arunakirinathan, to sign an affidavit saying no such incident took place. Arunakirinathan resigned from his posts following this forced affidavit.

Mrs. SS lost 35 blood relations, almost her entire family. Her account of the massacre is as follows,

“On a Sunday evening, the army and the Muslim thugs rounded up our village and took thirty-five people including three handicapped teenagers. The Muslim thugs started assaulting the people.

On the previous day, some of our people knew that the army was going to round up Pannichaiaddy and Pillayaraddy. In order to escape from this round up, many people went to Kuddyeruppu. Then the soldiers took 10 people from Kuddyeruppu .

They brought everyone near Pillayaraddy. There were about 185 people. They took everyone to a covered area in Vincent Depot. Then we couldn't see anything. But we heard people shouting and screaming with firing in between. After a few minutes we saw the flames blazing. Bodies were burning till the morning. They had shot and hacked 184 people to death. Those who were taken on a pretext that they would be released after an inquiry were in flames.

For a few days, no-one was allowed to go near the depot. After a week, we went to the army camp and enquired about the whereabouts of the members of our family. They said that they never came to our village and they never took anyone. What else can we do other than ask the army? There is no guarantee that this will not happen again. So I decided to move to Karadianarou for my safety.

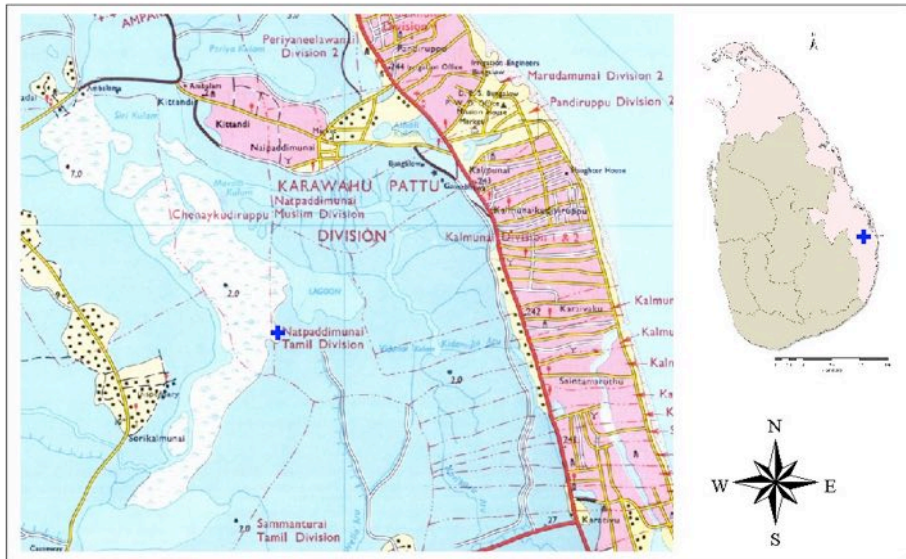
There is only one survivor - Kanthasamy Krishnakumar. He saw everyone being cut with big knives and thrown into the fire. When he was cut with a knife by a soldier, he fell down and pretended to have died. But before he was thrown into the fire, he got up and ran away. They couldn't catch him.”

69. Natpiddymunai massacre - 10.09.1990

Natpiddymunai is a village in the Amparai district located 3 Kms from the Kalmunai town.

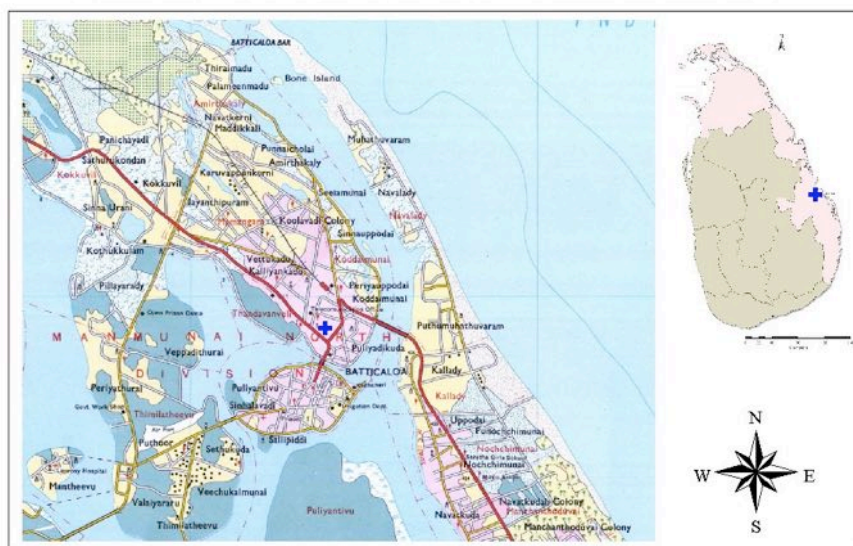
On 10.09.1990, the Special Task Force of the Sri Lankan police, surrounded this village, forcefully entered the homes and arrested 23 young men and took them to the Kalmunai STF camp.

The bodies of these young men were found in a mass grave in the Thampuluvil village on 12.09.1990.



70. Vantharamullai-90 massacre - 05, 23,09,1990

In 1990, more than 50,000 Tamils from Sungankerny, Karuvakerny and Bandaramulai villages all came to Eastern University, Batticaloa to flee from the Sri Lanka Armed Forces. On the 5th September 1990, the SLA arrived, and arrested 158 innocent civilians and massacred them. On the 23rd of September 1990, the SLA came again and arrested a further 16 Tamils and massacred them.



The university lecturers responded quickly and provided the university as a place of refuge for the fleeing people. They raised white flags to ensure that the SLA would not come inside and harm anyone. However, their efforts were in vain.

Varnakulasingham is one of the lectures. His account of the incident is as follows,

“People who ran to Vantharamullai University in fear of the SLA were immediately received and consoled. I was one of the people that helped change this place into a refugee camp. Dr Vadivel Mohan also worked very hard to make this possible.

The Army had started cutting people in Valaichennai village near Vantharumullai. People all ran to the University for refuge. In this village 48 people were taken away to Valaichennai Main Road. At the Main Road, there was a bottle shop. Beside this there was a garden which belonged to Selvanayagam. They took the captured people to this garden. They dug up the ground with a bulldozer. They shot these 48 people, threw them in the pit and closed them. If you dig there, many truths will unfold. The bulldozer followed closely behind as they killed everyone. We could not work out where they had thrown the bodies.

They went into Sungankerny, Kavuvakerny and Kondayankerny. There they killed, shot and tortured anyone they could. The people who escaped from this all ran and stayed in the University.

We believed that the army would not come in here. I was in charge of the hostel at the University. Students from Vavuniya, Killnochi, and Mullaitivu helped us. One of the boys who worked very closely with us named Pirabaharan was cut and killed by the Army. I think he was a student from Vuvuniya. We knew if we left the University, they would hit and kill us, so we just stayed there with all the people. Everyone was screaming and crying in fear. We told them not to worry that the Army would not come to the University. Within one week 50,000 people came to this university as refugees. Every building was full of people.

It took the Army 7 days to reach Vantharamullai from Valaichennai. Till then, they slowly went into every village on the way and killed and cut everyone they could. We did not know if they would arrive today or tomorrow. We waited trembling in fear. We had heard about what had happened at Vallaichannai. Because of this everyone was very scared. We, the lecturers, closed the gate of the University and stood at the entrance. If they came, they would come by road and we would talk to them and not let them go inside. As we stood bravely, the army approached. Thinking that they were

only on the road, we turned around to find that there were many armies inside the university. As the helicopters circled above, our staff all stood on the road. Army superiors who had come by road approached us and spoke to us. We had already placed signs in Sinhalese and Tamil to tell the army not to enter the place of refuge. The army commander asked us where the people inside were from. The people were from 6 villagers from Vallaichennai to Arumuhathan Kuddiyirruppu. Whilst this was happening, two buses came. They asked everyone inside to stand in line. Thangamani Chettiyar from Vallaichennai was with me at that time. He was a good man. Two Muslims named Muthalali and Kalil were with the Army. They both knew me and Chettiyar very well. They used to borrow Chettiyar's vehicle and drive it often. He prayed to them with his two hands. They picked out 138 boys from those that were standing in line and made them get on the bus. Both of the buses left. We knew they were going towards Valaichennai, but nothing else. The mother and fathers all screamed. We did not understand anything. Chettiyar, Dr Jayasingam, head lecturer Manosabaratham and I took down the names of the 138 boys. Though we had their names, we did not know who we could ask to find out where they had gone. Every camp we asked denied having the boys.

Within 4 days, I walked along the sea shore to my house in Vallaichennai. At my house, they surrounded the house and caught me. This happened around 8pm. They took me to Navalladi Army Camp. I later found out that Ratnamalai the person in charge of the camp studied with me. I did not recognize him, but he recognized me. By the time I got there, they had tied up 13 from my village to the sentry point with one long string. These men had been previously caught. On the 3rd day, they hit them all and killed them. My head started spinning as I watched this torture. Before they killed them, the person in charge of the camp came. He sat on a chair and asked for the rope that was tied around everyone to be removed. He lit a cigarette and told everyone to take turns to smoke it. He asked them if they were tigers. By the time they had finished smoking the cigarette; their hands had been tied up again. A short time after this, one of the Army started playing a 'baila' song which made fun of Tamil people very loudly. All the army was in a state of intoxication. Whilst they were dancing, some other army personnel came with sticks, axes, and iron bars. They started hitting all the people randomly. For few minutes, they were screaming and blood was bleeding from their whole body. Some heads were broken into pieces, some hands and legs

were cut off – within a few minutes there was no noise. All 13 were hacked to death. Then they put all the bodies in a pit and burned those bodies with tires and firewood.

From this incident I presume that the same thing must have happened to all 138 people who were arrested in the campus. In Navaladdy camp, there were a lot of pits. If these pits are excavated the number of people who were killed in this camp could be discovered.

Later they asked me and another person to go and sleep in a room. How can I sleep after seeing the cold blooded massacre? I didn't have a wink of sleep the whole night.

During my stay in that camp, I had seen some Muslims coming into that camp with their hats on. Then they removed the hats and went with the army for various activities against the Tamils in those areas.

I was petrified for during the nine days in that camp. Then I was released with a warning that I should not disclose those matters to anyone outside or I would face the same consequences.

Soon after my release, I went along with my colleagues to Kondayankerny camp to find out as to what had happened there. There we saw a pit covered and by the side of the pit, there were ladies cloths including underwear. We also saw children's clothes. Then we knew, what had happened there for the women who were taken into custody. It is believed that forty eight people were buried in this camp.

To my knowledge, the killings continued for a week in the villages of Sithanddy, Kondayankerny, Vantharumulai, Iyankerny, Sathurukoddan and Karuvakerny. Hundreds of people were killed. There are a few survivors who are eye witness to these killings. But they are scared to reveal these secrets to outsiders. They were

warned by the soldiers not to disclose anything to anyone. If they did so, they would face the same fate.

One Lt. Killad was the person who master-minded all these killings. Now he is a Captain. I know how he killed one Jeyaveran who is known to me. That camp was next to a mosque. Jeyaveran's head was hit against the mosque wall. As he was not killed, he brought a big baton and killed him by hitting him on his forehead.

At Oddumavaddy Bridge, many were hacked to death by the soldiers with the help of some Muslims. If someone can get hold of Muslims at Oddumavaddy, you can get the whole truth of these massacres. The name of these perpetrators, the names and number of victims, the places where the offences were committed etc.”

He concluded by saying that one day all these mass graves will be opened and it will be proved to the world that thousands of Tamils were hacked to death in Batticaloa by the Army.

71. Mandaithivu disappearances - 23.08.1990, 25.09.1990



The three villages, Mandaitivu, Allaipiddy and Mankumban (M-A-M), are situated just across the Dutch Fort in Jaffna. From here the Sri Lankan military launched its operations. The majority of the people in the M-A-M villages were farmers, fishermen and toddy tappers. Prior to 1990 it was

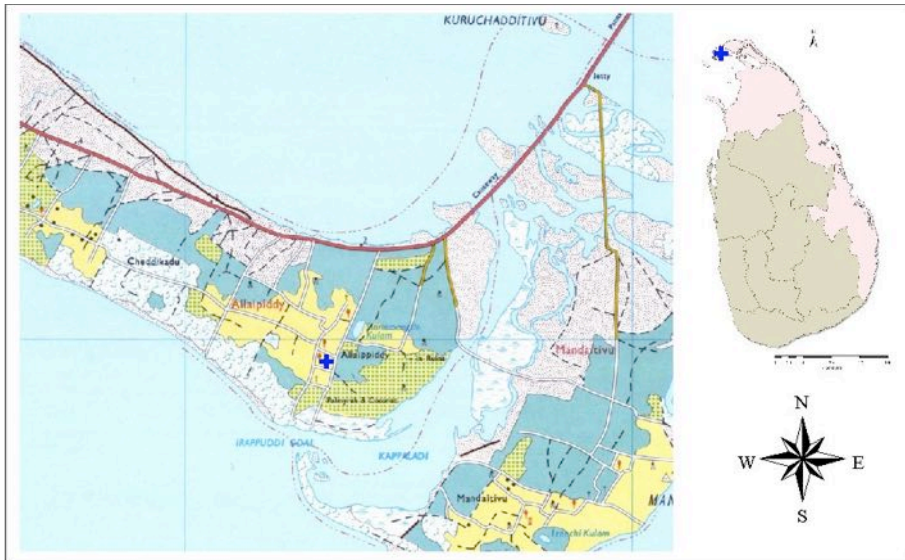
economically prosperous.

On 23.08.1990, the Sri Lankan military dropped notices from air ordering people not to stay in their homes and to go to churches and temples. People were thus taking refuge in temples, churches and schools. The military entered the villages on 23.08.1990 and killed everyone who did not go to the temples, churches and schools. 20 people were brutally killed in this manner.

On 23th August 1990 close to 500 young men between the ages of 15 and 45 were taken away from the PhilipNeri's church in Allaipiddy. Hundreds of families had taken refuge in churches, temples and mosques after instruction from the military.

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 woman screamed and ran behind, begging the army to leave them. The Army threatened the woman with guns, shot over their heads and physically beat them back. Meanwhile, the army instructed the children to recite, "*We don't want Tamil Eelam*".

Most of the men were later released little by little over a period of 10 days or so. Again the army arrived early in the morning on 23rd August 1990 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. What exactly happened to these men is still not known to this day.

All the families speak of the presence of Douglas Devananda, the leader of the militant EPDP group that has now become a political party, 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 M-A-M villages 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 M-A-M villages.

The family was called by the 1995 Presidential Commission of Inquiry. Theirs is the only family from the M-A-M villages 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.

A total of 92 people were either killed or disappeared on these two dates. The bodies of some of them are suspected to be in the covered wells in Mandaithivu to which civilians cannot enter. Locals suspect the actual toll on these days is much higher.

Below are some excerpts about the role of Douglas Devananda in this affair from what other families have said:

Ratman Jeyaseelan's 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 Jeyakumar's 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 that 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.'"

Reetamma, mother of S Selvanayagam shares her account of what happened the day her son was taken away:

"Selvanayagam was 25 years old when he was taken away. He was fishing for his livelihood. 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 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 Aluminum 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.

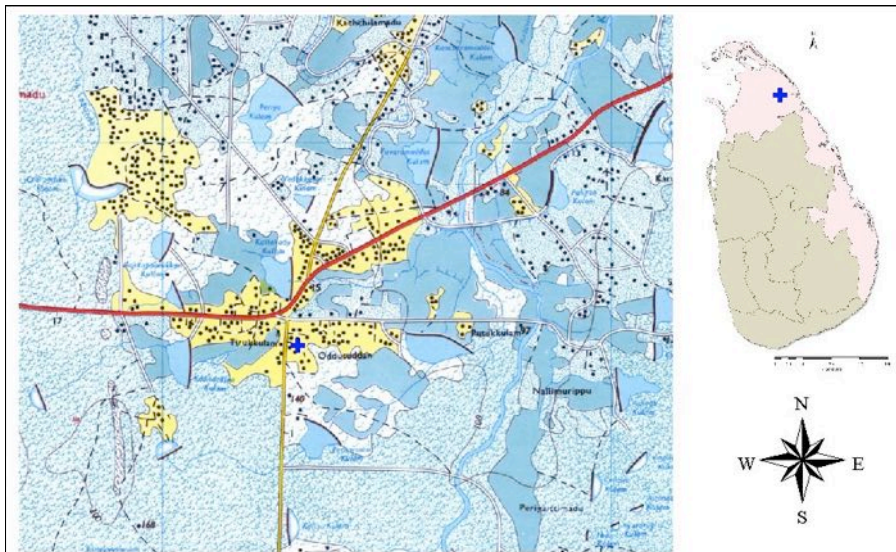
My son was 25 when he disappeared and he looked like a prince. When he was young he got sick a lot and I took him everywhere for treatment. It would have been easier to bear it if my son died of illness.

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.”

72. Oddisuddan bombing - 27.11.1990

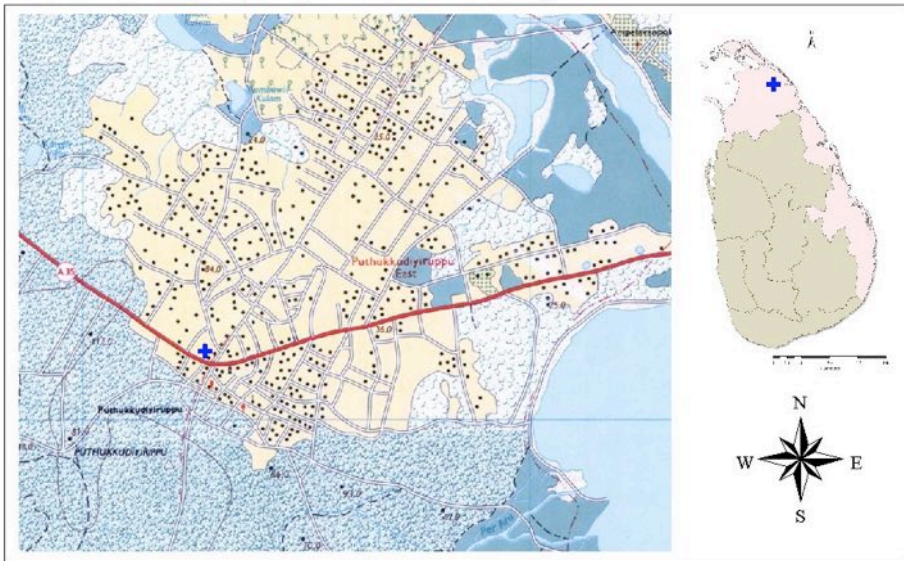
Oddisuddan is a village in the Mullaithivu district and is the centre of the Oddisuddan Assistant Government Agent division. Of the many Thanthonreeswarar temples in the Northeast one is located in this village. There is a dense settlement surrounding this temple. In addition to farming, manufacture of roof tiles is also a major industry in this area. The centre of this village is almost like a little town.

On 27.11.1990, Sri Lankan Air Force bombed the area surrounding the temple killing 12 civilians and injuring many more.



73. Puthukkudiyiruppu junction bombing

Puthukkudiyiruppu junction is located 20 Kms from Mullaithivu town. The junction houses a commercial area that serves the people of the region. The area surrounding the junction has a dense settlement of people.



After 1980, people from several other regions of the Northeast were displaced to Puthukkudiyiruppu. Most of the displaced people were from, Mullaithivu, Manalaru, Kokkilai, Kokkuthoduvai, Karunaddukkerni and Thennamaravadi villages who were forced out by attacks of the Sri Lankan military, and Sinhala settlement supported by the same military.

In 1991, more than 1500 refugees were housed in the Subramaniam Vidhyalayam School near Puthikkudiyoruppu.

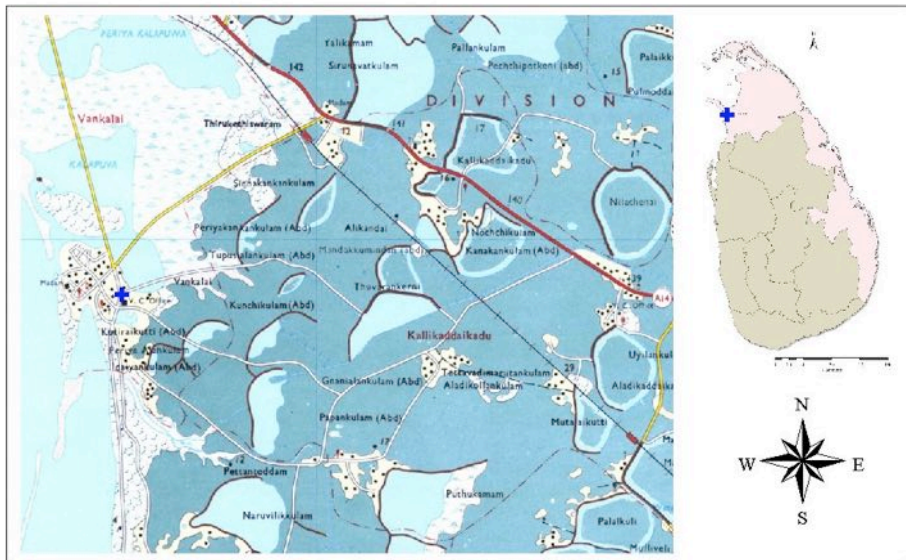
On 30.01.1991, at 5.30 pm, Sri Lankan Air Force bombers dropped bombs around the Puhukkudiyiruppu junction.

20 bodies were recovered from the area. 50 people were taken to the hospital with injuries. Because the daylight was ending not all bodies could be recovered the same night. Seriously injured civilians were sent to the Jaffna hospital the same night. However, three of the injured died on the way to the Jaffna hospital.

Five more bodies were recovered the next day. In total 28 people were killed in the bombing. 8 of those killed were displaced people. One of the full term mothers who jumped into a bunker to escape the bombing gave birth to a baby with damaged vertebra and is unable to walk.

74. Vankalai massacre - 17.02.1991

Vankalai is a coastal village in the Mannar district. Following the blowing up of the road bridge at the main entry point into Mannar as well as the Railway Bridge into Mannar, people from Mannar traveled to Colombo by sea from Thalvuppadu through Katpiddi.



In this situation, the people of Vankalai displaced from their village, unable to bear the harassments of the Sri Lankan military. The military forcefully evicted those who have not displaced on their own. The military then removed all the valuable things from the homes and send to their own homes in the south of the island.

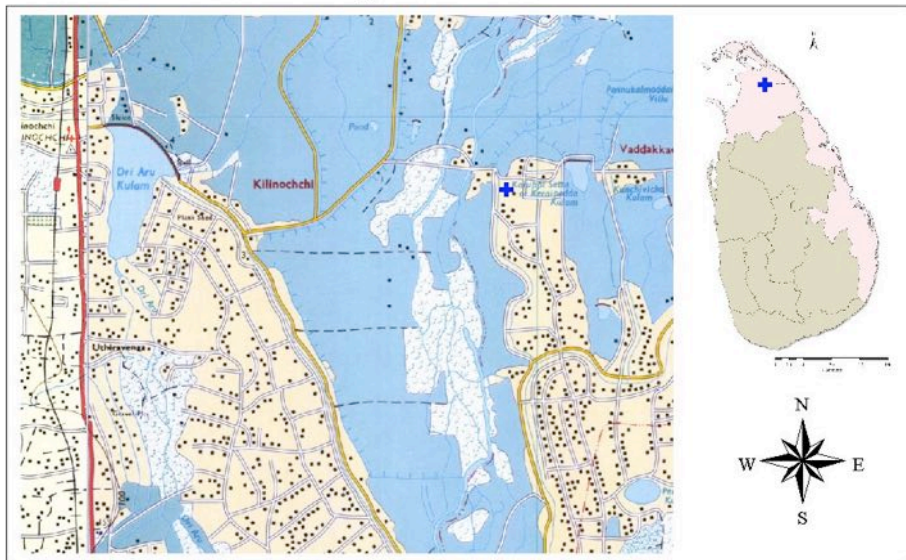
It was in this situation that the Principal of the Vankalai Mahavidhyalayam school, Sebamalai, a teacher from Vankalai, Justin Lambert, and a few others went to Colombo through Katpiddy to purchase some items for their homes. They were returning from Colombo on 16.02.1991. They arrived at Thalvuppadu and spend the night there. Next day at 10.00 am they started their trip to Kaththankulam through Vankalai on bicycles.

When they arrived at the Vankalai junction, Sebamalai, Lambert, another teacher and a boy, were stopped. Their hands were tied with rope and they were blind folded. People who arrived at the junction after them saw this and went and complained to the Bishop of Mannar. Since the travelers did not arrive home even the next day, the Bishop and the relatives of the travelers went to the Thalladi military camp, obtained their permission, and arrived at the Vankalai camp to look for them. The military stopped the Bishop and the relatives from entering Vankalai. Yet, two of the relatives went to the nearby home of a teacher. Since the doors were open they went inside and found blood. They went behind the house and saw the bodies of five people in the well cut into pieces. Yet, given the situation they could not recover the bodies.

When in 1993 the people of Vankalai resettled in their homes, they found that the well in the teacher's house has been filled up. The skeletons of the five bodies were lying in front of the well. The skeletons of the five people were handed to the Mannar hospital by the police. It was sent to Colombo for further investigation. To date no further inquiries were held on the incident.

75. Vaddakkachchi bombing - 28.02.1991

Vaddakachchi village is situated in the Kilinochchi district. The land is very fertile and also has good water supply for irrigation. A large acreage of the rice fields in this land is public property. There was a hostel in 3rd Vaikal for those who work in these public lands. Five families were living in this hostel and working.



On 28.02.1991, as the families were having breakfast in the morning before leaving for work the fields, Sri Lankan Air Force bombers dropped three bombs. One of the bombs fell on the hostel and exploded. 9 people were killed.

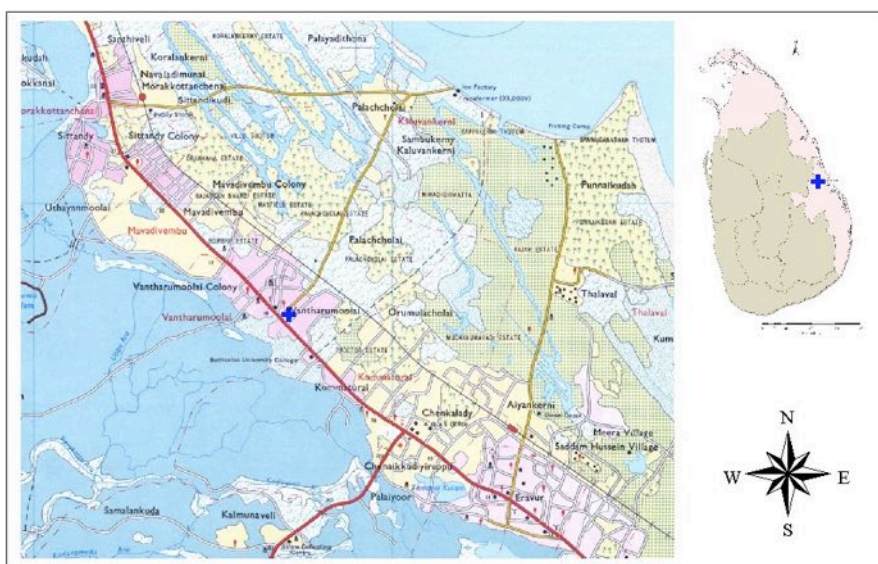
The relatives of those killed, unwilling to continue to stay in the hostel left the place and went elsewhere.

Rasaih Paramasundaram says,

“On 28.02.1991, we were having breakfast at the Pannai hostel when Sri Lankan Air Force bombers dropped three bombs. One fell on the hostel. Nine people died, three were injured. 26 goats also died. We buried the goats and bodies of those killed in one hole. They were all in pieces”.

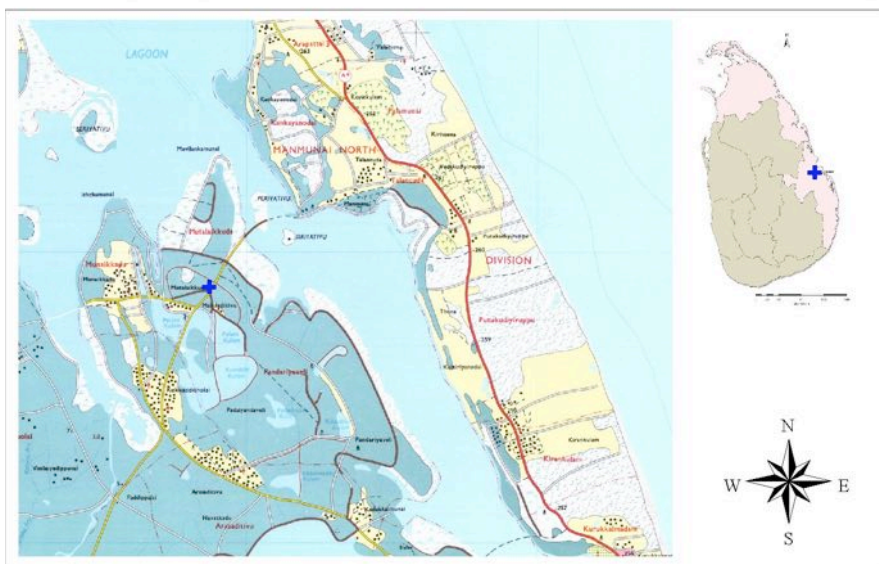
76. Vantharumoolai-91 - 09.06.1991

On 09.06.1990, Sri Lankan military from the Mavadiyembu and Vantharumulai military camps surrounded the area. The military cut to death four people standing at the 1st Cross Street. This was followed by shooting dead six civilians in Karuvankerni. In total 10 civilians were killed on that day.



77. Kokkadichcholai-91 massacre - 12.06.1991

On 12th June 1991, the people of Kokkadichcholai suffered through a second massacre at the hands of the Sri Lankan Army. The military entered a rice grinding mill and burnt the mill together with the 17 workers. 400 houses were damaged that day. More than 220 people were killed. Their bodies were burnt by the military using tires. 81 year old Karuvalthamby Ayilpodi was in the rice mill, the day of the massacre. Her account is as follows:



“I could hear blasts everywhere. I told my two sons, that we should run in the direction of the crowd. As I said this, the Army had reached Patha Kullakattal, firing their guns. I was unable bear the pain of watching the army catch and hurt all the people that came their way. They set fire to the houses and pushed people into the fire two by two. Kulasegaram was with me at the time. They pushed me, Kulasegaram and another boy into a burning house. Even though we pleaded with our hands – they showed us no mercy. There were many sacks of rice in the house. Kulasegaram jumped on top of this and jumped over the fence. He said that he would rather jump and break his legs and die than be burned to death. We jumped over the fence and hid. Having decided there was no where else to run, he said he would rather die

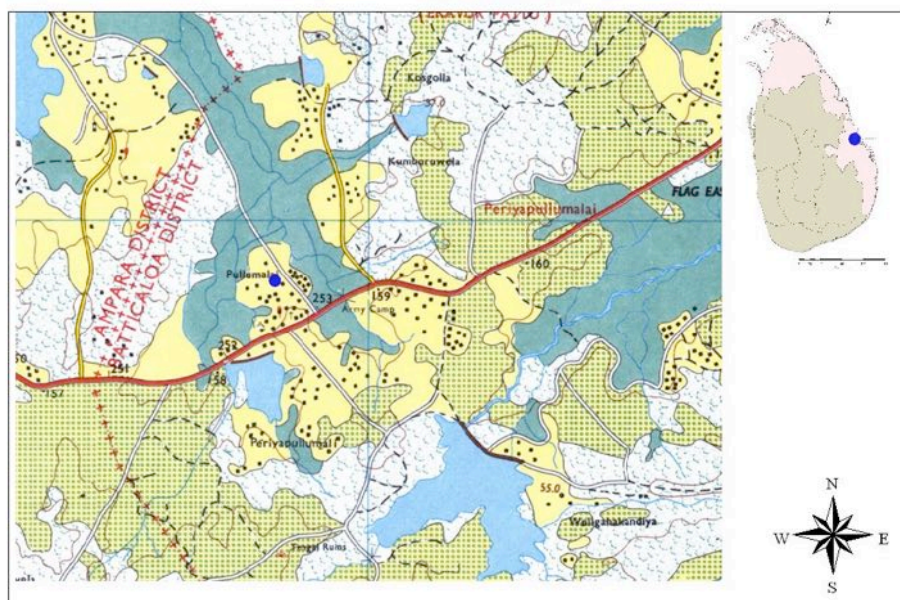
there. We were surrounded by firing and crying noises. We ran behind the house and hid with our eyes shut tightly under the tin sheet. We could not forget the fear we felt when they pushed us into the burning house.”

Muthulingam Vimaladevi speaks of the horror and torture that happened that day:

“My elder sister’s baby was 12 days old. My elder sister said we should close the door and all stay inside. I said we should take the little baby and go to the mill as that was the direction everyone else was running in. So we took the baby and ran there. The mill was full. People were sitting in the middle, front and back. To stop the babies from crying, mothers put them to their breasts. Next door, we could hear bomb blasts. Everyone started saying ‘arohara’ and praying to god. The men who came inside started rapidly firing. Heads, stomach and necks were all being shot. I too pretended that I had been shot, smeared blood on myself and lay flat without moving. They shot everyone inside the mill. Along with my elder sister, five of us escaped. Because of the amount of the blood splattered everywhere, it looked as if everyone had died and we were able to escape. A little while after the firing stopped, we heard the sound of one mother crying out for her child. We stood up, took my elder sister’s child and ran to our next door neighbour’s house. There we saw people whose hands had been cut off, head had been cut and eyes had been gorged out. There were dead bodies of mothers who were still feeding their child. There was a baby smeared on the wall. The owner of the Mill, Mr Kumaranayagam and his wife Puveneswary and their four children were all shot.”

78. Pullumalai massacre - 1983-1990

Pullumalai in Batticala is a region immersed in natural beauty where Tamil people have lived for hundreds of years. Today, it lies barren and lifeless. The remains of the destroyed local school, temple and church have been left untouched as a symbol and memorial to the pain of those died and of those who survived.



From 1983 to 1990 the SLA, together with Sinhalese mobs, tried over five times to destroy the village. Houses were burnt, wealth was robbed, and massacres were organized. There are unbelievable accounts of the rapes and systematic killings that took place. Over 400 families disappeared. No international or local body has enquired into the fate of these 400 families.

In July 1983, the cows in the village were killed and wealth destroyed. In 1984, when the Thiruvemba pooja in December was happening at Pillayar Temple, the SLA shot 9 people dead. That same year 300 houses were burnt.

On 4th of January 1985, the SLA killed the only Engineer along with 7 others. They also destroyed houses and wealth. One week later on the 10th of January, they shot the temple priest along with 9 others.

On 10th of November 1986, they returned to rape, steal, kill and burn the villagers. 103 Tamils were cut and killed that day.

In 1986, after they had shot 7 men in the village they used tires to burn the bodies.

In 1987, 14 people that were fishing in the pond were shot.

On 9th of July 1990, once again people left the village unable to bear the atrocities that were committed on them. Babies were ripped open and thrown callously. Over 40 families were shot; girls were raped, stabbed and ripped open. The witnesses of this torture left and have not returned till this day.

Soosaimoththu Thambimoothu talks about unbelievable torture on the day his younger brother Sellathamby Perinbarasa and wife died,

“In 1983, the SLA and the mobs joined together to set alight our houses. They took all the wealth in our houses away in their vehicles. Around 40 or 45 houses were burnt. Everyone ran with fear in the direction of the vegetable garden. We also ran to our vegetable garden at Mungil Malai. The SLA rounded up and took away all the people that had gathered at Mungil Malai.

My younger brother and his pregnant wife were two of these people taken away. They took turns to rape my sister in law in front of my brother. They tied up my younger brother's hands and legs, cut open his wife's stomach, took out the baby and trampled the baby with their legs. Right at the end, they shot my brother in the ear. They took his wife's naked body, placed both bodies in a position that looked like husband was raping the wife and left. A little way away from them, Yoganathan, his father Arumugam, Jeganatha and Ramayyah were shot dead. One of their chests was ripped open with a knife and his insides were taken out. The people that were captured and taken away – don't know what happened to this day."

Kathirvelu Rasammah's children and husband were destroyed by the SLA. In 1983, 1984 and then in 1990 her children were all shot dead,

"I ran behind the Army when they took my children. They told me to stop else they would shoot. They said they would have to carry out an investigation and then the children would return home. We went to the camp a little while after this. They told us to go home and return back tomorrow.

When we went the next day they did not let us and so we went back again the day after. They told us, that they had taken our children and left them in the forest and that we could go and see them there. We did not go immediately because we were too scared. When we did go a few days later, the forest was sprawled with bodies. There were arms and legs strewn everywhere. We could not identify whose children they were. They had all swelled up and were into their decomposition phase. We were too scared to stay there and so came back.

My son and Arumuganathan who were fishing in the pond were caught by the SLA and chopped up. When we went looking for our son at the pond, there too we saw legs and arms lying around."

Soosaimoothu Joseph's account of the 1990 massacre is as follows:

“Suddenly trucks, vehicles and tractors were used to bring the SLA who surrounded the village. We ran in all directions. Bullets were falling rapidly. They took 35 or 45 people in one batch in a direction behind our house. They systematically took girls one by one and raped them. Even though we did not see this, the screams and pain of the girls were enough for us to know what had happened. There was no one there to save them or stay with them. Everyone ran in any direction they could. They came into our chicken pen and caught the chickens. I grabbed my wife and children and ran away. There were about 40 or 50 people running in the same direction as me. We ran in the forest that was beyond the pond.

We were not able to run any more. We thought we would just remain there and die. My little child had a very bad cough. If the Army heard this, they would have come and shot everyone. Whilst we were thinking about this, the Army were coming our direction through the grounds. The Army at front had raised their guns and we thought that they had seen us and were approaching. My little child started coughing about the same time. 50 people were going to die because of this one child. So I tried to strangle the child to save these 50 people. My wife in panic pulled away my hand and took a handful of the milk powder that we had brought and shoved in the child's mouth. The flour got stuck in the child's mouth and she struggled but was unable to cough.

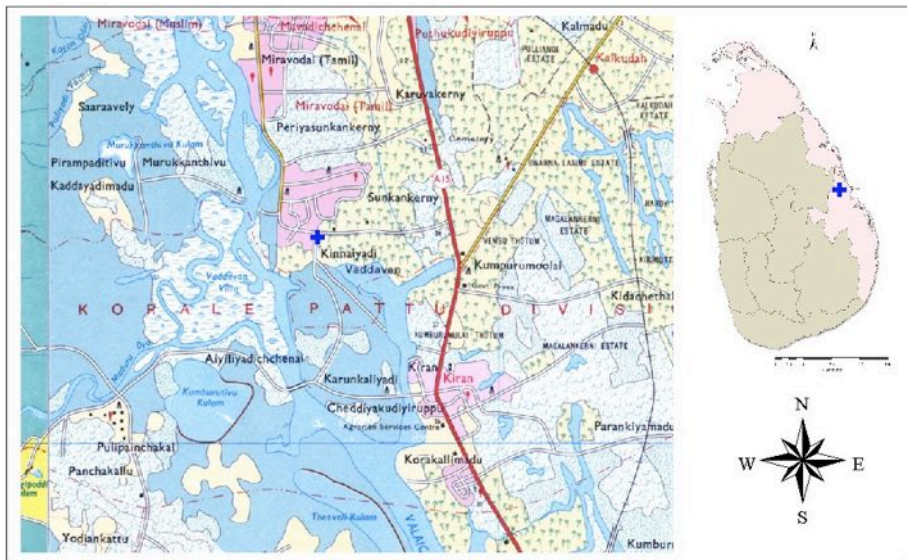
The Army was about 20 or 30 meters away from us and kept continuing on their track without stopping. We were so lucky that they did not see us. We stayed there till dark. When the firing stopped we went back into the village. In there we did not know where to look. Death was everywhere. The Peter Family and the 40 or 50 people that had run with them were all shot dead. Girls who had been raped were lying naked. Babies within one year were all shot and thrown about. The 3 children of the Pakyanathan had their legs ripped out of them.”

79. Kinniyadi massacre - 12.07.1991

Kinniyadi is situated in the Batticaloa district 45 Kms north of Valaichenai. People of the village are mostly fishermen, wood cutters and farmers.

On 12.07.1990, Sri Lankan military from the Kurumpumunai and Valaichenai camps rounded up this village and opened fire on the people. Military also used sharp knives to kill the people. 13 civilians were killed.

Further details about this massacre are not yet available.



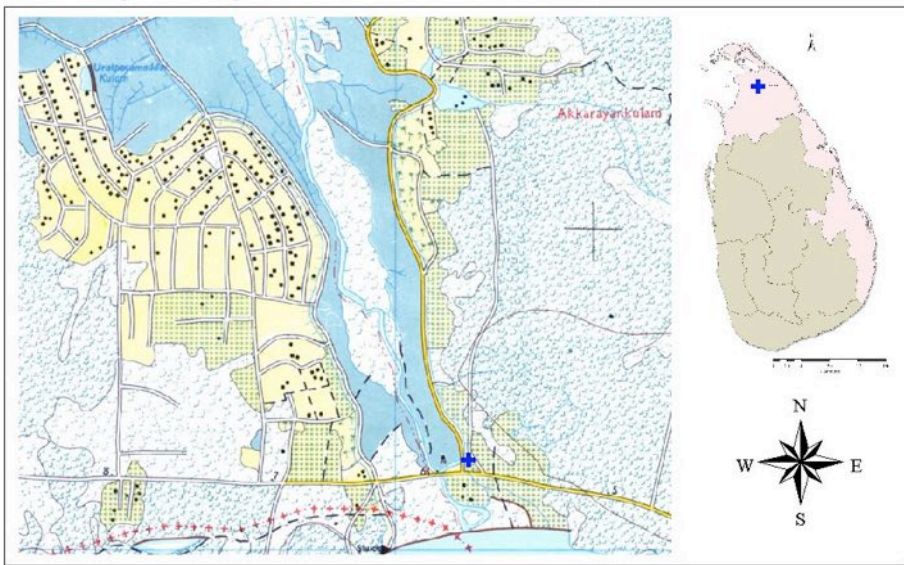
80. Akkarayan hospital massacre - 15.07.1997

Akkarayan village in the Kilinochchi district has large forest areas. Majority of the people are farmers. The village has a hospital, market, and places of worship to serve the needs of the villagers.

When the Sri Lankan military launched the “Sathjeya” military operation from their Elephant Pass camp, people began displacing from their homes. The Kilinochchi district hospital, unable to continue its operation in Kilinochchi, shifted its operations temporarily to the Akkarayan hospital.

On 15.07.1997, the military started shelling from the Elephant Pass camp. Shells fell on and around the Akkarayan hospital. The hospital cleaner, Kanapathy, was living in a quarters with his family. The entire family was either killed or injured. In total three people were killed and one girl, Kamalaverni, lost her leg in the shelling.

Akkarayan hospital has a hall in memory of the family and is named Kanapathy hall.



81. Uruthrapuram bombing - 04.02.1991



Uruthrapuram village is situated in the Kilinochchi district. The Koolavadi market serves the villages of Urudrapuram and Sivanagar .

04.02.1991, is the Independence day for Sri Lanka and it was celebrated in the south of the island. On that day Sri Lankan Air Force bombers circled the Koolavadi market. People ran in all directions trying to find a safe place. The bombers dropped four bombs and three of them exploded.

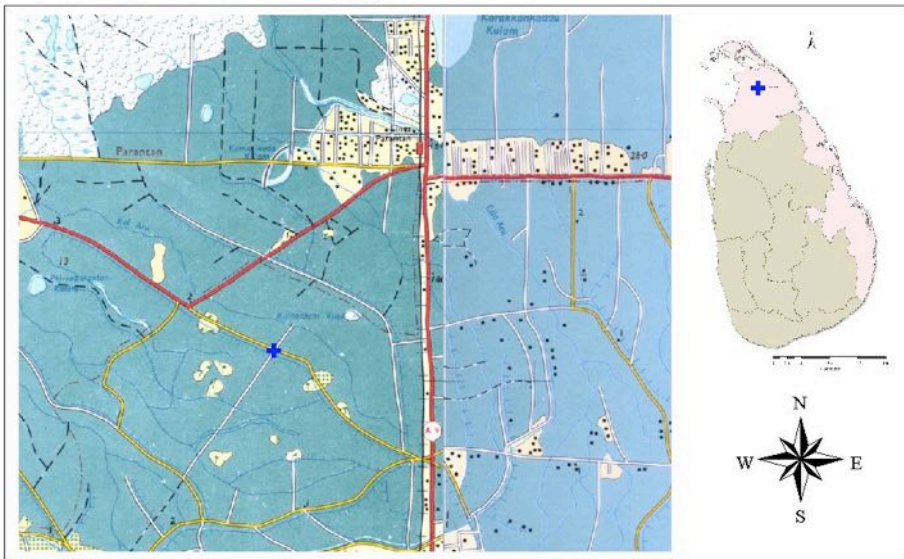
Several people had gone under the bridge hoping it to be a safe place. One of the bombs exploded near the bridge and nine people under the bridge were killed.

The funerals of those were held the next day. During the funeral more bombs were dropped in the area.

A memorial for those killed was built by the villagers in 2002 at the Koolavadu junction.

Kandaih Sundaralingam of Uruthrapuram says,

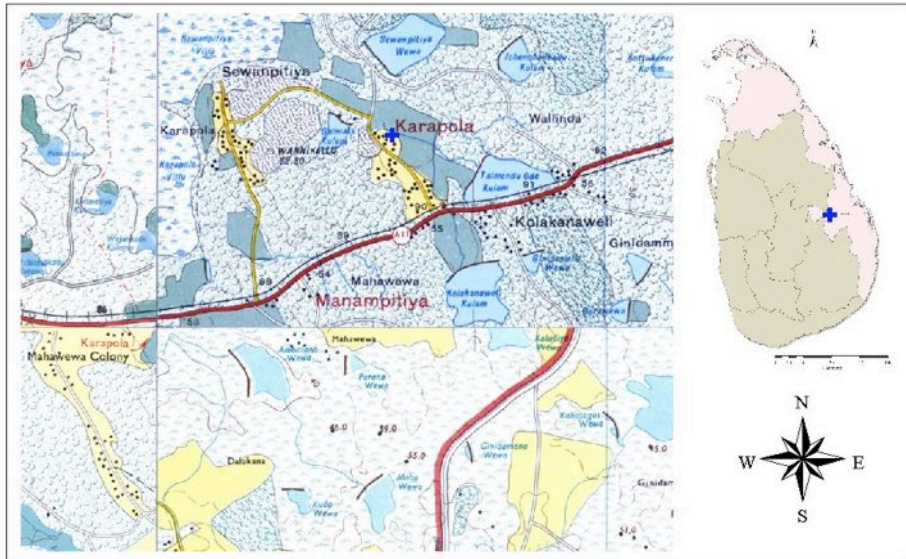
“I lost two children on 04.02.1991 when Sri Lankan Air Force dropped several bombs at Koolavadi junction.”



82. Karapolla-Muthgalla massacre - 29.04.1992

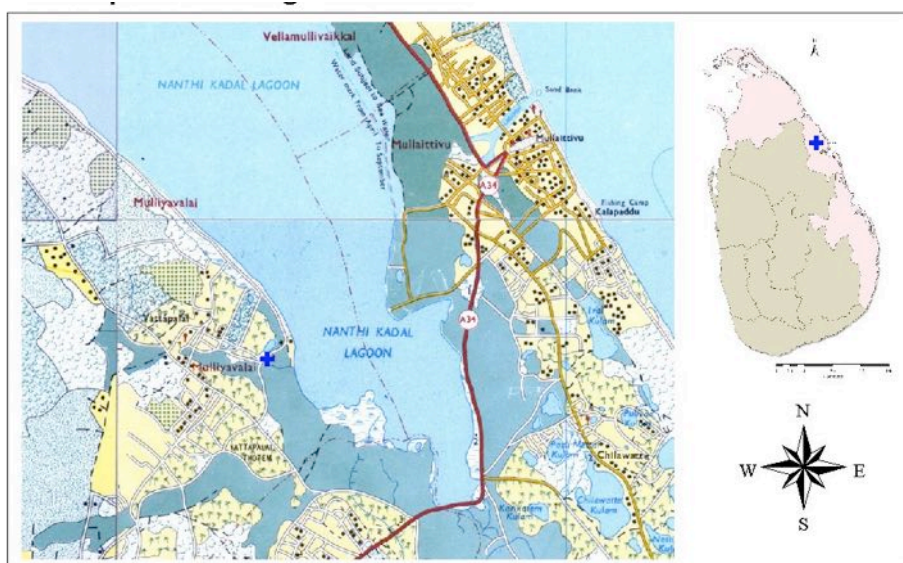
Karapolla and Muthugalle villages are situated in the Polanaruwa districts. These villages are on the border of the Batticaloa district. The people of this village mostly work as labourers, keeping cow herds and collecting honey from the forests.

On 29.04.1992, Sri Lankan military and Muslim groups entered the villages at night and killed the sleeping villagers by cutting them with knives. 97 people were killed including women and children. All the villagers displaced from these two villages after this incident.



83. Vattrapalai shelling - 18.05.1992

Vattrapalai is very famous female goddess temple in the Northeast region situated along the coast in Mullaitivu. Once a year on the full moon day in May hundreds of thousands of people gather here for “Pongal”, community cooking and eating. Since 1990 due to SLAFs threats the number of people who come to this temple for this day had diminished.



18.05.1992 was that annual day for that year when more than 5,000 devotees have gathered at the temple. The SLAFs shelled from its camp in Mullaitivu at 12.45 pm at the peak time of the festival, as if they were deliberately trying to destroy the festival. Ten people died on the spot, five more died at the hospital, and 60 people were injured.

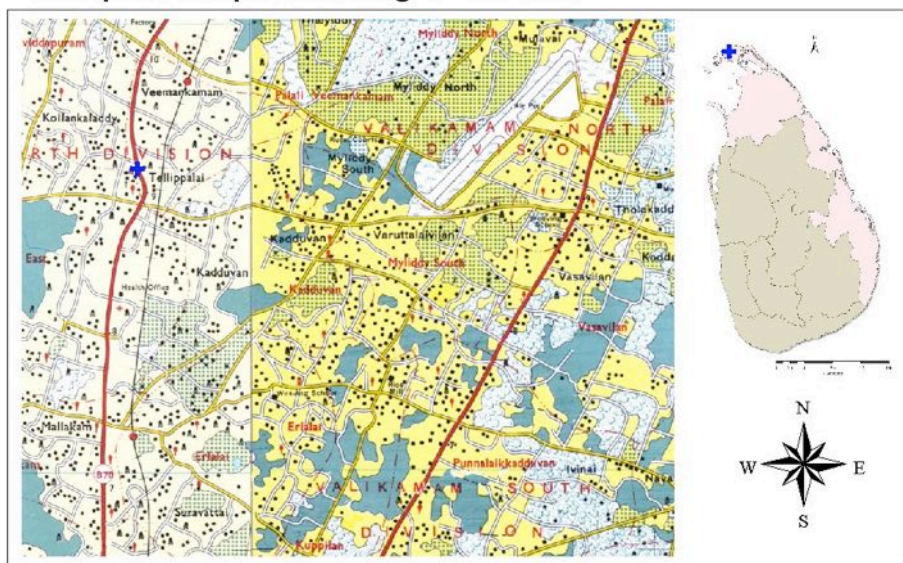
Yogeswari's son and husband died on that day. This is her account of the story:

“It was the day of Pongal. Because this is a special day in the year, people had come from all over the place. I had given our ‘kavadi’ for rent. My husband and son were waiting to get the Kavadi back. I was not with them.

I heard that the SLA had started shelling from Mullaitivu. Someone came running to tell me that my brother Sellakilli, had been injured. I ran to see him. It was actually my son and my sister in law's son who had been injured. We were unable to look at them – they were that badly scarred. My husband was then brought to us. He died soon after. We all screamed and cried. It has been so hard to bring up the kids. I have not given up the 'kavadi' business. I have had to grind flour for a living. As long as the SLA are here and doing these kinds of things, people will always suffer like this."

84. Thellipalai temple bombing - 30.05.1992

Tellipalai village is in the Jaffna district and Tellipalai boasts of an ancient Thurkai-Amman temple.



The Sri Lankan military shelled and bombed areas surrounding the Palay military camp in order to displace the people and expand the military camp. Displaced people from several villages adjacent to the Palay military camp such as, Kurumpasiddy, Vasavilan, Taiyiddy, and Mayiliddy, had taken refuge in the Thurkai-Amman temple.

On 30.05.1992, two Sri Lankan Air Force bombers dropped five bombs on the temple crowded with refugees. Five people, including two from the same family, were killed in this bombing. Most of the temple was damaged.

This same temple was bombed again in 1993 during festival time when it was crowded with devotees. Five civilians died in this second attack a year later. More than 5 people were injured. The temple was destroyed a second time in a year.

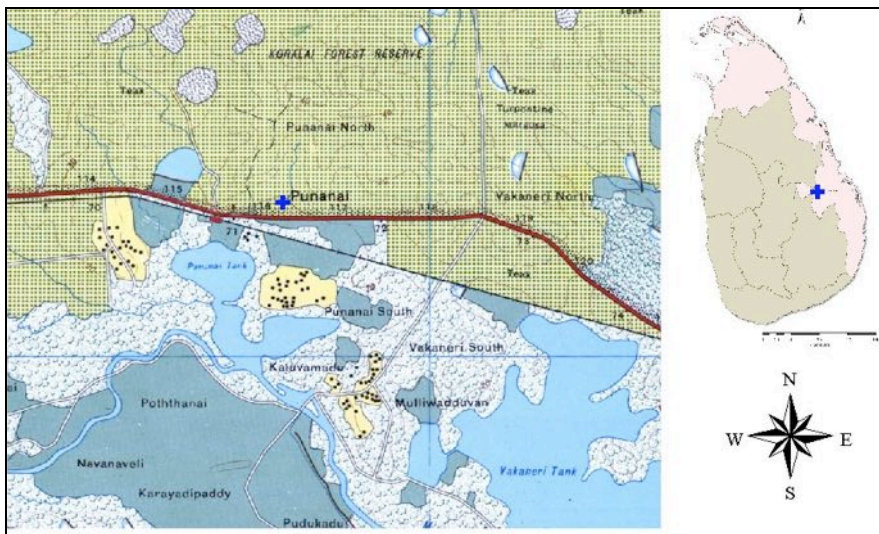
85. Mailanthalai massacre - 09.08.1992

The villages of Mailanthalai and Punanai are border villages of the Batticaloa district.

The people in the villages of Mailanthalai and Punanai were frequently rounded up and attacked by the military from the Punanai military camp.

On 09.08.1992, the military rounded up Mailanthalai and began attacking the villagers with knives, swords and guns. More than 50 people were killed. Many more were injured.

Further details of this massacre are not yet available.



86. Kilali massacre -1992, 1993



During the years of 1992 and 1993, the Sri Lankan Navy has brutally massacred Tamil civilians crossing the Jaffna Lagoon through Kilaly. 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’.

On 02.01.1993, at 8 pm, 4 passenger boats developed engine trouble and drifted away from the small convoy of boats traversing the lagoon. Navy boats surrounded the four drifting boats and then naval personnel had boarded them, opened fire indiscriminately, hacked and stabbed the passengers and set one boat on fire.

On the 11th, 11 corpses, in a highly decomposed stated, were washed ashore at Pooneryn-Nallur and were buried along the shores of the lagoon.

A letter from P Vinayagamoorthy, Secretary of Red Cross, Kilinochchi dated 12.01.1993, is as follows:

“We submit the following details of an incident that took place at the Kilaly – Alankerny on 2.01.1993.

It had been reported that four boats with passengers had been mercilessly attacked by the Navy at 8pm on 2.01.1993 in the Poonahari Lagoon. At about 8pm these boats were surrounded by Navy Boats and after firing warning shots, the Navy personnel had boarded the passenger boats. We were given to understand they have, without considerations opened fire on old, sick, children and woman and had stabbed the hacked passengers. They also set one boat on fire.

On receipt of information we rushed to the scene with thirty five volunteers in the early hours on 03.01.1993 and observed that 19 bodies were floating. We with the assistance of volunteers and public retrieved all the dead bodies and transported them by SLRC vehicle to the Kilinochchi District Hospital and the relatives were informed wherever possible. On 5.01.1993, another 10 bodies were retrieved in a highly decomposed state beyond recognition and identification and those bodies were buried

along the sea shore. On 6.01.93 six more bodies were retrieved in a highly decomposed state and those bodies were also buried along the sea shore.

All the 35 bodes recovered to date were mutilated with gun shot and stab injuries and some burnt beyond recognition. Only 18 bodies have been identified and the others were buried without identification.

In addition to the above 5 injured persons were brought to Kilinochchi District Hospital. One of them a woman, seriously injured and sent to Vavunia Hospital succumbed to her injuries. The balance 4 were rendered first aid and transferred to Jaffna Government Hospital on 5.01.1993.

Two persons had miraculously escaped without any injury and according to their statement, the Navy Personnel, after causing the damages as described above, hitched several passenger boats to the Navy Boats and were towing them to mid sea. Some distance away from the scene of the tragedy, the boat in which these two were traveling, had dislodged, they had then jumped off the boat and reached the shore by swimming.

Many of the passengers who traveled on this day are said to be yet missing. The above incident has caused a lot of inconvenience to the civilians who were using this route to travel to and from Kilaly and over thousand passengers are stuck up at Poonahari. They are undergoing a lot of hardship without shelter, food and medical facilities.”

On 29.07.1993, navy personnel who came in five gun boats carried out a large scale massacre of civilian passengers. Two boats carrying a full load of passengers were attacked, one at 2.30am and the other at 4.00 am. Including the boatman, there were altogether 35 people in the boat at the time. These boats were on their way from Alankerny to Allipallai.

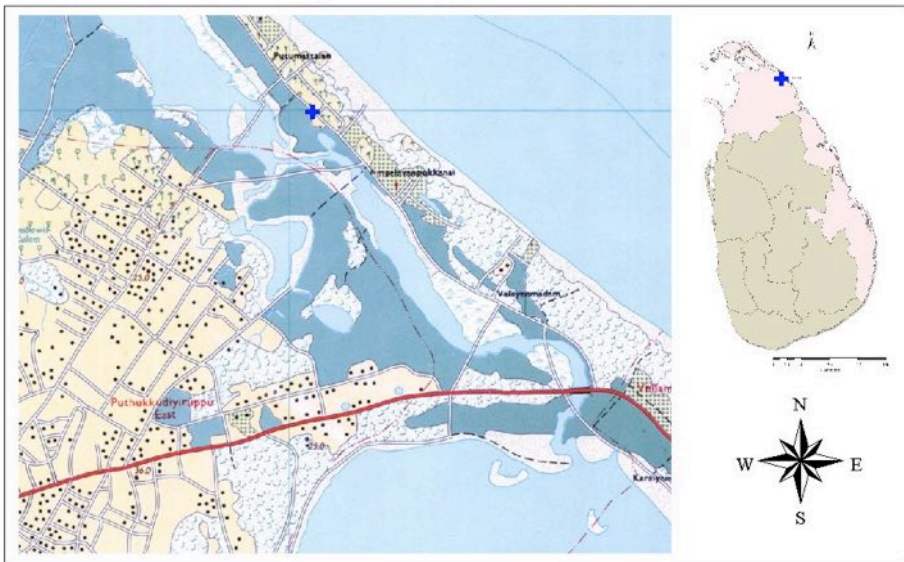
Kanapathypillai Peethamparam, 62 years old, was on the boat on the 29.07.1993. Her account is as follows,

“I returned from Wellawatte after seeing a relative of mine who is sick. At about 4.30 a.m Sri Lankan Navy forces came in five gun boats forwards us from Elephant Pass army camp.

On coming they fired at us. Bullets fell everywhere. To escape from firing I crept inside the engine room of the boat. At the same time another boat also was experiencing the same fate. After this a huge bomb fell close to our boat and exploded with a big noise. Due to explosion four passengers including two ladies died on the spot. Another person’s right hand mangled and fell on to me. Owing to this the whole of my body was soaked in blood. Another person’s leg was smashed. Many of them were injured. Some of them jumped into the sea (The boatmen also jumped our earlier). The Naval boat which came closer to our boat attacked us, we begged them saying that we are innocent and we surrender even though they fired at us. The Navy personnel were tired due to the continuous attack and they left the place. The boat in which we were, was about to sink at that time we dropped all the bicycles which were in the boat into the sea.”

87. Maaththalan bombing - 18.09.1993

Maaththalan is one of the coastal villages in the Mullaithivu district. Most of the people depend on fishing for their livelihood. The beach also doubles up as their leisure area. People of this village had to travel 4 Kms to Puthukkudiyiruppu for purchasing their daily needs. Even to market their fish catch they had to travel this distance.



From the start of the conflict the Sri Lankan Navy has put restrictions on fishing. It also started to attack the fishermen at the sea. Fishermen were forced continue fishing for their livelihood.

On 18.09.1993, people were gathered for the opening of a new public Community Hall that will serve the communities needs. There were many displaced people among them who had displaced from Jaffna and Kilinochchi. At 4.00 pm a Sri Lankan military helicopter flew past and must have noticed the gathering. At 5.30 pm the Sri Lankan Air Force bombers appeared and dropped more than 10 bombs. Three bombs fell on the brand new hall.

13 civilians died on the spot. More than 40 were injured.

88. Chavakachcheri-Sangaththanai bombing - 28.09.1993



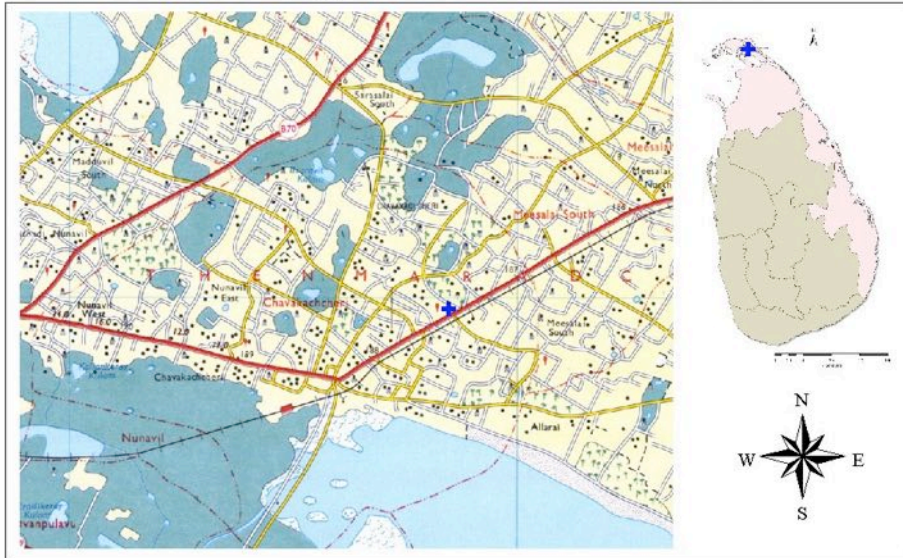
Chavakachcheri is in the Jaffna district. The area has large coconut and Palmarah estates. Sangaththanai village is just 500 metres from the Chavakachcheri town centre.

The Sri Lankan military increased its aerial bombing and shelling of civilians areas as part of their battle with the LTTE. The civilians have become accustomed to building trenches in the ground to take protection during bombing and shelling.

The large bunker in the Uthayan woodmill in this village gave protection to many villagers.

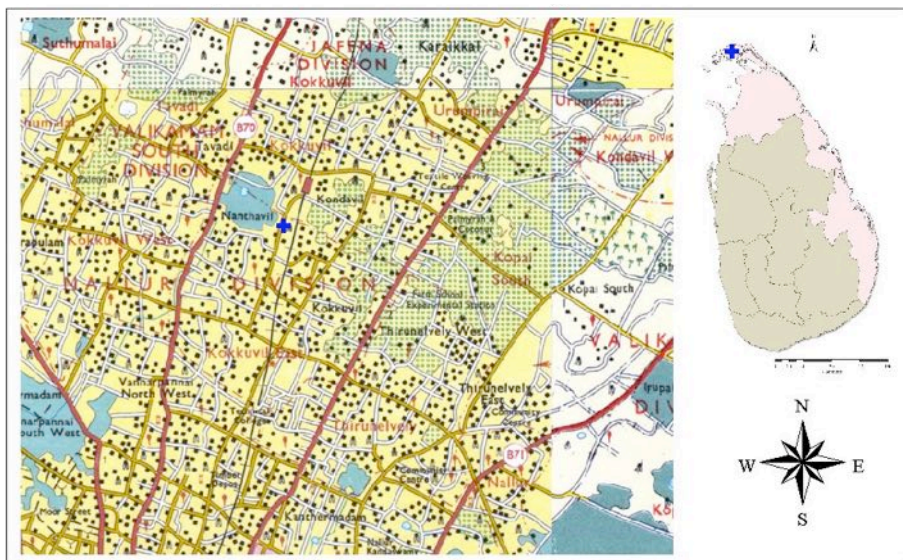
On 28.09.1993, Sri Lankan Air Force bombers started to circle the area. More than 35 people took protection in the bunker at the Uthayan woodmill. The bombers directly targeted the bunker. Three bombs were dropped on the bunker. 30 people including babies died in the bunker. Only five survived with injuries.

A A memorial at the Uthayan woodmill commemorates those who lost their lives in this bombing.



89. Kokuvil temple massacre & bombing - 29.09.1993

Kokuvil is in the Jaffna district. Katpulaththu-Amman temple is located in Kokuvil. The temple is 250 years old.



This historic temple was bombed by the Indian military in 1988 and by the Sri Lankan military in 1993.

In September 1988, the Indian military that drove past the temple opened fire at the devotees and three were killed on the spot. Five more devotees were injured.

On 29.09.1993, Sri Lankan Air Force bombed this same temple and three more devotees at the temple were killed.

90. Kurunagar church bombing - 13.11.1993



Kurunagar is just one Kms from the Jaffna town centre along the coast. The Kurunagar church was built in 1881.

On 13.11.1993, people were gathered for prayers when Sri Lankan Air Force bombers dropped two bombs on the church. Ten people were killed and more 25 were injured. The church was badly damaged.

This bombing was condemned by the world leaders. The pillars supporting the main hall were broken to smithereens and they are kept even today near the altar. A memorial was also built for those killed in the bombing near the entrance to the church.



91. Chundikulam-94 massacre - 18.02.1994

Thoduvai-Vaikal is a fishing settlement in the Chundikulam village in the Kilinochchi district.



On 18.02.1994, at 5.15 am the fishermen were going into the sea for fishing. The Sri Lankan Naval Dvora boats that arrived began opening fire at the fishermen. Some of the fishermen had jumped into the sea to save their lives. Others had cut the nets off and were attempting speed back to the shore. The firing was heard by the villagers at the shore. Worried villagers gathered at the shore for the fishermen who had gone to sea. They could see the fishermen being hit by the fire and falling into the sea.

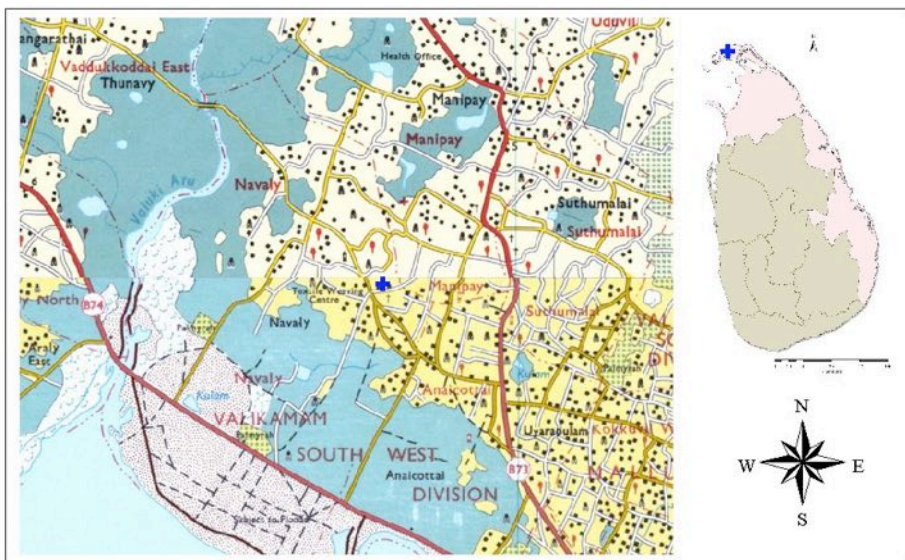
Ten fishermen died that day in the Sri Lankan Navy attack. Only three bodies were recovered on that day and the other seven bodies washed ashore the following day. After this the fishermen stopped going to the sea. The families were pushed further into poverty as a result.

92. Navali church massacre - 09.07.1995



Navaly village is in the Jaffna district. St Peters church is a famous temple in Navaly. Following the military orders to the people to take refuge in public places thousands of people left their homes to take refuge in churches and temples. About 2500 people had thus taken refuge in St Peters Church.

On the 9th July 1995, eight rocket bombs were dropped on Navali church and its surroundings. The church was crammed with people who had sought refuge when they realized the army was bombing their area. 155 bodies of civilians were recovered from the church and its surroundings and 250 people were injured. There is no doubt that the SLAFs deliberately dropped a bomb at a place where there was a maximum density of people gathered, and the large crowd of people would have been noticeable from the air.



Vaithiyalingam Kamalanathan, lost his wife on that day. The incident as described by him is as follows:

“That morning, from about 4am we were heard bombing sounds from the SLA during Operation Leap Forward. People from Chuliipuram had grabbed all their belongings and started moving along Navali Road.

All of us, small, young, and old were helping and feeding these displaced people at St Peters church with food and drink. We did this all day.

Since I did not go to the temple in the morning – I went at 4:30pm with my son through the paddy fields. At about 4:35pm we heard a very big bomb blast and saw clouds of smoke. We immediately knew something had happened at Navali.

When I ran back to my house, the road was filled with fallen trees and buildings. In my house my wife was bleeding from here [chest]. My daughter was injured in her head and hand. Blood was running.

I ran to the other houses nearby. One of my neighbour’s family was all lying dead. My elder son’s daughter was injured. My sister’s husband said that we could do no more for my sister. He said to go and look after my family. My wife died at the hospital asking me to look after our children.”

The Parish priest at that time says:

“It was Sunday morning. People were being displaced here as the Leap Forward Operation was taking place. People of this area welcomed them and were supplying

them with food and drinks. I was at St Andrews church in Manipay when I heard that people were gathering in St Peters Church, Navali. So I rushed over here. On my way here, I heard the bombers in the air. One of the bombers was lowering and, I ran and hid behind a wall. I saw this people being bombed. I ran here after the bombing and saw that people were scattered here and there - killed. 9 people were killed at this church. 121 people were killed all together.

The church was damaged. People were screaming and shouting. People who were taking shelter in this area were bombed. People are still saddened and worried about this. People hope that this situation will change and that peace will prevail in this country. Tamils and Sinhalese will remain together in this country as brother and sister.”

93. Nagarkovil bombing - 22.05.1995

Among the historic temples in Jaffna are the Vallipuram temple and the Nagarkovil temple. Nagarkovil temple is located 8 Kms from the Vallipuram temple. In 1956, through the efforts of V Naganathan, the Jaffna-Nagarkovil Vidhyalam was started by the Sri Lankan government. In 1967 this was upgraded to Mahavidhyalayam.



In 1990, people from the village of Mayiliddy were forced to displace from their village and around 600 of these families were living in Nagarkovil. As a result, the Nagarkovil School of 400 students went to 700 overnight. Following clashes in 1991, people from Vettilaikerni, Aliyavalai, and Kaddakadu villages also displaced to Nagarkovil. After 1993 the student roll at the school went up to 830.

On 21.09.1995, the military shelled several areas in Jaffna from its Palaly camp. On 22.05.1995, Sri Lankan Air Force bombers dropped bombs on the Manalkadu church and destroyed it. Three civilians were killed. At 12.45 while the school was in session, 8 rockets were dropped on the school and the adjacent village.

7 students were killed inside their class room. A further 13 students died in the hospital. A further 42 students were seriously injured. As a result of the attacks on that day 40 civilians including 20 students died. 100 civilians including 42 students were injured.

94. Chemmani mass graves in 1996



What is the fate of the civilians who disappeared during the six month period in the middle of 1996?

Chemmani area in the Ariyalai village houses the welcome arch into Jaffna town four Kms from the town.

Following breakdown of the talks between the LTTE and the government of Sri Lanka in April 1994, the newly elected President Chandrika Kumaratunge launched a war which

she called the “war for peace” The military captured the Jaffna town in 1995 and in 1996 the military captured the entire Jaffna peninsula.

The Riviresa military operation started in the latter part of 1995. Over a period of two days 450,000 people displaced from the western sector of Jaffna and walked through Chemmani road, Kopay road to the eastern sectors. The Military then captured the Jaffna town. Eventually the military captured most of the Jaffna peninsula. Half the displaced people went to live in other districts and the rest lived in the military controlled Jaffna peninsula.

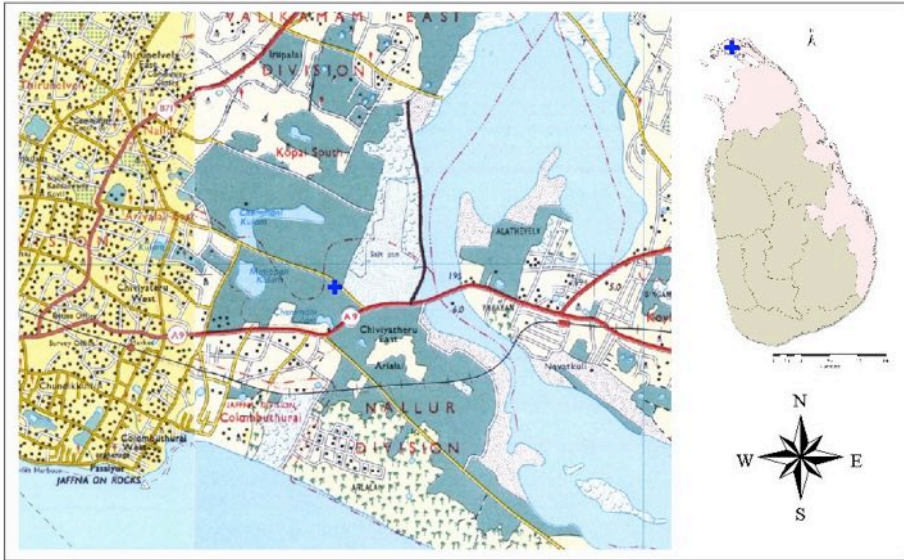
While a “war for peace” was being waged, the list of people arrested and disappeared in Jaffna kept growing under the military leadership of Major General Janaka Perera. Rape of women by the military was also increasing. During the six months, following mid 1996, the number of disappeared reached 700. 600 complaints were lodged at the

Human Rights Commission. An association was formed by the families of the disappeared.

The association has waged demonstrations in several locations demanding to know the fate of their family members. As the pressure mounted, President Kumaratunge appointed a Commission of military officials to investigate the disappearances.

In spite of several sittings of this commission there was no outcome worthy of note from this commission. Following the disappearance of Krishanthi (see later) and the confession by one of the convicted soldiers about mass graves in Chemmani where 300 to 400 bodies are buried, the convicted soldier was taken to the location to identify the mass graves.

The Chemmani mass graves were dug in front of Judge Ilanchelian, Prof Neriyaella from Ruhunu University and several lawyers including, Kesavan, Ilanko, Paramaraja, and Pon Poologasingam. Several locations were identified as mass grave locations. When the site was dug for the first time 11 skeletons were unearthed. They were sent for forensic investigations and the ages were estimated to be from 16 to 35. Before the second digging was to begin people were banned from going near the area and people noticed movement of military vehicles at night in the area. The second digging two weeks later uncovered another 6 bodies. With this the task was temporarily halted. To date no further progress has been made on these investigations.



95. Kilinochchi town massacre - 1996-1998

In 1996, the Sri Lankan military launched the military operation they code named “Sathjeya-01”. The operation was to move south from its Elephant Pass camp into Kilinochchi. During this movement it set up a military camp in Paranthan. The military intelligence wing from this camp would infiltrate into the civilian areas. There they attacked and killed people in their homes, or displaced people who returned to their homes to collect some items.

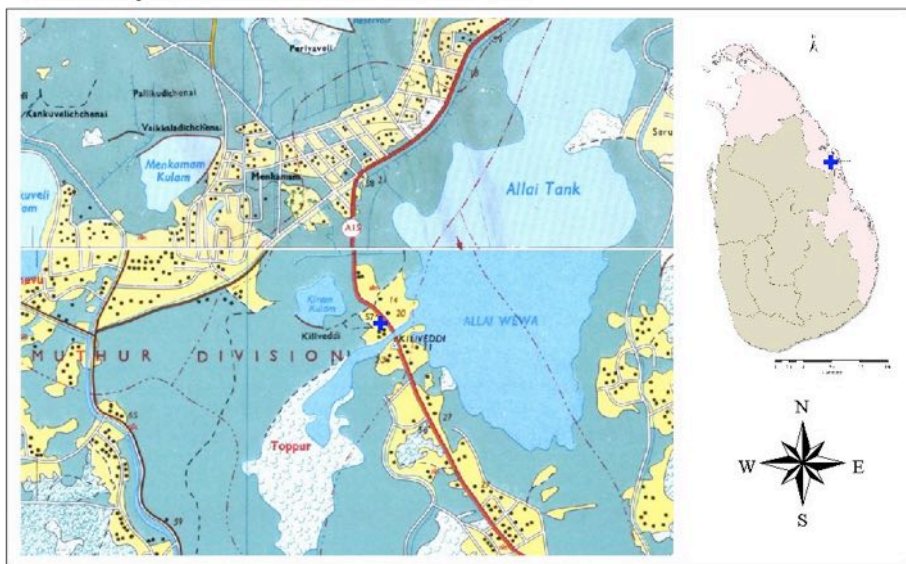
In August 1996, the military launched “Sathjeya-02” military operation. This was followed by “Sathjeya-03” military operation. With this the military entered Kilinochchi town. Here they created a militarized zone occupying people’s homes and their farmlands.

While camped here the military carried out numerous attacks on civilians in the surrounding areas. 184 civilians disappeared during this time. Most of them were killed. Later when people moved back to their homes, skeletons were recovered from toilet pits and wells. Based on information collected from many sources, 184 civilians were killed. 72 skeletons of those killed were recovered in Kilinochchi and its surroundings. 12 skeletons were identified by relatives based on the clothes and other items they were wearing when they were killed.

The families of those killed are today living in extreme poverty in the villages of Akkarayan, Mallavi, Jeyapuram and Puthukkidiyiruppu.

96. Kumarapuram massacre - 11.02.1996

Kumarapuram village is situated in the Assistant Government Agent Division of Muttur in the Trincomalee district. It is located between the villages of Kiliveddi and Parathipuram. The village is bounded in east by the Allaikulam water reservoir and in the west by a sport ground and a milk collection centre. A military camp is just 2 Kms from its north border.



People from all the different ethnic communities lived here without any disharmony. After the 1995 military activities people in the village lived in fear. The massacre on 11.02.1996 happened during one of these military activities.

On 11.02.1996 at 4.00 pm people heard firing noises. The frightened people ran into the large forest area near the Allaikulam and hid there. Some people stayed at home. In the home of Alagutharai, eight members of the family stayed at home. All eight of them were shot dead in their home by the military.

In the inquiry on this massacre the village headman in his evidence said Rasenthiram Karunaharan was shot dead in front of him as the two were talking. Another man Nagarasa lost his eyesight as a result of the shooting.

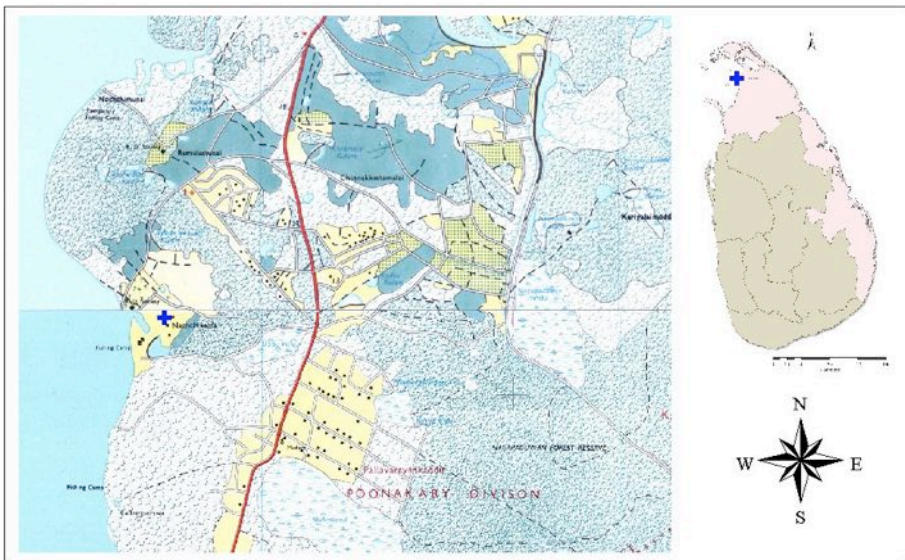
Arumaithurai Thanalaxmi, a 16 year old girl was taking her eight year old brother on her bicycle. When they heard the shooting she took her brother and hid in a nearby shop. The military dragged her out and took her to the milk collection centre and there she was gang raped by the military. One Sri Lankan soldier, Corporal Kumara, confessed to shooting her dead at the inquiry. When asked why he shot her he stated that she was badly injured with several bite marks made by the military men who gang raped her and that she was in such a bad state that he shot her.

26 people were killed in this massacre. 22 were seriously injured. Many of the injured who died without medical care were recorded as deaths by natural causes.

97. 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.



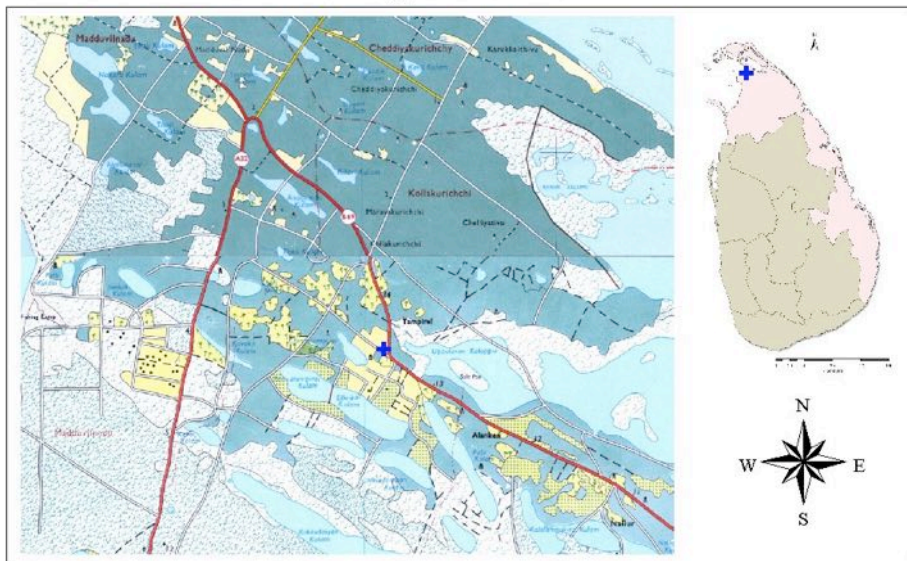
98. Thambirai market bombing - 17.05.1996

Poonagari is situated in the Kilinochchi district 20 Kms from Kilinochchi town. This is a historic region. Thambirai is a small village in the Poonagari area.

On 17.05.1996, at 10.00 am, Kfir bombers belonging to the Sri Lankan Air Force dropped bombs in the market area. People hearing the Kfirs had taken refuge under Palmarah estate nearby. Two bombs fell in the area. Five civilians were killed on the spot and two more died in the hospital. Seven civilians were badly injured.

Francis Reetamma says,

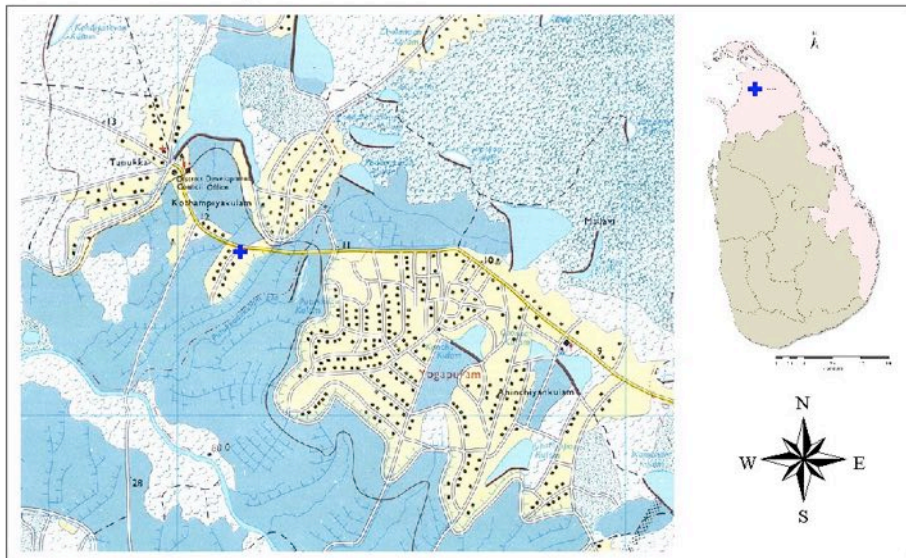
"I live in Thambirai. My husband who went to the market on that day was killed when Sri Lankan Air Force bombers dropped bombs on 17.05.1996 and shell pieces went into his chest and stomach. About 5 people died in this bombing. 8 or 9 people were injured."



99. Mallavi bombing - 24.07.1996

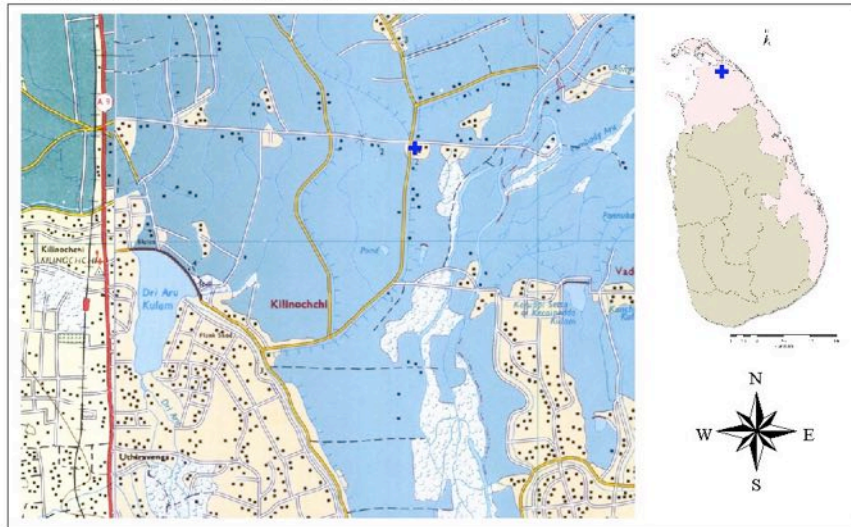
Mallavi is situated in the Mullaithivu district 15 Kms from the Mankulam junction. In 1996 a large number of people from Jaffna and Kilinochchi were displaced to Mallavi and were living around the Mallavi junction area.

On 24.07.1996, Sri Lankan Air Force Kfir dropped bombs in this area and 9 civilians were killed and 15 more were injured.



100. Pannankandy massacre - 05.07.1997

Pannankandy is a village of about 300 families. It is situated near the town of Killinochchi. The main economic activity in the village is agriculture.



The villagers had displaced from their homes due to Sri Lankan military shelling as it conducted an operation from their Elephant Pass military camp. Most of the displaced from Pannankandy were living in the Vaddakachchi village. They were very poor and due to poverty they return to their own land in Pannankandy to collect the produce from their land. The military that has setup a camp near Pannankandy would capture the poor villagers and kill them. Hundreds of people died in this fashion in the Killinochchi district during this time. This is recorded in another section titled, “Killinochchi town massacres”. The following is the story of what happened to the Pannankandy villagers.

The village headman, Sithamparapillai Rajendram, recited the following as he was told by Karuppai Nanthakumar aged 23,

“On 5th July 1997, Nanthakumar and Sukumar went on bicycles to their home in Pannangkandy at 3rd Vaikal which was a ‘no man’ region and from which they were displaced at that time. They went to check their homes and also collect coconuts and other produce from their land.

The SLA caught both of them. The army tied Nanthakumar to a post and took Sukumar to the village well. Sukumar’s shirt was removed and his hands were tied to the back with his shirt. He was then forced to bend over the short barrier wall of the well so that the front half of his body was hanging into the well and the back half was outside. His body was then cut and then pushed into the well. Stones were thrown into the well to stop the body floating up. Nanthakumar, who was watching this, managed to untie himself and ran away.

When Nanthakumar arrived at Tharmapuram where we met him, he told everyone the story. No one went to check it at that time out of fear. On the same day the four other men went missing. No one knew about their fate at that time.

In March 2000 following the Sri Lankan army withdrawal from our village we went back to Pannangkandy to resettle. First only about 10 families went. We cleaned the well mentioned above because we needed to use it for drinking water and also because we knew about what has happened to Sukumar. When we started cleaning the well 6 bodies were recovered. Everyone whose family member had gone missing came to check whether their relative’s body is among them. Relatives were able to identify the clothing with which the hands of the skeletons were tied once the clothing was washed.”

Mrs Pannichelvam Seethalaxmi’s husband skeleton was one of those found in the well.



“On 5th July 1997, there was a military operation named ‘Sath Jaya’ carried out by the SLA. Our village was bombed and shelled. We left our place and lived in Union Tank, Akarayan, Skanthapuram as refugees. There were no employment facilities there. We were very poor.

One day my husband together with Kanthasamy Muthulingam and Perumar Sugumaran went to Pannakandi on 5th July 1997 at 7:30pm to get some things and pluck some coconut fruit. They did not return back that day. I was surprised. I went and met another family member and the Rural Development Society president and also informed the International Red Cross Society in Mallavi. But I did not get any information from 1997 to 2000.

One day, a Father came to my house and told me that he had some news about some skeletons that were taken by somebody in the lavatory pit at Pannankandi. Immediately I ran there with the help of the Tamil Eelam Police. I saw the skeleton. I proved that the skeleton was that of my husband.”

The sixth body belonged to a young boy wearing blue school shorts. His identity has not been settled yet. Later we heard that he could be from Udaiyarkaddu, Kaddaikadu. No one came inquiring about this boy. The remains from the well are with the Tamil Eelam police.

Note: *Appathurai Selvakumar (35) also from Pannangkandy disappeared and his fate is unknown. His family lives in Pannangkandy*

101. Kaithady Krishanthi massacre - 07.09.1996

Kaithady is situated in the Jaffna district. Kaithady village is located 7 Kms from the Jaffna town. Krishanthi's home was located just 200 metres from the Kaithady junction.



Krishanthi's parents Kumarasamy and Rasamma had three children, Prasanthi, Krishanthi and Pranavan. The family worked hard to advancing the children's education. Krishanthi's mother Rasamma was working as the deputy principal of Kaithady Kumarasamy Vidhyalayam. Krishthani's father died in 1984, and thus the mother and the three children were living in the home. The eldest daughter Prasanthi, after finishing her AL examination went to Colombo to advance her education as there were no opportunities for her in Jaffna. From there she had the opportunity to go overseas.

Krishanthi excelled in her OL examination and was studying for her AL examination at the Chundukuli GirsI School. Krishanthi's brother Pranavan was studying at St Johns College.

In September 1996, Krishanthi's the AL examinations were taking place. Krishanthi had already sat one paper. On 07.09.1996, Krishanthi went to a funeral of her close friend Jananthini Kananathan and was returning home at 1.30 pm. The military at the checkpoint in the Chemmani open space near the Welcome Arch into Jaffna Town stopped Krishanthi and was questioning her. She was kept there for 45 minutes. A relative, Kananathan, who saw this had gone to Krishanthi's home and warned Krishanthi's mother. At 2.30 pm, Krishanthi mother, accompanied by neighbor, Kirubamoorthy went to the checkpoint. Krishanthi's brother Pranavan also joined them.

The three arrived at the checkpoint, Krishanthi was not there. When they inquired at the checkpoint they were told that no one was arrested by them. The three then went to her school and to her friend's home looking for Krishanthi. They were told that Krishanthi had been there and had left. The three then went again to inquire at the checkpoint and all three went missing.

During the middle of 1996 Jaffna was brought under the Sri Lankan military control and they imposed curfew from 6.00pm to 6.00am. As a result, even though friends and relatives were concerned that the four people did not return home that night. They were unable to do anything about it.

The next day, 09.09.1996, relatives of Krishanthi's family, Arumuganathan and Kodeeswaran, and Kirubamoorthy's wife Puveneswari went to the same checkpoint in search of their relatives. They were told that no one was arrested at that checkpoint. The relatives then lodged complaints at the Jaffna branch of the Human Rights Commission and at the Jaffna Police Station. The relatives went once again to the checkpoint task. The relatives were asked to come in the evening. Fearing that the same fate as their relatives will befall them they did not go there in the

evening. The relatives persisted with their complaints to the Human Rights Commission and the Police.

Due to the efforts of the relatives 45 days after the four people went missing, the relatives were called by the military chiefs of the 512 Brigadiers Divisions for an inquiry. Mrs Arumuganathan, Puvaneswari and Kodeeswaran went to the inquiry. The six soldiers who were supposedly involved in the disappearance were called and investigated. Then it was revealed that none of the four missing people are alive.

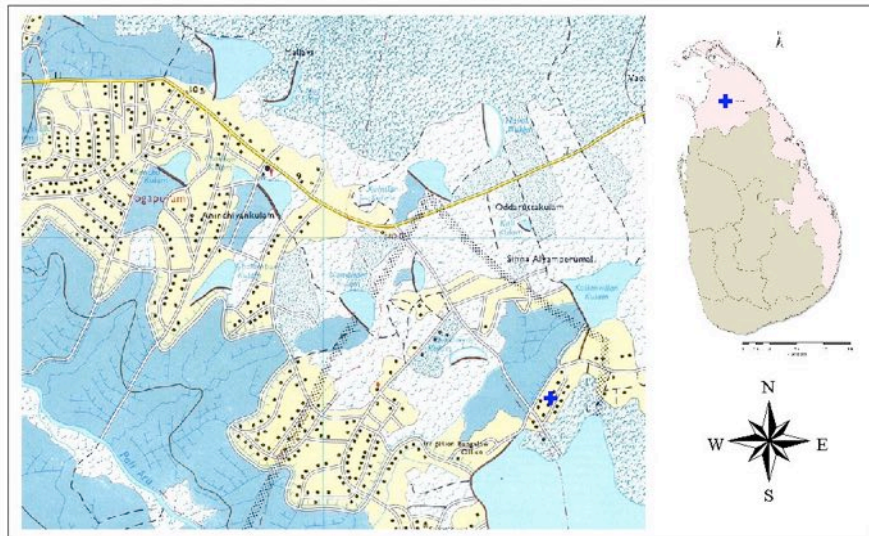
The soldiers agreed to show the location of the incident and the graves where the bodies lay buried. The bodies were buried under a bridge in Nayanmarkaddu road, 100 metres from the checkpoint where the four people went missing. Postmortem revealed that Krishnathi was raped before she was murdered.

The two families took a court case about the deaths of their relatives. Following inquiries six soldiers were arrested and all six confessed to the murders. One of the six who confessed, Lance Corporal Somaratna Rajapakse, in addition to giving evidence of the murders of Krishanthi and the other three, also announced in the courts that he can show mass graves near Chemmani where 300 to 400 bodies were buried on orders from their superiors. This announcement revealed that many of those who disappeared in Jaffna are buried in these mass graves.

Three of the accused were given death sentence and the other three were given 20 years imprisonment.

102. Vavunikulam massacre - 26-09-1996, 15-08-1997

Vavunikulam village is located in the Mullaithivu district. The village takes the name of the large water reservoir in the village.



Displaced people from other districts like Jaffna and Kilinochchi were living there in temporary shelters experiencing great hardship. On 26.09.1996, Sri Lankan Air Force bombed this village killing four civilians and wounding 12.

In 1997, the Sri Lankan military was on a military operation from their Omanthai camp, codenamed “Jeyasikkuru”, to take over the A9 route. The bombing and shelling were hitting the civilians. Civilians had taken refuge in schools, churches and temples.

On 15.08.1997 at 9.00am, the Vavunikulam villagers took refuge in a church in their village as the military went on an onslaught. Two bombs were dropped on this church by Sri Lankan Air Force Kfirs.

9 people were killed. 16 were seriously injured. One died in the hospital later.

The Kfirs bombed the same place again at 1.00am. Eight people were injured. One of them died in the hospital later.

In total 15 civilians were killed on that day and more than 20 were injured.

Ganeshamoorthy's account of the massacre is as follows,

“Around Friday 10 am in the morning, we heard a booming sound behind us. When we turned around we saw that there were two Kfirs in the air. Initially I thought there were crows flying behind the Kfir, however a second later I realized they were actually bombs. I fell into a stream, by which time a bomb fell. People started screaming. As I ran towards the sound, I saw flesh scattered everywhere. It looked like a like a meat shop.

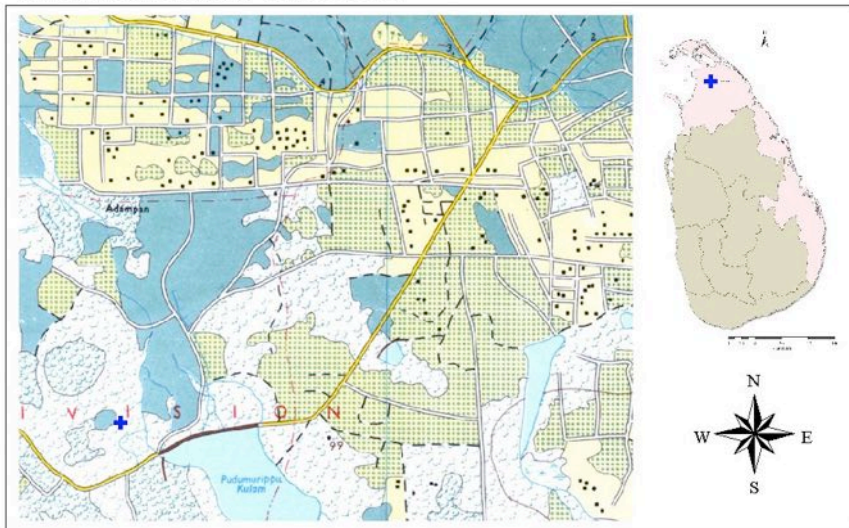
The bomb fell on a small Refugee Camp at Vavunikulam Church. We informed ICRC and they came and took the injured to Mallow hospital. In the evening they bombed Puthuvilamkulam. ICRC returned to take the injured. 5 or 6 people died.

All the bodies were taken on a tractor belonging to Sundarlingam and burnt. 14 people died and 23 people were injured. This bomb had dropped 200 meters from my house. Small people, old people, dogs all died. These people had been displaced and were already living in hardship when these bombs were dropped.”

This was a planned attack. There were so many places that could have been hit – but they targeted the Refugee camps. This is the worst incident that has happened at Vavunikulam, Mullattivu District.

103. Konavil bombing - 27.09.1996

Konavil is situated in the Kilinochchi district. People of this village have displaced several times during the war.



On 27.09.1996, Sri Lankan Kfir bombers dropped several bombs on the village. Three bombs fell on the junction where people had gathered. Three civilians died on the spot. Two more died later in the Akkarayan hospital. Many were injured.

Nagalingam Pakianathan say,

“My uncle was killed on 27.09.1996 in the Sri Lankan bombing.”

S Vimalaswari says,

“My father was killed as he was returning from the market on 27.09.1996 by Sri Lankan bombing. My grandfather who was seriously injured in the bombing also died”.

Pakianathan Vasanthakumari says,

“My father and a cousin was killed on 27.0.1996 in the Sri Lankan bombing”

104. Mullivaikal bombing - 13.05.1997

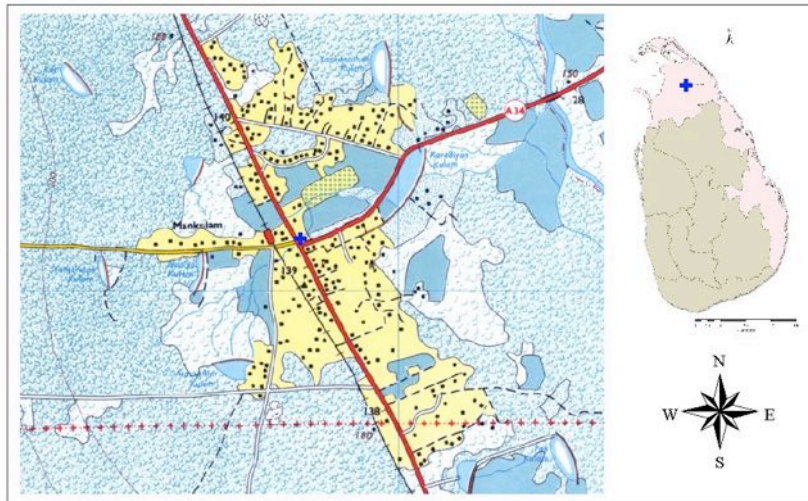
Mullivaikal village is located in the Karaithurai Assistant Government Agent Division in the Mullaithivu district. The main economic activities of the village is farming and fishing. In the year of 1997 several displaced fishing families from Jaffna settled along the coastal belt of this village.

On 13.05.1997 morning, Kfir bombers of the Sri Lankan Air Force bombed this village. Seven fishermen fishing from the shores were killed. Three road workers repairing the roads were also killed in the bombing.



105. Mankulam shelling - 08.06.1997

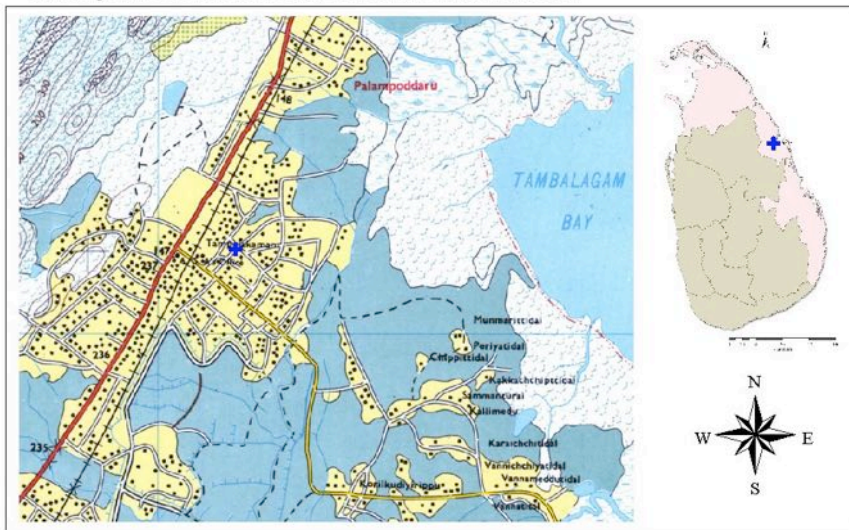
Mankulan is situated in the Mullaithivu district along the A-9 highway. In 1997, large number of people displaced from Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Nedunkerni were living in Mankulam.



On 08.06.1997, the military began shelling the Mankulam junction area in the early afternoon for 25 minutes. Seven displaced civilians were killed in this shelling. Many more were injured.

106. Thampalakamam-98 massacre - 01.02.1998

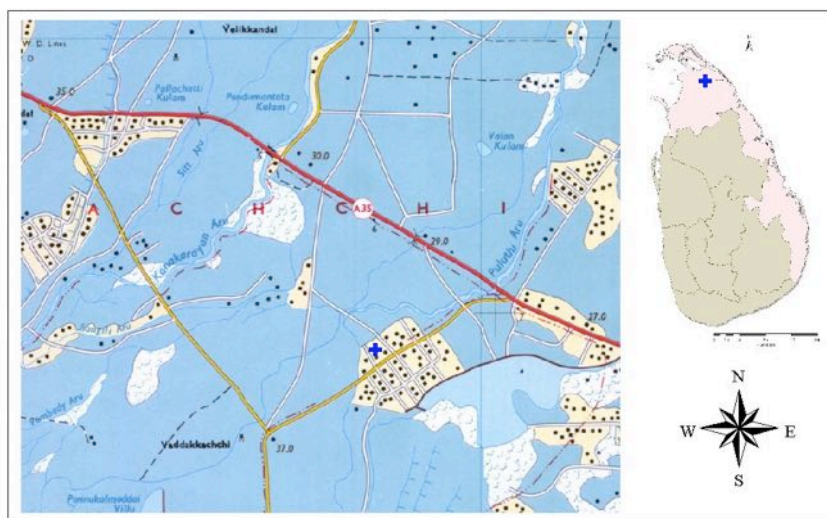
Thampalakamam is situated 12 Kms from the Trincomalee town. A Sri Lankan military camp is located in the village of Parathipuram in the Thampalakamam district.



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. In the mouth of one of those killed, Arumukam Segaran, the military has cut and stuck his penis.

107. Old Vaddakachchi bombing - 26.03.1998

Old Vaddakachchi is an ancient village in the Kilinochchi district. The largest water reservoir in the region, the Iranaimadhu water reservoir, is in this village. The rice fields in this village are able to produce twice a year using the water from this reservoir. Old Vaddakachchi is presently called Periyakulam. Due its rich fields with abundance of water the people are prosperous.



In 1996, the Sri Lankan military began its “Sathjeya” operation to capture Kilinochchi. As the military advanced with shelling and bombing it destroyed people’s property and several civilians were killed.

On 26.03.1998, at 8.00 am Sri Lankan Air Force Kfir jets dropped a bomb in the Velikandan area and five bombs fell near the house of Arunasalam Velayutham. Two people working in front of Velayutham’s house, Velayutham’s daughter, who was inside the house and two more people working in the yard, and one person in the house in front were killed. In total 6 people were killed and five were wounded. Velayutham’s home and farm equipment were all destroyed in this bombing.

Arunasalam Vethanayagam says,

“My daughter Mankayatkarasi was killed in the Sri Lankan bombing on 26.03.1998. My home was completely destroyed.”

Velayutham Paramswari says,

“My son was killed on 26.03.1998 by the Sri Lankan military bombing”

Selvaratnam Jeyaluxmi says,

“My sister was killed on 26.03.1998 by the Sri Lankan military bombing”

108. Suthanthirapuram massacre - 10.06.1998

On the day of the incident, Suthanthirapuram, which is along the coastline in the Mullaitivu district, came under SLAFs air attack and shelling attack from 9.15 am to 10.30 am. Because the attack was continuous, people were unable to find safe areas, 25 people were killed and more than 50 were injured. Several hundreds of thousands rupees worth properties were damaged. Hundreds of coconut trees on which people depended for livelihood and 10 houses were completely destroyed. Hundreds of houses were partially destroyed.



Ganashen Kasimalar's account of the event is as follows:

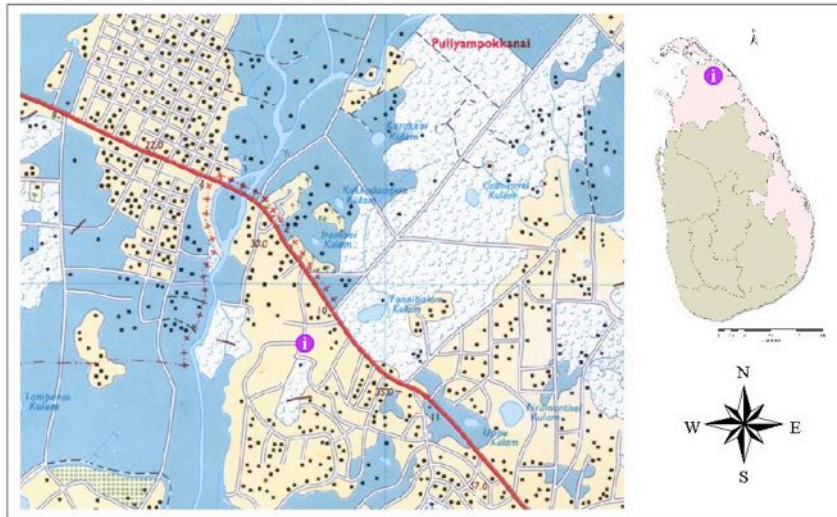
“Around 9:30am whilst we were home, air bombing started. Our house was bombed too. We left our home and started running, but we did not know where to run to - everything was being bombed. We just ran in any direction. We got separated from our family in all the frenzy. I did not know where my mum, brother, sister.... anyone was. There was another plane flying in the air. We did not know what to do. We just kept going from one place to another in fear of our lives. We hid behind trees and buildings. We could not go back home – there was so much shelling.

Most of the people here were all displaced. We moved very closely with a lot of the people. Good friends, neighbors and relations were killed. This was definitely a planned attack on people who were already displaced and living in hardship.

We could not return home for 15 days. When we did come back, every thing was destroyed. All the coconut trees, gardens and buildings were destroyed. Our house was in an unlivable state.”

109. Visuvamadhu shelling - 25.11.1998

Visvamadhu village is situated in the Puthikkidiyiruppu Assistant Government Agent division in Mullaithivu district. Rice growing and coconut estates are the most common economic activity of the village. The Visvamadu tank irrigates the fields.



On 25.11.1998, afternoon children were returning home from school. The Sri Lankan military began shelling from their Elephant camp towards Visvamadhu. One shell hit a child eating at his home and he was killed instantly. Another shell hit a child on the road and was killed instantly. Two more civilians were killed in this shelling and 10 civilians were injured.

110. Chundikulam-98 bombing 02.12.1998

Chundikulam is coastal village located in the Kilinochchi district. One of its special features is the many bird sanctuaries. Fishing is the main livelihood of the people.

Sri Lankan Navy has continued to attack the coastal villages of the Northeast over a period of time. In a similar manner, the Chundikulam village also came under the Sri Lankan Navy attack.



In 1995, following Sri Lankan military operations, coastal people in the eastern Jaffna region of Maruthankerni from the villages of Thalayadi, Aliyavalai and Uduththurai displaced to Chundikulam. The displaced people put up small huts and continued with their fishing activity in this area in order to survive.

On 02.12.1998, Kfir bombers dropped 6 bombs in the Nallathanithoduvai refugee settlement. Seven people including children were killed on the spot.

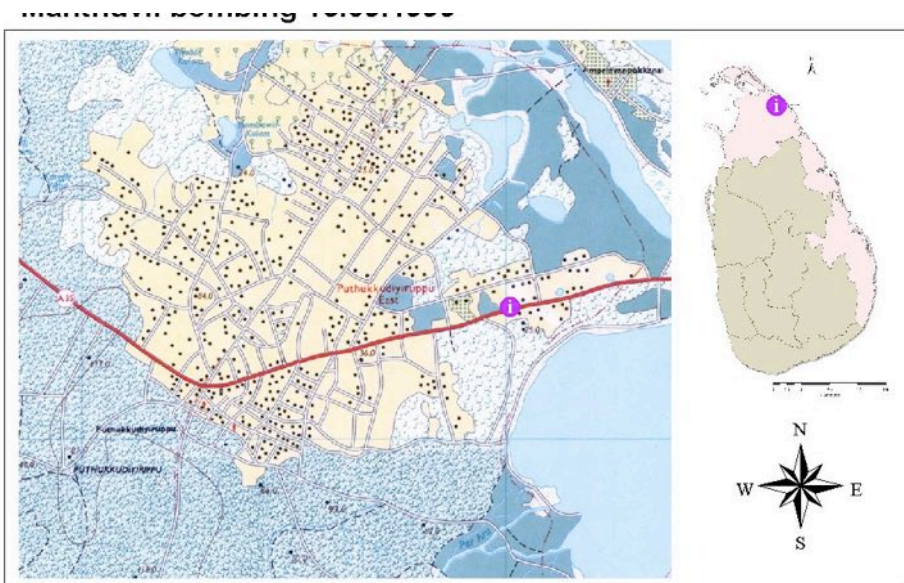
111. Manthuvil bombing - 15.09.1999



Manthuvil village is situated in the Mullaithivu district. Manthuvil junction is the commercial centre for the village. There are several shops, a market, a temple, a church and other public buildings in this location.

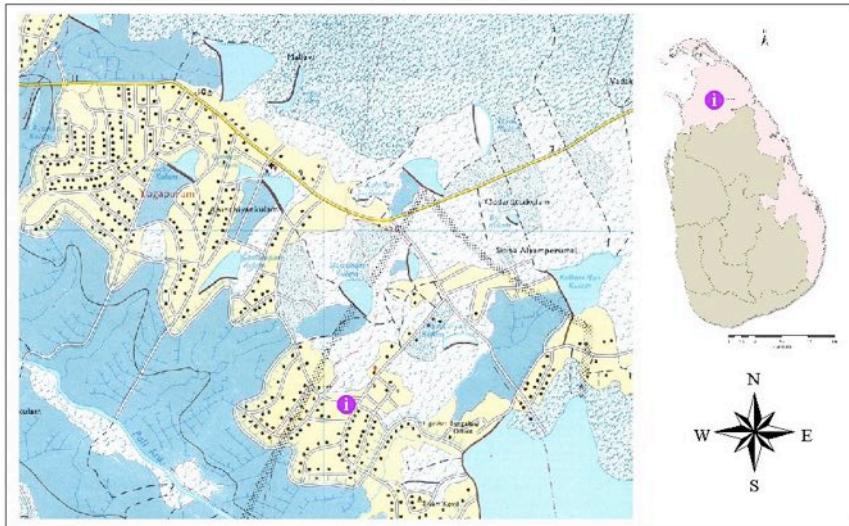
On 15.09.1999, the junction was buzzing with people engaged in their daily activities. At 10.25 am, Sri Lankan Air Force Kfir bombers dropped two bombs at this junction.

12 civilians died on the spot. Injured people were taken to the Puthukkudiyiruppu hospital. 10 of the injured died the same day at the hospital. A further 40 people were seriously injured. Buildings, productive trees and livestock worth hundreds of thousands of rupees were destroyed by the bombing.



112. Palinagar bombing and shelling - 03.09.1999

Suthanthirapuram village is situated in the Mullaithivu district. Although it was sparsely populated in the early days the population shot up in 1996 as refugees came in.



On 10.06.1998, the Sri Lankan military stationed in Elephant Pass and Ampahamam camps carried out bombing and shelling into the civilian's areas in Palinagar from 9.15am till 11.30am. Since the people were taken unawares, they could not seek safer places.

25 people died and 50 people were injured. Hundreds of thousands of rupees worth property was damaged.

Ravichandran's account is as follows:

“Around 11 o'clock a Kfir was seen in the air. We were at school at the time. As we left and were walking, the Kfir dropped the first bomb. SK, a boy working with my brother, was injured and taken to hospital where he died.

When the second bomb was dropped, I was hiding in an out door bathing tub. Pratheep was also hiding there with me. He was injured in the stomach. He was taken to the hospital by tractor. He died there. 7 people were injured and 4 died.

This happened between 11 and 11:30am. As this was peak time, people were at the markets and at school. After the first bomb hit, parents and others rushed to the school to make sure that the children were ok. Then the second bomb was dropped. 2 school children died. The SLA hit this place twice to ensure that people would definitely be killed. This had to have been a planned attack.”

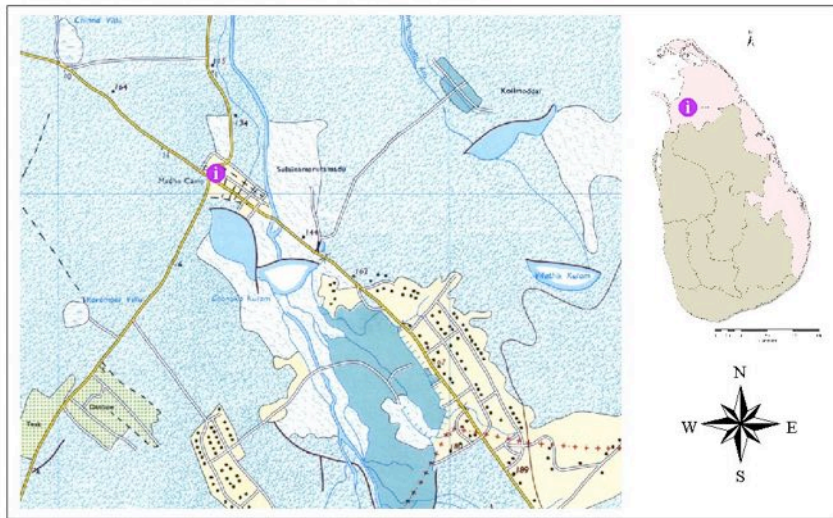
113. Madhu church massacre - 20.11.1999



Madhu church, Mannar, is a St. Mary's Catholic Church and is popular among all ethnic communities in the area. During the 1990s following the SLAFs attacks several people from Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya were displaced to the church's surroundings, as it was considered a safe

refuge.

On 20th November 1999, the SLAFs were advancing through the forest towards the church and continually firing their weapons. As a result, people in the villages, such as Palamputti, also displaced to the surroundings of Madhu church. When the SLAFs arrived they forced all the civilians to go to the church. At 9.45 pm the SLAFs started shelling. Two of the shells fell on the banyan tree in front of the church. The third shell fell on the church. 31 people including children died. Nine more people died in the hospital. More than 60 were injured.



Chandrasekumaran Amarasingam was in the Madhu Church when the shelling started. His account of the incident is as follows,

“I had been living in Thathinapuram Palamputti for a long time. On that day, the SLA told us to go to Madhu Church and they will look after us there. This message was conveyed to us through UNHCR. So we all went to the Temple. Once there we were told to go in and then go out again a few times. There were so many people at the temple. Finally the SLA made us all go into the Temple and then closed us in.

The SLA came down Pandivirichan Road in armoured vehicles and tanks. On that road there was a vehicle that belonged to a poor man who had brought people from Karadian Aru to Madhu Temple. The SLA destroyed the vehicle completely.

Once they arrived, they surrounded the Church. They killed and hit a few people. Inside they hit people. Around 9:45, we were listening to BBC on the radio; the first shell fell on the place where the sisters were sleeping. The other fell in front of the temple on the banyan tree. The next one fell on my temple.

The fourth shell fell on my head. The roof frame fell down and instantly killed about twenty one people all around me and then there was silence. We all saw this shell come from the Divisional Secretariat.

We did not know what to do. Around 1.00 pm, I was taken in an SLA vehicle to the hospital. I regained consciousness after 25 days.

My mother, and elder sister, uncles, cousins all died that day. The GS helped us to find out what happened to everyone. There were people from Vavuniya and some from Murungan who died. The rest were all from this area and were all from our family.

114. Bindunuwewa massacre

Bindunuwewa Rehabilitation Centre was one of three centers run with substantial overseas funding to rehabilitate LTTE suspects and surrendees. The government of Sri Lanka ran these centers. It was shown off as a model for the rehabilitation of former LTTE members thus accumulating a lot of merit points for the government.

On Oct 25th in 2000 a mob of Sinhalese stormed the camp and massacred the inmates while 60 police officers stationed that night to protect the inmates stood by. 28 inmates died and another 14 were seriously injured. There were nine survivors. Two inquiries, one by the Sri Lankan Human rights Commission (SLHRC) and another Presidential Commission of Inquiry (PCI) followed. A criminal proceeding also was initiated. In June 2005 the court proceedings were completed. No one was convicted for any offence.

The massacre as told by the survivors to Sri Lanka Human Rights Commissions (SLHRC)

On October 24, the detainees were raising some complaints they had with the Officer in Charge. Their complaints were that letters to and phone calls for them were not being passed onto them; and they were being detained for more than a year rather than the three-nine month period. There were some arguments and seeing that the detainees were agitated a policeman fired in the air. The situation calmed down and the detainees went to bed.

Next morning when the detainees woke up they saw large crowds and a large number of policemen outside. The crowd started to attack the detainees and set fire to their residences. 28 Tamil detainees died and 14 were injured at the end of the carnage. Nineteen victims were identified and nine victims were not identified because their bodies were burned beyond recognition.

Interim Report by the SLHRC on November 1st 2000

This report by the SLHRC through its name suggests that there will be another report following it but there was no further report from SLHRC on this matter.

Major points raised in this report are:

1. When the detainees who were being attacked tried to run for safety one of them was shot down by police officers. His body had three bullet wounds. One of the survivors lost two fingers as a result of the shooting by the police officers.
2. The 60 odd police officers at the scene failed to take any action to stop the carnage. Yet the SLHCR did not lay any criminal responsibility on the police officers rather they were found guilty for the minor offence of dereliction of duty.
3. There was substantial organizing and poster campaign against the inmates between the time the detainees protested and the time they were attacked by the mobs.

Report by the Presidential Commission of Inquiry (PCI)

The report by the Presidential Commission of Inquiry appointed in March 2001 handed its report to the President in early 2002. It was never made public. In any case it was not mandated to inquire and recommend any prosecution. Other papers written on the topic however, have published parts of the findings in this report.

The Commission found clear evidence that a significant degree of organizing took place in the twelve to fourteen hours between the initial protest in the camp and its violent destruction.

The crowd outside initiated the violence as stones were thrown at the inmates. The inmates reacted to the provocations by exploding a gas cylinder within the camp.

While this initially succeeded in frightening the crowd, its ultimate effect seems to have been to further inflame things, as the crowd soon thereafter stormed the camp as the police looked on.

That there was an utter failure on the part of the police stationed around the camp is beyond dispute. The Commission report strongly criticized the two most senior police officers in the area – ASP Dayaratne and HQI Seneviratne for a series of failures. Even at the last moment, the inmates could have been evacuated from the camp.

The prosecution

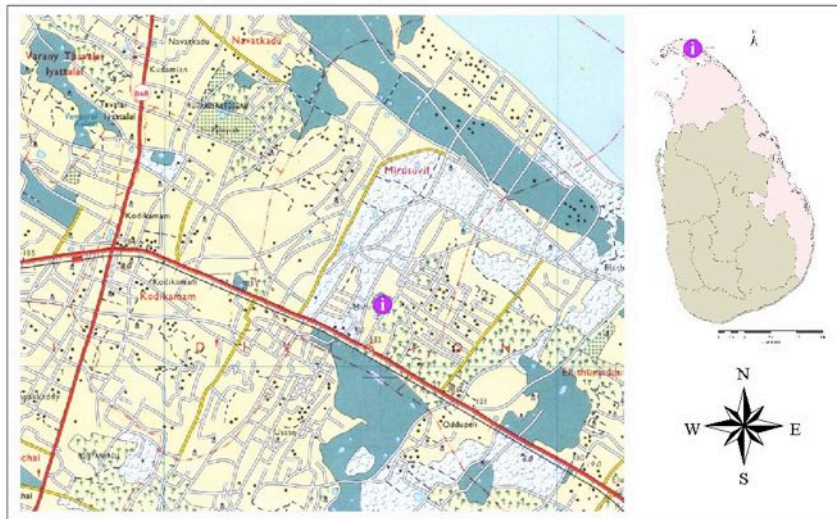
Criminal Investigation Department (CID) carried out its own inquiry and indicted 41 suspects including 10 police officers. There were flaws in the prosecution at many levels. Some of which are:

1. Although both inquiries have strongly criticized that there were substantial prior organizations before the mob stormed the camp there was no attempt to investigate the “organized nature of the massacre”.
2. There was no attempt to lay charges for the criminal conduct of the police in allowing the massacre to continue while they stood by. Nor was the police shooting of the fleeing inmates investigated.
3. There was a systematic destruction of evidence. A bullet from the body of the detainee who was killed by police shooting was removed and was not available as evidence.
4. Though two higher-ranking officers were clearly identified in the inquiries they were never charged of any crime. All the police officers who were charged are middle and low ranking officers.
5. The charges that were brought on the suspects were for murder and attempted murder. The prosecution did not lay any lesser charges for which there would have been a greater possibility of conviction.

Despite such blatant criminality the Sri Lankan justice system has allowed all the culprits to go free. This is also not the only time this has happened. Indeed, this failure of the Sri Lankan justice system to punish security persons for crimes against Tamil civilians has a very long history.

115. Mirusuvil massacre - 19.12.2000

Mirusuvil village is a settlement created to encourage women into employment. This village is near the Muhamail area in Jaffna peninsula.



In the year 2000, as a result of military clashes throughout the Thenmaradchy area of Jaffna many people had displaced to the Vadamaradchy area. The people of Mirusuvil village had also displaced to Karaveddy in Vadamaradchy and were staying in the Navalar hall.

On 19.12.2000 9 people from Mirusuvil went to their village to collect essential items they needed for living. All 9 were arrested while they were collecting the things from their homes. The arrested people were blind folded and attacked by the military. One of those arrested managed to escape and return to Karaveddy to tell the fate of the others.

Based on the information given by Ponnaihi Maheswaran, who managed to escape, and the soldier who was on duty at that time, Lance Corporal Ratnayake, in the presence of the Police Inspector, Upali Gunawardhana, Deputy Police Inspector, Nimal Srinath, district judge, Annalingam Premshankar, and Point Pedro District Medical Officer, Kathiravetpillai, a mass grave was dug up on 25.12.2000. The eight bodies were buried only 2 feet below the ground.

The Tamil daily Veerakesari published from Colombo in a report quoted a hospital report on the inquest, “A body of a 21 year old man was recovered from the mass grave and was identified by Ponnaihi Maheswaran and Lance Corporal Ratnayake. This body was wrapped in a red saree. Next the body of a male child was recovered. His skin was peeled and his body was pink. Throats of the bodies were cut with sharp knives and the arms and legs were chopped off.”

Victims Name List

Lest We Forget

Massacres of Tamils

1956 - 2001

Part I



NESOHR

Karadipokku Junction

Kilinochchi

Sri Lanka

1. Tamil research conference massacre -10.01.1974

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Velupplai Kesavarajan	Student	15
2. Paramsoothy Saravanapavan	-	26
3. Vaithianathan Yoganathan	-	32
4. John Pidalis Sickmaringham	Teacher	52
5. Pulendran Arulappu	Worker	53
6. Rasathurai Sivanantham	Student	21
7. Rajan Thevaratnam	-	26
8. Sinnathurai Ponnuthurai	Aurvedic Doctor	56
9. Sinnaththamby Nandakumar	Student	14

2. Thirunelveli massacre -24, 25.07.1983

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Nagalingam Sivalingam	Super Visor	35
02	Sinnaiya Sathananthan	Watch Ripper	40
03	Kanthaiya Sanmukanathan		60
04	Seevaratnam Thaventhiran	Student	19
05	Kanakaratnam Kirusnanantham	Business	33
06	Sanmukanathan Saththiyathevan	Salesman	18
07	Palachchanthiran Ajith	Child	06
08	Thankarasa Kajendhiran	Student	09
09	Selvakanthini	Child	11
10	Pilip Alociyas Yokarasa Santhirasekaram	Business	34
11	Ponnaiya Bararayasingam	Teacher	
12	Ramasami Nagarasa	Coolly	24
13	Supramaniyam Barameswaran	Manager	39
14	Sinnaththampi Saravanamuththu	Teacher	39

3. Chunnakam Police station massacre - 08.01.1984

	Name	Occupation	Age
1.	Sellar Sivalingham	Student	22
2.	Vaithilingham Nigethanan	Student	21
3.	Kandiah Palan	Farmer	25
4.	Appaiah Nagarasa	Sheller	38
5.	Aaseervatham Vijit vimalarasa	Electric Staff	20

4. Chunnakam market massacre - 28.03.1984

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Kanthaiya Balasupramaniyam	Watchman	52
02	Nagalinkam Sivasupramaniyam	Super Visor	54
03	Thampimuthu Suntharalingam	Coolly	38
04	Vallipuram Suntharalingam	Business	68
05	Vairavi Thiyakarasa	Business	42
06	Basubathi Thavamani	House	43
07	Nadarasa Yokarasa	Business	27

5. Othiyamalai massacre - 01.12.1984

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Nakamani Sinnaiya		50
02	Nakaratnam Ketheeswaran		23
03	Nalaiya Navaratnam		17
04	Kanthaiya Kanakaiya		
05	Kanthaiya Ponnampalam		48
06	Kanthaiya Sivasithamparam		35

07	Kirusnapillai Rasalingam		29
08	Karuppayya Thankarasa	Labor	18
09	Kanapathippillai Sinnaiya		35
10	Kanapathippilai Sivapatham		28
11	Thanmotharampillai		51
12	Thamotharampillai Sathasivam		46
13	Thampiyaija Kasippillai		45
14	Thampiyaija Veluppillai		38
15	Thampiyaija Supramaniyam		26
16	Thampiyaija Sivanganam		23
17	Alakaiya Jekanathan		17
18	Kovinthar Kanavathippillai		55
19	Ponnampalam Thevarasa		25
20	Veluppillai Sithambarampillai		36
21	Suppaiya Kenkatharan		26
22	Sinnaya Rasenthiram		21
23	Sithamparampillai Rasaiya		27
24	Sankarappillai Sapatnam		40
25	Sankarappillai Sanmukasuntharam		25
26	Sanmukarasa Ravichchanthiran		16
27	Veerakaththi Thillainadarasa		25

6. Kumulamunai massacre - 02.12.1984

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Ponnampalam Namasivayam		51

02	Ponnampalam Ananthan	53
03	Ponnampalam Kenkatharan	45
04	Ponnampalam Ponrasa	43
05	Ponnampalam Santhiralinkam	49
06	Ponnampalam Vivekanantham	47
07	Mokanathash	32

7. Blood soaked Mannar - 04.12.1984

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Anthoni Kurusuthasan	Famer	23
02	Alakaiya Kalimuththu	Famer	31
03	Muththuchchami Supramaniam	Mechanic	58
04	Mansan Sivanappan	Coolly	34
05	Murukesu Navaratnam	Famer	54
06	Murukesu Sellamma	House wife	60
07	Manaval Alexs	Famer	52
08	Maiyilvakanam Jeyakkumar	Famer	32
09	Anthoni Sebamalai	Clark	48
10	Kentimariyathas Miyes	Famer	57
11	Anthoni Yokanatha	Student	18
12	Anthoni Yokanathanmiral	Student	18
13	Appuththurai Veerasingam	Mechanic	40
14	Susaiyappu Inmanuvellembet	Famer	24
15	Imanuvel Susaiappulembet	Coolly	24
16	Ramaiya Kanthasami	Coolly	50

17	Ramalingam Rakunathan	Audit	40
18	Ramalingam Laxmanan	Coolly	50
19	Mukamad Kaniva Sullththan	Coolly	36
20	Kuppusami Sellaththurai	Audit	55
21	Arulmalar Johnpappisd	House wife	28
22	K.T.Rajadnam	Doctor	67
23	Karuppayi Achchuthan	Engineer	34
24	Karuppayi Perumal	Coolly	60
25	Pilip Pilenthiran	Famer	56
26	Alpiratpol Noyalimmanu	Famer	45
27	Alpons Susainathankuru	Manager	34
28	Andiarumukam Sunthararaj	Famer	45
29	Yakkovu Manuval (Alexs)	Famer	50
30	Pethuru Ariyaratnam	Postman	42
31	Alakan Kalemuththu	Coolly	65
32	Savariyan Santhiyekuparuna	Famer	32
33	Savariyan Santhiyekuparinanthu	Famer	33
34	Vallipuram Thiyakarasa	Sub Postmaster	40
35	Richchartkulas Thekkilayark		48
36	Milasakipu Appulmajithu	Famer	43
37	Sinnaththampi Suppiramaniyam	Famer	51
38	Pusari Kanthasami	Coolly	46
39	Sinnakkydi Kathiravan Arumukam	Government Job	72
40	Santhiya Alpons Susainathan	Business	36
41	Akkinimuththu Ramasami	Coolly	34
42	Bransisavari Saram	Famer	54

43	Sebamalai Merikarmilarani	Housewife	28
44	Loranspillai Biviluppillai	Famer	47
45	Santhiyappillai Mariyampillai	Famer	30
46	Saminathan Kannusami	Watcher	28
47	Kappaneyina Najimutheen	Coolly	32
48	Velu Banneerchchelvam	Business	31
49	Ponnampalam	Business	40
50	Arulanantham Thuraiaraja	Government Job	32
51	Ponnaiya Alakaiya	Famer	65
52	Pensameen Stipanjere Thavaratnam	Sergeant of Jail	45
53	Sellaiya Sanmukanathan	Nerze	45
54	Velu Rajalingam	Coolly	25
55	Seemanpillai Santhiyampillai	Famer	58
56	Velu Kanapathippillai	Famer	58
57	Pilenthiran Alpons	Famer	55
58	Veluppillai Kanapathippillai	Famer	58
59	Susai Neekkilas	Coolly	38

8. Mulliyavalai massacre - 16.01.1985

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Nagaratnam Sriskantharasa		35
02	Thambaiya Vivekanantham	Student	17
03	Sinnappan Annalaxmi	Housewife	35
04	Suppan Sinnan	Self Employment	40
05	Pilippaiya Antan Yokarasa	Fisherman	17

06	Sellaththurai Kumarasami	Famer	35
07	Sellaththurai Navaratnam	Famer	38
08	Kumarasami Vijayakumari	Housewife	27
09	Markkandu Thadsanamooththi	Fisherman	19
10	Thambaiya Balasubramaniam	Famer	30
11	Navaratnam Thayaparan	Student	15

9. Vaddakandal massacre - 30.01.1985

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Ponnar Ponnappan	Fisherman	30
02	Santhan Thombaimiyes	Famer	28
03	Savariyan Alponsparula	Famer	25
04	Madaiyappan Pandiyappan	Famer	24
05	Muththannathevar Nadarasa		39
06	Murukesu Thambappillai		55
07	Rasu Selvarasa	Driver	30
08	Kannikkavundar Suntharalinkam	Famer	23
09	Karuppaiya Jeyaratnam		25
10	Piransi Kaiththan	Famer	27
11	Piransi Saminathan	Famer	37
12	Thirumal Ramachchanderan		26
13	Manaval Victor Shals		45
14	Alexsandar Parnanthu		72
15	Arunasalam Suntharamoorththi		45
16	Sebamalai Pernando	Business	21

17	Sellaiya Ramasami	Famer	35
18	Vellaichchami Muththurasa	Famer	20
19	Sellaiya ramasami		30
20	Venkadasalam Thevaraj	Famer	34
21	Vellaichchami Muththurasa		35
22	Ganappirakasam Sebmalai	Famer	22
23	Santhiyeku Anthoni	Famer	40
24	Suppan Palani		42
25	Suppiramaniya Sanmukanathan	Coolly	33
26	Sinnaya Seruvarajan	Coolly	33
27	Srikori Radnathurai		32
28	Raman Thankarasa		56
29	Ramasami Atputharasa		19
30	Ramasami Selvarasa		22
31	Raman Thankarasa	Famer	35
32	Ramachchandiran Theyvenduran	Famer	18
33	Ramasami Selvarasa	Famer	27
34	Piransi Saminathan	Famer	36
35	Muththusami saththiyaseelan	Famer	42

10. Udumbankulam massacre - 19.02.1985

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Rasaiya Thaventhiran		18
02	Ponnan Rasathurai		
03	Markkandu Raveendiran		
04	Bathmanathan		

05	Ramasami Kanthaiya	48
06	Tharman	22
07	Suntharam Sinnavan	20
08	Mailan Thiyakarasa	18
09	Seeniththampi Thavanagan	30
10	Sillvasrar Innachchi	32
11	A.Nallathampi	
12	Visvakethu Rasha	23
13	Kaneshamoorththi Perinban	28
14	Kanesapillai Mokanarasa	22
15	Visvakethu Rasharam	23
16	Ponnampalam Yokarasha	18
17	Kanapathi Vadivel	27
18	Suvami Devit	29
19	Kumaravel Nakarasa	27
20	Mayilvakanam Thiyakarasa	Student 13
21	Venkittan Kulanthai	
22	Varnakulasinkam Punniyamoorththi	21
23	Seeniththampi	
24	Somasuntharam Karunanithee	21
25	Muththupodi Suvanavathi	
26	Thurai Ramalinkam	
27	Rankan Pol	
28	Masanna Jeyaraj	
29	Thasappu Sellaiya	
30	Seeththampi Arudsellvan	18

- 31 Thasappu Sebamalai
- 32 Ganapuththu Puvanenthiran
- 33 A.Somasuntharam
- 34 Vairamuththu Suntharalinkam
- 35 Kathiresappillai Vairamuththu
- 36 Thampippillai Kumaravel
- 37 K.Pakkiyarasa
- 38 N.Kobalakirusnan
- 39 N.Vinayakamoorththi
- 40 Muththusami Muththulinkam

11. Puthukkidiyiruppu Iyankovilady massacre - 21.04.1985

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Kanakasunthram Karunanantham	Self Employment	39
02	Seeni Josep		32
03	Seeni Thevathas		24
04	Athiriyam Amalathas		19
05	Appaiya Inthiran		32
06	Raimenthu Iruthayanathan		45
07	Thamotharampillai		20
08	Manikkam Poulinrasa		21
09	Kiddinan		32
10	Sankarappillai Saththiyaseelan	Student	21
11	Anthonippillai Suvamippillai	Famer	32
12	Sinkaratnam Ilanko	Student	18

13	Anthinippillai Daidsinssi	Student	16
14	Appaiya Puvanendiran	Famer	32
15	Vinayakamoorththi Rakunathan	Self Employment	28
16	Periyathampi Balasuntharam	Coolly	30
17	Laxmanan		30

12. Kumuthini Boat massacre 15.05.1985

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Basubathi Nirmaladevi		20
02	Kanthaiya Sathasivam	Teacher	56
03	Jesuthas	Fisherman	46
04	Mariyamma		
05	A.Kanakalinkam	Fisherman	34
06	Thillainathan	Fisherman	32
07	Ganappirakasam Mariyamanikkam	Fisherman	45
08	Sadaiyar Kovinthan	Fisherman	46
09	Sebamalai Anthonippillai	Fisherman	45
10	Sebamalai Kirusdi		24
11	Nimali		18
12	Anushiya		23
13	Penart Kirar Pooranam		22
14	V.Kanthaiya	Fisherman	44
15	S.Santhirakumar	Fisherman	30
16	Tharmalingam Babu	Student	13
17	Kumarasami Vinayakam	Fisherman	38
18	Sabavathi Theyvanai	Fisherman	68

19	Ganappirakasam Thevasakayam	Fisherman	42
20	Vaiththilingam Sathasivam	Fisherman	45
21	Raman Murugan	Fisherman	52
22	Karaiyur Sinnaiya	Government Job	35
23	Muththan Manivannan	Student	13
24	Rokesiyan Sandirakumar	Student	18
25	Thoppai Nagenthiram		23
26	Sinnnavan Anthoni		65
27	Ramanathan		16
28	Veluppillai Pusparasa		22
29	Ganasekaram	Postmaster	28
30	Visuvalingam Subajini	Child	7 th month
31	Kanakamma	Housewife	55
32	Palani Moganathan	Fisherman	27
33	Tharmalinkam Amirthalinkam		18
34	Basubathi Nirmaladevi	Student	19
35	Namasivayam Kanthaiya	Driver	45
36	Ramalinkam Paralokanathan	Famer	35
37	Karththikesu		45
38	K.Barvathippillai		40
39	S.Nakendiran	Fisherman	32
40	Kusalakumari		28
41	Santhalinkam	Child	01
42	G.Sarojadevi	Teacher	24

13. Nilaveli massacre 16.09.1985

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Murukesu Thankarasa	Famer	46
02	Kachchumukatheen Mukamathukalith	Business	33
03	Velu Sivasuntharam	Business	24
04	Velu Sithamparanathan	Business	25
05	Sellaththampi Nirmalanathan	Business	26
06	Somasuntharalinkam Arudkumaran	Business	20
07	Anthonippillai Kapiriyal Rajendiran	Business	29
08	Seyyathupukari Apthurasak	Business	32
09	Kanthaya Kanthasami	Driver	28
10	Kanapaththippillai Sountharajan	Driver	28
11	Sellaththampi Ratnaraja	Mechanic	41
12	Nesathurai Rerans	Mechanic	19
13	Kathirkamaththambi Kanakasapai	Coolly	39
14	Mukamad Kashim Mukamadrasik	Coolly	31
15	Thamotharampillai Neminathan	Student	19
16	Vallipuram Tharmalingam	Student	18
17	Tharmathas Uthayanesan	Fisherman	19
18	Subramaniam Kaliraja	Fisherman	20
19	Selvavinayagam Jeyagoban	Fisherman	26
20	Rasaiya Thurainayagam	Famer	36
21	Thamotharampillai Sanmokathan	Famer	24
22	Mamankam Ranjanesan	Famer	21
23	Apusalipu Apthulnaginar	Famer	28

24	Siththiravel Marimuththu	Watcher	53
25	Sinthiravel Marimuththu	Watcher	60
26	Sinkarajar Kilisras Piremathas	Employee	20
27	Sivabalan Kenkatharan	Clark	34
28	Ponnuththurai Parththeepan	Coolly	27
29	Yokarasa	Coolly	23
30	Ratnasami Barvathi	Housewife	30

14. Piramanthanaru massacre - 02.10.1985

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Kiddinan Sivapathasuntharam	Famer	33
02	Vallipuram Kanesamoorththi	Famer	30
03	Ponnuththurai Pakkiyanathan	Famer	21
04	Vansanatha Kopyiyathilake Kamini	Fish Business	26
05	Suppaiya Arunasalam	Coolly	29
06	Sinnaiya Sounthararasan	Employee	24
07	Kanthasami Tharmasinkam	Famer	23
08	Nakappan Saththiyalinkam	Famer	21
09	Sribanraj Saththiyaseelan	Famer	26
10	Karuppaiya Tharmalinkam	Famer	23
11	Karuppaiya Selvarasa	Famer	24

15. Vankalai church massacre - 06.01.1986

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Mariathalmaida Thashan	Worker	26
2. Soosaiyappu Menperis	Student	20
3. Gnanasegaram Rubankurui	Fisherman	24
4. Saviriyam Antony	Fisherman	23
5. Muniyappan Neelamegam	Fisherman	28
6. Santhiya Alexshanthar	Fisherman	34
7. St.Mery Pastiyam	Father	-
8. Luyisamma Piranda	-	60

16. Thambalakamam massacres - 1985, 1986**Date of Death - 20-06-1986**

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Kanapathipillai Sithambaranathan	Worker	-
2. Suppiah Santhakumar	Sheller	-
3. Kanapathipillai Sabanayakam	Worker	51
4. Segar Kanapathipillai	-	-
5. Kanagasabapathy Puvaneswary	-	-
6. Kanagasabapathy Ranji	-	-
7. Kanagasabapathy Thasan	-	-
8. Kanagasabapathy Theesan	-	-
9. Kanagasabapathy Theepan	-	-
10. Subramaniam Selvarani	-	-
11. Suvramaniam Suthakaran	-	-
12. Kanthasamy Kanagasabapathy	-	-
13. Subramaniam Jeyananth	-	-
14. Muniya Lexsumy	-	37
15. Segar Vanitha	-	-
16. Segar Rathiga	-	-
17. Segar Kanthamuthu	-	-
18. Subramaniam Sasikaran	-	-
19. Subramaniam Jeyarani	-	-

17. Kilinochchi Railway Station massacre - 25.01.1986

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Somasekaram Jeyaseelan	Student	16
02	Thavarasa Sinnamani	Housewife	40
03	Thuraisami Kathirkamu	Coolly	18
04	Thavarasa Suganthini	Student	11
05	Bandiyan Sivakuru	Business	26
06	Kulasekaram Thankamma	Housewife	64

18. Eeddimurinchin massacre - 19, 20.03.1986

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Soosaippillai Mikkes Lakkees	Coolly	39
02	Ponnampalam Kukathas	Famer	26
03	Ponnampalam Vaiththeswaran	Famer	24
04	Perumal Srirankan	Famer	59
05	K.Kailaikkuddi		35
06	Appuththurai Neru		45
07	Raveenthiran Kamalakumar		25

19. Anandapuram shelling - 04.06.1986

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Periyanpillai Puspakanthan	Student	15
02	Periyanpillai Senthilkumar	Student	18
03	Periyanpillai Kamalanathan	Student	20
04	Periyanpillai Kirupani	Student	11
05	Periyanpillai Vamadevi	Student	13

20. Mandaithivu sea massacre - 10.06.1986

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Thamiyan Erumin Rubet Uthayakumar	Fisherman	26
02	Manuval Mariyanayakam	Fisherman	38
03	Savariyan Jesuthasan Niksan	Fisherman	13
04	Somasuntharam Sothinathan	Fisherman	62

05	Visuvanathan Vimalanathan	Fisherman	23
06	Sebathesu Seviyar	Fisherman	62
07	Subramaniam Kobalakirusnan	Fisherman	20
08	Bankiras Tharsiyas	Fisherman	30
09	Manuval Mariyanayakam	Fisherman	38
10	Mudiyappu Anranithas Rajakumar	Fisherman	32
11	Penadict Masila Makenthiran	Fisherman	25
12	Penadict Likori	Fisherman	27
13	Kanthaiya Muththusami	Fisherman	55
14	Alosiyas Dyuri Dorasyuk	Fisherman	24
15	Antan Selron Veen	Fisherman	21
16	Alosiyas Likori Donas Mount	Fisherman	34
17	Asheervathm Anthonippillai	Fisherman	68
18	Pankiras Antan Vimalathas Thavam	Fisherman	23
19	Yon Yorj	Fisherman	56
20	Penadict Alistan	Fisherman	30
21	Yosapparnanthu Anthonippillaiparnanthu	Fisherman	62
22	Pankiras Antani Yuliyas	Fisherman	33
23	Manuval Bayars	Fisherman	56
24	Emiliyanus Maximas Eswaran	Fisherman	21
25	Penadic Hubert Resan Rames	Fisherman	19
26	Pattic Alosiyass Donas	Fisherman	58
27	Arulanantham Penadict	Fisherman	32
28	Muththaiya Suvaminathan Sebamalai Josab	Fisherman	57
29	Arulanantham Ponibas	Fisherman	60
30	Ganappirakasam Edved Kelinsion Jeyakanthan	Fisherman	17

31	Manuval Battic	Fisherman	60
32	Krishthopar Snachchi	Fisherman	54

21. Paranthan farmers massacre - 28.06.1986

Name	Occupation	Age	
1. Joseph Sebestian	-	44	
2. Vaithilingham Palasubramaniam	-	23	
3. Munusamy Uthayasooriyan	-		17
4. Narayanapillai Nadarasa	-	75	
5. Vinasithamby Sanmuganathan	-	18	
6. Subiah Kanagasaby	-	39	
7. Arumugam Sivagnanasuntharam	-	22	

22. Thanduvan bus massacre - 17.07.1986

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Segu Abdul Kathar	Farmer	55
2. Nagamani Thatchanamoorthy	Government Staff	30
3. Subramaniyam Sabaratnam	-	28
4. Sivalingham Viveganantham	-	17
5. Kumarasamy Velauthampillai	-	22
6. Muthukumar Kaneswary	-	35

23. Adampan massacre - 12.10.1986

Name	Occupation	Age	
1. Thangavel Raman	Seller	-	
2. Vasthian Sagayanathan Kurus	Seller	-	
3. Julian Jeyaseelan	Farmer	22	
4. Mamundi Selvaras	Student	14	
5. Antony Kaspar	Carpenter	63	
6. Antonipillai Mesiyas	Farmer	28	
7. Iyampillai Nagamuthu	-	84	
8. Krishthogu Jovan	Farmer	65	
9. Arokkiam Santhal	Farmer	30	
10. Rosais Pulendran	Farmer	32	
11. Sabapathipillai Thangamma	-		70
12. Veerasingham Manoranjitham	Student	24	

24. Periyapandivrichchan massacre - 15.10.1986

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Rasanayakam Maria Anasteen	Student	11
2. Joseph Piransis	Labour	72

Injured people

1. Rasanayakam	Farmer	-
2. Rasanayakam Mariarani	Student	-

25. Kokkadichcholai-87 massacre - 28.01.1987

Names

1. V.Vijayasingham
2. V.Yogeswaran
3. V.Muthuthamby
4. V.Kulanthaivel
5. V.Jeevaratnam
6. S.Lavan
7. S.Veelapoodi
8. S.Yoganathan
9. S.Mahendramoorthy
10. S.Mayiluppoodi
11. S.Mylvaganam
12. S.Thillainyakam
13. S.Puvaneswary
14. S.Eagamparam
15. S.Sivanesarasa
16. S.Suthakaran
17. S.Chanthosam
18. S.Mageswaran
19. S.Thiyagarasa
20. S.Kunathunga
21. S.Rajeswary
22. G.Kurugulasingham
23. G.Nadesam
24. Velachchi Rasaiya
25. V.Valliyammai
26. V.Visumappoodi
27. V.Ariyanayakam
28. V.Nallathamby
29. V.Rasaiya
30. S.Vijayalingham
31. S.Manikkappodi
32. S.Kapilan
33. S.Ilanthiraiyan
34. S.Pavani
35. K.Amirtharasa
36. K.Narayanapillai
37. K.Sownthararasa
38. K.Amirthalingham
39. K.Nadarasa
40. Y.Seethevipillai
41. A.Saththianantham
42. A.Santhirapillai
43. A.Revathy
44. A.Komanathas
45. A.Tharsana
46. A.Premalatha
47. A.Premasasikala
48. A.Pakkiarasa
49. A.Kunamani
50. M.Sellathamby
51. M.Jeyanthimalar
52. M.Mageswary
53. M.Paranchsoothy
54. M.Kanapathipillai
55. M.Nallarathnam
56. M.Vasantharasa
57. M.Sithamparanathan
58. M.Saththiaseelan
59. M.Palasubramaiaam
60. M.Nadesan
61. T.Sasikaran
62. T.Santhirasegaram
63. T.Murugesu
64. T.Kanagasingham
65. T.Rasenthiran
66. T.Ilanko
67. P.Suthakaran
68. P.Ambikaipalan
69. P.Nadarasa
70. P.Shanmugarasa
71. P.Shanmugam
72. P.Venukaran
73. P.Kanga
74. K.Sivagnanasivam
75. K.Sinnamuthu
76. K.Romikaran
77. K.Poonnuthurai
78. K.Pavan
79. K.Palasundram
80. K.Palipoodi
81. K.Kumarathanan
82. K.Kanthavanam
83. K.Kanthasamy
84. Kathirgamathamby
85. K.Raveendran
86. K.Vikanthan
87. K.Sivamani
88. K.Sinnathamby
89. K.Suvijini
90. K.Suthakaran
91. K.Santhalingham
92. K.Subramaniam
93. K.Suganthan
94. K.Santhirasegaram
95. K.Gnanamuthu
96. K.Sownthararasa
97. K.Somasuntharam
98. K.Theivanayagam
99. K.Kopalapillai
100. K.Malarvili
101. K.Parameswary
102. K.Puvaneswary
103. K.Palasanthiran
104. K.Krishnapillai
105. K.Kajenthiran
106. K.Kanthaperumal
107. K.Kandiah
108. K.Kandiah
109. K.Nallamma
110. K.Narumalathevy
111. K.Nishanthan
112. K.Nagarasa
113. K.Ulaganathan
114. K.yugamini
115. K.Rupavathani
116. N.Vinothakumari
117. N.Suvajini
118. N.Subramaniam
119. N.Kopalapillai
120. N.Jogeswary
121. N.Kulanthaivel
122. N.Inparasa
123. D.Rajini
124. Rasaratnam
125. R.Sivapatham
126. R.Veelappodi
127. R.Mahalingham
128. R.Thangavel
129. R.Thangamma
130. R.Thampirasa
131. R.Kaneshamoorthy
132. R.Kamalathevy
133. R.Uthayakumar

26. Paddithidal massacre - 26.04.1987

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Ulaganathan Jeyapriya	-	26
2. Ulaganathan Jeyarathy	Infant	01
3. Ulaganathan Yogeswary	House wife	26
4. Paththinian Krishanthi	Infant	02
5. Paththinian Piragas	Student	13
6. Paththinian Atputharasa	Infant	02
7. Paththinian Nesan	Student	17
8. Paththinian Sobana	Student	12
9. Paththinian Seethiyamma	House wife	34
10. Konan Paththinian	Worker	42
11. Konan Ponnamma	House wife	60
12. Konan Mery	-	23
13. Sinnathurai Yogeswary	-	29
14. Sinthamany Palamurugan	Student	11
15. Sinthamany Yogarasa	Student	14
16. Sinthamany Kokuleswary	Student	15
17. Sinthamany Senthilmany	Farmer	30

27. Alvai temple shelling - 29.05.1987

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Kanapathipillai Sivagami	—	69
2. Kumaran Nallathamby	Worker	60
3. Thuraisingham Kalavathy	—	26
4. Natkunasingham Chandrasegaram	Student	08
5. Sanmugam Pologanathan	Student	16
6. Kanthar Markandu	Worker	67
7. Yogarasa Rathy	Infant	01½
8. Sivanady Ramanathan	Doctor staff	22
9. Visuvalingham Rasakopal	Farmer	30
10. Kathirithamby Vallipillai	-	77
11. Thambiiya Ramanan	Student	18
12. Thangamayil Sujatha	Student	16
13. Thavarasa Anupama	Student	06
14. Thavarasasingham Kamaleswary	-	38
15. Ratnam Manikam	House wife	65
16. Tahnigasalam Tharmenthiram	Student	08
17. Markandu Sellamma	Handicraft	58
18. Kanthar Manrkandu	Worker	67
19. Markandu Naguleswaran	Worker	34
20. Selliah Nagamma	House wife	50
21. Kathirgamathamby Yoganathan	Student	12
22. Kathirgamathamby Selvanathan	Student	14
23. Manikam Nagendraraja	Student	13
24. Manikam Usharani	Infant	03
25. Masilamani Suthan	Infant	01
26. Kanesh Ampigapathy	-	48
27. Kathrgamu Kidnapillai	Sheller	61
28. Kanesapathy Suthakaran	Agriculture	16
29. Sivalingham Annammal	House wife	65
30. S.Manikam	Worker	57
31. Nagamuthu Sothilingham	Fisherman	63
32. Manikam Malligathevy	House wife	41
33. Premanantharasa	Worker	27
34. Panchchadcharam Tharmakularasa	Farmer	28
35. V.Marimuthu	Worker	54
36. K.Saddanathan	Farmer	54

37.	Ravindran Sellamani	House wife	30
38.	Kanapathipillai Sinnathurai	Farmer	60

Injured People

Name	Occupation	Age		
1. Aalvarpillai	Student	13		
2. Kandiah Kalaimathy	Student	06		
3. S.Kandasamy	Post officer	54		
4. V.Inthirani	Housewife		30	
5. S.Vasanthathevy	Housewife			38
6. K.Rasalingham	Fisherman	51		
7. M.Velmani	Worker	32		
8. Manikam Yogarani	House wife	17		
9. Nagulan	Student	06		
10. R.Kunasegaram	Student	12		
11. Vigneswaran Indrani	House wife	21		
12. S.Shanmugathanan	Student	10		
13. Manikam Suventhirarajah	Student	05		
14. Velluppillai Thambiiya	Blood Tester	46		
15. Jenarthanan	Student	07		
16. Tahmbiiya Puvaneswary	House wife	46		
17. Kulanayakam Vijayasoothy	House wife		35	
18. S.Selvarasa	Student	06		
19. S.Selvathy	House wife	24		
20. K.Kunaratnam	House wife	32		
21. S.Kannathasan	Student	08		
22. Aalvarpillai Rajamalar	Student	09		

28. Sammanthurai massacre - 10.06.1990

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Thambirasa Uruthiran	Student	16
2. Rasaratnam Ramachchandran	Labour	19
3. M.Thasan	-	-
4. M.Kanapathipillai	-	-
5. K.Vadivel	-	-
6. S.Kaneshan	-	-
7. Sinnathamby Markandu	-	-

29. Veeramunai massacre - 20.06.1990

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Namasivayam Thevarasa	-	-
2. T.Mathavan	-	-
3. Kanthakkuddy Tharumalingham	-	-
4. Rasalingham Alagaiah	-	-
5. N.Rasan	-	-

6.	P.J.Piyanthan	-	-	
7.	M.Arulmani	-	-	
8.	Nagalingham Thavarasa	-	-	
9.	Palasuntharam	-	-	
10.	Kanthavanam Kumar	-	-	
11.	Thampipillai Kandiah	-	-	
12.	Ponnaiah Maheswaran	-	-	
13.	N.Santhirakumar	-	-	
14.	Murugesu Uthayakumar	-	-	
15.	Muthulingham Sellaiah	-	-	
16.	Karuvalthamby Thiruchchelvam	-	31	
17.	Nagalingham Thiagarasa	Masan	24	
18.	Siththathurai Sammanthan	Farmer	77	
19.	Thambimuthu Kandiah	Worker	25	
20.	Thirunavukarasu Karunanithy	Farmer	18	
21.	K.Alagaiah	-	-	
22.	Sinnaththamby Ravichchandran	Driver	22	
23.	M.Muthukumar	-	-	
24.	A.Sivanesan	-	-	
25.	A.E.Thevathasan	-	-	
26.	Vairamuthu Sivam	-	-	
27.	Ilayathamby Kanapathipillai	-	-	
28.	Sinnaiah Muthaiya	-	-	
29.	A.A.Sanmugavel	-	-	
30.	Thangarasa Manokaran	-	-	
31.	Sanmugam Ilachsegar	Student	18	
32.	Markandu Sivananthan	-	-	
33.	Kathiravelu Rasalingham	Farmer	29	
34.	Thangarasa Uthayasooryan	-	-	-
35.	Kanthavanam Somasuntharam	-	-	
36.	Kanthavanm Arumugam	-	-	
37.	Alagaiah Samiththamby	-	-	
38.	Kandiah Thishanayakka	-	-	
39.	S.Manokaran	-	-	
40.	Sinnaththamby Annathan	-	-	
41.	Sivasampu Thevarasa	-	-	
42.	Samiththamby Subramaniyam	-	-	
43.	Pandiyan Muniyandi	-	-	
44.	A.Siththiravel	-	-	
45.	Sellaiah Krishnapillai	-	-	
46.	P.Nanthasiri	-	-	
47.	A.Paramanathan	-	-	-
48.	A.Murugasapillai	-	-	
49.	Kathiresapillai Santhirasegar	-	-	
50.	K.Ravichchandran	-	-	
51.	K.Alagaiah	-	-	
52.	V.Rasathurai	-	-	
53.	V.Piransis	-	-	
54.	P.Suseepan	-	-	
55.	A.Yoganathan	-	-	
56.	Selvan Sivanathan	-	-	
57.	Sivagnanam Kaneshan	-	-	
58.	Sellaiah Ashogan	Electricity worker	24	
59.	A.Kanagaretnam	-	-	
60.	Sellaththamby Karunanithy	Paper company worker	24	
61.	Manickam Jeganathan	-	-	
62.	Sinnaththamby Vanniyasingham	-	-	
63.	Veluppillai Suthakaran	-	-	
64.	Kalikkuddy Ulaganathan	-	-	
65.	Seeni Thapaseelan	-	-	
66.	Thevanayagam Mehenthiran	-	-	
67.	Markandu Yogarasa	-	-	
68.	Santhiran Arulappan	-	-	
69.	Maniam Somasuntharam	-	-	

70.	Veluppillai Nagenthiran	-	-
71.	Siththiravel Pathmanathan	-	-
72.	Palan Ketharan	-	-
73.	Egamparam Tharumalingham	-	-
74.	Veluppillai Theivanayagam	-	-
75.	Nallathamby Thavarasa	-	-
76.	Velluppillai Santhirakumar	-	-
77.	Seeniththamby Velmurugu	-	-
78.	Sivananthan Palachchandran	-	-
79.	Kirupanantham Amirthalingham	-	-
80.	Velluppillai Thiruchchelvam	-	22
81.	Sivanantham Ravichchandran	-	-
82.	Arasaretnam Mahenthiran	-	-
83.	Alagaiah Veerasenan	-	-
84.	Alagaiah Ragunathan	-	-
85.	Muthulingham Palapaskaran	-	-
86.	Kanapathipillai Ponnuththurai	-	-
87.	Sangarapillai Vilvarasa	Farmer	20
88.	Siththathurai Thevarasa	-	-
89.	Sivananthan Indran	-	-
90.	Kandiah Kaneshamoorthy	-	-
91.	Samiththamby Thangavel	Student	24
92.	Samiththamby Kanapathipillai	-	-
93.	Velluppillai Yogarasa	-	-
94.	Subramaniam Nadeswaran	-	-
95.	Iyathurai Kovinthan	-	-
96.	Murugesu Paskaran	-	-
97.	Kanapathipillai Sivapalan	-	-
98.	Ponnuchchamy Kaneshamoorthy	Teacher	26
99.	Vairamuthu Kopalapillai	-	-
100.	Karuppaiah Sivasamy	-	-
101.	Irulandy Amirthalingham	-	-
102.	Kandiah Navaratnam	-	-
103.	Velluppillai Kathiramali	-	-
104.	Siththathurai Selvarasa	-	-
105.	Murugesapillai Pathmanathan	-	-
106.	Kanthasamy Vijayakumar	-	-
107.	Ponnuchchamy Kanthasamy	-	24
108.	Vinayagammoorthy Palu	-	-
109.	Manickam Murugesapillai	Farmer	21
110.	Kaththamuthu Nagenthiran	-	-
111.	Kanapathipillai Parasuraman	-	-
112.	Sivanadiyar Ravichchandran	-	-
113.	Kanagaretnam Sithamparamoorthy	-	21
114.	Ramathanan Vanithasan	-	-
115.	Nadarasa Kirubairasa	-	39
116.	Masilamani Vinayagammoorthy	Farmer	26
117.	Kanapathipillai Sanmuganathan	-	35
118.	Thambimuthu Thayaparan	-	-
119.	Rasaiah Parameswary	-	-
120.	Murugupillai Gnanamma	-	-
121.	Kanapathipillai Puspalatha	-	-
122.	Veerapandiyan Jamuna	-	-
123.	Kandiah Kanapathipillai	-	-
124.	Kunaretnam Sivakowri	-	-
125.	Kanapathipillai Thavarasa	-	-
126.	Thambimuthu Sinnathurai	-	52
127.	Murugupillai Thangaratnam	-	-
128.	E.Sinnapillai	-	50
129.	Ponnaiah Valliyammai	-	67
130.	Palaniththamby Manickam	-	46
131.	R.Mylvaganam	-	50
132.	K.Sivalingham	-	48
133.	Thambimuthu Siththathurai	Farmer	70

134. S.Manickam	-	35
135. Vellaiyan	Student	07
136. U.Nadarasa	-	-
137. Kulenthiran Ajanthan	-	03
138. Thanbimuthu Thayaparan	-	-
139. Kanapathipillai Sivalingham	Driver	49
140. Ravi Thillaiyamma	-	-
141. Yogarasa Kirubananthy	-	-
142. Arulappa Inthurujan	-	-
143. Arumugam Kala	-	-
144. Raman	-	-
145. P.Mariyan	-	-
146. Muruguppillai Thangarasa	-	-
147. Muthulingham Parameswary	Teacher	32
148. Nadarasa Uthayakumar	-	07
149. Arasaratnam Valliyammai	-	-
150. Seeniththamby Marimuthu	-	-
151. Arunasam Sinnapillai	-	55
152. Thangarasa Ragini	-	-
153. Kailasapillai Thevarasa	Student	08
154. Rasaiah Parameswary	-	-
155. Rasaiah Subashini	Student	16
156. E.Subashini	Stuednt	17
157. Kathiravel Rajenthiran	-	-
158. K.Marimuthu	-	-
159. Thanganesm Vellupilaai	-	-
160. Thambimuthu Siththathuram	Farmer	70
161. Alagaiah Siva	-	-
162. Kanagasabapathy Ilango	-	-
163. Ponnampalam Rasamany	-	-
164. Nagalingham Marimuthu	-	-
165. Ramakkuddy Ponnama	-	-
166. Velluppillai Kasiyananthan	-	-
167. Markandu Thangavel	-	-
168. Arunasalam Rasaretnam	-	-
169. Masilamani Tharumalingham	-	-
170. Kathirgamathamby Karunakaran	-	-
171. K.Karuvalthamby	-	-
172. Velmurugu Muthu	-	-
173. Sellaiah Somasuntharam	-	-
174. Pathmanathan Vinayagamoorthy	-	-
175. Ramakkuddy Ponnammam	-	65
176. Arunasalam Rasaretnam	-	-
177. Arumugam Theiventhiram	Carpenter	34
178. Kanthavanam Kandasamy	-	-
179. Maruthuris Selvarasa	-	-
180. Kanapathipillai Sanmugam	-	-
181. Kaththamuthu Sanmuganathan	Farmer	40
182. Siththathurai Kalickuddy	Farmer	47
183. Krishnapillai Kanagasooriyam	-	-
184. Kathiramatthamby Rasaiah	-	-
185. Sinnathurai Kalickuddy	-	-
186. Sathasivam Puvanenthiran	-	-
187. Kaththamuthu Sanmuganathan	-	-
188. Sangarapillai Atputharasa	-	-
189. Sathasivam Thevarasa	-	-
190. Pavil Sanmugam	-	-
191. Ponnaiah UthayaKumar	-	-
192. Alagaiah Ramachchandran	-	-
193. Krishnapillai Mohanarajah	-	-
194. Kandiah Tharumalingham	-	-
195. Thambipillai Rasalingham	-	-
196. Kathiravel Rathigakrishanan	-	-
197. Manickam Palu	-	-

198. Pandiyan Muniyandy	-	-	
199. Iyathurai Mageswaran	-	-	
200. Solaman Mohanarajan Sakayanathan	Seller	22	
201. Krishnapillai Suntharalingham	-	-	
202. Sinnathamby Kugathas	-	-	
203. Seeni Jeyaseelan	-	-	-
204. Sellaiah Vadivel	-	-	-
205. Kanapathy Indran	-	-	
206. Kumaran Sinnaththamby	-	-	
207. Palan Mahenthiran	-	-	
208. Nallathamby Vadivel	-	-	
209. Kanapathy Santhiran	-	-	
210. Nallathamby Vigneswaran	-	-	
211. Vairamuthu Theivanai	-	-	
212. Vairamuthu katpagam	-	-	
213. Ilayathamby Sellamma	-	-	
214. Sellan Arulamma	-	-	
215. Krishnapillai Vijayakumary	-	-	-
216. Kanapathipillai Rageswary	-	-	
217. Siththathurai Baby	-	-	
218. Ilayathamby Sinnapillai	-	-	
219. Masilamani Selvaratnam	-	-	
220. Tharmalingham Ponnuththurai	-	-	
221. Arumugam Kandasamy	-	-	
222. Sinnaththamby Thilageswary	-	-	
223. Veerackuddy Kidnan	-	-	
224. Ponnampalam Ragenthiran	-	-	
225. Nadaras Ilango	-	-	
226. Sellathurai Tharmalingham	-	-	
227. Nallathamby Kopal	-	-	
228. Arasaretnam Kathiramalai	-	-	
229. Samiththamby Kunaseelan	-	-	
230. Kanthackuddy Packiyarasa	-	-	-
231. Thirunavukkarasr Pusparasa	-	-	
232. Retnam Selvarasa	Farmer	20	

30. Paranthan junction massacre - 24.07.1990

Name	Occupation	Age	
1. Satkunanathan Ranjithakumar	Seller	22	
2. Savarimuthu Ranjan	Farmer	22	
3. Sangarapillai Sivakurunathan	Student	18	
4. Seldansbek Prinkgespek	Mersan	19	
5. Selladurai Vigneswaran	Farmer	21	
6. Ponnuthurai Ponniyamoorthy	Mersan	22	
7. Antony Sagathevan	Farmer	20	
8. Thangarasa Ravichchandran	Farmer	21	
9. Kanthasamy Alagaratnam	Farmer	24	
10. Poopalasingham Kodyarasan	Farmer	25	
11. Kaneshapillai Lingewaran	Farmer	20	20
12. Sangarapillai Sivagurunathan	-	20	
13. Sivarasa Satheeskumar	-	19	
14. Kandasamy Alagaratnam	-	24	

31. Poththuvil massacre - 30.07.1990

Name	Occupation	Age	
1. Sellathurai Chandran	-	20	
2. Kandiahpillai Sivasuntharan	-	26	
3. Kanthan Navaratnam	-	21	
4. Kanthappan Aananthan	Worker	26	
5. Kaththamuthu Sunil	Worker	35	
6. Kalikuddy Amirthlingham	-	27	
7. Krishnan Alagaiah	Worker	24	
8. Kanapathy Pathmanathan	Worker	25	
9. Kanapathipillai Tharumaratnam	Worker	51	
10. Kengatharan Jeyakumar	Worker	22	
11. Ponnai Mosan	Worker	25	
12. Somalingham Visvalingham	Worker	42	
13. Rajathurai Kamalanathan	Infant	03	
14. Sellathurai Kanthasamy	-	35	
15. Kanagaratnam Sinnarasa	-	27	
16. Sellamuthu Subramaniam	Worker	18	
17. Velautham Karunanithy	Worker	32	
18. Gnanachselvan Uthayakumar	Worker	18	
19. Sunthararagan Tharumalingham	-	21	
20. Subramaniam Rasu	-	20	
21. Subpaiah Kathirgamanathan	-	22	
22. Subpaiah Archsunan	-	26	
23. Subpaiah Arumugam	Worker	39	
24. Kanapathipillai Selvaratnam	Worker	35	
25. Kanapathipillai Theiventhiran	-	23	
26. Pakkiri Sittampalam	-	30	
27. Palan Jeyanantham	Worker	25	
28. Selvarasa Suventhiran	Worker	20	
29. Thambiar Thevasuntharam	Watcher	70	
30. Nagamani Kunaseelan	-	25	
31. Nallathamby Pakkiarasa	-	23	
32. Kannachchi Subramaniam	-	34	
33. Kanagaratnam Sinnarasa	-	52	
34. Kanagasabai Navarasa	-	26	
35. Kandiah Nallathambi	-	33	
36. Kandiah Tharumaratnam	-	32	
37. Kandiah Sivakumar	-	27	
38. Kandiah Sivakumaran	-	22	
39. Kandiapillai Sivasubramaniam	-	26	
40. Kanthan Navaratnam	-	21	
41. Kaneshapillai Chandran	-	36	
42. Kandiah Kanesh	Student	16	
43. Santhirapillai Vinayagamoorthy	Worker	20	
44. Kandiah Nallathamby	-	33	
45. Thambimuthu Krishnapillai	-	52	
46. Mooththathamby Rasanayagam	-	33	
47. Ilaiyathamby Kirubakakaran	Worker	39	
48. Ilaiyathamby Karunakaran	-	23	
49. Ramalingham Eesvaran	-	23	
50. Santhianathan Pathmanathan	-	32	
51. Nagamani Kunaseelan	-	25	
52. Nadarasa Savunthararasa	-	19	
53. Sannasi Subramaniam	-	34	
54. Kanagasabai Kirubairasa	Worker	30	
55. Kanagasabai Thavarasa	Worker	26	
56. Iyappan Selvarasa	Worker	41	
57. Namani Siththathurai	Fisherman	45	
58. Seeniththamby Subramaniam	Worker	26	
59. Pathamanathan Vigneswaran	Worker	14	
60. Sabapathy Mahenthiran	-	22	
61. Shanthi Satkunam	-	40	
62. Saththianathan Yoganathan	Worker	26	

63.	Sathasivam Velluppillai	Worker	50	
64.	Sathasivam Sivalingham	Worker	45	
65.	Sinnappillai Vijayakumar	-	20	
66.	Sinnathurai Pathmanathan	-	26	
67.	Sinnathurai Yogarasa	-	29	
68.	Sinnaththamby Nadarasa	-	34	
69.	Sinnaththamby Suntharam	Worker	30	
70.	Sinnaththamby Sabanantham	Worker	28	
71.	Kopalakrishnan Pathmanathan	Worker	26	
72.	Seeniththamby Kanthasamy	-		45
73.	Kopal Ramesh	-	20	
74.	Vadivel Muththukumar	Worker	17	
75.	Vadivel Alaganayagam	Worker	30	
76.	Vadivel Selvanayagam	Worker	17	
77.	Vadivel Santhirasegararagan	Worker	42	
78.	Vannamani Manivannan	-	20	
79.	Veeran Rasaiah	-	35	
80.	Veeran Pushparasa	-	32	
81.	Veeran Selvarasa	-	29	
82.	Ratnam Jeyaseelan	-	24	
83.	Lalith Thurairasa	Mechant	49	
84.	Kanapathipillai Yoganathan	Worker		20
85.	Arumugam Kaneshamoorthy	Student	19	
86.	Sinnarasa Theiventhiran	-	23	
87.	Tharumalingham Santhiran	-	21	
88.	Tharumalingham Paskaran	-	13	
89.	Thambipillai Poopalapillai	Worker	32	
90.	Thambirasa Rasakumar	Worker	18	
91.	Thambirasa Manogar	Worker	38	
92.	Thambirasa Thevasuntharam	Worker	65	
93.	Thisanayaga Obesegara	Worker	42	
94.	Thisanayaga Sabeser	Student	19	
95.	Thilagaratnam Parathy	Worker	24	
96.	Thilagaratnam Lalith	Worker	23	
97.	Thangarasa Mahenthiran	Worker	17	
98.	Tharumalingham Rasenthiram	-	26	
99.	Sabapathy Mahenthiran	Seller	26	
100.	Tharumalingham Muthulingham	Worker	24	
101.	Pathmanathan Ravinthiran	Worker	40	
102.	Tharumalingham Santhalingham	-	23	
103.	Marimuthu Mahenthiran	-	18	
104.	Manikkam Paramasivan	-	31	
105.	Manikkam Thambirasa	Worker	26	
106.	Manikkam Selvarasa	Worker	27	
107.	Manikkam Ravichsanthiran	Worker		32
108.	Muthuthaiah Saththianathan	-	18	
109.	Antonipillai Mahenthirakumar	-	16	
110.	Alagaiah Siyamsegar	Worker	36	
111.	Arulampalam Vasu	-	19	
112.	Arumugam Rasaratnam	Worker	20	
113.	Joseph Sriramu	Worker	32	
114.	Tharumalingham Kaneshamoorthy	Worker	23	

32. Tiraikerny massacre - 06.08.1990

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Nagalingham	-	-

2.	Kathiran Packiyarasa	-	-	
3.	Murugan Ilayathamby	-	-	
4.	Thambiyappa Kopal	-	-	
5.	Kanthkkuddy Vellautham	-	-	
6.	Markandu Kirubai	-	-	
7.	Sinnathamby Kanni	-	-	
8.	Satkunam Ilayathamby	-	-	
9.	Visvalingham Alagai	-	-	
10.	Poopalapillai Pulenthiran	-	-	
11.	Samiththamby Sowtharanayakam	-	-	
12.	Ramakkuddy Mylvaganam	-	-	
13.	Sellaththurai Krishdiyan	-	-	
14.	Ponnan Alagaiah	-	-	
15.	Velluppillai Paskaralingham	-	-	
16.	Kanagaratnam Alagai	-	-	
17.	Markandu Mylvaganam	-	-	
18.	Satkunam Vijayaluxsumy	-	-	
19.	Murugesu Nagenthiram	-	-	
20.	Kanapathy Kalikkuddy	-	-	
21.	Samiththamby Nagarasa	-	-	
22.	Kalikkuddy Packiyarasa	-	-	
23.	Sellaiah Packiyarasa	-	-	
24.	Velan Kathiresapillai	-	-	
25.	Kanthan Navaratnam	-	-	
26.	Selvam Seeniththamby	-	-	
27.	Veluppillai Kunarasa	-	-	
28.	Sellaththurai Palachchanthiran	-	-	
29.	Thambimuthu Anantharasa	-	-	
30.	Rasathurai Pirakala	-	-	
31.	Ilayathamby Mayilappody	-	-	
32.	Sellaththurai Amirthalingham	-	-	
33.	Poopalpillai Egamparam	-	-	
34.	Sinnththmby Thambippillai	-	-	
35.	Kanapathipillai Amirthalingham	-	-	
36.	Muthiran Kanapathy	-	-	
37.	Kalikkuddy Thambipillai	-	-	
38.	Kanagaratnam Subramaniayam	-	-	
39.	Markandu Jeyakumar	-	-	
40.	Sinnaththamby Sivasithamparam	-	-	
41.	Kanapathipillai Krishnan	-	-	
42.	Kanapathy Kalimuthu	Doctor	45	
43.	R.Mylvaganam	Worker	18	
44.	Kanthkkuddy Poopalapillai	Worker	19	
45.	Nallathamby Pulenthiran	Worker	27	
46.	K.Paskaralingham	Worker	39	
47.	T.Kopal	Worker	50	
48.	M.Kirubai	Worker	30	
49.	S.Packiyarasa	Worker	26	
50.	M.Kunchiththamby	Worker	50	
51.	K.Samiththamby	Farmer	43	
52.	K.Packiyarasa	Worker	34	
53.	P.Polenthirarasa	Worker	30	

33. Nellyadi market bombing - 29.08.1990

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Santhirasegaram Vallipuram	Farmer	70

2.	Kiddinan Gnanarooban	Student	12
3.	Mahesahn Sanmugeswaramoorthy	Farmer	36
4.	Nagarasa Aananthapairavi	Seller	20
5.	Murugaiah Nirmaleswaran	Farmer	18
6.	Ponniah Mahendran	Officer	48
7.	Rasaiah Puspavathy	Seller	50
8.	Apputhurai Kunaratnam	Seller	54
9.	Ponnapalam Somaskanthasivam	Post officer	58
10.	Somaskanthasivam Mangalanayagi ammai	Principal	58
11.	Selvan	Student	14
12.	Japan	-	50

34. Natpiddymunai massacre - 10.09.1990

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Kasippillai Sivakumar		31
02	Kunaratnam Suthakaran		23
03	Kunaratnam Muralitharan		21
04	Kulanthaiverl Ponnuththurai		26
05	Veerakkuddy Thankavel		27
06	Mayilvakanam Parameswaran		27
07	Vellaippody Thavarasa		23
08	Varatharasan Waratheeswaran		20
09	Sathasivam Thankaththurai		23
10	Sivanathappillai Thankaththurai		23
11	Ekamparam Thamilvanan		19
12	Ganappirakasam Thuvani		22
13	Kanabathippillai Nesaththurai		22
14	Arumugam Nadesan		29
15	Rasamanikkam Thiyakarasa		23
16	Thampirasa Vivekananthan		22
17	Thuraiyappa Nadesan		23
18	Elaiyathampi Selvarasa		30
19	Kanakaraththinam Thankavel		19
20	Kanakasooriyar Kobalasinkam		28
21	Kanthappodi Pusparasa		23
22	Kulasegaram Selvanayagam		26
23	Thampikuththu Bakkiyarasa		27

35. Vantharamullai-90 massacre - 05, 23,09,1990

Name	Occupation	Age	
1. Gnanamuthu Kathirgamathamby	Private worker	20	
2. Mamankkam Sanmuganathan	Fisherman	18	
3. Muthupillai Tharumalingham	Worker	69	
4. Muthulingham	Fisherman	27	
5. Mahenthirarasa Sulaxsana	-	06	
6. Arumaithurai Vimalan	Worker	18	
7. K.Kanageswary	Private worker	26	
8. Muthuthamby Sinnamuthu	-	70	
9. Joseph Sivakumar	Worker	16	
10. Arumaithurai Inpam	Own worker	18	
11. Thambimuthu Pethamparam	Student	18	
12. Albons Nelsan	Student	18	
13. Thambiiya Jegan	-	11	
14. K.Seethevy	-	05	
15. Arunachsalam Sinnathamby	Fisherman	44	
16. Arumugam Kanthalingham	Own Worker	30	
17. Arumugam Kirubamoorthy	Worker	26	
18. Arumugam Thamothersampillai	Worker	22	
19. Jesepe Suntharalingham	Worker	33	
20. A.Kasupathy	Worker	74	
21. Kanthasamy Sriskantharasa	Own Worker	24	
22. Rasaiah Devid	Driver	34	
23. Rasathurai Kanagasabai	Fisherman	18	
24. Nadarasa Jorch Stanly	Government officer	39	
25. Nadesan Subramaniam	Own Worker	29	
26. Nallathamby Mahendran	Worker	28	
27. Nallathamby Nagarasa	Own Worker	25	
28. Kandiah Kathiravel	Worker	20	
29. Kandiah Thavarasa	Worker	18	
30. S.Saroyathevy	Private worker	25	
31. Kanthasamy Navaratnam	Own Worker	19	
32. Vairamuthu Pusparsa	Own Worker	40	
33. Kaneshan Thiyagarasa	Worker	24	
34. Karunakaran Arunachsalam	Worker	29	
35. Kanapathipillai Thangathurai	Own Worker	25	
36. Kanapathipillai Murugaiah	Worker	18	
37. Poopalapillai Theiventhiramoorthy	Government officer	33	
38. Panchadcharam Nadarasa	Worker	25	
39. Thambiyappa Vinayagamooty	Driver	26	
40. Navaratnam Priyatharsini	-	05	
41. Kandiah Anantharatnam	Fisherman	28	
42. Kathirampoodi Parameswary	House wife	31	
43. Sinnathamby Jonas	Own Worker	35	
44. Suppaiah Palasubramaniam	Own Worker	40	
45. Sinnappu Yogarasa	Own Worker	28	
46. Sinnarasa Rajenthiram	Student	23	
47. Seenithamby Pillainayagam	Worker	22	
48. Sithambarapillai Thanigasalam	Government officer	40	
49. Sivakuru Nadarasa	Own Worker	37	
50. Sivasubramaniam Kirubakaran	Student	21	
51. Velupillai Rasu	Worker	22	
52. Veerakuddy Palagapoody	Worker	55	
53. Sanmugam Selvaratnam	Student	16	
54. Kandiah Selvarasa	Worker	28	
55. K.Mahendran	Own Worker	27	
56. Markandu Mahendran	Private worker	19	
57. Amirthalingham Jeyasagar	Own Worker	36	
58. Nagarasa Rangunathan	Worker	27	

59.	Arumugam Viveganathan	Private worker	29
60.	Thamotharam Vallipillai	Farmer	77
61.	Kanthapoody Jeyaseelan	Worker	19
62.	Sivalingham Sellathamby	Own Worker	21
63.	Mariyappa Thamilselvan	Student	15
64.	Sathasivam Kuberan	Own Worker	19
65.	Velupillai Yogan	Own Worker	30
66.	Somalingham Vasagan	Government officer	70
67.	Selliah Subramaniam	Own Worker	59
68.	Selvarasa Navaratnam	Worker	27
69.	Muthaiah Kanthasamy	Student	19
70.	Alagipoody Kumar	Student	21
71.	Alagaiah Yogarasa	Worker	19
72.	Illayathamby Pakkianathan	Worker	19
73.	Rasaiah Jeyanathan	Worker	35
74.	Krishnapillai Murugesu	Worker	24
75.	Vairamuthu Tharmalingham	Own Worker	60
76.	Siththiravel Sathananthakumar	Student	16
77.	Selliah Uthayanathan	Farmer	28
78.	Vellaichchamy Kanniah	Farmer	45
79.	Suppaiah Edman	Own Worker	19
80.	Vellupillai Pakkiasara	Own Worker	32
81.	Kanthpoody Selvarasa	Worker	45
82.	Sinnathurai Pusparasa	Fisherman	22
83.	Selvarasa Uthayakumar	Own Worker	31

Injured people

1.	S.Sampuranathan	Own Worker	27
2.	Thambiyappa Kulanthaivel	Own Worker	25
3.	Pulenthiran Shanthamery	-	04
4.	Siththiravel Manimegalai	Worker	18
5.	Inthumathy	Student	15

Missing People

		Worker	22
1.	Rageswary Ranjan	Worker	27
2.	Kandiah Muthuvadivel	Worker	17
3.	Kuddiyandi Ramasamy	Student	22
4.	Madasamy Shangar	Student	22
5.	Thambiyappa Sagayarasa	Worker	25
6.	Samuvel Yogenthiran	Worker	19
7.	Rasanayagam Sivalooganayagi	Government officer	17
8.	Selvanayagam Jeyarasa	Farmer	21
9.	S.Vinorajah	Student	22

Arrested people

1.	Vettivel Yogarasa	Own Worker	21
2.	Subramaniam Suthakaran	Own Worker	16

3.	Sivalingham Ravinathan	Own Worker	24	
4.	Sinnaiah Kandiah	Own Worker	31	
5.	Nagarasa Kaneshamoorthy	Own Worker		19
6.	Sabaratnam Jesuthasan	Driver	30	
7.	Sambunathapillai Tharmaraja	Driver	25	
8.	Velappan Ravindrakumar	Farmer	19	
9.	Kopalan Yogarasa	Worker	17	
10.	Iyathurai Jeyarasa	Own work	78	
11.	Tharmalingham Kanagasingham	Worker	33	
12.	Selvam Sunthresan	Worker	18	
13.	Thambipillai Suntharamoorthy	Fisherman	20	
14.	Fernando Jeyakumar	Own work	19	
15.	Kanthasamy Vasantharajan	Own work		27

36. Saththurukkondan massacre - 09.09.1990

Name	Occupation	Age
1. R.Nagamma	-	26
2. R.Theepa	-	10
3. R.Jegatheesan	-	10
4. R.Nagamma	House wife	26
5. J.Kumuthiny	-	12
6. J.Nesamma	-	25
7. J.Thevarasi	-	27
8. J.Santhiriya	-	19
9. J.Seenithamby	-	70
10. J.Vanitha	-	12
11. E.Jeevanathan	-	30
12. U.Kalimuthu	-	55
13. U.Mariamuthu	House wife	33
14. U.Kopickannan	-	12
15. Umaithamby	-	70
16. Nallaiah Ramachchandran	Own work	44
17. K.Nallaiah	Own work	72
18. K.Sureshkaran	-	11
19. Kanthan Ilayathamby	-	55
20. Kamala	-	09
21. Kanapathipillai Thangamuthu	Own work	46
22. P.Kanthasamy	-	29
23. P.Kamalanthan	-	09
24. P.Kavitha	-	12
25. P.Thamenthiny	-	04
26. P.Archchimuthu	-	76
27. P.Ponnamma	-	70
28. P.Santhanam	-	37
29. P.Sriluxsumy	-	18
30. P.Vinothiny	-	12
31. P.Vasanthiy	-	23
32. Pirapa	-	02
33. T.Dilani	-	05
34. T.Nanthiny	-	16
35. T.Nathan	-	12
36. T.Nageswary	-	37
37. T.Nitharshini	-	12
38. T.Kugan	-	10
39. T.Kirubakaran	-	03
40. T.Kanmani	-	32
41. T.Kannan	-	25
42. T.Kanapathipillai	-	50
43. T.Poopalapillai	-	65

44.	T.Paramsoothy	-	37	
45.	T.Piratheepan	-	05	
46.	T.Thillaiyamma	-	63	
47.	T.Mahaluxsumy	-	31	
48.	T.Malai	-	55	
49.	T.Jeyackanthan	-	10	
50.	T.Jegan	-	09	
51.	T.Mohanasuntharam	-	27	
52.	T.Selva	-	07	
53.	T.Sri	-	28	
54.	T.Vijayakumar (Kumaran)	-	08	
55.	T.Vijayaluxsumy	-	29	
56.	T.Vasanthi	-	01	
57.	T.Rasenthiran	-	04	
58.	I.Murugan	-	65	
59.	V.Thangamma	-	38	
60.	Vairamuthu Atputhavadivel	Own work		46
61.	T.Kanapathipillai	-	50	
62.	Thambipillai	-	72	
63.	Thambiiya Kirubairatnam	Own work	50	
64.	M.Selvanayagam	-	55	
65.	M.Ramaiya	-	70	
66.	R.Kamalrajah	-	11	
67.	R.Nesamma	-	62	
68.	R.Suthakaran	-	10	
69.	R.Viji	-	08	
70.	R.Vasanthi	-	15	
71.	Alagaiah Navaretnam	House wife	16	
72.	Alagaiah Manchula	House wife	14	
73.	Alagaiah Sowthirarajan	Student	12	
74.	J.Vijayaluxsumy	-		10
75.	J.Ramani	-	02	
76.	Jothyvadi vel	-	06	
77.	K.Mooththathamby	-	79	
78.	K.Ilayathamby	-	55	
79.	K.Eelan	-	15	
80.	K.Nagaratnam	-	40	
81.	K.Nallaiah	-	72	
82.	K.Nallamma	-	66	
83.	K.Karikaran	-	08	
84.	K.Kathirgamathamby	-	75	
85.	K.Kathirgamathamby	-	68	
86.	K.Kumutha	-	23	
87.	K.Kamalan	-	06	
88.	K.Keetha	-	12	
89.	K.Krishnapillai	-	14	
90.	K.Kannan	-	10	
91.	K.Packiyam	-	46	
92.	K.Tharani	-	04	
93.	K.Thambaiah	-	65	
94.	K.Thangamma	House wife	75	
95.	K.Thangavel	-	26	
96.	K.Arasamma	-	60	
97.	K.Nesamma	-	48	
98.	K.Sathes	-	04	
99.	K.Siyamala	-	13	
100.	K.Sinnamuthu	-	66	
101.	K.Sivatharsan	-	05	
102.	K.Savuntharam	-	38	
103.	K.Vimala	-	02	
104.	K.Vasikala	Child	13	
105.	K.Rasaththy	Child	12	
106.	K.Rameshkaran	Child	07	
107.	Periyathamby	Own work	75	

108. Thevy	-	32
109. Sebastian Selvanayagam	Labour	45
110. Venurajah	-	25
111. Lexsumy	Own work	48
112. G.Sowntharanayagam	-	26
113. Santhimathy	Own work	20
114. Samiththamby Alagaiah	Labour	34
115. Sinnaththamby Veluppillai	Own work	68
116. Seeni Kopal	-	57
117. Siththirathevy	-	29
118. Sivatharshini	Child	04
119. V.Nallaiah	-	27
120. V.Poomani	-	45
121. V.Jothyvadivel	Student	06
122. V.Sarmila	Student	08
123. V.Luxsumy	-	48
124. Ratnaraja Rukthy	-	06
125. A.Jeeva	-	15
126. A.Umaithamby	-	70
127. A.Navaratnam	-	45
128. A.Manchsula	-	18
129. A.Aththappillai	-	72
130. A.Alagaiah	Child	10
131. A.Arul	Child	09
132. A.Ponnuththurai	-	62
133. A.Sutha	-	09
134. A.Seeththa	-	18
135. S.Indrani	Child	10
136. S.Jeevamalar	-	25
137. S.Nagathesi	Child	12
138. S.Nirmala	Child	13
139. S.Nallaiah	-	45
140. S.Kanthasamy	-	29
141. S.Kasipathiyar	-	60
142. S.Kajenthiny	Baby	02
143. S.Kavitha	Child	09
144. S.Kunaratnam	-	33
145. S.Palippdy	-	62
146. S.Priya	Baby	03 months
147. S.Punniyamoorthy	Child	13
148. S.Thangamma	-	57
149. S.Thangeswary	-	24
150. S.Thavakuneswaran	-	25
151. S.Maheswary	-	28
152. S.Malar	Child	09
153. S.Alagaiah	-	50
154. S.Yogarasa	-	14
155. S.Nesam	-	52
156. S.Ponnampalam	-	55
157. S.Ponnamma	-	24
158. S.Theivanai	-	45
159. S.Selvarasa	-	31
160. S.Gnaneswary	-	38
161. S.Sapapathipillai	-	70
162. S.Suresh	-	02
163. S.Saroshathevy	-	28
164. S.Sinnappillai	-	35
165. S.Sinnaththamby	-	27
166. S.Sivaratnam	-	12
167. S.Vadivel	-	65
168. S.Vijayan	Baby	01
169. S.Vinotharan	Baby	05
170. S.Vallippillai	-	75
171. S.Rasalingham	-	58

172. S.Raveenthiran	-	21	
173. A.Nagaretnam	Own worker	45	
174. A.Sutha	Student	09	
175. N.Rasamma	-	70	
176. N.Kumuthiny	-	18	
177. N.Packiyam	-	66	
178. N.Palaththai	-	70	
179. N.Prema	-	18	
180. N.Piratheepan	-	05	
181. N.Tharshini	-	06	
182. N.Theepan	-	09	
183. N.Jegan	-	12	
184. N.Sornamma	-	44	
185. N.Venuthas	Infant	03 months	
186. N.Venurajah	Infant	04 months	
187. V.Gnanaratnam	-	32	
188. N.Siththirathevy	-	22	
189. N.Sivatharsan	-	-	
190. M.Packiyam	House wife	53	
191. M.Parameswary	-		32
192. M.Sailaya	Baby	07	
193. M.Vairamuthu	-	55	
194. M.Thulashi	Baby	04	
195. M.Periyathamby	-		75
196. M.Thevagi	-	25	
197. M.Suposhini	Baby	12	
198. M.Sivagnanam	-	35	
199. M.Vijayan	-	19	
200. M.Rasa	-	24	

37. Mandaithivu disappearances - 23.08.1990, 25.09.1990

Name	Occupation	Age	
1. M.Siththathurai	-	35	
2. N.Jesuthas	-	28	
3. N.Ratnasingham	-		45
4. S.Lingeswaran	-	21	
5. S.Ravindran	-	22	
6. S.Ranjithkumar	-	15	
7. S.Sivapalan	-	19	
8. S.Sivakumar	-	19	
9. S.Sivaroopan	-	16	
10. S.Sugirtharatnam	-	21	
11. S.Arulnesan	-	28	
12. S.Anpalagan	-	19	
13. S.Mahendran	-	20	
14. S.Thirichchelvam	-	-	
15. S.Premaratnam	Student	16	
16. Vilpered Thevarasa	-	25	
17. Vijayaratnam Ravi	-	23	
18. V.Donposko	-	19	
19. Sivapalasingham	-	28	
20. S.Vimalathas	-	20	
21. S.Saththiasaelan	-	29	
22. S.Aravinthan	-	20	
23. Charls Antony Annathas	-	27	
24. S.Sathanantharasa	-	28	
25. Sornaningham Lingeswaran	Farmer		21
26. S.Sivekkippillai	-	30	
27. P.Kanthalingham	-	24	
28. K.Vijayakumar	-	30	
29. K.Peterpol	-	17	
30. K.Pramatheeswaran	-	22	
31. K.Rasasegaran	-	21	
32. K.Indrakumar	-	21	
33. Noberd Ramesh	-	19	
34. Y.Vijayapalan	-	21	
35. Jesuthas	-	-	
36. Jorch Sylvestar	-	20	
37. Jeyakumar	-	22	
38. Alambin Robert	-	18	
39. R.Ravindran	-	20	
40. R.Murugananthan	-	21	
41. Antony Robert	-	20	
42. Antony Arokkiarasa	-	23	
43. Anton Arulthas	-	26	
44. Anton Asilthas	Masan	28	
45. A.Jeyaseelan	-	23	
46. A.Alagarasa	-	19	
47. Mesel Sylvester	-	32	
48. Mesel Stanic	-	19	
49. Madutheen Antanit	-	21	
50. M.Thavaseelan	-	24	
51. Thirunayagam Saddanathapillai	Farmer	32	
52. T.Palaratnam	-	20	
53. V.Edvert	-	21	
54. T.Ravindran	-	21	
55. T.Rathakrishnan	-		-
56. T.Rajahkumar	-	32	
57. T.Simon	-	20	
58. T.Santhalingham	-	20	

59.	T.Suntharalingham	-	24	
60.	T.Gnanenthiran	-	20	
61.	T.Selvaratnam	-	25	
62.	T.Yogarasa	-	18	
63.	T.Arulnesan	-	22	
64.	T.Arokianathan	-	23	
65.	T.Iruthayarasa	-	26	
66.	P.Pathmarasa	-	20	
67.	P.Satheeswaran	-	-	
68.	P.Jeyachandran	-	18	
69.	P.Thavam	-	18	
70.	Palanithurai Saththiapalan	Farmer	34	
71.	Paththinathar Senjude	-	27	
72.	Paththinathar Dias	-	22	
73.	Palasingham	-	30	
74.	N.Kuganantharasa	-	24	
75.	Uthayakumar	-	-	
76.	Ratnam Jeyaseelan	-	23	
77.	R.Vipulananthar	-	-	30
78.	R.Suthakaran	-	20	
79.	Soosaipillai Selvanayagam	Fisherman	35	

Other days missing people

1.	Niloosan Dias Edvin	17	17-07-1996
2.	P.Varothayanathan	18	25-05-1993
3.	Thaveethu Penjamin	25	00-10-1992
4.	N.Sachchithanantharasa	24	1986
5.	V.Palaranjan	39	00-02-1991

38. Oddisuddan bombing - 27.11.1990

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Allvarpillai Mahendran	Student	25
2. Thambirasa Selvarasa	Student	23

39. Puthukkudiyiruppu junction bombing - 30-01-1991

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Evisaiya Pathmarasa	Gov.officer	37
2. Kandiah Jegatheeswaran	Student	14
3. Kanthasamy Kavitha	Student	14
4. Kathirgamachchadran	Fisherman	26
5. Krishnasamy Mahenthirasa	Student	20
6. Palasubramaniam	Private worker	21
7. Pasupathy Arigaran	Student	14
8. Mylvaganam Srikanthan	Private worker	25

9.	Murugesu Siththiravelu	Fisherman	65
10.	Jeyanathan Sivapakkiam	Private worker	36
11.	Selliah Nagamany	-	60
12.	Subramaniam Sivanantham	Farmer	59
13.	Sinnachsamy Kanthasamy	Private worker	46
14.	Sinnavan Krishnapillai	Farmer	52
15.	Sivarayasegaran Kalaichselvan	Student	19
16.	Veerakaththy Kiddinapillai	Farmer	70
17.	Veerasingham Thileepkumar	Student	19

40. Uruthrapuram bombing - 04.02.1991

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Vinayagamoorthy Karunakaran	Worker	29
2. Suntharalingham Santhirakumar	Student	16
3. Penalso Thayaparan	Student	12
4. Kopalasingham Jeyakobal	Seller	20
5. Murugesu Tharmalingham	Worker	38
6. Panchchalingham Palenthiran	Seller	23
7. Panchchalingham Palenthira	Seller	22
8. Palasingham Jegatheeswaran	Student	15
9. Kanapathipillai Jeyalingham	Student	08
10. Kanapathipillai Jeyasingham	Student	09
11. Nagalingham Thayaparan	Student	14

Injured people

1. Kanapathipillai Rasan	Student	16
2. Kaneshan Thavanesan	Student	18

41. Vankalai massacre - 17.02.1991

No	Full Name	Occupation	Age
01	Appukkuddy Kanthaiya	Famer	51
02	Anthoni Kolinlempor	Teacher	36
03	Sebamalai Anthoni	Famer	30
04	Seemanthakurus Sooyaiyappu	Sub Principal	43
05	Anthonippillai Sebamalai	Principal	49

42. Vaddakkachchi bombing - 28.02.1991

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Arumugam Vijayaluxmy		
2. Rasenthiram Siththiramma		
3. Sinnathamby Umathevy		
4. Arumugam Kamalathevy		
5. Arumugam Rasenthiran		
6. Murugaiah Siththira		
7. Murugaiah Sumathy		
8. Muniyandy Selvam		
9. Nagamuthu Arumugam		

Injured people

1.	Arumugam Santharuby	Student	09
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43. Vattrapalai shelling - 18.05.1992

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Navaratnasamy Uvarasini	Student	-
2. Shanmugalingham	-	42
3. Mariapiragasam Antony	-	35
4. Navaratnasamy Sivasegaram	-	-
5. Navaratnam Inthuja	Student	12
6. Navaratnam Sivanesam	House wife	32
7. Navaratnam Rajitha	Student	10
8. Kanapathipillai Sithamparanathan	Student	17
9. Thambirasa Sriskantharasa	Farmer	33
10. Kulanthaivadivel Jegatheeswaran	Farmer	24
11. Sathasivam Navaratnam	Fisherman	36
12. Mariapiragasam Antony	Private worker	35

Injured people

1.	Karthigesu Niththiarasa	-	18
2.	Kaneshalingham Punitha	Infant	03
3.	Vettivelu Mathyvathanam	-	13
4.	Sanmugalingham Santhirasegar	-	16
5.	Santhinithevy	-	16
6.	Kumarasamy Kaneshasuntharam	-	16
7.	Nesam	-	32
8.	Murugaiah	-	24
9.	Vijayaratnam	Student	07
10.	Rejeth	-	27
11.	Inthuya	Student	06
12.	Vadivelu	-	40
13.	Kanageswaran	-	20
14.	Eswaran	-	21
15.	Navaratnam Inthuya	Student	12

44. Thellipalai temple bombing - 30.05.1992

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Kandiah Ilayathamby	Pensaniar	65
2. Sinnakuddy Kasipillai	Farmer	71
3. Vaithilingham Vaseegara	Painter	23
4. Selladurai Selvakantharasa	-	32
5. Vellautham Nanthakumar	Student	11
6. Pathmanathan Mayoora	Student	22
7. Iyampillai Mahenthiran	Labour	31
8. Subramaniam Kanagarani	Saleswoman	38
9. Vellautham Vinothakumar	Infant	01
10. Rasathurai Manogaran	Cigar Industry	28

45. Kilali massacre -1992, 1993

Name	Occupation	Age
1. N.Rasan	Farmer	28
2. R.Inparasa	Cylon Electricity	47
3. Ratnasingham Aerumin Jasek Inparasa	Cylon Electricity	47
4. Shanmugam Sabanathan	-	65
5. Raveenthiran Indravathana	-	41
6. Gnanasooriar Vinsan Nikkilas	-	22
7. Mathuranayakam Amirthanayagi	-	39
8. T.Poopathy	House wife	28
9. T.Kamalarasan	Student	10
10. K.Kamalthasan	Fisherman	17
11. Sivalingham Sellathurai	Courts worker	45
12. Thatparanathan Mugunthan	Student	20
13. Appukkuddy Paramasingham	Driver	38
14. S.Pakkiarasa	Fisherman	30
15. S.Arulthas	Fisherman	21
16. M.Jesuthasan	Student	19
17. Ratnam Sriranchchan	-	29

18.	T.Thanathambal	Housewife	42
19.	K.Sivananthan	Seller	35
20.	K.Sellathurai	-	46
21.	T.Rakini	Student	17
22.	Earampamoorthy Asokan	-	36
23.	Sinnavan Kathiravelu	-	44
24.	N.Parimalam	-	37
25.	M.JosephJud	Fisherman	18
26.	N.Nagamma	-	60
27.	Santhiran Arunananthay	Labour	29
28.	Josephs Jesuraja Jesunayakam Thanithas	Fisherman	18
29.	S.Kanagalingham	Fisherman	45
30.	Selvarasa Pakkiarasa	-	27
31.	S.Ruban Gnanaseelan	Fisherman	19
32.	A.Adaikalam	Driver	63
33.	Muththaiya Santhiraleela	-	35
34.	S.Palasubramaniam	Own worker	54
35.	Murugesu Nadarasa	Fisherman	40
36.	Tharmarasa Pakeerathan	-	-
37.	K.Sinnathamby	Farmer	60
38.	K.Eagamparam	Farmer	45
39.	Kuppusamy Sellamuthu	-	45
40.	N.Rasalingham	Seller	32
41.	N.Thurai	Farmer	36
42.	N.Kili	Farmer	26
43.	R.Jerat	Fisherman	26
44.	Thambiiya Ragini	-	18
45.	Kathiramalai Jeyanthi	Student	25
46.	Ilayathamby Sivaseelan	University Student	25
47.	Ilayathamby Mageswary	House wife	51
48.	Gnanapiragasam Gnanapalan	Boat Sailer	33
49.	Sellathurai Santhalingham	Fisherman	50
50.	Mikkel Jesuthasan	Student	19
51.	M.Rasaiah	Fisherman	23

Injured people

1.	Kandasamy Mathymayooran	Seller	20
2.	Thavarasa Thayalini	Student	05
3.	Vinayagamoorthy Inpanathan	-	26
4.	V.Inpanathan	Fisherman	37
5.	Sinnaiah Santhirakumar	-	20
6.	Selvarasa Kunasingham	-	40
7.	Selvaratnam Inkaran	-	27
8.	K.Kanenthiranathan	Manager	63
9.	Kandiah Selladurai	-	68

46. Maaththalan bombing - 18.09.1993

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Selliah Selvam (Kannan)	Student	16
2. Thambirasa Kunasingham	Farmer	18

3.	Piransis Arulthas	Fisherman	23	
4.	Pelippu Thavarasa Sujaththa	Student	10	
5.	Mariathas Anton Jeyapalan	Fisherman	32	
6.	Mariathas Immanuvel Aanantharasa	Farmer	19	
7.	Danialpillai Pilippu Thavarasa	Fisherman	39	
8.	Antonipillai Sagayanayagi	Housewife	18	
9.	Jesumark Antanythas	Fisherman	29	
10.	Paramanantham	-	40	
11.	Shangarasivam Surenthiran	Student	18	
12.	Sinnappu Albons	Farmer	22	
13.	Mariathas Anton Jesuthas	-	30	
14.	Thiagarasa Kannan	Student	19	
15.	Immanuvel Aanantharasa	-	19	
16.	Sangarasivam Pulenthiran	Student	15	
17.	Intrigress Josephs	-	31	
18.	Sujaththa Thileep Mery	Student	09	
19.	Muththaiah Thuraisingham	-	45	
20.	Josephs Vinitta KiresPretti	House wife	31	

Injured people

1.	Kandiah Kumarasamy	Farmer	45
2.	Annalingham Sornalingham	Fisherman	37

47. Chavakachcheri-Sangaththanai bombing - 28.09.1993

Name	Occupation	Age	
1. Thangarasa Suseela	House wife	21	
2. Nageswary Kurunathan	-	56	
3. Ratnakobal Sutharshan	Student	11	
4. Sinnarasa Pavani	Student	21	
5. Selvarasa Sujatha	Student	16	
6. Kopalaratnam Subajini	Student	15	
7. Jegatheeswaran Shanthini	House wife	31	
8. Jegatheeswaran Thashajini	Student	11	
9. Jegatheeswaran Thinesh	Student	08	
10. Jegatheeswaran Janani	Student	07	
11. Sinnarasa Niranjani	Student	13	
12. Kopalaratnam Surekka	Student	09	
13. Kandiah Selvarasa	Mersan	40	
14. Ponnuthurai Gnaneswary	-	60	
15. Sinnarasa Pirapalini	Student	10	
16. Selliah Maheswary	-	52	
17. Kanapathipillai Thangamma	-	56	
18. Ratnakopal Thusyenthiran	Student	09	
19. Palasuntharam Santhirasegaram	Student	09	
20. Palasuntharam Thashayani	Infant	02	
21. Kopalapillai Suthasshan	Student	09	
22. Palasuntharam Rathy	Infant	03	
23. Kaneshan Kowshiga	Student	12	
24. Selvarasa Jasotha	Student	18	
25. Palasuntharam Suresh	Student	12	
26. Sinnarasa Piraba	Student	10	
27. Theiventhiran Nagenthiran	Student	19	
28. Amuthalingham Lachchamma	-	53	

48. Kurunagar church bombing - 13.11.1993

Name	Occupation	Age	
1. Mery Jeyaseeli Thasiyas	House wife	50	
2. Anton Anchsala	House wife	40	
3. Kuroos Akkines	Pensaniar	60	
4. JohnLooththu Seviyar	Worker	45	
5. Aarokianathar Silvan Sajeevan	Student	18	
6. Anton Puspaleela	House wife	41	
7. Mery Sinthuya Mathuranayakam	Infant	2 ½	
8. Singarasa Jujin Kamalitta	Student	15	
9. Kabirial Anton	Fisherman	48	
10. Akkines Kurusupillai	-	80	
11. Mery Vennila Antonipillai	Teacher	27	
12. Singarayar Jani Kanoji	Student	08	

49. Chundikulam-94 massacre - 18.02.1994

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Jesurasa Alosiyas Santhakumar		22
2. Aseervatham Vinachsenithy marisaleen	-	44
3. Amirthanayagam John Fernando	-	35
4. Antonypillai Iyakkopillai	-	46
5. Manuvetpillai Mariaseelan	-	26
6. Kariyoppillai Aruljeyaseelan	-	25
7. Iyakkopillai Nixshan	-	20
8. Iyakko Mariyelpillai	-	29

50. Navali church massacre - 09.07.1995

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Varatharasa Krishnakumar	Infant	1 ½
2. Lookkas Judmohanathas	Carpenter	24
3. Kunaratnam Vithushan	Student	07
4. Kunaratnam Rohini	House wife	35
5. Suvaminathar Sivapathasubramaniam	Teacher	50
6. Saravanamuthu Sivamani	Hindu Priest	63
7. Saravanapavan Parashakthy	-	27
8. Siththirapalu Nageswary	Seller	44
9. Kunaratnam Piranavan	Student	05
10. Sinnaiah Sarasvathy	-	62
11. Jeyaseelan Kanistan	Student	17
12. Siththirapalu Thanewswary	Student	17
13. Siththirapalu Mahenthira	Carpenter	25
14. Siththirapalu Jejalalini	Student	14
15. Siththirapalu Jeyamathy	-	27
16. Sivalingharasa Ranjini	Student	11
17. Sivakumaran Surekka	Student	12
18. Jegasoothy Rathymalar	Student	17
19. Sinnaiah Yogamalar	Farmer	39
20. Kandasamy Thevakulasingham	Worker	36
21. Aanantharasa Yogeswary	-	35
22. Murugesu Selvaratnam	Painter	65
23. Arumugam Kunaratnam	Mechanic	40
24. Maheswaran Thayalan	Worker	20
25. Mahenthiran Mathukaran	Student	17
26. Kamalanathan Saviththiri	-	45
27. Kathiravelu Thurairasa	Farmer	55
28. Kunaratnam Tharshini	Student	14
29. Kanthan Gnanasegaram	Student	17
30. Veerasingham Satkunarasa	Fisherman	30
31. Kaaththan Kanthasamy	Toddy Rapper	43
32. Kanthasamy Ansalathevy	-	36
33. Palasingham Uthayarasa	Carpenter	23
34. Palasingham Sellamma	-	33
35. Pilippillai Kapiyelpillai	Gramasevakar	54
36. Pararasasingham Selvaratnam	Seller	48
37. Punniyamoorthy Sayanthan	Student	09
38. Kaneshalingham Kamalathevy	Account assistant	45
39. Kandiah Nallaiah	Fisherman	55
40. Sinnathamby Ratnasingham	Fisherman	46
41. Vellautham Lalithathevy	-	35
42. Thavachshelvy Karthigesu	Student	12
43. Soosaithasan Mery sasikala	Student	18
44. Firancis Kinsly	Clerk	27
45. Pathmanathan Palayogini	-	40
46. Pathmanathan Malarvili	Student	13

47.	Sakkariyal Jegatheepan Jeevathas	Student	17	
48.	Pathmakumaran Komathy	House wife	28	
49.	Selvaratnam Sivasubramaniam	-	46	
50.	Nallaiah Neelavathy	House wife	50	
51.	Kanagaratnam Subakaran	Student	22	
52.	Thangarasa Thatsuthan	-	63	
53.	Thamotharampillai Inpamalar	Student	10	
54.	Sivasoothiraja Pirasanna	Student	10	
55.	Jegasoothy Vimalathevy	Seller	42	
56.	Nadarasa Kanatheepan	Student	05	
57.	Kopalakrishnan Piratheepan	Student	07	
58.	Kanthasamy Thenuga	Student	12	
59.	Thommaipillai Jesuthasan	Seller	21	
60.	Thevathas Nareskumar	Student	11	
61.	Sellaiah Rasathurai	Fisherman	35	
62.	Sellaiah Krishnaruban	Fisherman	19	
63.	Thevathas Printhini	Student	07	
64.	Kopalakrishnan Sayanthan	Student	09	
65.	Veluppillai Nadeswaran	Student	19	
66.	Kopalakrishnan Kapilrajah	Student	07	
67.	Mathan Pararasasingham	Masan	48	
68.	Kopalakrishnan Revathy	-	36	
69.	Kopalakrishnan Vinoya	Infant	05	
70.	Ponnar Uthayakumar	Fish seller	35	
71.	Ponnar Nagamuthu	-	75	
72.	Kopalakrishnan Mathyvathana	-	22	
73.	Sinnathurai Nagaratnam	-	60	
74.	Selvarasa Pirathees	-	16	
75.	Nesarasa Thavarayani	-	28	
76.	Sanmuganathan	-	-	-
77.	Thampirasa Thuvaragathevy	Student	20	
78.	Satheeskumar	-	-	
79.	Uthayakumar	-	-	
80.	Kopinath	-	-	
81.	Saththiyanathan	-	-	-
82.	Sasikala	-	-	
83.	Yogeswary	-	-	
84.	Uthayakumar Satheeskumar	Student	13	
85.	Jegatheepan	-	-	
86.	Uthayakumar Ushanthini	Student	12	
87.	Thurairasa	-	-	
88.	S.Mageswary	-	-	
89.	A.Thanustala	Student	08	
90.	P.Shanthan	-	-	
91.	N.Murugathas	-	-	
92.	N.Abirami	-	-	
93.	Pusparani	-	-	
94.	Nadarasa Ravi	Toddy Rapper	22	
95.	Antonipillai kurus Kumuthini	Student	18	
96.	Mahenthiran Vasanthakumary	-	25	
97.	Mayarasa Selvanayaki	House wife	53	
98.	Rasathurai Mageswary	-	34	
99.	Rasathurai Santhirakanthan	Student	13	
100.	Rasathurai Sutha	Student	09	
101.	Ramu Veerasingham	Fisherman	43	
102.	Ithayashanthini	-	-	
103.	Nadesu Siththirapalu	Carpenter	51	
104.	Thanaluxsumy	-	-	
105.	Nadesan Vijayakumar	Student	18	
106.	Neekkilapillai Thiruchselvam	Government officer	54	
107.	Niththiyanantham Annaluxsumy	-	57	
108.	Nages Kopalakrishnan	Fisherman	29	
109.	Kanagasabapathy Thavaluxsumy	Seller	42	
110.	Kanagasingham Narayanasingham	Own worker	50	

111. Kanagaratnam Ushanathan	Worker	20	
112. Rasaratnam Anantharasa	Legithar	34	
113. Kurusamy Mageswary	Teacher	54	
114. Thevanayagam Manothiga	Student	08	
115. Sellathurai Rasamma	-	56	
116. Murugan Sarasu	-		69
117. Kaneshavel Thevakanesan	Student		15
118. Rasakulasingham Rajahmohan	Student	16	
119. Navaratnam Jayatha	Student	21	
120. Tharmakulasingham Sujeepe	Student	17	
121. T.Kulasingham	-	-	
122. Vaithilingham Jeyasingham	Govern.officer		56
123. Thevanayagam Sailaya	Student	13	
124. Vairamuthu Sivarasa	Worker	39	
125. S.Kemalatha	Gramasevakar	27	
126. S.Piratheepa	Student	11	
127. S.Ketheeswaran	-	-	-
128. Mayarasa Aananthapuvanan	Student	16	
129. Thavam Paskaran	Worker	19	
130. Siththirapalu Pirapakaran	Student	21	
131. Kanagaratnam Vasikaran	Student	18	
132. Kumarasamy Pathmanathan	Farmer	24	
133. Thambipillai Thiyyagarasa	Cigar Industry	54	
134. T.Pusparani	-	-	
135. N.Vasanthamalar	-	-	
136. S.Thavarani	-	-	
137. Arumugam Kanagalingham	Student		40
138. Immanuel Dusingha	Student	14	
139. Velu Ramalingham	Worker	22	
140. Subbaiah Thevanayagam	Worker	47	
141. Sriskantharasa Kopigan	Student	13	
142. Thevanayagam Thavapalasarasvathy	-	45	
143. Nagalingham Saravanamuthu	Farmer	60	
144. Nadarasa Sinnathurai	Farmer	65	
145. Jevarajah Piratheepan	Student	13	
146. Arumugam Kanagalingham	Seller	40	
147. Ravichsanthiran Thanushiya	Student	08	
148. Murugesu Ponnampalam	Carpenter	47	
149. Thevanayagam Lavanya	Student	11	
150. Vanniyasingham	-	-	
151. Gnanaluxsumypalan Seevaratnam	Worker	47	

Injured people

1. Thurairasa Navaratnarasa	Student	17	
2. S.Nageswary	House wife	65	
3. Nesarasa Arththy	Infant	05 Months	
4. S.Piratheepa	Student	26	
5. S.Thiruchchelvay	Student		12
6. K.Uthayapriya	Student	19	
7. T.Rajitha	Student	08	
8. T.Jeyarani	-	38	
9. Anton Ranjan	Student	19	
10. A.Jeyakumar	Principal	45	
11. S.Sivamalar	House wife	33	
12. N.Kayilainathan	Driver		46
13. A.Loorthurmery	House wife		45
14. S.Thevamalar	House wife	16	
15. A.Arockiyam	House wife	59	
16. Arasaratnam Kumuthiny	Student	16	

17.	Pulenthiran Jeyakaran	Student	15
18.	Palachchanthiran Mageswary	House wife	35
19.	S.Arudchelvy	House wife	26
20.	Mylvaganam Sasikaran	Student	17
21.	Markandu Perinpakumar	Student	19
22.	Markandu Kanthasamy	Fisherman	45
23.	karthigesu Babyshalini	Student	08
24.	Karthigesu Sivayogarasa Pushpam	House wife	44
25.	Kanthasamy Samini	House wife	29
26.	Kanthasamy Amuthan	Student	16
27.	K.Powlin	Carpenter	51
28.	M.Shanthy	House wife	30
29.	S.Suthakaran	Student	17
30.	K.Thuvarasa	Fisherman	38
31.	S.Murugananthan	Student	15
32.	S.Samiththira	Student	13
33.	S.Vasanthy	Student	14
34.	S.Jonyshangar	Student	18
35.	Thangarasa Kowsala	Infant	02
36.	M.Kiladis Nirmala	Student	26
37.	Vijayakumar Puvaneswary	House wife	18
38.	Penadit Ranjinithevy	House wife	20
39.	S.Sivaseelan	Student	14
40.	T.Hentry Jeyakar	Worker	18
41.	Thavarasa Thevakumary	House wife	45
42.	Thavarasa Srikanan	House wife	36
43.	Arasaratnam Malligathevy	House wife	46
44.	Menaga	Student	14
45.	Nageswary	House wife	49
46.	S.Mahathevy	Student	15
47.	P.Thayalini	Student	09
48.	K.Ratnathevy	House wife	19
49.	S.Nageswary	House wife	46
50.	K.Tharmajeyan	Worker	27
51.	K.Rakulan	Student	12
52.	A.Arulseeli	Student	19
53.	S.Thangapaddu	House wife	19
54.	V.Sivayoganathan	Farmer	44
55.	Kanthamoorthy Rajani	Student	07
56.	A.Jeyaveerasingham	Worker	32
57.	Kanthamoorthy Jamuna	Student	12
58.	P.Sivaruban	Student	16
59.	Kanthamoorthy Sellamma	House wife	35
60.	A.Murugathas	Worker	30
61.	K.Ranjini	Student	09

51. Nagarkovil bombing - 22.09.1995

Name		Occupation	Age
1.	Navamani Mithura	Student	14
2.	Markandu Nagaloosini	Student	10
3.	Palachsanthiran Rejitha	Student	10
4.	Pologarasa Thusyanthy	Student	13
5.	Kugasaravanamalai Tharshini	Student	13
6.	Navaratnasamy Umathevy	Student	12
7.	U.Tharshini	Student	12
8.	Sithamparapillai Sasiruby	Student	11

9.	Anton Mariamanogarathas Mariyarajith	Student	09
10.	Tharmalingham Ushananthini	Student	14
11.	Ramachchanthiran Sangeetha	Student	14
12.	Rasaratnam Umakanthan	Student	16
13.	Selvakulasingham Selvathy	Student	17
14.	Selvam	Student	16
15.	Antony Mariaros Antonythas	Student	08
16.	Ragavan	Student	16
17.	T.Samiththa	Student	10
18.	Mahalingham Shanmugavadivel	Student	16
19.	Mylvaganam Kananathan	Student	13
20.	Nagamuthu Senthilvel	Student	15
21.	Thambipillai Kopithan	Student	-
22.	Krishnakopal Thavaseelan	Student	13
23.	Raveenthirarasa Amirtha	Student	10
24.	Thamotharampillai Saguntha	Student	12
25.	Albons Amalaviji	Student	14
26.	Rasaratnam Kavitha	Student	10
27.	Johnposko Karmilara	-	04
28.	Ramanathan Methini	Student	13

Injured people

1.	Akkines Thiresha Akilathas	Student	06
2.	A.Romiyo	Student	10
3.	Akkines Thiresha Kalimand	Fisherman	12
4.	Arumailingham Thadshajini	Student	13
5.	Thangavellautham Renugajini	Student	12
6.	S.Niroshini	Student	09
7.	S.Saratha	House wife	45

52. Nachchikuda strafing - 16.03.1996

Name	Occupation	Age	
1.	Kandaiah Rameshwaran	Student	18
2.	Kanagasingham Tharsini	Student	10
3.	Anton Jegatheepa	Student	12
4.	Soosaipillai Albert	Fisherman	50
5.	Albons Amalotpavarani	House wife	22
6.	Mahenthiran Jalini	Student	18
7.	Thavari Veelaji	-	68
8.	Julias Devin	Infant	01
9.	Kandasamy Senthilkumar	Student	16
10.	Victor Loosiya	-	24
11.	Arulanantham Seviar Visittamma	House wife	55
12.	Mariathas Edvin	Fisherman	30
13.	Seviar Konsala	Student	14
14.	Mery Amlini	Student	18
15.	Ponnampalam Selvarasa	Fisherman	68
16.	Aasaipillai Albons	Fisherman	50
17.	Marianayagam Thiresamma	-	-
18.	Kuvaddasges Sinrasan	-	-
19.	Anton Dayaska	-	-
20.	Marianayagam Thiresamma	-	-

Injured people

1.	Arulseelan Tharmajothy	-	-
2.	Arulseelan Arulmery	Infant	04
3.	Antonic Kuyinston Junitha	Student	16
4.	Puspajini	Student	08
5.	Soosaipiraba	Infant	02
6.	Mathyjeni	Infant	04
7.	Sebamalai	-	65
8.	Pavani	-	20
9.	Parimalam	-	44
10.	Anusiya Marianitta	-	20
11.	Juth	-	90
12.	Vimalathas	-	26
13.	Saranja	-	-
14.	Valarmathy	-	30
15.	Pathmasiri	-	25
16.	Mahinthan	Student	07
17.	Rasamalar	-	17
18.	Junittu	Student	16
19.	Manotha	-	16
20.	Konspenal	-	32
21.	Iruthayaseelan	-	34
22.	Nagarani	-	62
23.	Ponnampalam	-	43
24.	Kanthasamy	-	52
25.	Sutharsan	-	21
26.	Imiron	-	-
27.	Selvanithy	-	-
28.	Sarirega	-	-
29.	Manokaran	Student	15
30.	Anton	-	34
31.	Kanagamma	-	65
32.	Mathyyogarasa	-	25
33.	Tharmarasa	-	22
34.	Meryreetmaria	-	28
35.	Nachchiyamma	-	40
36.	Selvarani	-	25
37.	Emilda	Infant	04
38.	Anista	Student	06
39.	Aananthy	-	23
40.	Pattic	-	62
41.	Seviyar	-	30
42.	Rasamma	-	30
43.	Elda	Student	14
44.	Mery Konsala	-	18
45.	Arulammery	-	-
46.	Aravinthan	Student	07
47.	Chitta	-	34
48.	Thevarasa	-	45
49.	Dan	-	23
50.	Subbaiah	-	76
51.	Konsiya	Infant	04
52.	Mery Singarasa	-	30
53.	Thiresamma	-	65
54.	Selvanayagi	-	31
55.	Anton	-	34
56.	Rajkumar	Student	14
57.	Amutharasu	Student	10
58.	Annaimery	-	37
59.	Masiltha	-	24

60.	Tharmarasa	-	22
61.	Rasupalan	-	18

53. Thambirai market bombing - 17.05.1996

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Sinnathurai Ketheeswaran	Farmer	29
2. Kandiah Thevarasa	Farmer	-
3. Thangavelu Ravichsanthiran	Toddy Rapper	34
4. Soosaipillai Fransis	Toddy Rapper	-
5. Veerakaththy Alistin	Fisherman	28
6. Appuththurai Sowntharanayagam	Toddy Rapper	35
7. Ratnam Palachchanthiran	Farmer	29

Injured people

1. Thuraisamy	Worker	75
2. Ponnampalam	-	-
3. Sellaiah Pooranam	Worker	60
4. Santhirapalu Eswaran	Manager	24

54. Mallavi bombing - 24.07.1996

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Sivalingham Sinthuja	Infant	02
2. Ramu Pakkiyanathan	Farmer	21
3. Thiyagarasa Premathas	Farmer	28
4. Kathiravelu Janagarajah	Farmer	21
5. Visuvalingham Sellamma	House wife	64
6. Sinnapoodi Kathiravelu	Worker	59
7. Subramaniam Manivel	Worker	20
8. Sivalingham Santhiya	Infant	02
9. Savarimuthu Palakumar	Farmer	56
10. Savarimuthu Palakumaran	Farmer	55

Injured people

1. Sinnaiah Sivanesan	-	21
2. Palakumar Jasintha	-	26
3. Rasaiah Karthigayan	-	63
4. Sinnathurai Saseenthira	-	20
5. Thesingu Karunanithy	-	40
6. Sivapatham Suganja	-	22
7. Thiyagarasa Niroshan	-	11
8. Sinnathurai Niuman	-	20

9.	Ilayathamby Varappiragasam	-	75
10.	Karuththan Velautham	-	45
11.	Kandiah Velautham	-	62
12.	Palakumar Jasinha	-	26
13.	Sinnappu Suntharam	-	72
14.	Palarasa	-	-
15.	Suntharalingham Rasitha	-	22
16.	S.Kanapathipillai	-	50

55. Pannankandy massacre - 05.07.1997

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Seenivasagam Panneerselvam	Worker	37
2. Perumal Sasikumar	Worker	38

56. Kaithady Krishanthi massacre - 07.09.1996

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Kumarasamy Rasamma	Wise Principal	59
2. Kumarasamy Krishanthi	Student	18
3. Sumarasamy Piranavan	Student	16
4. Sithamparam Kirupamoorthy	Clerk	38

57. Vavunikulam massacre - 26-09-1996, 15-08-1997

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Seenithamby Vadivelu	Farmer	51
2. Periyathamby Sinnarasa	Farmer	67
3. Sinnarasa Puspamala	Student	20
4. Valliar Sinnathamby	Worker	55
5. Santhirasegaram Rajeswary	-	32
6. Ratnasamy Sivagnanasuntharam	Pensainar	69
7. Palaniyandi Marimuthu	Student	18
8. Ratnam Rasakumari	House wife	24
9. Kunaratnam Shanmugarasa	Worker	23
10. Arulanantham Vimalanantham	Own worker	30
11. Thesingarasa Thangamany	-	48
12. Thesingarasa Vasanthakumary	Student	17
13. Nadarasa Pushpamalar	-	41
14. Nadarasa Kajan	-	04
15. Annamalar	-	40
16. Thuraiatnam Parameswary	-	46
17. Navaratnam Santhy	Housewife	21

Injured people

1.	Sunil	-	60	
2.	Sinnarasa Ketheeswaran	-	16	
3.	Sinnarasa Ravimala	Student	12	
4.	Sivagnanasuntharam Jasesan	-	22	
5.	Tharmalingham	-		06
6.	Sunil Jeissan	-	22	
7.	Sunil Kili	-	24	
8.	Nadarasa Pooranam	-	52	
9.	Nadarasa Pirabu	-		24
10.	Ambigavathy Inthumathy	Student	14	
11.	Ambigavathy Kangaiyamaran	Student	11	
12.	Sinnarasa Vasanthamala	-	24	
13.	S.Nagapoorani	-	32	
14.	Ponnuthurai Suresh	-	27	
15.	S.Yogamohan	-	18	
16.	Jeyachchandran	Student		15
17.	R.Panchchali	-	32	
18.	J.Mathushan	Infant	02	
19.	M.Rasamalar	-	55	
20.	Kowri	-	22	
21.	Nagashanthi	Student	13	
22.	V.Thayani	-	18	
23.	V.Tharmina	Student	09	
24.	S.Vijayarasa	-	16	
25.	S.Santhanam	-	59	
26.	S.Selvarani	-	22	
27.	S.Srihari	Infant	03	
28.	S.Kanikkairasa	-	38	

58. Konavil bombing - 27.09.1996

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Rasathurai Thirukumar	Worker	20
2. Kandiah Vijayakumary	Teacher	31
3. Muththusamy Vaikunthavasan	Worker	39
4. Periyasamy Velu	Worker	61
5. Sivanandi Jenakanth	Student	15
6. Ponnaiah Jeyanathan	Student	16

59. Mullivaikal bombing - 13.05.1997

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Arumugam Sivasmahenthiram	Fisherman	38
2. Nagarasa Thavaratnarasa	Farmer	24
3. Sinnaiah Arumugam	Fisherman	68
4. Ponnampalam Pakkiasara	Fisherman	60
5. Subramaniam Ajanthan	Fisherman	15
6. Sivakuru Mahenthiran	Fisherman	39
7. Sivakaran Thuthikaran	Fisherman	18
8. Malli	-	42

9.	Ramasingham Rasaiah	Fisherman	73
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Injured people

1.	Raveenthiran	-	28
2.	S.Koneswaran	-	33
3.	A.Suthan	-	20
4.	Kathirkamu Singham	-	25
5.	Kanapathipillai Nagalingham	-	48
6.	Selvanathan Sripathmanathan	-	31
7.	K.Kaneshalingham	-	37
8.	J.Ravikumar	-	-

60. Mankulam shelling - 08.06.1997

Name	Occupation	Age
1. K.Iyasampillai	Educater	33
2. Kanthasamy	-	-
3. J.Samypillai	-	-
4. A.Palachchanthiran	-	40
5. Jeyapalasingham Jeyarajah	Fisherman	20
6. Malliga	-	-
7. Kaneshamoorthy Thayanithy	-	32

Injured People

1.	Kanthasamy Selvarasa	-	36	
2.	Sugumar Vinotheepan	Student	14	
3.	Kugarasa Jasitha	Student		13
4.	Kanthasamy Sellar	-	32	
5.	Nallathamby Sebamalai	-	66	
6.	Manikkam Saravanamuthu	-	34	
7.	Sarasu Pathmalingham	-	21	
8.	Palasubramaniam Jeyakumar	-	21	
9.	Kanthasamy Selvarasa	-	36	
10.	Thirugnanam Manokaran	-	24	
11.	Murugu Rasathurai	-	63	
12.	Iyathurai Parameswaran	-	56	
13.	Seviyar Manoranjitham	-	36	
14.	Seviyar Vathsala	Student	05	
15.	Sebamalai Rejina	-	66	

61. Thampalakamam-98 massacre - 01.02.1998

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Arumugam Segar	Farmer	-
2. Amirthalingham Surethiran	Student	14
3. Amirthalingham Kajenthiran	Worker	18
4. Ponnampalam Kanagasabai	Farmer	-
5. Murugesu Janagan	Student	17
6. Nathan Pavalanathan	Worker	45
7. Subramaniam Thivakaran	-	-
8. Kunaratnam Sivarajan	-	-

62. Old Vaddakachchi bombing - 26.03.1998

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Sanmugam Thanapalu	Worker	55
2. Thiyagarasa Palu	Worker	50
3. Ramanathan Sellamma	House wife	56
4. Vellautham Mangayathkarasi	Student	20
5. Muthaiah Vasanthakumary	House wife	26
6. Krishnasamy Valliyammai	House wife	65

Injured People

1. Veeraiya Selvarasa	-	40
2. Kathirgamu Baby	-	-
3. Ramanathan Thevagi	-	23
4. Panchchalingham Bimini	Government officer	32
5. Vellautham Sivakumar	Government officer	26

63. Suthanthirapuram massacre - 10.06.1998

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Richart Seronconsenter	-	26
2. Vallipuram Ranimalar	House wife	27
3. Vigneswaran Nesarani	-	40
4. Vinayagamoorthy Thevakaran	Private worker	22
5. Sithamparapillai Kumaravel	-	48
6. Sinnathurai Suthakaran	Private worker	20
7. Sinnathurai	-	-
8. Sanackuddy Yogapalasingha	Private worker	27
9. Chartseron Konsedda	House wife	26
10. Vellaiyappan Subbaiah	Farmer	57
11. Selvarasa Sritharan	House wife	21
12. Sebastiyampillai Jeyaratnam	Student	21
13. Ponnann Sureshkumar	-	-
14. Jeban	-	-
15. Atputham Jegan	-	23
16. Atputham Jegan	-	23
17. Aseervatham Parthima	Student	17
18. Amirthalingham Sutha	-	-
19. Muthuvel Gnanasegaram	-	59
20. Muthuthuthamby Vasanthakumary	-	19

21.	Manuval Thevathas	-	45	
22.	Palanivel Thiruchchelvy	Student	18	
23.	Puspanathan Rameskumar	Student	13	
24.	Puspanathan Saththiyaseelan	Student	08	
25.	Puspanathan Thevananthiny	Infant	02	
26.	Puspanathan Kalaichchelvy	Infant		05
27.	Puspanathan Sathees	-	25	
28.	Kandiah Kunasegaram	-	24	
29.	Navarasa Krishnamoorthy	Worker	25	
30.	Navackumar Kokila	-	30	
31.	Ratnasingham Ranimalar	-	28	
32.	Rasalingham Uthayakumar	Worker	39	
33.	Ramu Ratnalingham	Worker	26	
34.	Rajakopalan Ravichchandran	Farmer	28	

Injured People

1.	Sownthararajan Sasikaran	Student	16	
2.	Jesunayagam Silvesdar	Labour	26	
3.	Kathirvelu Nagathevan	Farmer	34	
4.	Selvanayagam Santhakumary	Own worker	20	
5.	Kandiah Subramaniam	Farmer	22	
6.	Kristi Vadsala	-	28	
7.	Ranjan Malarvili	-	-	
8.	Ranjan Vinson	Infant	05	
9.	Vaiyapuri Luxsumy	-	63	
10.	Sellathurai Satkunathan	-	41	
11.	Kanesh Regan	-	24	
12.	Ponnan Palaniyandi	Own work	60	
13.	Thiyagarasa Santhiralingham	-	42	
14.	Muththulingham Patmarasa	-	22	
15.	Kanesh Malini	-	34	
16.	A.Vijayakumar	Student	14	
17.	Vijayakumar Deisirani	-	33	
18.	K.Tharani	-	21	
19.	Muththukaruppan Kathirgamathamby	-	65	
20.	Iyampillai Selvan	-	26	
21.	Sivanathan Rukkumanithevy	House wife	23	
22.	Arumugam Meenampigai	-	28	
23.	Sivarasa Gnanasogaringham	-	40	
24.	Sornaluxsumy	-	18	
25.	Solanathan Inthirakumar	-	23	
26.	Palu Manickam	-	64	
27.	Sellaththamby Kumaresan	-	30	
28.	Sivagnam Jeyachchanthiran	Student		15
29.	Ponnuththurai Ravichchandran	-	29	
30.	Pusparasa Suthan	-	20	
31.	Krishnan Ravickumar	Labour	26	
32.	Ramalinghamsarma	Hindu priest	48	
33.	Nayinamugamathu Mugamathunavum	-	31	
34.	P.Jeyaratnam	-	21	
35.	Narayanan Saththiyaseelan	Worker		18
36.	Sockgalingham Subbamma	House wife	60	
37.	Appuppillai Karuppaiah	Farmer	65	
38.	Appuppillai Sinnackaruppan	Farmer	65	
39.	Antonypillai Sivakumar	Student	07	
40.	Srikumar Mathyvathana	Student	14	
41.	Kathiresu Jebaneswaran	-	18	
42.	K.Malini	-	-	
43.	V.Luxsumy	-	63	

44.	K.Vaxsala	-	28	
45.	Pirashanthini	Student	15	
46.	S.Sagunthala	-	26	
47.	Kumaranayagam Meganathan	Own worker	24	
48.	K.Jeevananthiny	-		21
49.	Nisham	-	30	
50.	Santhiralingham	-	42	
51.	Kovinthan	-	56	
52.	Komaluxsumy	-	18	
53.	Sivanesan	-	18	
54.	Jeyachchandran	Student		15
55.	Pathmarasa	-	21	
56.	Jeyakanthan	-	20	
57.	I.Selvam	-	27	
58.	Manickam	-	64	
59.	Kumaresan	-	30	
60.	Suvinthiran	-	21	
61.	Nathan	-	38	
62.	P.Seelan	-	17	
63.	Sutharshan	-	25	
64.	Sinnackaruppaiah	-	62	

64. Visuvamadhu shelling - 25.11.1998

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Sivaranjini	Student	15
2. Krishanpillai Tharmaratnam	-	32
3. Jeyaratnam Vino	Infant	03
4. Murugaiah Piragas	Student	12
5. Yoganathan Agilanathan	Student	17
6. Rasan Vasanthakumar	House wife	27

Injured People

1. Luxsumy	-	52
2. Sarasvathy	-	41
3. Sithamparanathan Sivananthan	-	25
4. Sithamparanathan Manimegalai	-	59
5. Selvarasa Rasamma	House wife	40
6. Perumal Santhakumar	Worker	16
7. Kovinthatamy	-	38
8. Kovinthatamy Mageswary	-	38
9. Krishanan Kunaratnam	-	40
10. Ramaiya Sivanamma	-	53

65. Palinagar bombing and shelling - 10.06.1998

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Perumal Sureshkumar	Student	18
2. Veeraiya Thurairasa	-	55
3. Thamotharampillai Krishnaraja	-	60
4. Vaithilingham Suthakar	-	17
5. Krishnaraja Jeyaseelan	-	-
6. Kumaravelu Punniyalingham	-	41

66. Manthuvil bombing - 15.09.1999

Name	Occupation	Age	
1. Sinnaiah Jeyapalasingham	-	37	
2. Shanmugam Kirupakaran	Worker	22	
3. Saviri John	Farmer	52	
4. Sangarapillai Selvamannikkam	-	70	
5. Gnanasegaram Laxsumipillai	House wife	43	
6. Jeyaraman Santhirakumar	Private worker	20	
7. Alanros Kondusiyas	Fisherman	19	
8. Antonipillai Sepamalaimuthu	Private worker	45	
9. Arumugam Jeyaraman	-	50	
10. Sinnaiah Jeyapalasingham	Farmer	37	
11. Packianathan Rettamma	House wife	56	
12. Thanarajah Jenovi	House wife	24	
13. Vethanayagam Sebasthiyampillai	Fisherman	52	
14. Thuraisingham Sabanayagam	Student	21	
15. Rasanayagam Uthayakumar	Fisherman	20	
16. Rasenthiram Saththiyakumar	Private worker	25	
17. Kunasingham Jeyachsanthiran	Own worker	33	
18. Kanapathipillai Saththiyapama	Worker	25	
19. Kanagasabai Mithila	House wife	26	
20. Antonylaliyo Kristis Pulorans	House wife	54	
21. Sellaiah Arumugam	-	59	
22. Kanapathipillai Yogarasa	-	36	
23. Antony Thavarasa Thiresamma	-	50	
24. Antonyliyo Melrose	-	24	
25. Anotnyloyo Kristilla Pulorance	-	54	
26. Sinnaththamby Thambu	-	55	
27. Jeyamas Jeyashangar	-	33	
28. Pathmarasa Jenitta	Student	15	
29. Santhirasegaram Sayanthini	Student	12	
30. Thambaiah Subramaniam	Farmer	67	

Injured people

1. Palasingham Palrajah	Own worker	29
2. Sellaiah Santhirasegaram	Own worker	27
3. Sivasubramaniam Kamsananthiny	House wife	21
4. Sivanesan Alageswary	House wife	29
5. N.Arunthavamalar	-	52
6. T.Tharshini	Student	17
7. Susitharan Sooddy	-	29
8. P.Mariyamalar	-	52
9. K.Menaga	Student	18
10. Sethupillai	-	80
11. K.Annaluxsumy	-	61
12. S.Mariyamma	-	68
13. R.Thaneswary	-	55
14. Thiyagarasa Selvarani	-	44
15. T.Palasingham	-	66
16. R.Mageswary	-	55
17. Jeyaraman	-	60
18. K.Thankaiya	-	48

19.	Sarasvathy	-	50	
20.	Jeyashangar Vimalrajah	Student	06	
21.	Sivakumar Sooriyamoorthy	Fisherman	33	
22.	Alanrose Mariyanayagi	-	40	
23.	A. Vithushan	-	35	
24.	Pathmaraja Mathiyamalar	Worker	40	
25.	K.Thavaseelan	-	19	
26.	P.Vallipillai	-	90	
27.	A.Eruthayarasa	-	20	
28.	Sivanantham Suthakaran	-	19	
29.	Anton Penadit	-	51	
30.	A.Mariasobana	-	23	
31.	S.Sharmila	-	23	
32.	T.Thanusha	Infant	03	
33.	Periathamby Nadarasa	Fisherman	51	
34.	Kanagaiah	-	43	
35.	Peter kentrylol Loransiya	-	18	
36.	Seeniar Sivanathan	-	18	
37.	Satkunan Yogarani	-	41	
38.	Thiyagarasa Tharshini	Student	17	
39.	Sailan	Infant	03	
40.	Kopalakrishnan Pathmavathy	-	45	
41.	J.Sarasvathy	-	50	
42.	Raja Sajeevan	Infant	03	
43.	Nagalingham	-	45	
44.	Muththusamy	-	48	
45.	Mariyanayagam	-		48
46.	Anton Penadit	-	59	
47.	T.Thevarasa	-	39	
48.	M.Thanarajah	-	20	
49.	T.Mariyamalar	-	68	
50.	Kandiah Vallippillai	-	70	
51.	Mylvaganam	-	45	
52.	J.Jeyashangar	-	30	
53.	Kunasingham	-	50	
54.	Muththusamy Kolimanasamy	-	48	
55.	S.Yogarani	-	41	
56.	S.Logitha	-	15	
57.	John Nanshi	-	19	
58.	Palrajah Pasamalar	-	27	
59.	Kandaiya Nagalingham	-	35	
60.	Sinnathamby Kandasamy	-	37	
61.	Kathiresu Thevarasa	-	39	
62.	Mahalingham Thanaraja	-	29	
63.	Sellathurai Mageswary	-	46	
64.	S.Pethurupillai	-	80	
65.	Fernando	-	35	
66.	Krishnapillai Annaluxsumy	-	51	
67.	Kunaratnam Niranyan	Student	09	

67. Madhu church massacre - 20.11.1999

Name	Occupation	Age	
1.	Nikkalasjud Jalini	Teacher	25
2.	Sooriyakumar Suganthan	Farmer	22
3.	Inthiramohan Thadshajini	Student	13
4.	Kalithasan Selvakumary	House wife	22
5.	Kiresu Selvarasa	Farmer	39
6.	Kunaveerasingham	House wife	22
7.	Kunaveerasingham Suganja	-	09
8.	Tharmalingham Tharmaneethan	Student	10
9.	Tharmalingham Shanthakeethan	Infant	04

10.	Thisaiveerasingham Mathyrajah	Infant	03	
11.	Muniyandi Uthayakumar	Farmer	22	
12.	Muniyandi Selvam	House wife	55	
13.	Selvarasa Nirajah	Student	09	
14.	Selvarasa Rathan	Student	12	
15.	Velupillai Tharmalingham	-		44
16.	Santhiramohan Papitharan	Student	06	
17.	Santhiramohan Sujitharan	Student	09	
18.	Santhiramohan Suthakaran	Student	09	
19.	Santhiramohan Poomani	House wife	61	
20.	Sivanantham Suganthini	House wife	22	
21.	Sripaskaran Mainthini	Infant	03	
22.	Egamparam Rameswary	House wife	52	
23.	Variththamby Pavani	Student	17	
24.	Sathasivam Mannan	-	21	
25.	Sooriyakumar Suganthy	House wife	23	
26.	Navaratnam Rajeswary	House wife	58	
27.	Kanagaratnam Variththamby	Farmer	54	
28.	Karunairasa Kapaskar	Student	15	
29.	Karunairasa Theivanai	House wife	49	
30.	Kunaveerasingham Logeswary	Student	10	
31.	Kunaveerasingham Suveniya	Student	20	
32.	Thampappillai Thesaiveerasingham	Farmer	46	
33.	Thesaiveerasingham Mathyrajah	Infant	03	
34.	Thesaiveerasingham Ampigavathy	House wife	37	
35.	Muthiah Sivanantham	Farmer	26	
36.	Jeyaram Jeyaseelan	Student	18	

Injured people

1.	Sooriyakumar Selvarani	House wife	43	
2.	Ramalingam Inthirani	-	17	
3.	Krishri Ranjini	-	36	
4.	Kanagaratnam Kumuthiny	Student	13	
5.	Popalasingham Muhilan	Student	09	
6.	Popalasingham Muththupillai	House wife	40	
7.	Ketheswaran Dinoshan	Infant	03	
8.	Mohan Pajanan	Student	09	
9.	Sellathurai Sivarasa	Farmer	38	
10.	Santhirasegaram Amarasingham	-	35	
11.	Sivamalar	-	28	
12.	Sivarasa Malligathevy	House wife	35	
13.	Sivarasa Varamsavalley	Student	10	
14.	Sellathurai Rathakrishanan	-	36	
15.	S.Sathananthan	Student	13	
16.	Ramasamy Ketheswaran	-	24	
17.	Ketheswaran Jeyanthimalar	-		29
18.	Ravi	-	-	
19.	Valluvan	-	-	
20.	Sritharan	-	-	
21.	Egamparam Sivarajah	-	-	
22.	Kathiravelu Sooriyakumar	-	-	
23.	Yogarasa Pageerathan	-	-	
24.	Yogarasa Nagenthiran	-	-	
25.	Sathanantham	-	-	
26.	Uthayaseelan	-	-	
27.	Palasuntharam	-	-	
28.	Kanthasamy	-	-	
29.	Karthic Sivapathamalar	-	-	
30.	Karthic Saththiya	-	-	

31.	Karthic Kumaran	-	-	
32.	Sripaskaran Kowsalya	-	-	
33.	Sripaskaran Sayantha	-	-	
34.	Sripaskaran Shangeetha	-	-	
35.	Thiruckumaran	-	-	
36.	Paviththira	-	-	
37.	Thanushan	-	-	
38.	Eswary	-	-	
39.	Sugi	-	-	
40.	Ampiga	-	-	
41.	Saththiyavani	-	-	
42.	Parameswary	-	-	
43.	Nishanthan	-	-	
44.	Suganthini	-	-	
45.	Sivashakthy	-	-	
46.	Sinthuya	-	-	
47.	Tharmalingham Kamalthevy	-	33	
48.	Tharmalingham Uthayageetha	Student	11	
49.	Tharmalingham Kumuthageethan	Student	06	
50.	Ratnam Navaratnarasa	-	46	
51.	Navaratnarasa Manoranjitham	-	43	
52.	Navaratnarasa Agatheeswary	-	19	
53.	Navaratnarasa Santhirakanthan	Student	11	
54.	Navaratnarasa Thayalini	Infant	04	
55.	Navaratnarasa Thushyanthini	Infant	03	
56.	Ratnam Thanewaran	-	29	
57.	Ratnam Rangamma	-	55	
58.	Ratnam Vijayalixsumy	-	17	
59.	Alagan Selvam	-	43	
60.	Selvam Kajan	Infant	04	
61.	Ilayathamby Uruckumani	-	-	
62.	Ramalingham Thanaluxsumy	-	52	
63.	Kumarasamy Ketheeswaran	Farmer	26	
64.	Thayanithy	Student	10	
65.	John Thivakaran	Student	13	
66.	Kokulasarathy	-	59	
67.	Perumal Ravi	-	-	
68.	Sarojini	-	32	
69.	Sivapathasuntharam Kamalanayagi	House wife	38	
70.	Sripaskaran	-	29	
71.	Sripalsuntharam	-	50	
72.	F.Uthayasutha	Student	12	

68. Mirusuvil massacre - 19.12.2000

Name	Occupation	Age
1. Sinnaiah Vilvarasa	Farmer	41
2. Sellathurai Theivakulasingham	Farmer	21
3. Vilvarasa Pirasath	Student	05
4. Vilvarasa Piratheepan	Student	15



வடகிழக்கு மனித உரிமைகள் செயலகம்

North East Secretariat on Human Rights - NESOHR

கரடிப்போக்கு சந்தி

கிளிநொச்சி

தொ.பே.இல 021 2285986

KARADIPPOKU JUNCTION

KILINOCHCHI

nesohrsrilanka@gmail.com , www.nesohr.org

Lest We Forget - Volume II

Introduction

This is an early version of Volume II of NESoHR publication, 'Lest We Forget'. Volume I, published in 2007, covered the large scale massacres of Tamil civilians by the Sri Lanka military from 1970's to 2001. This volume covers the period from 2002 until publication in August 2008. Neither the coverage in Volume I nor the coverage in this volume is complete. In both volumes, the incidents where NESoHR was able to collect at least some information are covered.

Together with this volume, NESoHR is also publishing an EXCEL file, "Victims of Violence-post CFA". This EXCEL file lists the names of victims killed and disappeared during the coverage period. The names of victims of the massacres described in this volume can also be found in the EXCEL file.

The EXCEL file also lists, the 15 cases selected for the special Presidential Commission of Inquiry of 2007. This inquiry was to be observed by the eleven member IIGEP (Independent International Group of Eminent Persons) headed by an Indian Justice P N Bhagwati. Some of these 15 cases are also described in this volume. The ill fate of this Presidential Commission of Inquiry and the IIGEP leaving their role in frustration are now history and it stands as proof to the longstanding culture of impunity in this island.

During the first few years of the coverage period, that is prior to August 2006, the names of victims could be obtained by contacting the families of the victims either directly or through phone. After August 2006, that is after the heightened level of violence, people living in GoSL controlled areas became too fearful of even contacting NESoHR staff working from LTTE controlled Vanni area. Therefore most of the name lists of victims after this time was obtained through various other channels. Some dared to contact NESoHR by mail. Some were obtained through other human rights groups working in the GoSL controlled areas. Further names were obtained from Assistant Government Agent Divisions who usually collate such data within their divisions. In some cases media is the only source of data.

A collation of civilian casualties, killed and disappeared, goes some way towards exposing the violence and the immense cost paid by the civilians in the conflict. However, this is only part of the picture. The sum total of the loss of property, loss of livelihood, loss of education, loss of child nutrition and loss of physical and mental health amounts to a far greater loss which are harder to codify and present and not as easily digested as the numbers of killed and disappeared.

NESoHR hopes this collation of data of a specific kind will assist in the more accurate understanding of the civilian casualties of this conflict.

1. Pesalai housing scheme massacre – 23 December 2005

– NESOHR report of January 2006



On Friday December 23rd, a Sri Lankan Navy vehicle was hit by a claymore mine in the “Hundred House Scheme” area in Pesalai. As has been the long practice of the Sri Lankan Armed forces the Navy began their retaliation against the civilians living in the housing scheme.

The first step of this retaliation was to indiscriminately spray bullets into the housing scheme. Panicky occupants began fleeing in all directions. The teenage children of one old couple, the Cruz couple, were not at home. They had gone to a friend’s house to watch television. As a result the parents worried about their children did not flee like the rest of the residents of the housing scheme. Another family of four, the Fernando family was fleeing like the rest. However, the mother, being an asthmatic patient could not continue running with their three year old boy in her hand. She saw the Cruz couple standing at

the door of their home and told her husband to keep running with their five year old child and she ran into the Cruz home with her younger child. Fernando and the five year old ran on and stopped about five houses further down and stayed there.

Navy men arrived at the Cruz house and burnt the four people alive and removed their bodies. A burnt arm of the three year and some items from his mother’s handbag were later found among the ashes.

2. Trincomalee students massacre – 2 January 2006



The Gandhi statue at the junction in the Dockyard Road near the sea in Trincomalee is a popular spot for young men to gather in the evening for socializing. On 2 January 2006, many young men were gathered there. Some men who arrived in a three-wheeler threw a grenade at the gathering of the young men and then went towards the Fort.

One St Joseph school student, Yoharasa Poonkulalon, was injured in this grenade attack. As the other students were getting ready to take the injured student to the hospital, the Sri Lankan Navy that arrived at the spot began shooting at the students for 10 minutes.

The people at the seashore began fleeing in all direction. In the meantime, Sri Lankan Navy came towards the students, ordered them to lie on the ground and attacked them indiscriminately. Five students died in this attack. Another five students were seriously injured.

This massacre was one of the few of massacres selected by the Sri Lankan Government for special inquiry under the supervision of an international monitoring group of eminent person headed by an Indian judge. The eminent person left the island in disgust in 2008 after losing confidence in the manner in which the investigations were conducted.

Sukirtharajan, a journalist with the Tamil daily Sudaroli wrote a full length investigative article about the killing of the five students identifying the Sri Lankan Army as the culprit. He was shot dead on 6 January 2006.

3. Manipay family massacre – 24 January 2006 - NESOHR report of Sept 2006



A white van group arrived at the door of the home of Nahendram Bojan in Manipay in Jaffna on 24 January 2006 just after midnight. The men knocked on the door and demanded that they are from the Sri Lanka Army and they needed to check the home.

When the door was opened by the second daughter of Bojan, the white van group started shooting.

Three people, the mother and two daughters were killed on the spot. The father and son were injured and admitted to hospital later. The husband of the first daughter, Thiageswaran escaped without injuries because he managed to hide in the dark and was alive to tell the story of the massacre.

The entire family of Nahendram Bojan was a very accomplished family. He was the Scout Commissioner for the KKS area in Jaffna for a long period and he was also the Northern Commissioner for the St John's Ambulance. One of his daughters was an actress and was reading for her degree. His other daughter a graduate was an English teacher. His son was also a mathematics teacher.

4. TRO employees disappearance –29 January 2006 - NESOHR report April 2006



On 29 January and 30 January 2006, ten Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO) employees were abducted in two separate incidents in the Welikande area in the Polonaruwa district while they

were travelling from the TRO office in Batticaloa to the TRO office in Kilinochchi.

Two women were released in a few days. Another woman S Dosini was also released by the abductors. Seven TRO employees are still missing.

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

This massacre was one of the few of massacres selected by the Sri Lankan Government for special inquiry under the supervision of an international monitoring group of eminent person headed by an Indian judge. The eminent person left the island in disgust in 2008 after losing confidence in the manner in which the investigations were conducted.

5. Trincomalee riots – 12 April 2006 - NESOHR report May 2006



Trincomalee district has been the hotbed of violence against the Tamils since the 1980's. The violence was used to gradually evict the Tamils from the

district. This is clearly demonstrated by the demographic data collected by the Sri Lanka Government for the district over the years.

On 12 April, another Trincomalee riots erupted following a grenade explosion targeting the Sri Lankan Army. Fifteen people of whom ten are Tamils were killed in the riots and a further fifty people were seriously injured. More than one hundred Tamils sustained less serious injuries and a lot of property belonging to Tamils was set alight. This is the worst violence against Tamils in Trincomalee since those that occurred in 1983.

In the initial explosion one Sri Lankan soldier and five Sinhala civilians were killed. Tamils witnessed three truck loads of Sinhala thugs being brought to the Trincomalee town even prior to this explosion. These thugs began robbing the business premises belonging to the Tamils and then set them alight. A huge smoke arose from the town as a result of the burning buildings. Soon attacks on Tamils started. Guns and machetes were used in these attacks. Many Tamils who were in town to do their shopping for the April new year were killed in this fashion.

There were many police, Navy and Army personnel who stood by and watched as the violence was perpetrated.

6. Puthoor massacre – 18 April 2006 - NESOHR report April 2006



Puthoor is in the Jaffna district. Kannan was a three-wheel driver from Puthoor. He regularly drops a painter friend at his home after work. On 18 April, he was dropping

this painter friend at his home as usual. Also in the three-wheeler were three more friends going for a fun ride. People at shop they passed saw the five friends packed inside the small three-wheeler going to drop the painter friend and they also saw four of the friends, that is less the painter, returning. People at the shop also saw SLA persons on motorbikes coming from behind the three-wheeler, stopping it and turning it back. At this time another person came on a bicycle stopped at the shop, bought some sugar and was riding back to his home in the same direction as the three-wheeler.

When Kannan did not return home that night, his father came looking for his son and saw his body and the three-wheeler on the road. Initially SLA refused anyone to go further to look for the rest of the friends. Eventually people were allowed to search and the bodies of the five people, four friends and the shopper, were recovered from the fields on the side of the road.

7. Muthur bombing – 25 April 2006



The Sri Lankan, Navy, Army and the Air Force staged a combined attack on the Tamil civilian settlements in the village of Muthur East in Trincomalee district for more than four hours on 25 April 2006. Crushed bodies of twelve civilians were found at the end of the attack. Among the victims were three children aged 4, 15 and 16.

3000 families from Muthur east displaced after this attack and among those who displaced are 25 civilians injured by the combined attack by all three forces.

This was the first aerial bombing carried out by the Sri Lanka Air Force since the signing of the ceasefire agreement in 2002. SLMM and UNICEF

8. Uthayan Daily Press Office attack – 2 May 2006



The attack on the Uthayan Daily Press Office in Jaffna was part of the ongoing suppression of media in this island. During the post-CFA period scores of journalists were killed, imprisoned and threatened. So much so, international organizations like “Reporters Without Borders” have listed Sri Lanka as one of the worst countries for media freedom and safety of the journalists. The attack of the Uthayan press office was one of the most spectacular attacks on the media.

On 2 May 2006, the Uthayan press office was busy with its routine work for the next day issue of the daily. Around 7.30pm, armed Sri Lankan military and EPDP men entered the press office and opened fire on the employees. Two of the employees were killed and many were injured. The gunmen deliberately smashed the computers and other equipment at the press office.

Although the entire Tamil community knew who carried out the attack, and the media organizations condemned the attack, the perpetrators were unperturbed and continued their attacks on the media.

9. Nellyyadi massacre – 4 May 2006 - NESOHR report May 2006



Nellyyadi is a small town near the eastern coast of the Jaffna district. On 4 May 2006, seven young men were on their way to a friend’s party in a three-wheeler. They were in a jolly mood and were carrying alcohol with them for use in the party. Just before their three-wheeler neared the Nellyyadi junction army camp, a grenade was thrown into the camp. The military blindly opened revenge fire, killing all the seven friends.

10. Manthuvil Temple massacre – 6 May 2006



Manthuvil is a village near the Chavakachcheri town in the Jaffna district. Eight young men were spending the night on 6 May 2006 at the Manthuvil Kolathamman temple after a day's work in preparations for the "Kumpaboshekam". They had already taken permission from the Sri Lanka Army to spend the night at the temple.

While they were at the temple, the Sri Lankan military that drove past the temple at 7.00pm stopped at the temple and held an investigation and left. Another military unit came around at 11.00pm and conducted another investigation. Neighbors heard another jeep arriving at the temple at 12.00 midnight. Following this gun shots and wails were also heard by the neighbors.

People were too frightened to come out in the middle of the night. On day break people came out and started to look for the young men. People noticed blood marks that had been covered with sand.

Later some people said that the bodies of these men were to be found in the nearby forest. Sri Lankan military stopped the people from going to that area. A while later SLMM was allowed into the area to look for the bodies but the SLMM did not find the bodies.

The families of the eight young men believe that Sri Lankan military personnel killed them and disposed the bodies.

11. Allaipiddy massacre – 13 May 2006



Allaipiddy is one of the islets off the coast of the Jaffna peninsula and is located 15 kilometers south west of Jaffna town. During the period of the massacre, this and the other islets near it were under the full control of the Sri Lankan Navy. The EPDP paramilitary group was also working with the Sri Lankan Navy in this region. Even after the CFA agreement, people were allowed into this area only after checking their identity card and after putting the people through a body search.

The home of Sellathurai Amalathas is located near the PhilipNeri Catholic church in Allaipiddy. People in the neighborhood were gathering in this home to spend the night due to the prevailing fear of arbitrary killings and executions that had begun in Jaffna following the election of President Rajapakse. On 13 May 2006, people were gathered in this house as usual when the men from the EPDP paramilitary group arrived at the house and ordered the people in the house to switch off the lights.

This was followed by indiscriminate shooting of the residents in the house. Eight out of the eleven people who were sleeping in the house were killed. Four people from one family that included a baby and a four year old child were killed in this shooting. One of the injured died because the Sri Lankan Navy prevented the injured from being taken to the hospital. All of the eight people killed in this shooting are members of one extended family.

Some other Sri Lankan Navy men entered the home of Shanugalingam in the neighboring village of Puliyanakoodal and shot dead three people from that family. This was followed by the shooting of the tea shop owner Senthuran in his own home in the nearby village of Vankalavadi.

A total of 14 civilians were shot and killed that night in this area. Many more civilians were injured. Many shops and property were damaged.

See also: Amnsety report, ASA 37/014/2006, 16 May 2006

12. Vadamunai pressure mine – 7 June 2006

Vadamunai is a village near the border of the Batticaloa district on the Paduvankarai side of the Batticaloa lake. This is located 25 kilometers from Valaichenai.

On 7 June 2006, 20 people from this village were traveling in a tractor-trailer to purchase items for their homes. This is the practice of the people since the village is too remote and there is no regular bus service. Their tractor-trailer was targeted by a pressure mine attack carried out by the Deep Penetration Unit of the Sri Lanka military. Ten civilians were killed including a six months old baby. Another nine were injured.

This deliberate attack on poor Tamil families living in a remote village was viewed by the villagers as a planned action aimed at forcing the people to leave the area so that Sinhala people could be settled there. The eastern districts of the Tamil homeland have seen many such massacres that were aimed at forcing the people to leave the area so that Sinhala settlements could be created in the same area. Remote areas are convenient for such activities because these are hardly noticed by the international or the Colombo based human rights groups.

The Vadamunai people have faced many such atrocities in the past too. In 1990 the people of this village were evicted by the Sri Lankan military. They began resettling in 1995. After the CFA, larger number of the evicted Tamil people began resettling. Following the Vadamunai massacre people are fearful to live in the village.

13. Vankalai family massacre – 8 June 2006



Vankalai is a coastal village in the Nanaddan AGA Division in Mannar District. Most of the people of this village depend on fishing for their livelihood. A locality in this village is called Thomaspuri.

The family of Martin, the parents and their two children, lived in Thomaspuri. On 8 June 2006, the entire family was stabbed to death in their home as the family slept. Martin is a carpenter and his carpentry tools were used to murder the family. His wife was raped before she was murdered. The father and the two children were hung from the roof after they were murdered.

Although there are no eyewitnesses to this massacre, military boot marks were found all around the home. The villagers also say that there were more than usual military movements in the village on that day.

14. Kaithady mass grave – 6,7,8 June 2006



Kaithady is in the Jaffna district along the A9 road. It is 10 kilometers from Jaffna town.

During the month of June 2006, workers who were mining gravel from the area discovered a human corpse in the open space in Kaithady not far from the A9 road. They reported it to the Grama Sevakar (GS) Ratnaraj who coordinated the exhumation of the area with the police and the SLMM after obtaining orders from the Chavakachcheri judge.

Over three days of digging four bodies were discovered including that of a Hindu priest who went missing after he left his temple following a pooja. The items he had used for his pooja. Was also found with his body.

Ratnaraja, the GS, was later shot by persons on motorbike and he escaped with injuries.

15. Pesalai church massacre – 17 June 2006



On 17 June 2006 morning, Sri Lankan Navy (SLN), following its serious defeat at a sea clash in Pesalai seas, took revenge on Tamil civilians in Pesalai. Tamils had taken refuge in the Church of Lady of Victory. The defeated SLN cordoned the Pesalai area. The Navy personnel proceeded to Pesalai blindly firing. They came around the Church of Our Lady of Victory at Pesalai and took positions outside its walls and started hailing grenades inside the crowded church. One woman was killed.

They also began shooting blindly at the fishermen who were rushing to the shore when they heard the clashes in the sea. Five fishermen were later found dead inside their boats. The boats on shores were also burnt down by the SLN, 40 boats and 25 huts were damaged. Fishing nets worth of 10 million rupees were also burnt down.

16. Action Faim INGO staff massacre – 5 August 2006



Action Faim is an INGO based in France that was working to assist the tsunami affected people in Trincomalee. They had an office in Muthur located in the Trincomalee district.

Following widespread military clashes between the Sri Lankan Government and LTTE in August 2006, people were moving out the area. The staff of this INGO was ordered by their superiors to remain in their Muthur office.

The Sri Lankan military carried out a point blank execution of 17 employees of this INGO on 5 August 2006. The military had buried the bodies of the victims which were exhumed later for forensic examination. This massacre created an international outcry.

This massacre was one of the few of massacres selected by the Sri Lankan Government for special inquiry under the supervision of an international monitoring group of eminent person headed by an Indian judge. The eminent person left the island in disgust in 2008 after losing confidence in the manner in which the investigations were conducted.

Action Faim is demanding an international investigation into the massacre.

17. Nedunkerni ambulance claymore – 8 August 2006



Nedunkerni is located in the northern part of the Vavuniya district. Nedunkerni hospital provides the main medical services to the people for this region. This hospital is not well equipped and therefore any complicated cases are frequently transferred to the larger hospital in the Mullaithivu district.

On 8 August 2006, around 7.00pm, an ambulance delivered a pregnant mother at the Puthukkudiyiruppu hospital in the Mullaithivu district and was on its way back to Nedunkerni hospital around 10.00pm. This ambulance came under the claymore attack of the Sri Lankan military Deep Penetration Unit. Five people, a doctor, his wife, two nurses, and the ambulance driver, in the ambulance were killed in the attack.

The killed doctor, Dr Jeyabalina, was the only doctor at the Nedunkerni hospital.

18. Eastern bombing and shelling – August - December 2006



Over a period of six months the LTTE controlled parts of Trincomalee and the parts of Batticaloa adjacent to Trincomalee district were subjected to massive military onslaughts by the Sri Lanka military that did not spare the civilians. Indeed the area was cut off and as a result accurate recording has not been made to date of the events that resulted in more than 200 civilian deaths. This is a brief description of the events over this six months period. The

number of people killed in each of these military assaults is sketchy. However, accurate data obtained from AGA divisional offices, where families registered the loss of family members gives away the picture.

The onslaught was started on the pretext of taking control of a sluice gate that let water to the rice fields from a water tank called the Mavilaru. Tamils in Muthur in Trincomalee where this water tank is located closed the sluice gate that let water to several acres of paddy fields as a protest for not giving them the same water supply facilities. Though this dispute was resolved with the mediation of the SLM, the government went ahead with its onslaught.

The first onslaught from air and land over the Mavilaru issue was staged on 6 August. The villages that were affected on that day include, Eechilampattu, Nallur and Upparu.

Already, there were many displaced people in these villages who had displaced earlier due to previous assaults in Sampur nearby.

The displaced civilians had by now got pushed from Muthur East in Trincomalee by continuous onslaughts into Vaharai, a narrow strip of coastal belt joining Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts. The second largest assault took place on 19 August targeting Vaharai. Again land and air attack on the civilians resulted in more than 100 deaths. Families did not even have the chance to give decent burials for the dead.

Civilians who were still left behind in the Muthur East area north of Vaharai were now considered to be families of LTTE members and the Sri Lanka military brutally attacked these people on 28 August. When the SLA started its attack, the people tried to move out using the bridge at Ilankathurai-Muhathuvaram. The bridge was destroyed by the SLA preventing any escape of the people. In the ensuing attack at least 25 civilians were killed.

Having expelled the people by such attacks on Muthur East, the SLA began its onslaughts on Vaharai, where the displaced civilians were crowded. This area saw massive attacks during November and December months, causing hundreds of deaths.

While this was going on over a period of six months, the Government of Sri Lanka prevented, humanitarian agencies including the ICRC, and even the SLMM from visiting Vaharai. When the SLMM was finally permitted to go, people pleaded with the SLMM to give them protection from the bombing and shelling. For the six months the Government of Sri Lanka did not even allow food convoys to enter Vaharai. On more than two occasions, attempts made by ICRC to take food convoys were thwarted by the SLA.

Eventually, the SLA succeeded in its attempt to push all the people out of Vakarai as a way to expelling the LTTE from the area.

LTTE too was criticized internationally for preventing the fleeing civilians and not allowing the civilians to leave Vaharai sooner. Some of the civilians took to their feet and walked through forests to escape the attacks and hunger. Five civilians who took by boat were drowned when their boat capsized. Tamil people on the other hand were critical of the international community for failing to condemn the indiscriminate attack on civilians and for denying them humanitarian aid.

See also AI Index: ASA 37/033/2006 (Public), 8 November 2006

19. Allaipiddy shelling - 13 August 2006



Allaipiddy is one of the islets off the Jaffna coast. Following clashes between the Sri Lanka military and the LTTE near Allaipiddy, the military fired indiscriminately towards the PhilipNeri church where people had taken refuge.

The total death toll which many say was very high remains unrecorded to this date.

The Parish Priest of the PhilipNeri church, Fr Jim Brown, who witnessed the entire shelling incident, was later disappeared by the Sri Lanka military.

See also: PUBLIC AI Index: ASA 37/025/2006, 12 September 2006

One young girl who wishes to remain anonymous later wrote about her experience caught up in this shelling. Her writing is important because there are no other recording of the events of that night. According to her, they felt trapped as the shelling exploded all around them. They sought safety in the PhilipNeri church. Then the SLA persons came to the church and promised to escort the people to Jaffna. What the SLA did was to use the people as shields and then once they neared their own camp abandoned the people who had to dodge shells and find their way back to the church. The SLA repeated this a few times before people realized what they were actually doing. A few hours later shells came directly at the church. There was fire from the naval gunboats as well. Many people were by now dead. Children lost parents. After the carnage when Fr Jim Brown tried to recover the bodies but the Navy obstructed it.

To date the exact number of people killed has not been recorded.

This same PhilipNeri church was at the center of another large scale disappearance in the 1990 which is covered in Volume I of this book.

20. Senchcholai bombing – 14 August 2006 - NESOHR report September 2006



In the Senchcholai complex in Vallipunam in the Mullaithivu district hundreds of female students in the age group of 17-20 were gathered on 10 August 2006 for a weeklong training in leadership and first aid which was intended for preparing the students for leadership in their school and community during the impending war.

On 14 August 2006 around 7.30am, Sri Lankan Air Force carried out extensive bombing. 52 students and two staff were killed. 130 students were seriously injured. Many more received minor injuries. Three of the injured girls lost one leg and another girl lost an eye.

A further three of the injured girls were sent by the Mullaithivu hospital to Kandy for treatment. Sri Lankan Terrorism Investigation Department (TID) immediately put the three injured girls under arrest. The three girls were eventually cleared and were brought to Vavuniya hospital to return to their homes in Vanni when one of the injured girls died. The other two girls were immediately taken back Kandy hospital. Eventually the whereabouts of the two girls became mysterious except that their parents were permitted to meet the girls at prearranged locations. The parents of the girls remain at a loss as to the detention of the two girls without charges for almost two years.

21. Pottuvil massacre – 17 September 2006



Pothuvil, located in the Amparai district, has a water reservoir called Raththan. The bank of this reservoir is in the Muslim Pothuvil GS Division but was transferred to the Lapugala Sinhala GS Division. As a result, there were many land disputes between the Sinhala and Muslim communities. Tension prevailed between the two communities.

On 17 September 2006, Sri Lankan Special Task Force (STF) of the police killed ten Muslim men who went to the bank of the reservoir to repair the bank. One survivor was rescued by the people and was admitted to the hospital. Angry Muslims threw stones at the STF and demanded the STF out of their village.

22. PTK bombing - 16 October 2006



Sri Lankan aerial bombing on 16 October 2006, in Puthukkudiyiruppu in the Mullaitivu district, killed four people including a baby and a four year girl.

Large number of shrapnel also fell inside a children's home, Arivuchchola Children's Home, nearby that was housing more than 200 boys. One boy in the children's home was also slightly injured.

Nine homes were damaged. One of the families was in their bunker with their one month old baby. The bomb exploded only 8 metres from the bunker. The baby went into a coma and was rushed to the hospital and the baby recovered.

One house that was damaged had 300 chickens kept in an enclosure. This has vanished without a trace. Another house in which a 12 year girl died and 6 members of the family were injured had two buses parked in its yard. These also completely disappeared.

22. Kilinochchi hospital precincts bombing – 2 November 2006



In the poorly resourced health service in the Vanni area the Kilinochchi district hospital is the only one with a few modern facilities. In 1998 it was bombed out and destroyed. The hospital was eventually rebuilt and opened in a new location in 2005.

Sri Lankan Air Force bombers bombed the precincts of the newly built Kilinochchi district hospital again on 2 November 2006. Sixteen bombs were dropped and fifteen of them exploded. One house behind the hospital was flattened. Five civilians inside the home, including two students of Kilinochchi Central College, were killed.

The Kilinochchi district hospital sustained damages. Three hospital employees and three patients also were injured. The roof ceiling of the hospital fell down. Shrapnel were strewn

inside many of the hospital wards including the maternity ward. The bombing forced the patients to run out of the hospital in panic in the middle of treatment. Three hundred inpatients and 700 outpatients scattered in fear. Among them were newborn infants and mothers who had just given birth to them.

Since it was school closing time school children also screamed and ran in panic. The SLMM and ICRC viewed the dead, injured and the damages to the hospital.

23. Vavuniya Agriculture School massacre – 18 November 2006

On 18 November 2006, the students of the Vavuniya Agriculture School in Thandikulam were taking part in a Shramadana activity of tidying up the yards of their school complex.

Following an attack on the Sri Lankan military nearby, the military entered the school complex and ordered the students to come near them and then they opened fire. The students fell down to the ground. The military pointed to one student, Achchuthan, and ordered him to come near them. When Achchuthan walked towards them with his hands raised, he was shot many times and he died on the spot.

The other students were then shot while they pleaded with the military to spare them. Four students died in this shooting and another eleven were injured.

24. Padahuthurai bombing – 2 January 2007



On 2 January 2007, a small fishing community in Padahuthurai in Mannar district was bombed by the Sri Lankan Air Force. 15 civilians from one extended family, including six children, were killed and another 35 civilians were injured. Many among the injured were permanently maimed.

The community is made up of about 40 tight knit extended families. Most are refugees displaced from Jaffna in 1995 who decided to make this location their home. The Padahuthurai location was ideal for small scale fishing which most of the men in the community did in small manual boats. A further number of families from Jaffna joined them in 2006 as the death squads began killing people who supported the LTTE in Jaffna.

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 and the community awaited the arrival of one of its families who had gone away to celebrate new-year with other relatives 10 Kms away. For two hours, they 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 sent them scurrying for safety. At 9.35 am, the eagerly awaited Kuhan and his family arrived walking from the bus stand a bit further away. The entire clan, especially the children ran to greet, happy new-year. That was the last pleasant memory of the community.

Some of the men had taken to the sea early that morning and they saw their homes in fire. They knew immediately what has happened and rushed back. Sahayarasa tells what he did.

“I was at sea, I heard the Kfir. I heard the bomb explosion. I saw our homes on fire. I got off the boat into the water and started to walk towards home. I could not get back immediately because pieces were flying. I met my wife and two children near the shore all of them injured. I ran towards my home. Mother was in her seat her head resting forward on a tree. She was dead. I lifted her head. My baby was on her lap. His head was blown up. We had to put his body in sack. My sister was dead; her children were dead. All the bodies were bloodied”.

25. Silavathurai claymore attack – 2 September 2007



Due to offensives of the Sri Lankan military on Mannar in 2007, people from Silavathurai began fleeing their homes. One van carrying 13 fleeing civilians came under the claymore attack of the Sri Lankan military on 2 September.

Since the attack took place in the middle of military clashes the bodies of the victims were not removed for two days. The decomposing bodies were eventually removed by the ICRC and brought to Mannar hospital

Among the victims was a father, mother and their four-year-old son.

Just three weeks later, on 26 September, Father Nicholas Pillai Pakiaranjith, was killed in a similar claymore attack, near the same area while he was transporting food for the refugees who have swelled in numbers as the attacks intensified. His assistant was also killed.

26. Periyamadu shelling – 25 October 2007



Following shelling by Sri Lanka military from the start of August 2007, people from the Manthai West AGA Division started to displace and the IDPs had taken refuge in camps in the village of Periyamadu.

On 25 October 2007, Sri Lanka military from the Thallady camp started shelling the Periyamadu village. Three civilians from one family were killed. Among them was a full term pregnant woman. Nine people were injured.

One of the injured woman, Jepalasingam Thiraviyam, said from her hospital bed, *“After my first husband died of illness, I married Jeyabalasingam. We had five children. We displaced together with our relatives to Periyamadu just a month ago because our own village, Vannankulam, was coming under Sri Lankan Navy shelling. Now my husband and two of my daughters were killed by this shelling”.*

Parish priest of Periyamadu, Sebamalai said, *“I was in Madhu at the time of the shelling. I went to the location of shelling as soon as I heard about it. I could see human body parts all over the place. All the people affected in this incident were recently people displaced from Mullaithivu.”*

27. Tharmapuram bombing – 25 November 2007



On 25 November 2007, Sri Lankan Air Force dropped more than eight bombs over the Tharmapuram area in Kilinochchi district.

A child and her parents from one house were killed by the bombing. Another child from another house was also killed.

Six civilians, including a couple, were seriously injured. One of the injured died in the hospital a few days later. Another injured victim lost her leg.

Three houses were flattened in the bombing and another seven houses were damaged.

28. Iyankulam claymore attack – 27 November 2007



Iyankulam is a very poor village in the Mullaithivu district. The only school in the village is Iyankulam GTM School. The senior students in this village school are regularly given training in first aid and they also help the medical staff working in the nearby Alankulam hospital.

On 27 they were traveling in an ambulance with their trainers to provide first aid for the large crowds that would be gathering for the Heroes' Day celebrations in Vanni. Their ambulance came under the claymore attack of the Sri Lankan military's Deep Penetration Unit.

Six school students, two of their trainers and the driver were killed in the attack. Among the children who were killed are a sister and brother. One girl survived the attack to recount a description of the attackers.

29. Voice of Tigers Radio station bombing – 27 November 2007



The Voice of Tigers Radio (VOT) station located on the A9 road in Kilinochchi, the A9 road section in front of VOT, and civilian houses nearby were bombed by Sri Lanka Air Force on 27 November 2007 at 4.30pm.

Three VOT employees were killed. Seven more civilians in their houses and travelling on the A9 road were also killed. Ten more civilians were seriously injured.

The VOT building and equipment were destroyed and were made unusable. This attack on VOT media was condemned by UNESCO.

The bombing took place on the day when Tamils commemorate the war heroes and the VOT plays a crucial role in broadcasting the event to the Tamils.

30. Thadchanamadhu claymore attack-29 January 2008

– NESoHR report May 2008



On 29 January 2008, a bus carrying mainly school children and teachers came under a claymore attack by the Sri Lanka military Deep Penetration Unit, 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.

On that fatal day, the children and others from the displaced community that had taken refuge in the Madhu church complex were returning home, most of them from the Mannar Sinapandivirichchan 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.

31. Kiranchi bombing – 22 February 2008



On 22 February 2008, Sri Lankan Air Force bombed the village of Kiranchi in Poonahari in the Kilinochchi district.

Eight civilians staying in three homes died on the spot. Among them were a mother, her baby and her four years old child. Twelve civilians were taken to hospital with serious injuries and one injured woman died of her injuries in the hospital.

32. Murukandy claymore attack – 23 May 2008 – NESoHR report May 2008



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 of the Sri Lanka military Deep Penetration Unit, near Murukandy. Sixteen civilians including five children were killed and the other three passengers were injured.

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.

33. Nahathambiran temple pilgrim claymore attack - 2nd June 2008 –

NESoHR report 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, due to the frequent claymore attacks and aerial bombing, such temple festivals and other public functions did not attract huge crowd in the Vanni area during the period of this attack. 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.

34. PTK bombing – 15 June 2008 – NESoHR report June 2008



Puthukkudiyiruppu (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.