

An Appeal to The United Nations

Sub - Commission on Prevention of
Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Fifty-First Session

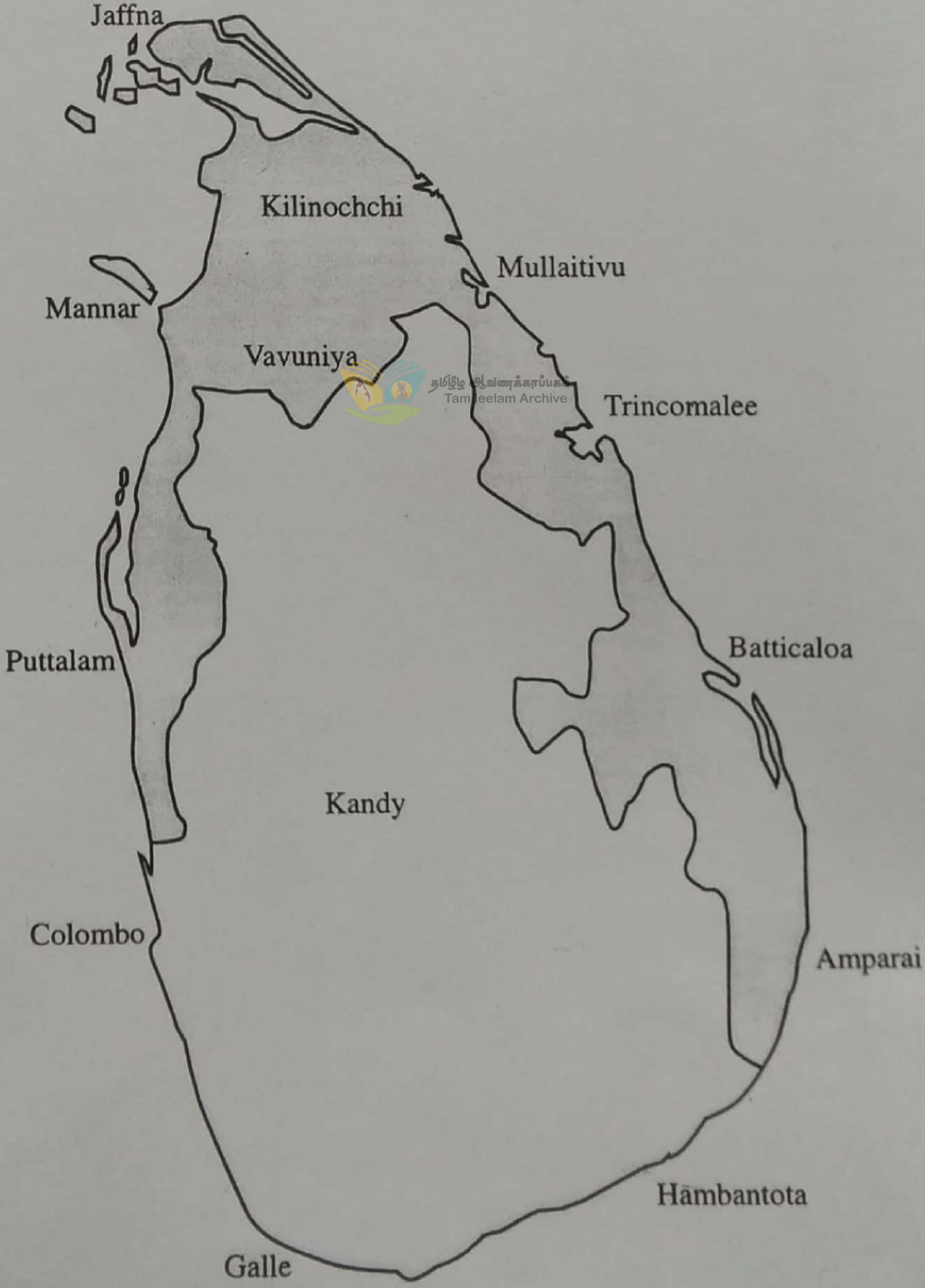
02 - 27 August 1999



Tamil Centre for Human Rights
(Established in 1990)

SRI LANKA

Hereditary Tamil Regions



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**The Honourable Mr. Chairman,
Experts and Delegates,
51st Session of the Sub-Commission
on Prevention of Discrimination
and Protection of Minorities,
United Nations,
CH - 1211 Geneva 10,**

2nd August 1999

Dear Mr. Chairman and Hon. Experts,

We have the honour and duty, on the occasion of the 51st Session of the Sub-Commission on Human rights, to once again bring to your kind attention the violations of human rights and fundamental freedom in the island of Sri Lanka.

Ever since the armed conflict started in Sri Lanka sixteen years ago, this Sub-Commission and the Commission on Human Rights have heard many interventions on the situation in Sri Lanka, by various NGOs as well as by the honorable delegation of Sri Lanka.

Interventions by NGOs have pleaded the distinguished Members of the Sub-Commission and the Delegates of the Commission to find a just and durable solution to the conflict and to end the gross and systematic violations of human rights in Sri Lanka. Looking back at all the interventions of the past we can observe the testimony of genocide of the Tamils.

The Sri Lankan delegation's interventions tended to justify the abuse of human rights violations by the security forces, especially in the North-East of the island, and have given false and vague promises and resorted to fiction in order to attempt to mislead the Human Rights sessions and NGOs.

The human rights violations continue to deteriorate and the intervention of this Sub-Commission is urgently needed.

Last year in our appeal to the 50th session of the Sub-Commission, we drew attention to various visits and reports resulting from activation of the thematic mechanisms of the UN. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances had made two visits to Sri Lanka. Mr Bacre Waly Ndiaye, Special Rapporteur on Extra-judicial, summary or arbitrary executions had visited Sri Lanka and his report (E/CN.4/1998/68/Add.2) of March 1998 was highly critical of the security forces made up of 99 per cent Sinhalese. He stated that, "Impunity for those responsible for human rights violations remains a serious concern". Two Special Representatives of the UN Secretary General had visited Sri Lanka; Mr. Deng, regarding the frequent displacements of refugees as a result of bombing and shelling in Tamil inhabited areas (Report E/CN.4/1994/44/Add.1) and Mr. Olara Otunnu, regarding the Protection of Children affected by armed conflict who visited the island of Sri Lanka in May last year.

Just weeks before the 50th session of the Sub-Commission, the first accused in the Krishanthi Kumaraswamy case, Corporal R.D. Somaratne Rajapakse, said in Colombo High Court, on 5 July 1998; "We only buried the bodies, we can show you where 300 to 400 bodies have been buried". He also reportedly said "almost every evening, dead bodies were brought there and the soldiers were asked to bury them". These illegal burial sites are known as the Chemmani mass graves.

The TCHR delegation brought the allegation of the existence of the Chemmani mass graves to the concern of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on 16th and 21st August 1998, during the 50th Session of the Sub-Commission. It also raised this issue on several occasions with the Chair of the Sub-Commission and with all other Members of the Sub-Commission.

The TCHR Appeal to the 55th Session of the Commission on Human Rights outlined the events which occurred in the subsequent eight months. At the time of the Commission virtually nothing had as yet been officially done or said other than a few misleading statements by the Sri Lankan Minister of Foreign Affairs. On 29th March TCHR made an urgent appeal on further mass graves in other parts of the Tamil hereditary regions and urged the Commission to appoint an International and Independent team to carry out an inquiry.

The Government's attempts to deny the accusation of impunity, by sentencing soldiers to death in this case, ironically opened another window on the massive extent of systematic human rights violations inflicted on the Tamil people by the armed forces of the government. Recently Somaratne stated in Jaffna Court details of arrests, torture and murder that had taken place in and around Chemmani. He named the senior army personnel responsible for the incidents.

International concern over this important issue has been sustained and determined and shows that such international concern voiced boldly and clearly can in fact make a difference. It is because of this pressure that at last some start is being made regarding the exhumations. Demands for independent and foreign forensic experts to be called in have, however, so far been ignored.

Honourable Members of the Sub-Commission, Sri Lanka may be an exceptional country to welcome two Special Representatives of the UN Secretary General, a Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and two visits by the UN working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. However, despite these visits and reports, and those also of organisations such as Amnesty International and International Commission of Jurists, which all point to the shocking reality of the human rights situation in Sri Lanka, there has not been an improvement in the situation. On the contrary it is deteriorating. Arbitrary arrests, disappearances, torture, rape and extrajudicial killings continue to occur with alarming frequency.

We continue to urge this Sub-Commission and the High Commissioner for Human Rights Mrs. Mary Robinson to appoint an independent Commission to investigate into the unauthorised and illegal burial of bodies, in Jaffna Peninsula – Sri Lanka. We urge the OHCHR to follow the court proceedings with care and vigilance.

We sincerely hope that this 51st Session of the Sub-Commission will consider all these facts and directly intervene on the human rights situation in the North-East of Sri Lanka.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
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FRANCE

The Tamil Centre for Human Rights.

Extract from the report of the Special Representative of the U N Secretary- General,

Mr. Olara Otunnu

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Fifty-third session Agenda item 106

A/53/482 – 12 October 1998

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT

SRI LANKA

61. The Special Representative visited Sri Lanka from 3 to 9 May 1998 to witness and assess the multiple ways in which children are affected by the ongoing armed conflict in that country. He was received by the President, Ms. Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga, met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lakshman Kadirgamar, the Minister for Justice, Constitutional Affairs, National Integration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr. G.L. Peiris, parliamentarians and other government officials. He travelled to affected areas in the Jaffna Peninsula and the Vanni Region, where he visited schools, resettlement villages and centres for the internally displaced persons. While in those areas he also met with local government officials, military commanders and religious and civic leaders, as well as with representatives of local and international humanitarian agencies. He had the opportunity to meet with two senior representatives appointed by the leader of the Liberation tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), V. Prabhakaran, Mr. Thamilselvan, Head of the Political Section, and Mr. Balasingham, Political Adviser.

62. In his discussions with the Government and the LTTE leadership, the Special Representative raised several issues pertaining to the rights, protection and welfare of children, and obtained the following specific commitments from the parties.

63. *Provision and distribution of humanitarian supplies.* Efforts were being made to respond to the humanitarian situation in affected areas, but more needed to be done to meet the critical and growing needs of the affected populations. The government agreed to review the list of restricted items and to examine procedures to expedite the approval and distribution of necessary supplies. The LTTE leadership made a commitment not to interfere with the flow of humanitarian supplies destined for affected populations and accepted the need for a framework to monitor this commitment.

64. *Free movement of displaced populations.* The Government agreed to expedite procedures for the issue of permits for movement in affected areas. The LTTE leadership made the commitment that the movement of displaced populations who wanted to return to areas now under government control would not be impeded. They also pledged not to impede the return to their homes of Muslim populations displaced by previous outbreaks of hostilities and they accepted that a framework to monitor those processes should be put in place.

65. *Recruitment and participation of children in hostilities.* The LTTE leadership undertook not to use children below 18 years of age in combat and not to recruit children less than 17 years old. They also accepted a proposal to create a framework to monitor those commitments. The Government of Sri Lanka reiterated its commitment to the policy of not recruiting children under the age of 18. The Special Representative welcomed government assurances that there were no plans to embark on a recruitment drive in schools.

66. *Observing the Convention on the Rights of the Child.* The Government of Sri Lanka has signed and ratified the Convention. It has also prepared a National Children's Charter. The Special Representative stressed the importance for all parties, including non-state actors, to respect the principles and provisions of the Convention. In this connection, he urged the LTTE leadership to make a public commitment to respect the Convention. He was encouraged by the LTTE readiness to have its cadres receive information and instruction on the Convention.

67. *Targeting of civilian populations and sites.* The Special Representative expressed the gravest concern about the targeting of civilian populations and sites throughout the country. The LTTE leadership acknowledged this to be an important and legitimate concern and undertook to review its strategies and tactics in this regard.

68. Another important issue that the Special Representative raised with the Government and with the LTTE leadership was the continuing use of landmines by both sides. He very much regretted that it had not been possible on this occasion to obtain a commitment from either party to refrain from using landmines; he indicated his intention to pursue this issue.

69. During his travel to the conflict-affected areas, the Special Representative witnessed the trauma and distress on the part of affected populations there. He saw how the protracted conflict has undermined the social and ethical fabric of society, and was struck by the deep and widespread yearning for peace on the part of all communities. At a final address in Colombo, he strongly endorsed the launching of a UNICEF-sponsored local initiative, proclaiming "children as zones of peace", as a systematic effort to apply global recommendations on the protection, rights and welfare of children to the specific context of Sri Lanka.

70. The Special Representative welcomed the commitments made by the Government of Sri Lanka and the Leadership of the LTTE, which represented a significant development towards ensuring the protection, rights and welfare of children affected by the ongoing armed conflict in Sri Lanka. He called upon the Government and the LTTE to take concrete steps to fulfil their respective commitments, and launched a strong appeal to the international community to provide more assistance to conflict-affected populations in Sri Lanka, especially for resettlement and the meeting of their urgent health and education needs.

Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Fifty-fifth session item 11(b)
E/CN.4/1999/62 28 December 1998

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING QUESTIONS OF: DISAPPEARANCES AND SUMMARY EXECUTIONS

SRI LANKA (extract)

270. During the period under review, the Working Group transmitted 13 newly reported cases of disappearance to the Government of Sri Lanka, four of which occurred in 1998 and were sent under the urgent action procedure. During the same period, the Working Group clarified 32 cases on the basis of information previously received from the Government, on which no objection was received from the source: in 24 cases, the person concerned had been released; in four cases, the person had been released on bail, in two cases, the person had either been kept in custody by decision of a magistrate court or was in prison; in one other case, the person had returned home; in another case the person had been killed. The Working Group further clarified 15 cases on the basis of information previously received from the Government which was subsequently confirmed by the source; in 12 of the cases, the person concerned had either been arrested and released or released on bail, produced before the magistrate court or taken into custody by the court; in four other cases, the persons had been traced and remained in custody in known detention centres. Two other cases were clarified on the basis of information submitted by the source in which it was reported that the Charge d'affaires at the Embassy of Sri Lanka in Brussels, Belgium had confirmed that the persons concerned had been 'arrested by an unknown group' and had subsequently been released on March 13 1998. At the same time the Group retransmitted to the Government seven cases, updated with new information from the source. With regard to the newly reported cases transmitted by the Working Group on 15 December 1998, in accordance with its methods of work, it must be understood that the Government could not respond prior to the adoption of the present report.

271. Since the establishment of the Working group in 1980, 12,221 cases of disappearance alleged to have occurred in Sri Lanka have been reported to the Working Group. The cases occurred in the context of two major sources of conflict in that country: the confrontation of Tamil separatist militants and government forces in the north and north-east of the country, and the confrontation between the People's Liberation Front (JVP) and the government forces in the south. The cases reported to have occurred between 1987 and 1990 took part mostly in the Southern and Central Provinces of the country, during a period in which both security forces and JVP resorted to the use of extreme violence in the contest for State power. In July 1989,

the conflict in the south took a particularly violent turn when JVP adopted even more radical tactics, including enforced work stoppages, intimidation and assassination, as well as targeting family members of the police and army. To thwart the JVP military offensive, the state launched a generalized counter-insurgency campaign and the armed forces and the police appear to have been given wide latitude to eliminate the rebel movement and restore law and order in any way they saw fit. By the end of 1989, the armed forces had put down the revolt.

272. The cases reported to have occurred since 11 June 1990, the date of resumption of hostilities with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), have taken place primarily in the Eastern and North-Eastern Provinces of the country. In the north-east, the persons most often reported detained and missing were young Tamil men accused or suspected of belonging to, collaborating with, aiding or sympathizing with LTTE. Tamil persons internally displaced owing to the conflict and staying in informal shelters such as church or school centres were particularly at risk of detention and disappearance. The most frequently utilized methods of detention in the north-east was the cordon-and-search operation in which the army, often in conjunction with the police, and particularly the Special Task Force, went into a village or a rural area and detained scores of persons. Many were released within 24 to 48 hours but a percentage of the persons remained in custody for questioning.

273. The majority of the newly reported cases occurred in the north between 1990 and 1997 and concerned fishermen who had either disappeared or were taken into custody following the alleged shelling of their boats by the Sri Lankan Navy. Two other cases concerned displaced persons residing at the Poomthoddam camp in the Vavuniya district who were reportedly taken into custody by members of the security forces. Another two cases concerned persons believed to have been detained by uniformed soldiers near Maha Oya, in the Batticaloa district.

274. During the period under review, information concerning developments in Sri Lanka having an influence on the phenomenon of disappearances and the implementation of the Declaration were received from non-governmental organisations.

275. It is alleged that, despite progress made by the current Government of Sri Lanka to provide redress and to prevent disappearances from occurring, disappearances continue to occur at high levels, particularly since the resumption of the armed conflict between the security forces and LTTE in April 1995. It is said that perhaps the single most important factor contributing to the phenomenon of disappearance is that of impunity. Concern was expressed that, to date, the Government has not made any amendments to the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA), which, it is said, continues to allow for up to 18 months of detention on administrative order, under three-monthly renewable detention orders. It is also said that the procedures laid down in the Emergency Regulations for post-mortems and inquests into deaths resulting from actions of security forces personnel continue to facilitate extrajudicial executions by the security forces.

276. Reportedly, virtually no one responsible for disappearances has been prosecuted, even where investigations have been carried out and those allegedly responsible identified. The Indemnity (Amendment) Act, 1988, it is said, provides immunity from prosecution to all members of the security forces, members of the Government and government servants involved in enforcing law and order between 1 August 1977 and 16 December 1988, provided that their actions were carried out 'in good faith' and in the public interest. Furthermore, Section 26 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) is said to provide immunity from prosecution for 'any officer or person for any act or thing done or purported to be done in good faith in pursuance or supposed pursuance of any order made or direction given under this act'.

277. Allegations were further received about detainees held in secret places of detention, especially in the Jaffna peninsula, Colombo and Vavuniya, in spite of the requirement that detainees can only be held in officially gazetted places of detention. It is alleged that, although keeping a detainee in a place not authorized as a place of detention was made a specific offence under the Emergency Regulations, no member of the security forces has so far been charged under these provisions.

278. It is alleged that safeguards relating to the maintenance of registers of detainees, including a central register of detention, provided within the framework of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka and presidential directives to the security forces, are not being fully implemented. With regard to habeas corpus, major problems are said to remain in the current law and practice. In areas outside Colombo, the local high courts have the power to hear habeas corpus petitions, but in practice have not heard any such cases. In Jaffna, it is reported that no high court has been functioning and that the only option is for relatives of people who have disappeared in Jaffna to travel to Colombo to file petitions before the Court of Appeal. Concern was expressed that, while petitions in the Court of Appeal in Colombo are reportedly dealt with more speedily than in the past, delays continue to be considerable. It is alleged that, on average, it takes approximately two and a half years from the filing of a petition to it being considered by the court.

279. It is further alleged that 'the pattern of reprisals' directed at families of disappeared persons for the purpose of intimidation, continues. This, it is said, is shown by the case of Krishanthi Kumaraswamy, whose mother, brother and neighbour disappeared after having been taken into custody at the same army checkpoint where Krishanthi had been arrested before and where they had inquired her whereabouts.

280. During the period under review, the Government of Sri Lanka replied to the allegations made by non-governmental organisations. It refuted the allegation that there is a continuing sense of impunity and that no one allegedly responsible for disappearances has been prosecuted, stating that 'while there unavoidable legal delays, strong deterrent punishments have been imposed on offenders among the security forces who were found guilty of human rights abuses such as disappearances'. It informed the Group that the High Court of Sri Lanka had recently passed the death sentence on six security force personnel found guilty of the disappearance of a young woman and members of her family, and that the Attorney-

General's Department was taking action to prosecute a number of other cases. The Government also provided information on a number of fundamental rights cases which had been filed in the Supreme Court against security forces personnel between 1994 and 1998. Furthermore, steps were being taken by the Attorney-General's Department and law enforcement agencies to prepare for prosecution of offenders identified by the three independent commissions appointed by the President of Sri Lanka. With regard to indemnity, the Government stated that 'in numerous fundamental rights and criminal cases filed against the security personnel, there has not been any instance where indemnity was invoked by security force personnel'.

281. The Government also refuted allegations about the existence of secret places of detention, stating that 'there are no secret places of detention in Sri Lanka' and that 'if specific information of such places is provided by any NGO, investigation can be made of such reports'. Furthermore, 'all places of detention are published and accessible to the ICRC', as well as to the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka.



Report of the Special Rapporteur, on Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,

submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights Resolution 1998/68

Ms. Asma Jahangir,

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Fifty-fifth session
E/CN.4/1999/39/Add.1 6 January 1999

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING QUESTIONS OF:
DISAPPEARANCES AND SUMMARY EXECUTIONS

SRI LANKA (extract)

223. The Special Rapporteur was informed of the continuing conflict between governmental forces and members of armed insurgent groups such as the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the consequent violations of the right to life. Reports continued to be received alleging indiscriminate killings of innocent civilians and non-combatants by both the Government and opposition groups. Army personnel and other members of the Sri Lankan military are constantly being blamed for the massacre of hundreds of Tamil civilians. These reported deaths are said to result from governmental air strikes on civilian targets as well as deliberate killings by military and police personnel. It was further asserted that police and military personnel have killed large numbers of innocent civilians in retaliation for acts committed by isolated armed groups.



224. Information regarding the application and use of the death penalty was also received during the period under review. Sources claimed that under current Sri Lankan legislation, crimes which are not considered most serious, such as drug-related offences and property crimes, are still punishable by death.

Communications sent

225. The Special Rapporteur sent one urgent appeal to the Government of Sri Lanka, on behalf of Iqbal Athas, a journalist for the Colombo Times who was reporting on corruption in the security forces. He had apparently received death threats from five gunmen suspected to be connected with the security forces (20 February 1998).

226. The Special Rapporteur transmitted allegations regarding violations to the right to life on behalf of the following persons:

- (a) Koneswary Murugesupillai, a 35-year-old woman who was reportedly raped and then killed in front of her son on 17 May 1997 by members of the Sri Lankan police force in Batticaloa.
- (b) Thankanayaki, a 49-year-old woman, was also said to have been raped and killed by a group of Sri Lankan police in Amparai on 15 October 1997;

- (c) Maruthalingam Tharmalingam, Shanmugarajah Sivanesan and Sharip Jehan, three prisoners who apparently died on 12 December 1997 after being attacked in Kalutara prison by other prisoners. Prison officials and prison guards were accused of acquiescing to and assisting in the attack;
- (d) Seevaratnam Sivarasa, said to have died on 31 October 1997 after being detained and tortured in the Mount Lacinia police station. He was apparently taken to hospital by the police on 30 October;
- (e) Reverend Arupalan, Francis Miranda Joseph and his 17-year-old son Joseph Surendiran all reportedly died on 25 August 1997 after being arrested by Sri Lankan armed forces. A complaint was reportedly filed and the Sri Lankan authorities failed to respond. The bodies were found with gunshot and stab wounds on 9 September 1997;
- (f) Armithalingam Surenthran (13), Amirthalingam Jagendram (17), and six other unidentified persons who were reportedly arrested by police officers, taken to the police post and killed on 1 February 1998. Sources also claimed that the police officers appeared to be drunk at the time;
- (g) Thesingarasa Thangamani, Thesingarasa Vasanthakumari (17), Nadarajah Pushpamalar, Nadarajah Gajan (4), Ponnuthurai Annamalar, Thurairatnam Parameswary and three other unidentified persons who were apparently killed on 15 August 1997 when two Sri Lankan air force planes bombed a Catholic church in Vavunikulam. In a similar incident on 20 November 1997, Pararajasingam Karunamoorthy, Selvarasa and Jeyaruban died in the area of Poonakary;
- (h) Chandrawathy, Appukuddy Balachandran and Kandasamy, who all reportedly died from indiscriminate firing by Sri Lankan security forces in the Mankulam area on 8 July 1997;
- (i) Anthony Kanapathy, Raman, Ketharani and Umashankar (14), who all reportedly died on 17 July 1997 during an army raid on the hospital at Akkarayan.

**Extract from the Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence
against women, its causes and consequences,**

Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Fifty-fifth session item 12(a)
E/CN.4/1999/68/Add.1 11 January 1999

INTEGRATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND THE
GENDER PERSPECTIVE

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Addendum - Communications to and from governments.

SRI LANKA

23. By letter dated 24 September 1998 the Special Rapporteur informed the Government that she had received reports alleging that women and girls of Tamil origin in Northern and Eastern Provinces suffer sexual violence at the hands of the military. The Special rapporteur transmitted information regarding specific cases described in the following paragraphs.

24. On 25 June 1998, the army chief of the Mirusuvil army camp in the Jaffna Peninsula commanded Ms. Kanthasamy Kalanithy (26) to marry one of his soldiers. It is alleged that he forced her to stand in front of 10 soldiers and to choose one. When she refused to do so, he ordered one of his soldiers to put a poottu (a red spot signifying marriage) on her forehead. When she protested, she was allegedly gang-raped by all 10 soldiers and then killed. The army chief refused to hand over her body to a doctor for examination. It is reported that the soldiers have attempted to threaten her parents into silence.

25. With respect to this case, the Government reported that investigations by the Ministry of Defence indicate that Ms. Kanthasamy Kalanithy had committed suicide on 25 June 1998. The next-of-kin have not initiated any judicial investigations. The Security Force Office in Jaffna has denied the allegations of rape made against army personnel.

26. On 16 October 1997 Ms. Thankanayaki (49) was gang-raped and murdered by police and home guards in Amparai in Eastern Province. Members of the security forces had allegedly sexually mutilated her after raping her.

27. With respect to this case, the Government replied that the Ministry of Defence has directed police officials to conduct further investigations and report.

28. On 17 May 1997, at around 11 p.m., Ms. Murugesapillai Koneswary was raped and killed by the police in front of her two-year-old daughter. It is reported that her rapists killed her by exploding a grenade on her abdomen. The President ordered an inquiry into the crime, which was entrusted to the criminal Investigation Department; no independent inquiry was made. According to information received, no one has been convicted for the crime.

29. With respect to this case, the Government replied that investigations have been carried out and a magisterial inquest held concerning the alleged rape and murder. The magistrate returned a verdict of homicide on 17 June 1997 and ordered further investigations. The Assistant Superintendent of the Police made an application for the body of the deceased to be exhumed to hold a second post-mortum inquiry. The inquest proceedings are pending and the case should be taken up for examination and verdict on 5 January 1999 once the medico-legal report is available.

30. On 17 March 1997, two sisters Ms. Velan Rasammah (34) and Ms. Velan Vasantha (28), were raped by four soldiers at Thannamunai village, 6 km north of Batticaloa. The armed soldiers, from the Mailampaveli camp had allegedly broken into the women's home at 11 p.m., and viciously assaulted and raped them at gunpoint. The women had to be hospitalized, and were heavily bruised and covered with teeth marks. Both women made a complaint to the local police at Eravur. A further complaint was made to the local Joint Operations Commander. On 22 March four soldiers from the Mayilampaveli army camp were taken into custody. On 28 March an identity parade was held in court and one soldier was picked out. The captain in charge of Mayilampaveli army camp was transferred out of the area shortly after the incident. The four soldiers have been released on bail, despite the case being filed in the magistrate's court of Batticaloa. No further action is known to have been taken.

31. With respect to this case, the Government replied that the police had initiated judicial proceedings before the Batticaloa magistrate's court. The court held an identification parade but the complainants could not identify the suspects. The District Medical officer of Eravur hospital, who submitted the medico-legal report, stated that there was no evidence of rape. The courts discharged the suspects.

32. On 2 May 1996, the bodies of two young sisters and their two brothers were found near Kodikamam junction in Thenmaratchy, Jaffna District. The sisters had allegedly been gang-raped before being killed. It is reported that on 29 April 1996 a group of soldiers had entered their house and asked the young women to come to the army camp to prepare tea for the soldiers. Unwilling to let their sisters go alone with the soldiers the two brothers accompanied them to the army camp. On their way there the brothers were shot and killed by soldiers. The sisters were dragged into the camp, gang-raped and then killed. Allegedly, the bodies were later dumped near Kodikamam junction by the soldiers.

33. With respect to this case, the government replied that the Ministry of Defence has directed police officials to conduct further investigations and report.

34. On 11 February 1996, during the massacre of 24 villagers at Kumarapuram in Eastern Province, the military forces sexually assaulted and killed two young women. It is reported that Ms. Arumaithurai Tharmaletchumi was dragged from a shop in the village and taken to the milk collection centre where she was raped before being shot. A 14-year-old boy who tried to stop the soldiers from dragging her away was allegedly shot between his legs. The mutilated body of a pregnant woman was reportedly also found with gunshot wounds. According to information received only low-ranking soldiers faced charges and were subsequently released on bail.

35. With respect to this case, the Government replied that eight soldiers had been brought before the magistrate of Muttur and charged with murder. The alleged incident relating to the rape and murder of Ms. Tharmaletchumi has not been confirmed; however, the Ministry of Defence has directed the relevant authorities to investigate. The case is in progress in the magistrate's court of Muttur.

36. It is alleged that there are mass graves where raped and murdered women have been buried in areas where only the military have access. In particular, a mass grave at Chemmani on the Jaffna peninsula has been reported to exist. The Special Rapporteur encouraged the Government of Sri Lanka to address the legal provisions which reportedly allow the security forces to commit human rights abuses with impunity in order to prevent further incidents of violence against women. Furthermore the Special Rapporteur expressed her hope that every effort will be made to investigate the alleged incidents and bring the perpetrators to trial and to ensure that they are prosecuted and convicted in a manner consistent with international human rights standards.



37. The Government replied that the allegation concerning the mass grave in Chemmani is being investigated by the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka and the Criminal Investigation Department. The President of Sri Lanka has assured the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka that the Government will extend its full support and cooperation to its investigations including through obtaining the services of forensic experts. The Attorney-General's Office is making arrangements to have a magistrate initiate an investigation into the allegations concerning Chemmani. The Government denies that reporting of rape is seen as dangerous and states that there have been several cases of rape investigated by the authorities. The Government reiterates that it has given clear instructions to all members of the armed forces that it will not tolerate any form of sexual violence against women belonging to any ethnic group.

Extract from the report of the Special Rapporteur on Torture
submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/38

Sir Nigel S. Rodley,

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Fifty-fifth session item 11 (a)
E/CN.4/1999/61 12 January 1999

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING QUESTIONS OF:
TORTURE AND DETENTION

SRI LANKA

Regular communications and replies received

659. By letter dated 3 September 1998, the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received information indicating that torture and other forms of ill-treatment are employed on a widespread basis by members of the security forces, particularly against Tamils held in detention. Despite judicial pronouncements against these practices, various methods of torture are said to be continued to be used in police stations and other detention centres where individuals are forced to confess that they are Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) members or sympathisers. Worse forms of torture or ill-treatment are believed to be inflicted on persons arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and detained in police stations or army camps. These methods reportedly include electrical shocks and beatings all over the body; in particular, detainees are believed to be often beaten with sand-filled plastic pipes, iron rods or truncheons on the soles of their feet and genitals. Victims may reportedly also be suspended by their wrists or feet for long periods, forced to assume contorted positions, or spun at high speeds on revolving platforms; victims may be burned, or submerged in water – almost to the point of drowning. Sometimes bags soaked in insecticide, chili powder or gasoline are placed on a detainee's head. Further, chillies may be put in a detainee's rectum or bottles put in a woman's vagina. Rape is also widely employed as a form of torture against the Tamils in detention, victimizing the women and children, or relatives forced to witness the rape. Tamils are allegedly locked up in tiny dark cells with no food or toilet facilities for many days. Tamil detainees are often allegedly kept in the same detention centres as convicted criminals of Sinhalese origin. Several clashes between the two communities, which were allegedly neither prevented nor repressed by jail guards, have been reported. In a letter dated 4 December 1998, the Government referred to the Committee against Torture which reportedly appreciated the difficult situation under which the Government was implementing the Convention and recognized its efforts whilst also recognizing that action needed to be taken to further address the concerns raised similarly by the Special Rapporteur. The Government further pointed out that the type of highly exaggerated descriptions of ill-treatment mentioned above remain unsubstantiated allegations. It indicated that all places of detention were open to the ICRC, which made periodic and ad hoc visits and interviewed detainees. Finally the Government referred to the newly created Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka,

which had made over 700 visits to places of detention during the previous 18 eighteen months.

660. By the same letter the Special Rapporteur advised the Government that he had received information on the following cases to which the Government responded by letter dated 4 December 1998.

661. Sadayan Anantharasa, Sinnaddy Sivapatham and Subramanian were reportedly attacked on 22 December 1997 by members of the Sri Lankan Army, who allegedly ordered them to remove their clothes, tied their hands and assaulted them with guns. The Government indicated that the above-mentioned individuals had not been attacked by the soldiers and that the Ministry of Defence was making further inquiries about Sadayan Anantharasa at hospitals where he was alleged to have received medical treatment.

662. Arumugam Reedda, a woman from Maravanpulo, was reportedly assaulted in April 1995 in her own home by members of the Sri Lankan Army, who accused her of sympathizing with the LTTE. The Sri Lankan Army members allegedly beat her several times, threatened her with death, and one officer was alleged to have tied her hands, throttled her neck and chest, and continued to slap her even though her teeth had fallen out. The Government indicated that no army unit has conducted any operations in her area and, therefore, the allegation was unsubstantiated.

663. By the same letter the Special Rapporteur reminded the Government of a number of cases submitted in 1997, to which the Government replied by letter dated 4 December 1998 (see below).



Urgent appeals and replied received

664. On 11 August 1998, the Special Rapporteur, in conjunction with the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, sent an urgent appeal on behalf of Weerasinghe Arrachige Janaka Chaminda, who was arrested on 6 August 1998. He was reportedly detained at the Ja-ela police station and beaten by a police inspector. His friend, Mr. Milroy, reportedly went to visit him and was also detained and beaten at the same police station. It was alleged that they had been denied family and legal access, had not been charged, and had not been brought before a judicial authority.

665. On 28 August 1998, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal on behalf of Somaratne Rajapakse, who was sentenced to death along with five other members of the security forces after being found guilty of the rape, abduction and murders of a young woman, her mother, brother and neighbour. After Somaratne Rajapakse was attacked by prison guards on 23 August 1998 and sustained injuries to his mouth, eye and chest, he was allegedly held in the Welikade prison hospital, where one of his attackers visited and threatened him. By letter dated 22 September 1998, the Government indicated that minimum force was used against Somaratne S. Rajapakse in order to retrieve a document found in his cell, which he tried to swallow to conceal. At the inquiry following this incident, Somaratne testified that prison officers had tried to force him to retract his earlier statement about mass graves in Chemmani and that, because he reportedly refused to do so, officers assaulted him. According to the

Government he was examined by the prison doctor who observed contusions on his mouth consistent with the evidence of the prison officers who had attempted to retrieve the aforementioned document. No other injuries were observed. The Government further indicated that four other prisoners, who were convicted for the same murder, did not support Mr. Rajapakse's statements. Therefore, the Inquiring Officer had found these allegations to be false. Finally, the Government indicated that, because of his several attempts to escape, special security arrangements had been made to ensure his safety, and that he would be transferred to another prison, as requested by him.

Follow-up to previously transmitted communications

666. By letter dated 4 December 1998, the Government responded to two cases that had been submitted in 1997 (see E/CN.4/1998/38/Add.1, paras. 393-395).

667. Concerning Velan Rasamma and Velan Vasantha, the Government indicated that a case for alleged rape had been instituted in the Magistrate's Court of Batticaloa, but that the complainants could not identify the suspects. The District Medical Officer of the Eravur hospital had submitted two medical reports to the effect that there was no evidence of rape. The court had therefore discharged the suspects.

668. Concerning Murugespillai Koneswary, the Government indicated that investigations had been carried out. The magistrate returned a verdict of homicide on 17 June 1997 and ordered further investigations. A second post-mortem inquiry was made and the inquest proceedings were pending. According to the Government a verdict is due on 5 January 1999. The outcome of the magisterial inquest will then be made public.



Observations

669. The Special Rapporteur shares with the Committee against Torture (A/53/44) and appreciation of the 'extremely difficult times for the country' (para. 247 (a)) which faces a 'serious internal situation, which however in no way justifies any violation of the Convention' (para. 248 (a)) and stresses the committee's grave concern at 'information on serious violations of the Convention, particularly regarding torture linked to disappearances' (para.249).

SITUATION REPORT

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Dire health situation of the displaced persons in the Vanni

The situation in the Vanni continues to deteriorate. Shortage of food and medicine due to the economic embargo imposed by the government of Sri Lanka continues to causes death and disease.

A situation report on essential sectors, compiled by the Government Agent of Kilinochchi District, refers to a nutritional survey done by the Ministry of Health, in respect of children under 5 years of age. It reveals that “52% of children are affected by malnutrition which is a disastrous situation among displaced population in Welfare centres. Special intervention is required.” The situation report refers to the widespread growth of malaria; “ Infestation is increasing due to monsoonal rains and climatic conditions. The spraying of Malathion is not being done due to non-availability of stock.”

The Government Agent further states that the position of Medical and Public Health staff id deteriorating and precarious, in that the few available are toiling beyond their capacity under heavy strain and stress. There is no dental surgeon in the District.



In the Kilinochchi District there is a shortage of 1271 teachers. The Government Agent (GA) of the District reports that education is the most important sector in which the District is greatly handicapped due to acute shortage of various resources. The position remains without progress since his report of three months earlier. Furthermore, the Zonal Director has reported his difficulties in managing the schools. Incidents of shelling by the Sri Lankan armed forces continue to aggravate the tensions, fear and anguish the GA reports.

Fuel requirements for domestic and agricultural uses

The actual requirement of kerosene to the District of Kilinochchi for domestic usage and agricultural purposes was brought to the notice of the Ministry of Defence. Many appeals were sent for consideration on a genuine needs assessment, according to crop calendar and acreage under cultivation from Maha 1998/99. However the MOD approved only 100 barrels in respect of cultivation of Maha 1998/99. This quantity is not sufficient to meet the ploughing of land and harvesting of crops. Kerosene for 11600 hectares is needed. Further cultivation of 2600 hectares highland crops and vegetables are badly affected due to non availability of kerosene. The present quota of 525 barrels is hardly sufficient to meet the domestic usage and other utility services too. The total monthly minimum requirement is as follows;

Domestic usage - 1675 barrels

Agriculture - 1500 barrels

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Over the last few months TCHR has documented: 621 arbitrary arrests, 79 extra-judicial killings, 41 disappearances and 220 cases of rape, torture and other forms of inhumane and cruel treatment. (Please refer to the summary report, pages 23 to 37.) The actual figure is higher.

Sri Lanka Red Cross employees arbitrarily arrested harassment of humanitarian workers:

Three persons working at the Vavuniya branch of the Sri Lankan Red Cross have been arrested over the past several months:

Mr. Nagamany Easwaranathan, a driver, on 10 April 1999; Mr. Sivanathan Kishore, Secretary of the Vavuniya branch and the North-East Co-ordinator, on 26 April 1999 and Mr. Ronald Ramesh, office assistant, on 12 June 1999. Mr Kishore had, 10 days before his arrest, appealed to the Senior Superintendent of the police on behalf of two government school teachers who had been arrested by the security forces along with their 14 month old child.

Extrajudicial killing

Kathalingam Jeyarajah, an electrician, going to work, was stopped at cemetery sentry point by army personnel and asked to clear shrubs near the road. He told them he was in a hurry to get to work and left. On way home from work, at the same sentry point he was asked to carry a tiffin box to be handed over at the next sentry point. He complied with the instructions he had been given. Soldiers at the next post opened the box, finding a bomb. Immediately Jeyarajah was shot dead by the Sri Lankan Army soldiers.

Torture victims protest against the police

The International Day in support of Victims of Torture was observed in Batticaloa town on June 26 with a cultural pageant. Large numbers of Tamil women, most of whom had been tortured by the security forces, took part. It started at Keerimadu Sithivinayagar Temple and eventually reached Ailliam Auld Hall. A Tamil youth, Gowrithasan spoke at a public meeting held in Willian Auld Hall and after he concluded he was arrested by the Counter-Subversive Unit of the Batticaloa Police. An employee at the People's Bank, Chenkaladi branch, he is also a student at the Eastern University. He lost his father in 1990 when the security forces massacred Tamils at Sathurukkondan. In his speech he described how his family had been tortured.

Mass graves

In Batticaloa, September 1990, there was a massacre of 181 Tamil people including 35 children below the age of 10 in the villages of **Sathurukkondan, Kokkuvil,**

Panichchyadi and **Pillaiyarady**, three miles north of Batticaola town in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka. There is believed to be a mass burial there, but there has been no uproar to locate and exhume there.

Chemmani was the second such site of mass graves in the Tamil hereditary regions of Sri Lanka. The existence of a third mass grave came to light in August 1998 when people from **Vasavilian** and **Punnalaikadduvan** area, located along the Palaly-Jaffna Road discovered the skeletons of Tamil civilians. TCHR called an urgent appeal on August 29 1998.

The fourth mass grave was reported during the first week of October last year when skeletal remains of three human beings were found in a toilet pit close to a former Sri Lanka Army sentry post at **Uthayanager** in **Kilinochchi**. Furthermore, a photograph showing a Sri Lankan soldier holding a decapitated head of a Tamil civilian from Kilinochchi, was discovered in the belongings of a Sri Lankan soldier.

The fifth mass grave was found on March 5 1999 when Jaffna municipal workers were digging within the site of the **Duraiyappah** stadium. By 10 April the skeletal remains of 23 persons had been found including two children.

In addition to these five different areas where there are mass graves, Somaratne Rajapakse said, in Jaffna court, that he could show 10 different places in Chemmani where bodies are buried, he said that colleagues of his could say where further mass grave sites exist. He stated on record in the court that "Assistant Superintendent Perera can show **five places**. D.M. Jayatilleke can show one place near a **kovil** where a number of people are buried. There is also an area behind the **Jaya building**."



LATEST NEWS ON THE CHEMMANI MASS GRAVES

as of June 26th 1999

INTERNATIONAL CONCERN HAS YIELDED RESULTS

Concern expressed by many human rights organisations regarding this important issue has been sustained and determined. This shows that such international concern voiced boldly and clearly can in fact make a difference. TCHR believes that it is because of this pressure that at last some start is being made regarding exhumation. **Demands for independent and foreign forensic experts to be called in have, however, so far been ignored.**

SOMARATNE RAJAPAKSE NAMES SENIOR MILITARY PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR AT LEAST SOME OF THE KILLINGS

On June 16th 1999 Corporal Rajapakse, first accused in the Krishanthi Kumaraswamy rape and murder case, was brought into Jaffna Magistrate's Court under tight security. He had been attacked by prison guards on August 23rd 1998, in Welikade prison in an attempted murder reportedly ordered by army commanders responsible for the Chemmani graves. His wife had recently received threats, demanding that she make Rajapakse deny his revelation of the grave.

In the Jaffna Court Rajapakse revealed details of arrests, torture and murder that had taken place in and around Chemmani where he served in 1996. The following are excerpts from his confession (Sunday Leader, June 20th 1999):

" I was at the Ariyalai camp doing civil administration. At that time I worked under Captain Lalith Hewa. My job was to register family names and the names of youth. We would prepare two lists.

Once, Captain Lalith Hewa and Lieutenant Wijesiriwardene brought soldiers from another section to work under me. We were given a list of people who they said were Tiger suspects. I was asked to show the places where these suspects lived. Thereafter they conducted cordon-and-search operations.

Major Weerakkody and Major Gunasekera brought people before two Tiger informants and the informants were asked to point out who the Tiger suspects were. The ones they had identified were separated from the rest. About 50 people were identified and were photographed.

At Ariyalai I can show how people were arrested, killed and buried. At the beginning some people were arrested and brought to a camp and kept at the Jaya building. Some were kept at a school. The ones who ordered this were Captain Lalith Hewa, Lt. Wijesiriwardene and Lt. Thudugala.

They were the ones involved in the arrest of the government servant Selvaratnam. He was brought to the camp. The next day his wife came and asked me whether I had seen him. I did not have the answer then. At that camp there was a building used to torture people. I can show it to you now. When I went to the camp, there were 25 people in that building. Selvaratnam was also there. His legs were tied. He pleaded with me saying he didn't have any Tiger connections. I asked Captain Hewa to release him. He agreed. But that night they killed him.

The next day when I went back I saw more than 10 dead bodies. When I was working at the Jaya building, another man, one Udaya Kumara, was arrested. His family came and pleaded for his release. I went and asked Captain Jayawardena to do so. That afternoon he was taken to another camp. When I went there, they got a radio message asking to release this man. He was hanging by his feet and his body was cut with blades. They couldn't release him. He was killed later.

I know the weapons they used for torture very well and I can show them to you in that building.

There was a day when I was asked to bring a mammoty (See below) by Captain Lalith Hewa. When I got there, Captain Hewa was with a woman who had no clothes on. This woman and her husband had been brought to the camp earlier. Lalith Hewa raped the woman. Later he attacked the woman and her husband with the mammoty I brought and he also used some rods. Both of them died. He tried to bury them there but couldn't. Then the bodies were brought to Chemmani. I can show you where they are buried.

Lots of people disappeared from Ariyalai. I can tell you how many were arrested. I also know how many people were buried. Although I was accused of murdering Krishanthy Kumaraswamy I didn't do it. I buried her body but didn't know at the time it was her. My four colleagues who were convicted and I, all gave statements.

I can show you 10 places in Chemmani where bodies are buried. ASP Perera can show five places. D.M. Jayatilleke can show one place near a kovil where a number of people were buried.

There is also an area behind the Jaya building. I know of two workers in a garage owned by one Ravi who were taken to the main camp. They were killed. I know where they have been buried."

Note: A "mammotty" is a tool made of metal, designed for agricultural purposes such as hoeing and ploughing.

The excavation started at a point some 500 metres west of the Jaffna-Kandy A9 main road, where Rajapakse had agreed to show one of the ten grave sites where he had buried bodies. The first sign of a buried body was part of a knee with shreds of a trouser clinging to it. At the scene were Paramanathan Selvarajah, President of Jaffna's "Guardian Association for the Families of the Disappeared", and at about 400 yards away, some 15 mothers and wives of the disappeared. The following day two skulls along with decomposed human skeletal remains were unearthed. On Friday 18th June 300 members of the Guardian Association for the Disappeared gathered outside the Jaffna Police station where the skeletal remains had been brought.

The bodies were identified as those of Rasiyah Sathiskumar (aged 29) from Misalai. The other was Mahendran Babu (aged 23) from Nallur. They were men who had worked at a garage owned by Suppiah Ravi. They had been arrested by the army at Ariyalai on August 19th 96. They were identified by Ravi and Shanthini, the wife of Sathiskumar.

The first phase of the excavation has been halted and the Magistrate has ordered the second phase to begin on July 15th.

International observers were present at the time of the exhumation, from Amnesty International and from Physicians for Human Rights. **A spokesman from the Foreign Ministry, Ravinath Ariyasinha, said to media personnel that foreign observers were there only to observe the process and will not have any rights to conduct collateral inquiries. They have no direct participation in the investigation process (Weekend Express June 19th).**



The Chairman of the Justice and Peace Mission of the Catholic Church, Fr. A. Bernard said the public are not very confident about the outcome expected of the excavation. This impression is partly due to the time the government has taken to initiate the investigation and the columns of smoke seen by local people rising from the site. He said that local people feel that the expertise of Foreign Human Rights activists should be sought in the matter of the graves and of what would happen after the exhumation.

It is vital and imperative that the international community keep a vigilant eye on what is happening with the Chemmani Mass Graves case. Special vigilance is needed regarding that which is said in court, for instance the allegations that Somaratne Rajapakse has made against senior military personnel. The matter cannot be dropped now, and constant pressure will be needed to make sure that justice is done. The lack of independent investigators is already a severe problem. We urge all human rights bodies to heed our warning.

TAMIL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS - TCHR
 9, rue des Peupliers, 95140 Garges les Gonesse - FRANCE - Tel/Fax : 33 - 1 - 40 38 28 74
 Documented cases of ARBITRARY ARRESTS/DETENTION - February to June 1999 (actual arrests higher than documented by TCHR)

No.	Date	Full Name	Sex	Age	Place of Arrest	District	Incident
001	26/12/98	Subramaniam Ekanbaram	M	44	Eluhoor	Mannar	Arrested by the Mannar police and reported missing
002	23/01/99	Arumugam Pakkiri	M	35	Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Arrested by PLOTE members
003	25/01/99	Namasivayam Ganesan	M	35	Chulipuram	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
004	(27/01/99)	Vaithilingam Paramanathan	M		Vadamunai	Batticaloa	
005		Sinnathamby Sivasubramaniam	M				
006		Joseph Marcellin	M				
007	28/01/99	S.Sreelokanathan	M	42	Point Pedro-jetty	Jaffna	An employee of Point pedro Urban council arrested by Sri Lankan Army
008	31/01/99	T. Thiruchelvam	M		Periyancelavana	Batticaloa	Arrested by Special Task Force
009	01/02/99	Amphipathy Arulkumar	M	27	Thondamanaanaru-	Jaffna	These three youths were arrested by the Sri Lankan Army in a round-up operation in the Vadamarachchi area
010		Amphipathy Sasikumar	M	25	Imaiyaanan-Valva		
011		Sithiravel Chandrakumar	M	24			
012	01/02/99	Veeran Kanthasamy	M		Gurunagar	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army at his home
013	02/02/99	Villaayiram Muthunaaku	M	18	kankesanthurai	Ramanathapuram	Fishermen from South India, were detained by Sri Lankan Army
014		Villaayiram Kaali	M	30		Ramanathapuram	
015		Seeran Panchanathan	M	30			
016		Latchumanan Kovindan	M	30			
017		Raaku Thoondiyam	M	20			
018	07/02/99	Balasingam Thayalan	M	19	Kalviyankadu	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
019		Yogarajah Kulathungan	M	21			
020	07/02/99	Mylvaganam Shanthakumar	M	16	Kacheri Nallur Road	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Army
021	13/02/99	Subramaniam Sureshkumar	M	19	Tellipallai	Jaffna	Abducted by unidentified armed men
022	13/02/99	Rajalingam Ilangovan	M	19	Chunnakam	Jaffna	Human Rights Commission in Jaffna has received complaints from the parents that these young men were arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
023		Thirunavukarasu Kumarrathasan	M	19	Kokkuvil		
024		Rasathurai Jeniferharan	M	24	Vaddukkoddai		
025	13/02/99	Nesaiiah Jejasuthan	M	19	Kalati	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Army

026	17/02/99	Selvarajan Selvakumar	M	Jaffna	Jaffna	Jaffna	Laboratory assistant of the Medical Faculty of the University of Jaffna, arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
027	22/02/99	Kanhasamy Sathiyaseelan	M	Mudamavadi	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Army
028	27/02/99	Nagarasa Sudarsan	M	Inuvil	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Army
029		Kandasamy Suthakaran	M				
030	28/02/99	Rasenthiram Raseekaran	M	Thambakamam	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
031		Thiruchalvam Nimal	M				
032		T.Ponrasu	M				
033	01/03/99	Vanniasingam Karthikesu	M	Vadamaradchi	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Army
034	04/03/99	Bastiampillai Jacob	M	Pasaiyoor	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
035		Anthonipillai Fernando	M				
036	04/03/99	Thiyagaraja Kugathasan	M	Kottady	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
037	05/03/99	Jesudasan Kilber Nixon	M	Kurunagar	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
038	07/03/99	Sinnapu	M	Jaffna	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Navy, while they were travelling from South India to Sri Lanka
039		Amirhanathan Arulrikson	M				
040		Sangarappilai Sumithiran	M				
041		Varamuththu Varatham	M				
042		Mahintharasa Pitamman	M				
043	07/03/99	Vairamuthu Vasanthan	M	Madduvil	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
044	07/03/99	eleven civilians			Jaffna	Jaffna	Nine refugees and two Indian fishermen arrested on their way to Sri Lanka from South India. Detained at Kankesanthurai detention centre
054							
055	08/03/99	Hundred Tamils		Kandy	Kandy	Kandy	Arrested by Sri Lankan Police during a search operation. All were detained
056	10/03/99	Sanmuganathan Kumaran	M	Madduvil	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
057	11/03/99	Sathasivam Uthayasoorian	M	Thondamanaru	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
058		Joseph Sasikumar	M				
059	12/03/99	Raja Puvananthirarajah	M	Kondavil	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
060	13/03/99	Gangairaj Sakthival	M	Kalviyankaadu	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
061	/03/99		M	Jaffna	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by EPDPcadres
062	30/03/99	Subramaniyam Markandu	M	Sangathanai	Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army

	31/03/99	five family members		Koddady	Jaffna	A whole family; parents, two daughters and a son arrested by Sri Lankan police. They were detained in kankesanthurai detention centre.
063			M			
064			M			
065			F			
066			F			
067			F			
068	March	Senithamby Jeevanandan	M	21	Vavuniya	Arrested by security forces in a search operation code named Rana Gosha
069		Thambirasa Thavarasa	M	29		
070		Ramiah Togeswaran	M	21		
071		Govindasamy Sivakumar	M	26		
072		Ragavan Magandran	M	28		
073		Balakrishnan Aputharasa	M	23		
074		Kandiah Linganathan	M	34		
075		Kandasamy Jeyanesan	M	22		
076		Nagarasa Pushparasa	M	27		
077		Iyampillai Murugiah	M	34		
078		Pandhatcharam Tharsini	F	20		
079		Mathavan Pushpamalar	F	28		
080		Ponnuthurai Kohilavathani	F	21		
081		Saravanamuthu Nirmalathavi	F	22		
082		Selvanayagam Sivgnanasunderam	M	22		
083		Tahramputhiran Rameswaran	M	19		
084		Veerasingam Thavarasa	M	49		
085		Thavarasa Sathiyaseelan	M	21		
086	01/04/99	Navaratnam Ananthagopan	M	22	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
087		Kaneshamoorthy Thavanathan	M	24		
088	04/04/99	Kannathas Nakenthirarani	F		Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army and detained with her 18 month old child, at Kankesanthurai detention centre.
089	10/04/99	Nagamani Easwaranathan	M	36	Vavuniya	Driver of Sri Lankan Red cross arrested by Sri Lankan Army. Vavuniya SLRC contacted the Sri Lankan Army, police and Government Agent.
090	11/04/99	Suppaiah Sasiharan	M	23	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
091		Arani Santhiran	M	23		



092	15/04/99	Yoganathan Murugupillai	M	35	Batticaloa	Batticaloa	Arrested by Sri Lankan intelligence officers
093		Yoganathan Jeyanthi	F	35			
094		Rajan Manoranjitham	M	43			
095		Gunapiragasam Thangarajah	M		Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Government school teachers, arrested by the security forces with their 14 month child. Four other children left in neighbour's care. S.Kishore, secretary to Vavuniya branch of SLRC appealed to Senior Superintendent of police.
096	16/04/99	Kandasamy	M				
097		Rajakumari	F				
098	17,18&19/04/99	Rajathurai Sasikumar	M	22	Madu	Mannar	Arrested by Sri Lankan Army from Thadchanaamaruthamadu refugee centre. Three were blindfolded when they were taken away, the parents said. They appealed to Bishop of Mannar to help trace their sons.
099		Rajathurai Sivakumar	M	20			
100		Mahalingam Visvarajan	M	26			
101		Sathisivam Kannathasan	M	26			
102		Seenivasan Yokenthiran	M	21			
103		Mahenthirarajah Piramman	M	16		Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Army
104		Vairamuthu Varathan	M	18			
105		Arumugam Kunathasan	M	54			
106		Sinnathamby Thiyagarajah	M	52			
107		Kaladevi Thiyagarajah	F	48			
108		Santhanam Thiyagarajah	F	24			
109		Rathiga Thiyagarajah	F	21			
110	22/04/99	Patrick Lewis	M	20	Jaffna	Jaffna	Youth working in a tailoring shop arrested by Sri Lankan Army. Relatives have informed Jaffna Human Rights Commission
111		Annalingam Sasikaran	M	23			
112		Antony Christopher	M	26			
113	25/04/99	Ramachandra Gangathran	M	24	Manthikai	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
114	26/04/99	Sivanathan Kishore	M		Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Sri Lankan Red Cross officer, detained by security forces
115	27/04/99	K .Kamalanathan	M		Wattale	Colombo	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Police during a search operation
116		D .Uthayashangar	M				
117		P .Jeyachanthiran	M				
118		P . Ilankes	M				

119	29/04/99	Amirthalingam Sutharsan	M	24	Tirunelvaly	Jaffna	University students of Jaffna, arrested by Sri Lankan Army
120		Saravanamuthu Nanthaseelan	M	24			
121	29/04/99	Thatparanathan Sivarupan	M	19	Jaffna	Jaffna	Student of Stanley College Jaffna. Arrested by Sri Lankan Army
122	05/05/99	Rajandram Rajkumar	M	28	Vadamaradchi	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
123		Vettivel Veeravahu	M	50			
124	08/05/99	Sinnathampy Anparasan	M	35	New Chemmani road	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Army
125		Anparasan Senthuran	M	16			
126		Thampiayiah Velayutham	M	50			
127	11/05/99	M. Mayurathan	M	17	Eravur	Batticaloa	Arrested by Sri Lankan Police
128		N. K. Viji	M	16			
129-168	14/05/99	Forty young men and women			Kotahena	Colombo	Employees of a private garment factory, arrested by the Sri Lankan security forces
169	16/05/99	Two young women			Alaiyadivembu	Akkaraipattu	Arrested by Sri Lankan Police
170	15/05/99	Thuraisingam Mohanarasa	M	27	Northern Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Security Forces
171		Selvarasa Nanthakumar	M	21			
172		Sivalingam Vakeesan	M	16			
173		Vivekananthan Jeyarasa	M	21			
174		Balasantharam Balamayooran	M	22			
175		Kumarasooriyar Uthayasooriyar	M	24			
176		Suntharalingam Vipulanathan	M	21			
177		Nadasan Uthayakumar	M	26			
178	16/05/99	Nanthakopal Pirakash	M	18	Northern Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Security Forces
179		Muthulingam Jeyakanthan	M	22			
180		Kathirkamathampy Sreekanthan	M	49			
181		Chellaiah Logeswaran	M	25			
182-258	23/05/99	Seventy-seven Tamil refugees, including 25 women and 11 children			Jaffna	Jaffna	Detained by Sri Lankan Navy, when they attempted to cross over to India to seek refuge

259	31/05/99	Kathiravalu Mohaneswararajah	M				Arrested by the Sri Lankan police
260		Kumaravelu Mohankumar	M				
261		Thuraiajah Naguleswaran	M		On the way to Batticaloa	Batticaloa	
262	31/05/99	Thangarajah Thadehanmoorthy	M	47	Thambiluvil	Ampara	Quarry workers arrested by officers of Criminal Investigation Department. Reported to the regional co-ordinator, Human Rights Commission, Kalmunai.
263		Thamotharan Subanthkumar	M	33			
264	04/06/99	Peter Brington	M	26	Gurunakar	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
265		Arulthas Christopher	M	19			
266	07/06/99	S. Jeganathan	M	19	Meesalai	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
267	10/06/99	Kuttiampillai Manivannan	M	17	Chenkaladi	Batticaloa	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
268	10/06/99	Sinnarajah Antony Rajah	M	35	Nallur	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
269	10/06/99	P. Parippanathan	M		Jaffna	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
270-569	10/06/99	About three hundred civilians			Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Rounded up and taken to the public grounds by the Sri Lankan Army
570	10/06/99	Rasarathnam Sathiascelan	M		Jamuna Veethy	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
571	11/06/99	Ronald Ramesh	M		Mannar road	Vavuniya	An office assistant of Sri lankan Red Cross Society, Arrested by the Sri Lankan Police
572	17/06/99	Ponnaiya Rasalingam	M	51	Sengaladi	Batticaloa	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army while they working in their shops
573		Ponnaiya Sivaselvarasa	M	43			
574		Alaguthurai Sivarasa	M	46			
575		Selvan Paramkandasamy	M	49			
576		Subramaniyam Gunaseelan	M	27			
577		Setiravalu Raviaanjith	M	27			
587		Kirupairatnam Sureshkumar	M	26			
588	18/06/99	Kanthapu Jeyarajah	M	33	Anaisuddakadukulam	Batticaloa	When they went to collect fire wood in jungles, Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
589		Sinnathapy kandaiyah	M	29			
590		Vandaiyah Vijeyakumar	M	38			
591		Kandaiya Yogarajah	M	29			
592		Kandalasingam Saravanamuthu	M	35			
593		S. Ramachendran	M	29			
594		K. Velayutham	M	55			

595	18/06/99	Somasooriyar Pakiyarasa	M		Valvetithurai	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
596	21/06/99	Rudramoorthy Perinpanmoorthy	M	19	Kaladdy junction	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
597		Vishvalingam Ravishankar	M		Arasadi Pillaiyar temple	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army during the search operation
598		A. Krishnakumar	M				
599		Mahathevan Thanarajh	M				
600		S.A. Rupan	M				
601	21/06/99	Sivaseelan	M		Batticaloa	Batticaloa	Wacher of the Eastern University arrested by Sri Lankan Air Force personnel
602	21&22/06/99	Sinnaiya Aputharajah	M		Valvetithurai	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
603		Sinnathanby Krishnakumar	M				
604		Rasanayagam Panchalingam	M				
605		Sivarasa Sutharshan	M				
606		Thiyvaratnam Vijikumar	M		Valvetithurai	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan Army
607		Thurasingam Rasakumar	M				
608		Kugathas Ajithkumar	M				
609	22/06/99	Sabarathnam Micheal Robinson	M	26	Mannar	Mannar	Arrested by the Counter Subversive Unit of the Sri Lankan Police
610		Sinnappu Don Suan	M	26			
611		Jesudasan Joseph Stanislaus	M	25			
612		Tharmalingam Paskaran	M	26			
613		Veerasamy Kopal	M	31			
614	22/06/99	I. Manogaran	M		Mandaitivu	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Navy personnel
615		C.Annalan	M				
616		T.Emmannuvel	M				
617		T.Joseph	M				
618	26/06/99	Gowrithasan	M		Batticaloa	Batticaloa	Arrested by the Sri Lankan police
619	29/06/99	Pakiyanathan Vishnukanthan	M		Stanley road	Jaffna	Arrested by the Sri Lankan police
620		Poologasundaram Selvaganeshan	M				
621		Kulanthiran Kowritharan	M				



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Documented cases of E.J. KILLINGS / SUMMARY EXECUTIONS - February to June 1999 (actual killings higher than documented by TCHR)

No.	Date	Full Name	Sex	Age	Place of incident	District	Incident
001	02/02/99	Nadarajah Selvarajah	M	60	Kattapirai	Jaffna	shot dead by unidentified gun men
002	02/02/99	Sellathrai Puveenthiran	M	25	Kannathiddy	Jaffna	Abducted by two unidentified men and killed
003	05/02/99	Christopher Chrishanthan	M		Vairavapuliyan - kulum	Vavuniya	Shot by unidentified gun men
004	06/02/99	Ahilesapillai Kamalanathan	M	28	Muttur	Trincomalai	
005	08/02/99	Katheeswaran	M		Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Shot dead by gunmen suspected to be member of PLOTE
006		Ravichandran	M				
007		Ramesh Kanna	M				
008	08/02/99	Krishnapillai Rajakumar	M	29	Kurumankadu	Vavuniya	Killed by PLOTE
009	09/02/99	Sinnathurai Parameswaran	M	38	Muthaliyakulam	Vavuniya	Killed by TELO members
010	14/02/99	Pandari Kandasamy	M	55	Aichuvely	Jaffna	Shot dead by unidentified gun men
011	14/02/99	Sinnathampy Wijakumar	M		Villukkadu	Batticaloa	Shot dead by Sri Lankan Army
012	25/02/99	Mary Benedict	F	29	Thannamunai	Batticaloa	Shot dead by unidentified gunmen
013	27/02/99	Raswaran	M		Karaveddi	Jaffna	Killed by PLOTE members. He was reported missing on 21/2/99. Days later a severed head was found in a drain. It was identified by his father as his. On 27/02/99 his headless body was discovered in a pit, it was identified by his wife and father
014	27/02/99	Vinayakamoorthy Thatheesh	M	4	Valaichenai	Batticaloa	Killed by indiscriminate Sri Lanka Army fire
015	06/03/99	Three civilians			Paandiyankulam	Mullaitivu	Killed by Sri Lankan Army's artillery shells
016	07/03/99	Rajenthiram Murakamoorthy	M		Vantharumoolai	Batticaloa	Shot dead by Sri Lankan Army when he went to buy fish
017	08/03/99	Sinnathamby Sivakolunthu	F	65	Sarasaalai	Jaffna	Senior citizen with learning difficulties killed by Sri Lanka Army fire
018	10/03/99	W. H. Wimalasooriya	M	42	Kurunduwatte	Gampola	Killed during a clash between supporters of the PA and UNP

019-21	16/03/99	Three Civilians			Mt. Lavinia	Colombo	Killed in a bomb explosion
022	18/03/99	Velautham Bavani Devi	F	53	Navakulam	Jaffna	Shot dead by unidentified gunmen
023-27	19/03/99	Five civilians			Uyrtarasankulam	Mannar	Shot dead by Government troops
028	20/03/99	civilian	F	40	Puthukudiyiruppu	Mullathivu	Killed in an air strike by the Sri Lankan Air Force
029	21/03/99	Guganathan Pirainthan	F	14	Puthukudiyiruppu	Mullathivu	Killed by the Sri Lankan Air Force in an air strike
030	26/03/99	civilians			Duraiappa stadium	Jaffna	Skeletal remains found
031	28/03/99	Sellathurai Jegan	M	23	Urumparai	Jaffna	Student killed by fire from Sri Lankan army. Body identified by sister and mother in Jaffna hospital morgue 31/3/99
032	10/04/99	civilian			Saththurukkandan	Batticaloa	Body of a man in highly decomposed state found in shrubs near Saththurukkandan cemetery
033	10/04/99	23 persons			Duraiappa stadium	Jaffna	At this date skeletal parts and skeletons totalling 23 bides found in stadium mass grave, including two children
034	12/04/99	Pasupathy Thavamalar	F	57	Artyakulam	Jaffna	Stabbed to death near Sri Lanka Army camp, on her way to temple at Aanaipathy
035	15/04/99	civilian			Earapacriaykola	Vavuniya	Decomposed body of a person found near Earapacriaykulam reservoir
036-37	12/04/99	Two civilians			Muhannaalan, Thennaradchi	Jaffna	Two bodies of persons believed to have been killed by Sri Lankan army handed over to Jaffna hospital
038	16/04/99	civilian	F	30	Vadamaradchi East	Jaffna	Woman's body found by local residents while digging for sand, used for construction purposes. Sri Lanka Army personnel ordered them to leave the area. Residents informed the District Medical officer.
039-41	25/04/99	Three civilians	F F M		Eravur	Batticaloa	Killed due to shelling and gunfire from Police sentry. The main road sentry at Eravur refused to let the wounded be taken through their point to Batticaloa hospital. It is believed the lives of the two women could have been saved.

042	02/05/99	civilian				Cahakachcheri	Jaffna	Middle-aged man with learning difficulties accidentally wandered into Sri Lanka Army high security zone, Post Office Road. He was shot by army sentries and critically wounded. He was dead on admission to hospital.
043	06/05/99	child		M	10	Adampan	Mannar	Killed due to shelling from Sri Lankan Army camp at Thallady in Mannar
044	06/05/99	Subramaniam Thavasi		M	25	Kurumankaadu	Vavuniya	TELO sympathiser shot dead by PLOTE gunmen
045	12/05/99	civilian		M	25?	Vavuniya town	Vavuniya	Unidentified young man shot dead by police, 11.40 am. at the outer circular road near Chinthamani Pillayar Kovil
046	15/05/99	civilian		M		Vavunathivu	Batticaloa	Body of highly decomposed, unidentified youth washed ashore by lagoon
047	15/05/99	four youths		M		Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Four youths killed in various parts of Vavuniya in the evening. One body of a youth of about 15 years was found in Goodshed Road the following morning, neck cut and hands tied behind his back. In a lane off Mannar Road the second body, of a youth of about 17 years was found. The third body was found in Ukkulankulam, and the fourth in the Koomankulam area.
051	18/05/99	Kathalingam Jeyarajah		M	23	Valaichenai	Batticaloa	Electrician, returning from work shot dead by the Sri Lankan Army soldiers
052	19/05/99	Thaheer Hussein		M	27	Kaththankudy	Batticaloa	Body found with gun shot wounds on chest and head. Had gone to meet his wife's relatives 7pm, on 18/05/99 and had not returned home. Villagers had seen a Sri Lanka Army ambulance that evening, in area where the body was found.
053	28/05/99	Mohammed Haniffa Ameen		M	28	Nintavur	Ampara	The young man had left his home at 10pm previous evening, his body was recovered from a shrub area early morning by neighbours. He had been allegedly beaten to death, no gunshot wounds.
054	31/05/99	Thiyakarajah Rajkumar		M	32	Kantharmadam	Jaffna	Shot dead by unidentified gunmen
055	05/06/99	civilian				Kayts	Jaffna	A dismembered body in a highly decomposed state washed ashore

056	05/06/99	civilian			Chavakachcheri	Jaffna	The Sri Lankan Police Handed over the body to the hospital
057	06/06/99	Kandiah Vigneswary	F	22	Murakoddanrch-chennai	Batticaloa	Killed by indiscriminate firing by the Sri Lankan Army's captain
058	06/06/99	Marimuthu Balenthiran	M		Welikada	Colombo	Mental patient died in prison
059	09/06/99	Two Sinhala civilians	.		Suriyawewa jungle	Batticaloa	Shot dead by the Sri Lankan Army
061	10/06/99	S. Thanapalasingam	M		Paranthan	Jaffna	Killed by the Sri Lankan Air Force in an air strike
062		Parameswaran Jeyanthi	F				
063	16/06/99	Rasalah Satheskumar	M	29	Chennmani	Jaffna	Garage mechanics arrested in Jaffna August 19 1996. Relatives had reported them missing since then. The skeletons of these men were exhumed from the Chennmani mass grave site. They were identified by the garage owner and Sathiskumar's wife.
064		Mahenthiran Babu	M	23			
065	28/06/99	Five civilians			Vidathaltheevu	Mannar	Killed in shelling fired by the Sri Lankan Army
069							
070	29/06/99	Ten civilians			Vidathaltheevu	Mannar	Killed in shelling fired by the Sri Lankan Army
-79							

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 Documented cases of DISAPPEARANCES - February to June 1999 (actual disappearances higher than documented by TCHR)

No.	Date	Full Name	Sex	Age	Place of incident	District	
001	28/01/99	Christie Johnson Basilraj	M	24	Gurunagar	Jaffna	Arrested by Sri Lankan Army and reported missing since January 28
002	31/01/99	S.Sivapirakasam	M	36	Valaichenai	Batticaloa	After going fishing, these men never returned home. Reported missing.
003		V.Paramanathan	M	50			
004		A.Marcellin	M	25			
005	03/02/99	Gerry Lord	M	17	Jaffna	Jaffna	Student from St. Joseph's College, reported missing
006	05/02/99	Nagarajah Rubakumar	M	16	Jaffna Hospital	Jaffna	Abducted by unidentified armed men
007	21/02/99	Rajaratnam Rajeswaran	M	21	Karavetti	Jaffna	Reported missing

008	21/02/99	Sinnathurai Selvamayooran	M	17	Chavakachcheri	Jaffna	Reported missing
009	23/04/99	Gunarasa Subaskaran	M	21	Aanaikodai	Jaffna	Reported missing
010	23/04/99	Rajaratnam Suthakaran	M	15	Kopai	Jaffna	Reported missing
011	25/04/99	A. Justin Cruz	M		Mannar		Six youth arrested in town centre by armed group which told the Sonia Lodge in Main Street where Cruz was arrested, that they were from the Counter Subversive Unit of the Police department.
012		K. Murali	M				Cruz' sister reported him missing to Mannar ICRC and sought their help to find him.
013		S. Rajes	M				Jaffna Human Rights Commission reported these three persons missing since March 1, March 2 and April 22 respectively.
014		Reggie	M				Schoolboy believed to be abducted by Sri Lankan Army. Reported missing. School Principal contacted Meeravodai Sri Lanka Army base.
015		Navaratnam	M				Reported missing. Relatives informed Human Rights Commission.
016		Rajah	M				Muslim fishermen from Murthur reported missing. Did not return home after fishing in Bay of Bengal.
017	01/05/99	Vanniyasingham Karthigesu			Jaffna		
018		Thangavelu Sebastian					
019		Rajaratnam Sutharsan					
020	18/05/99	M. Thusikaran	M	11	Valaichenai	Batticaloa	
021	18/05/99	Vasanthanathan Jeganathan	M	21	Kaithady	Jaffna	
022	18/05/99	Twenty men	M		Coast south of Trincomalee	Trincomalee	
-41							

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Documented cases of RAPE/TORTURE and OTHERS - February to June 1999 (actual rape/torture, etc higher than documented)

No.	Date	Full Name	Sex	Age	Place of incident	District	Incident
001	26/01/99	Muthuveeran Subramaniyam	M		Vanni	Vanni	Father of five children died while he was coming to Sri Lankan Army controlled area from Vanni
002	03/02/99	Mylvaganam Santhakumar	M	16	Neervely	Jaffna	Severely beaten by Sri Lankan Army and admitted to hospital
003	05/02/99	Suppiah Amirthalingam	M		Vanni	Vanni	Committed suicide-his family suffering without food for a long time
004	05/02/99	Christopher Chrisanthan	M	17	Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Shot and critically wounded by unidentified gunmen

005	06/02/99	Sivakumary	M	26	Kandy trunk road	Vavuniya	Shot and critically wounded by unidentified gunmen
006	08/02/99	Premkumar	M	20		Vavuniya	University student ,wounded between the PLOTE and TELLO fight
007	13/02/99	Civilian	F	20	Anurathapura	Anurathapura	Kidnapped and raped by men including two members of Sri Lankan Army personnel.
008	04/03/99	Sivam Ashokumar	M	M	Kovilkulam	Vavuniya	Detained by PLOTE members and badly beaten on their chest, legs and hands with a pole and electric wire for several days
009		Arumugam Pakkiri	M	M			
010		Christe White	M	M			
011	08/03/99	Civilian	F	12	Velenai	Jaffna	Attempted rape by Sri Lankan Navy personnel
012	10/03/99	Sumathi Rajaratnam	F	28	Kopay South	Jaffna	Evening curfew and security restrictions prevented young teacher with severe chest pains from reaching hospital. She died on admission to hospital in the morning.
013	10/03/99	Fishermen			Pt. Pedro	Jaffna	Ordered by Sri Lankan Army to pay part of their incomes to the Urban Council's (UC)development fund. Refused and contemplating legal action. Already, they pay taxes to the UC
014	12/03/99	Dr. Mohammed Mohaji	M		Kalmunai	Batticalo	Beaten him and forcing him to sing a statement that he had sustained the injuries in an accident
015	12/03/99	Twenty five youth			Kannankirramam Kannakipuram Puthukkudiyiruppu Vinayakupuram	Batticaloa	Twenty five civilians all youth including two girls admitted to Valaichenai hospital for treatment from injuries inflicted by Sri Lankan Army soldiers intimidating and assaulting young people in these villages.
039							
040	14/03/99	Sri Lal Priyantha	M		Nugegoda	Colombo	Journalist who had reported fraud and malpractice in Sri Lanka Army abducted from his home and assaulted. Reported missing from this date. Later he was found unconscious and tied to a tree. He was admitted to Kalbowwila hospital
041	16/03/99	M. Jegan A. Thruchelvam	M M	33	Maamunai	Jaffna	Assaulted by the Sri Lankan Army
042	20/03/99	Two civilians			Puthukudiyirupu	Mullaitivu	Wounded by Sri Lankan Air Force's air strike
-43							

044	21/03/99	civilian	F		Puthukudiyirupu	Mullaitivu	Seriously wounded by Sri Lankan Air Force's air strike
045	23/03/99	Kandasamy Thangaratnam Thavakumar Baghavathy	F	65	Karambaikurichi	Jaffna	Wounded in firing from the Sri Lankan Army at the Karambaikurichi sentry point at Varani.
046	31/03/99	Pushparajah Anthony	M	20	Manalthiddi	Jaffna	Wounded when Sri Lankan Navy opened fire on him while fishing
047-49	11/04/99	Three civilians			Kandy	Kandy	Wounded in a bomb blasting
050	24/04/99	Apathan Callista	F	14	Gurunagar	Jaffna	Wounded by Sri Lankan Army's grenade
051		Apathan Jeyakumar	M	24			
052		Anthony Madhuthen Reggie	M	24			
053-66	25/04/99	Fourteen Civilians			Eravur	Batticaloa	Wounded by Sri Lankan Army's shelling and gunfire. Included four members of one family.
067	30/04/99	Karthigesupillai Devananthan	M	26	Trincomalee	Trincomalee	Surgeon at Trincomalee base hospital told Eastern High Court that arrested youth had scars consistent with history given by him of torture in custody
068-69	06/05/99	two civilians			Adampan	Mannar	Wounded due to shelling from Sri Lankan Army
070	10/05/99	child	F	12	Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Child wounded in firing from STF camp at Thallady
071-74	10/05/99	four civilians			Valaichenai	Batticaloa	Batticaloa hospitals sources said seriously wounded in Sri Lanka police firing
075-78	11/05/99	four civilians			Mylambaveli	Batticaloa	Wounded by random fire from Sri Lankan Police
079	13/05/99	Thirunaavukarasu Mariyadas	M	46	Pesalai coast	Mannar	Fishermen shot at by Sri Lankan Navy. Admitted to Mannar hospital then transferred to Vavuniya Hospital for further treatment.
080		Pethuru Yesu Pavaliyappar	M	35			
081	16/05/99	K Thavarajah	M	44	Jaffna	Jaffna	At about 7pm employee at the Agricultural Department was severely assaulted and threatened by the Sri Lankan Army at Uduvil
082	16/05/99	Suntharam Rajmohan	M	27	Batticaloa lagoon	Batticaloa	Admitted to Batticaloa hospital with gunshot injuries. The young men had been fishing in the lagoon which is close to a Sri Lanka Air Force camp, with the permission of Army personnel. Hospital sources stated that the youth said the gunshots came from the SLAF camp.
083		Nesathurai Sureshkumar	M	23			

084	20 - 22/05/99	Fifty men				Valaichenai refugee camp			Forced labour. The men were ordered by Sri Lanka Army troops at Oltamavady Bridge sentry point to clean a compound
133									
134	25/05/99	civilian				Pallamadu		Mannar	Cholera patient died, reported by Department of Health
135	25/05/99	Periyathamby Sivasubramaniam	M	19				Batticaloa	Arrested 08/06/97 at Kottamunai Bridge by Razeek group. Detained for two years, without charge, under PTA, by Counter Subversive Unit. District Judicial Officer reported in Eastern High Court that detainee had been severely tortured resulting in thirty injuries.
136	28/06/99	Sixty civilians						Mannar	Wounded in shelling fired by the Sri Lankan Army
195									
196	29/06/99	More than Twenty five						Mannar	Wounded in shelling fired by the Sri Lankan Army
220									

TAMIL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS - TCHR
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“ Effective impunity encourages political violence and is a serious destabilising element in all contexts of the Sri Lankan socio-political system. respect for the rule of law is essential to maintain order and stability and to protect human rights in any country. Impunity perpetuates the mass violation of human rights. Furthermore, impunity is an obstacle to democratic development and peace negotiations, and makes reconciliation difficult. This culture of impunity has led to arbitrary killings and has contributed to the uncontrollable spiralling of violence ”.

Mr Bacre Ndiaye – Special Rapporteur
on Extra-judicial, summary or arbitrary executions.
Report after visit to Sri Lanka – E/CN.4/1998/68/Add.2

*“At Ariyalai I can show how people were arrested, killed and buried. At the beginning some people were arrested and brought to a camp and kept at the Jaya building. Some were kept at a school. The ones who ordered this were **Captain Lalith Hewa, Lt. Wijesiriwardene and Lt. Thudugala.***

*They were the ones involved in the arrest of the government servant Selvaratnam. He was brought to the camp. The next day his wife came and asked me whether I had seen him. I did not have the answer then. At that camp there was a building used to torture people. I can show it to you now. When I went to the camp, there were 25 people in that building. ~~Selvaratnam was also there.~~ His legs were tied. He pleaded with me saying he didn't have any Tiger connections. I asked **Captain Hewa** to release him. He agreed. But that night they killed him.*

*The next day when I went back I saw more than 10 dead bodies. When I was working at the Jaya building, another man, one Udaya Kumara, was arrested. His family came and pleaded for his release. I went and asked **Captain Jayawardena** to do so. That afternoon he was taken to another camp. When I went there, they got a radio message asking to release this man. He was hanging by his feet and his body was cut with blades. They couldn't release him. He was killed later.*

I know the weapons they used for torture very well and I can show them to you in that building.

*Lots of people disappeared from Ariyalai. I can tell you how many were arrested. I also know how many people were buried..... I can show you 10 places in Chemmani where bodies are buried. **ASP Perera** can show five places. **D.M. Jayatilleke** can show one place near a kovil where a number of people are buried.”*

from

Somaratne Rajapakse's Confession, in Jaffna Court, June 16 1999
Soldier accused in the Krishanthi Kumaraswamy rape and murder case murder