

# WAR CRIMES OF TAMIL TIGERS IN SRI LANKA

*(A brief introduction to  
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE)  
and their Crimes against  
the Humanity and Democracy in Sri Lanka)*

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## Introduction

Sri Lanka, is a beautiful island in the South Asian region, which was known as the pearl of Indian Ocean. It was inhabited peacefully for thousands of years by people including Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims, and a highly developed human civilization. It was built under the authority of the Sinhala king, on a legal system which directly based on Buddhist philosophy. During the colonial era, the British used to subdivide and control the people on ethnic identity. Subsequently this divisive rule fostered inter-ethnic distrust. British rulers did this social division on a single purpose of preventing formation anti government movements.

This so-called mutual distrust, which was built in such a background, was misapplied by Sri Lankan politicians, in face of racism, to maintain their power. Through the same grounds, the Prabhakaran and his followers worked to create the most terrifying terrorist group in the world called LTTE. Subsequently LTTE Tamil Tiger terrorists massacred many innocent people including unarmed Sinhalese, Tamils & Muslims, and drove them away from their traditional Sinhala and Muslim villages in the North and East.

Over a period of 30 years, the LTTE Tamil Tigers have indiscriminately violated four ceasefires and a large number of peace talks, and engaged in massacres against humanity.

Democratic political leaders, clergy, and many others killed in so many places. Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims, were targeted and killed by the terrorists brutally. In this book, we document some of the killings and evictions of civilians carried out by the LTTE terrorists throughout Sri Lanka. It is a joint effort made by Sri Lankans who love their country more than anything, in order to make awareness on the Terrorism and separatism, which launched by Tamil Diaspora in Europe, together with Islamic Separatists, supported by Arabic Countries, to re plant terrorism in Sri Lanka in a situation that it has completely defeated. Let us all unite on behalf of humanity to defeat the so-called terrorism of the Tamil Diaspora and Islamic extremists.

## **01. Tamil Settlements in Sri Lanka were under the Ruling of Sinhala Kingdom at all the time in history.**

Since the ancient ages, Indian Ocean island of Sri Lanka was known to the ancient Greeks as Taprobana (Ancient Greek: Ταπροβανᾶ) and Taprobane (Ταπροβανῆ, Ταπροβάνη). It was also known by the Romans as Serendivis. Arabs used to call it Serendib. Romans and Arabic's pronunciations are phonetically derived versions from a Sanskrit term Sihala Dīpa (Sinhala Island or Island of Sinhalese). There were quite a number of names have been used to identify Sri Lanka as well. In Chinese sources dating from the Han dynasty (206 B.C. - 220 A.D.), to the Qing dynasty (1616 - 1911 A.D.) alone, more than thirty names have been used to denote Sri Lanka. "shizi guo" (师子国), "shizi zhou" (师子州) (sihadipa-Siha Island) which were direct translation on the basis of the meaning of the word, or "xilan" (Si-alan, 锡兰) "Seng jia luo" (僧伽罗) (Sihalayo) (Ref: M Sobhita November 2011).

Subsequently Portuguese called it Ceilao which is phonetical derivation from Chinese "Seng jia luo" (Sihalayo), and the British called Ceylon which is much in Anglo Accent. All these names are phonetically similar to the word "Sinhala" or which is the majority of inhabitants of the island named. All this evidence clearly shows that the Island identified in the name of Sinhalese who were preliminary inhabitants of Sri Lanka.

There was solid evidence of Sinhala settlements, Sinhala state established in Sri Lanka before the sixth century BC, and this view has been confirmed by local and foreign archaeologists, as well as literary sources and expeditions. Thus, the Sinhala Brahmin script, Buddhism and the authority of the Sinhala king can be clearly identified from the inscriptions found in all parts of Sri Lanka.

It should be emphasized that by the first century AD, Anuradhapura had established a local government covering the main Sinhala kingdom and all parts of the island. Therefore, there was no other state - inland other than the main state of Ceylon.

For example, the Golden Letter "Ran Sannasa" found in the Vallipuram area in Jaffna, written during the reign of King Vasabha who have done several massive Irrigation Projects in Anuradhapura. It can be pointed out as a solid physical evidence of Sinhalese Rule in Jaffna. Accordingly, this Vallipuram Ranpatha can be introduced as an important evidence of the

construction of a Buddhist temple by a general named "Isagiri" who ruled in Jaffna under the authority of King Vasabha.

The fishing industry in Jaffna is very well known as the area known in the name of Golden Sea. The above evidence is further confirmed by a seal used during the first century AD belonging to the fishing community found in the Annei Kottei area. Evidence of a unitary Sinhala state is very strong in an in-depth and on a comprehensive study of the history of Sri Lanka up to the colonial era. (Kamalika peris 2018)

However, Sri Lanka has maintained trade, economic and political relations with Indians, Chinese, Arabs and Europeans in the past, and it is clear that it had a closer relationship with India. It is associated with clear archaeological evidence, even as early as the sixth century BC. Thus, it is fair to acknowledge that Tamils, Muslims, Europeans and Arabs have lived in various parts of Sri Lanka since ancient times.

As it seems from the top, that the Tamil community has come from South India, as invaders, migrants, traders, marriages and prisoners, marriage relations with the Sinhala community. The truth is, genetical ancestry of Jaffna Tamils are not really connected to south India at all. It is shown that 72% of genetic admixture comes from Bengali rather than South Indian Tamil in recent genetical studies

(Ref: Kshatriya, G.K. (1995). "Genetic affinities of Sri Lankan populations". Human Biology).

The Tamils who have come to Sri Lanka, in British era, to work in Tea Estates, are not relevant for above statement.

Manimekhalai, written in 890 AD, and Iban Bathuta's notes, written in 1344 AD, contain notes on Tamil - speaking people. This is the earliest confirmed evidence of the Tamil-speaking people of Sri Lanka, as evidenced by several inscriptions in the Tamil script in the Eastern Province. Manimekhalai was an epic pro Buddhist literature, which tells that the presence of Lord Buddha to help Manimekhalai, who was the daughter of Kovalan – the husband of God Pattini. As it was a manmade story, there is no archaeological value of the facts written on it. Also, it is contradicting on the fact of Lord Buddha's presence, clearly written in Buddhist history. Such incident is no way possible to be happen in the historical manner.

Nevertheless, when it looks in to Historical Rajawaliya of Sri Lanka, in 1344 the Sri Lanka was ruled by Vijaya bahu V, king of Sinhalese. Vijaya bahu V had an ancestral origin from a Dynasty in Siem and Java. He has held the throne in Kingdom of Dambadeniya – the 3rd Sinhala Kingdom (ref: Rajawaliya) in similar period that by Iban-Battuta travelled. Therefore, information provided by Iban-Battuta on a Tamil King, could not be considered as legitimate literature or an archaeological evidence to prove a Tamil state in ancient Sri Lanka.

But, MAHA WANSHAYA, CHULA WANSHAYA, DEEPA WANSHAYA, THUPHA WANSHAYA, DALADA WANSHAYA, RAJA THARANGANIYA, etc. It is also found in thousands of buildings, including palaces, which can still be able to identified today in areas such as ANURADHAPURA, POLONNARU, DAMBADENIYA, YAPAHUWA, KANDY. Buddhist temples which are captured by jungles, are living evidence of the Sinhala state that has evolved from ancient times to the present day.

Especially PESALE, in MANNAR district, MAANTHOTTAM, WANKALEYI, MATHOTA and places of archaeological excavations in the, KAITS JAFFNA district, KADURUGODA, ANEYI KOTTEYI, WADAMARACHCHI, THIRIYAYI -TRINCOMALEE district, KINNIYA, KANTHALE, GIRITHALE, MUTHUR and many other areas that Archaeological excavations being carried out in the BATICALOA and AMPARA districts of the Eastern Province, also have many uncovered facts about the ancient Sinhala Kingdom.

## 02. No historical Tamil Homeland ever existed in Sri Lanka

Tamil homeland in Sri Lanka was artificially planted by European Invaders in the European colonial era. Although the foundations for this ideology laid during the colonial era, and was emerged in Sri Lanka in the 20th century by the power-hungry Tamil politicians. In earlier 1940th decade Tamil politicians demanded for 50% power of the State Council while the whole Tamil population was only around 15% of total population in Ceylon (Ref: British Govt Census). The reality happened was that when the politicians failed to grant the 50% power in Ceylon state Council, they have begun to feed ideology of separatism to have their own rule for 15% minority. Therefore, it is clear that the Tamil Home Land Ideology was artificially planted and grown by the power-hungry political ambition.

| Year        | Sinhala Population | Tamil Population | Moor Population |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1881        | 1,846,600          |                  | 184,500         |
| 1891        | 2,041,200          |                  | 197,200         |
| 1901        | 2,330,800          |                  | 228,000         |
| 1911        | 2,715,500          | 528,000          | 233,900         |
| 1921        | 3,016,200          | 517,300          | 251,900         |
| 1931        | 3,473,000          | 598,900          | 289,600         |
| 1946        | 4,620,500          | 733,700          | 289,600         |
| 1953        | 5,616,700          | 884,700          | 464,000         |
| 1963        | 7,512,900          | 1,164,700        | 626,800         |
| 1971        | 9,131,300          | 1,424,000        | 855,724         |
| 1981        | 10,979,400         | 1,886,900        | 1,046,926       |
| 1989 (est.) | 12,437,000         | 2,124,000        |                 |
| 2001        | 13,876,200         |                  |                 |
| 2011        | 15,173,820         |                  | 1,892,638       |
| 2012        |                    | 2,270,924        |                 |

Kailasaa Waipawamaleyi, and Yalpanam Waipavamaleyi which are 17-century books, written on the concept of Tamil homeland. Yalpanam Waipavamaleyi has written by Mayilwanagar Pulavar, a Tamil writer at the intervention of the Dutch Governor JHONE MACCARRA. The Ideology of Tamil homelands in the North was directly based on the false information written in this literature. It should be clearly state that, none of these books were written to populate historical information. The Yalpanam Waipaalamaleyi's is a book that has almost completely contradicts with history of Ceylon researched by British Historians subsequently. Such records had a written and archeologically proven continuous Sinhalese state for more than two thousand five hundred years. Closely comparing Numbers of the population data on chart 02-1, It is clear that there is no possibility of existence of a Tamil Domination, in ancient Ceylon, before just one century back that the British has taken their senses. This implies that a Tamil domination could not proven scientifically.

Further investigation reveals that in 1926 S.W. Codrington appears to have made notes referring to the rulers of the North, ĀRYA CHAKRAWARTHI. But subsequently the same Codrington 's record and some Sinhalese literature such as "Kokila Sandeshaya" reports, that the Prince Sapumal ( Buvanekabahu VI of Kotte) has ruled the Jaffna peninsula from Kotte Kingdom. Also records found in Sinhala war poetry books such as "Mukkaru Hatana" , was clearly recorded that there was a ruler under Kotte Government in Jaffna.

It is a great crime has done by separatist terrorist organization to mislead young people in the North into believing such facts to be part of the armed struggle. History is the heritage of all. It is not limited to any race or ethnic group. The physical evidence of Sinhala state existed on north which were destroyed by terrorists are all World Heritage Sites. It is a crime that to alter them violently or distort the glorious history of Sri Lanka, which has a historical heritage of more than two thousand five hundred years, confirmed by the clearest archaeological evidence.

The concept of Tamil homeland in the North was a common social weapon that the separatist terrorists used. It touched the hearts of innocent Tamil youth in the North, and eventually escalated into a 30 - year war.



Sri Lanka belong to all ethnic groups including Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus, Catholics, etc., as well as indigenous people living in Sri Lanka. Any ware within 25 administrative districts of Sri Lanka we emphasize that there is no isolated homeland for any ethnic group throughout the history or present of any separate land. From the beginning of history, all Sri Lankan people including Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims been lived in harmony.



### **03. The concept of an independent state in Jaffna and Tamil Homeland is a myth.**

There was no record of any Tamil state established in the north before the Portuguese arrival in general historical information. According to the Professor Karthigesu Indrapalan who was a Tamil scholar states that on his researches, there were no permanent Tamil settlements in the North before the 13th century. The 13th century was the last period of the Polonnaruwa era.

The Polonnaruwa kingdom has began with the liberation of Sri Lanka from the Chola king, by the Great Keerthi Vijayabahu, who has subsequently crowned the king Vijaya bahu I In the 10th century. The Cholas invaded Anuradhapura and destroyed the 1500-year-old capital. The 11th century capital was then moved to Polonnaruwa. The liberation of Sinhala Land was the result of a great sacrifice made by King Keerthi Vijayabahu. Otherwise, there would not have been a Sinhala nation to speak Sinhala language today.

The kings of Polonnaruwa acted to establish relations with a Chola- encircling state encirclement so that the Cholas could no longer invade the land. Here the Pandyas and the Kalingas had taken precedence. They also formed friendships with other states by exchanging gifts and crops. Relationships with Pandya and Kalinga, were established through intermarriage. The first queen of King Keerthivijayabahu, Lilavathi was associated with Jagathipala from Sothern. He had a connection with North India. The second queen was Princess Thailoka Sundari from kalinga. The king's sister, Princess Mitta, married a Pandyan prince. King Great Parakramabahu was a child of her son Manabharana. There was a power struggle for state power in the Polonnaruwa period over these Kalinga and Pandya relations. The competition intensified when there were weak kings. In 1212, King Pandiya Parakrama Pandu brought an army and seized state power. In response, a prince

named Magha from Kalinga invades Polonnaruwa with a Kerala army (Indian ). In this reason the Polonnaruwa and the entire Rajarata dynasty, as well as Ruhuna Magama, Tissamaharama and the Maya country were destroyed. The books state that the eyes of King Parakrama pandu were plucked out.

The first step in saving the country from this catastrophe was taken by King Vijayabahu III. He has liberated the country and made Dambadeniya as his capital.

His eldest son Parakramabahu II, who ruled from Dambadeniya, made a great effort to liberate Ceylon from Magha. Some books state that Magha was killed invading Polonnaruwa. Tamil writers state that he ruled from Jaffna but this particular fact is clearly contradicting with physical and scientific history of Ceylon. King Parakramabahu II who ruled from 1234 to 1269, had to face two more invasions. These are clearly stated to be Malaysian invasions from Java. History states that the first invasion took place in 1244 and 1245, and the second invasion in 1267 and 1268. Both of these invasions appear to have been made in support of the Kalinga Magha by the Vijaya kingdom affiliated to the Kalinga kingdom. Due to these Java invasions, the place where they stayed is still known as Java kachcheri, Java Kotte etc.

Instead of fighting further, they retreated to Jaffna. Subsequently Pandyas invaded the north at the request of King Bhuvanekabahu, the king's brother. This killed the Javanese kings and brought the North under the Pandyas. The claim that there was a Tamil state in the North after the 13th century means that the Pandyas belonged to the North. Now the question is, if this state is Tamil, how can they be Aryan emperors? There is no reason to call the Tamil dynasty Aryan. This invasion took place at our request and was in retaliation for our earlier assistance to the Pandits.

During the reign of King Parakramabahu the Great, when the Cholas invaded the Pandyan

lands, King Parakramabahu sent an army from Ceylon with a general named Lankapura and fought for the defense of the Pandyan lands for ten years. Eventually the Lankapura general was killed in a Chola invasion. His life was sacrificed for the land of Pandya. In such a context, it is correct to say that the Pandyan invasion of the North was a retaliation. After this invasion the Pandyas remained in the north and were succeeded by relatives of Parakramabahu. The son of King Parakrama Pandu who was killed in Polonnaruwa also served as a king of Jaffna. Although it is mentioned in the "Yalpana Vaipava Male" a book that the king came 25 out of 25 years, it does not seem to be so accurate. A royal lineage in this regard is in the hands of the descendants of the last king of Jaffna who now lives in Matale. Comparing that detail with the necklace reveals this difference. It is not a history book that should be taken lightly as a Tamil writer himself has declared that the 'Waipala maleyi' is a forgery.

When the Pandyas conquered the North, at the request of Minister Aryachakravarty, they invaded Yapahuwa and took away the great treasures and the sacred Tooth Relic. It was kept by them as a sacred object in the land of Pandi. King Parakramabahu, who ruled in Kurunegala, personally went to the Pandi land and made a request for gifts and was able to bring the Tooth Relic back to Lakbima (Name of Sri Lanka at 13th Century).

This is stated on pages 222 to 224 of Nilakantha Shasthri's book 'History of South India'. Examining this history raises a number of questions. One of them is that if the Pandyas are called Aryachakravartis, they are not Tamils. As stated in earlier paragraph of this document it was proved that Current Jaffna Tamils were not genetically related to any part of south India, but they are genetically related with Orissa region of India which the Kalinga kingdom has existed.

From the King Vijaya to the last King Sri Wickramarajasinghe the princesses were brought from Madurai in the land of Pandi. There must be some special reason here. The Cholas

invaded Anuradhapura when King Pandiya handed over his royal jewels to the King of Anuradhapura and left them for protection because the Chola king did not return it when he asked for it. When the Cholas became powerful and invaded the Pandi lands, they sought the protection of the King at Anuradhapura. The King of Anuradhapura was unable to do so at that time the King Pandiya came to Anuradhapura and had to return to his country due to threats. However, this shows that the Pandyas were another nation to which we belonged. Also, the Chola kings proposed marriage to the family of King Parakramabahu of Polonnaruwa, but the Sinhala king ignored it. This shows that there was a low opinion of the Cholas among the kings of our country.

The award-winning Professor DR Bunderkar was invited to give four lectures on his research when he became a Professor at the University of Kolcutta. At the time of accepting the invitation in 1918, he gave four lectures. Those four lectures were LECTURES ON THE INCLUDED IN THE BOOK ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA ON THE PERIOD FROM 650 TO 325 BC. The first edition of this book was published in 1919. According to that book, the first of these lectures was on the establishment of Aryan colonies in South India and Ceylon.

In that discourse he pointed out that the Pandi land in the south was an ethnic group descended from the Pandavas in the north. The Pandavas came to the south and built an Aryan civilization in the Pandi land, so they are called Pandyas. Their capital was named Madura because the capital of the Pandavas was Madura. He mentions Chola as a word in the Telugu language. He says that Tamils call Chola as 'Choda or Chora', Here it means to steal. He has stated that he cannot avoid being told that. As he mentions in this book, the Cholas treated visitors to South India. (CHOLA OR CHORA ARE ALIENS TO THE SOUTH INDIA) This means that the Cholas were a people who came from outside South India. The word Chola is derived from the Tamil word Solai, which refers to the forest area in the Tamil language. Kokkadicholai is a dense forest. The Cholas thus came from a mountainous region of Balochistan. The language used is 'BRAHUI'. They have migrated south because

of thieves and have come to the south and settled in a remote area. They got the ger mark because they were in this forest area. The sign of the Pandyas is a pair of fish. We see how the Pandi dynasty used to use the ger symbol if there was a dynasty in Jaffna. This Aryan lineage is the reason why the kings of Ceylon brought princesses from the land of Pandi. It has spread throughout history.

In fact, due to the fact that Madras was based during the British rule, Madras became a Chola region and those who came from there for various purposes settled in Jaffna, resulting in a Tamil community respecting the Tiger symbol.

Mr. Arunachalam Ponnambalam, who was appointed Registrar General, was the first Tamil civil servant. He was the one that first used the word Sri Lankan Tamil for the Malabar people (people speaks Malabar/ Tamil language). Until then there was no Identity for this minority in the Sri Lankan Territory. These Tamils, who were educated in Jaffna by American missionary and other Christian denominations, were well suited to elevate the country.

Most of the officials worked in Survey department of the British Government were Tamils, they named most of Sinhala village names in Tamil accent. As Examples Name Kalmunai was the direct phonetic derive of Gal Amuna (Stone Anicut) in Sinhala, Kanthale is also a direct phonetic diversion of Gan Thalawa (River Bank) in Sinhala. Likewise, there were many Sinhala Village names being mis pronounced in Tamil Accent. By a close study of 17th Century Sinhala record for Buddhist Temples named “ Naphtha” ( Register of Village Names) the damage which the Tamil Survey staff has done could be clearly identified.

There they wrote new history books on the heritage of the North and the idea of a Tamil homeland was forged by American missionaries. Therefore, Karthigesu Indrapalan's opinion has to be rejected according to Professor Bandeikir, s History Critic.

#### **04. The last king in Jaffna was a Sinhala Buddhist**

Part of the ethnic crisis that we are facing today has caused by either deliberately hiding the realities of history, or by political activists destroying it to suit expedient politics and personal ideologies. Distorted history indeed played a central role in dividing the Sinhala-Tamil communities on ethnic lines. One of the main thrusts of peninsular politics was to distort Sri Lankan history and polarized the two communities to keep them apart on ethnic lines. It has begun with G. G. Ponnambalam who launched his political campaign in the thirties by targeting the Sinhalese Community and their history. He became the champion of the Tamils by delivering a nine-hour lecture to the Solebury Commissioners in which he blamed “the Sinhala government” for “discriminations” against the Tamils. Neither he nor any of his successors who held the leadership of Jaffna stood for any progressive, liberal, socialist, or pluralist political Programmes for peaceful co-existence.

So-Called politicians such as G.G. Ponnambalam to Vignashvaran and to Sambandan and all the politicians in current era, survived and preserved their vote by arousing communal passions in Jaffna against the Sinhalese. The usual litany of complaints against the Sinhalese, which began with Ponnambalam, was dismissed by the Solebury Commission as stuff and nonsense, unsubstantiated by the available evidence.

But this did not stop him from criticizing the Mahavamsa and Sinhala history. It is his misinterpretations for the history of Ceylon, caused the first Tamil-Sinhala riots in Nawalapiya in 1939. His Sinhala rival, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, thanked him for giving a boost to the newly formed Sinhala Maha Sabha which was established to counter anti-Sinhala racism.

Since then, the anti-Sinhala racism of Jaffna politics has been the regular diet fed to the people of Jaffna. It the scapegoat on which Jaffna politicians have been riding, partly to cover up their political sins of threatening their own people as pariahs unfit for human society and partly to demonize the Sinhala-Buddhists – the indispensable political tool used consistently to gain political mileage both domestically and internationally.

A common feature of Jaffna politics is the refusal to assess Sri Lankan history objectively looking at it through the coloured lenses of either Ponnambalam, or S. J. V. Chelvanayakam. The ultimate expression of anti-Sinhala racism was enshrined as the official history of Tamils in the Vadukoddai Resoluon of 1976. Subsequently it became the standard reference point for academics, NGOs pundits, researchers, Anti Sinhala social scientist and the whole caboodle of pro-separatist, or pro-devolution ideologues. Aftermath it was the origin of a bloody homicide happened throughout Sri Lanka for three decades.

Any factual or objective analysis of history that goes counter to the authorized version of Tamil politics throws the Jaffna Tamils off balance. Schooled essentially in the locally manufactured history they are utterly confused when confronted with any critical / scientific / objective history that questions the hand-woven chronical of Tamil Homeland that were rolled out like home- made beedi (homemade low quality made cigar) for popular consumption.

Scholars, however, are not unanimous about the Vadukoddian version of mono-causal history, its geography, or it's an-Sinhala-Buddhist ideology that led the Tamils all the way to Nandikadal. The post-Vadukoddai image of Jaffna does not conform to the recorded facts in history. Besides, claims and counter-claims have obfuscated the history misleading the followers into paths of suicidal violence. For instance, the first known settlement of migrants of S. India which began in the thirteenth century in Jaffna is labelled by scholars under different classifications. Some say it's a kingdom and others refer to it as a principality or as a feudatory. The combined geographical boundaries of the north and the east, which they claim to be their exclusive domain, have no historical basis nor demographic justification (there are more Tamils living with the Sinhalese than in their so-called "homeland"), except that they were drawn by the British who centralized the administration by dividing it into regional provinces.

The Sinhala kings in the south, however, considered themselves to be the lords of the entire island. It is in keeping with this doctrine that the King that ruled Jaffna with Sapumal Kumaraya / Prince Sapumal of Kotte (Sembagapperumal), his general, as the resident ruler of Jaffna.

King Senarath of Kandy, an ex-Buddhist monk, too considered Jaffna to be a part of his kingdom and when the Portuguese defeated Sankili II in 1619, he bided his me and sent Atapau Mudliyar, one of his Kingsman, with an army of five thousand soldiers, to capture Jaffna. There were, of course, strategic and economic reasons to get Jaffna controlled. The advancing Sinhala forces swept into Jaffna with the people of Jaffna rallying behind the victorious Sinhala forces who captured Jaffna by driving out the Portuguese from the land. They were holed up in the confines of their fortress in Jaffna which was under siege by the forces of Atapattu. Fr. Queroz, the leading authority of the mission wrote ".... the enemy (i.e, the Sinhalese) made himself master of the Kingdom unopposed." "So supreme seemed to be their success that the Kandyans ( Sinhala people ruled by Kingdom of Kandy) even "tried to collect taxes".

It seems that the Jaffna people considered the Atapattu as their savior and accepted him as



the ruler. This was the highpoint of the liberation of Jaffna. The Kandyans had advanced right up to the Jaffna Fort, the enemy's innermost defenses and encamped before it on the Pachellpallai plain." – p.276, *Kandy Fights the Portuguese, The Military History of Kandyan Resistance*, C. Gaston Perera's, Vijitha Yapa Publications, 2007.) Senarat's claim to the Jaffna kingdom was strengthened by the marriage of his two sons to the Jaffna princesses in Tanjore against the wishes of the Portuguese who feared that a marriage alliance between the two kingdoms would be a certain threat to their security and stakes.

Rule of Jaffna was handed over to the Portuguese under the terms of the Nallur Convention, the people of Jaffna were oppressed cruelly by the occupant army of the Portuguese. Naturally, they rallied behind the invading Kandyan forces and went on the rampage, burning the hated symbols of Portuguese Churches. The triumphant Kandyan forces were emboldened by the mass support of the population. Upon the defeat of Sankilli II in 1619 the people of Jaffna were happy to accept the Sinhala forces (in 1629) as liberators. Fr. Bruno wrote that the Kandyan army "was joined by the whole kingdom." (Fr. V. Perniola, *The Catholic Church in Sri Lanka, Portuguese Period.* ) So technically, legally, politically and militarily Senerat established himself as the last king of Jaffna by taking over power from the Portuguese in the last battle for Jaffna. His invasion of Jaffna, his conquest of Jaffna, grabbing power from the Portuguese, his being in total command of the territory, his imposition of taxes and, above all, the mass support he got from the people of Jaffna makes him the legitimate and acknowledged king of Jaffna.

The capture of Jaffna by King Senarath in 1629 is also recorded by Captain Ribeiro who wrote : "But while our (Portuguese) army was laying waste to the whole of that (Kandyan) kingdom, the General (Constatinne de Saa) was advised that the King had sent five thousand chosen men to Jafana patu under the command of Modeliar of his Atapattu forces, the Captain of his personal bodyguard; he knew that kingdom and fortress were feebly garrisoned, and that Felipe de Oliviera, who had brought it under the dominion of the Portuguese, was dead." – (p. 87, *The Historic Tragedy of the Island of Ceilao*, Captain Joao Ribeiro, translated by Paul E. Peiris, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi. 1999). Clearly, this indicates that King Senerath, has a total control of the political situation in Jaffna , had picked the right moment to strike. It was, as indicated by Ribeiro, the weakest moment of Portuguese rule in Jaffna. Fr. Querez too had devoted a chunk of his history to the conquest of Jaffna. Referring to Modliyar Atapau's expedition to Jaffna he wrote : "This was the last battle in the conquest of Jaffna."

The invasion and capture of Jaffna by King Senerath blasts the politico-legal myth that the sovereignty of Jaffna was passed on to the Portuguese by the last king Sankilli II of Jaffna

and, therefore, the British should have handed back sovereignty to his descendants, the Tamils. But history records that the last king of Jaffna was Senerath, a Sinhala-Buddhist King of Kandy, and not Sankilli II, though he was last of Aryachakravarti dynasty. As Senerath was the last king to fight the last battle over Jaffna there could be no doubt that sovereignty passed over finally from the Sinhala king to the Portuguese. The conquest of Jaffna by Senerath's forces in 1629 negated the validity of the Nallur convention in which Jaffna handed over power to the Portuguese in 1619. The fate of Jaffna was settled finally in "last battle" fought by Senerath and not at the Nallur Convention.

When Mudliyar Attapau was holding Jaffna the Portuguese general Constantine de Saa had to send two columns from the south to challenge him and regain Jaffna for the Portuguese King. Even though Mudliyar Attapattu held Jaffna for a brief while, history records that sovereignty finally passed over to the Portuguese only on the defeat of Mudliyar Attapattu on Jaffna soil. The victory of Mudliyar Attapattu makes Senerath the last king of Jaffna. And the defeat of Mudliyar Attapattu establishes that sovereignty was regained by the Portuguese only after defeating him. There is serio-comic irony in this historical event, that the last King of Jaffna was a Sinhalese and the last king of the Sinhalese was a Tamil. Such are the twists and turns of history which mock the pompous racial assumptions of extremists.

Accepting the historical truths as recorded by reliable eye-witnesses is indispensable to draw accurate conclusions from history. The pro-Tamil lobby had labored indefinably to comb every nook and corner of history to extract evidence to prove that Jaffna belongs to them exclusively. One of the main arguments is based on the Nallur Convention in which they claim that power was handed over by the Tamils to the Portuguese. From this point they trace a line of power flowing from Tamils to the Portuguese and from Portuguese to the Dutch and from the Dutch to the British. From this chain of events they conclude that the British should have handed over power to them instead of handing it over to the Sinhalese because it was the Tamils who handed over power to the Portuguese. But the historical events, as recorded by the Portuguese historians, confirm that the Sinhala King recaptured Jaffna and the decisive and final transfer of power took place only after the Portuguese reclaimed Jaffna by defeating the Sinhala forces. So the ultimate transfer of power took place when the Sinhalese lost Jaffna to the Portuguese in the last battle for Jaffna in 1629 and not when the Tamils lost it to them in 1619.

The Nallur agreement signed with the Portuguese has no relevance to the transfer of power because after the conquest of Jaffna by Senerath the Nallur Agreement had no validity under the new political dispensation of the Kandyan King. The conquest of Jaffna by Senerath

superseded the previous arrangements with the Tamil kings. As the last king of Jaffna it was his word that reigned supreme in the destiny of Jaffna. This emphasizes the prime necessity of establishing historical truths to prevent Falsification of history and, more importantly, to trace the proper sequence of events without hiding relevant historical facts for political gain. The validity of the Tamil claim to a separate state based on their argument that sovereignty of Jaffna was passed over to the Portuguese by the Tamil king loses legitimacy and credibility when tested against the eye-witness records of the Portuguese historians, and it does not deserve to be divided on fictitious history.

One other point that is noteworthy is that in the official records of the Portuguese, Dutch and the early 19th century, British there was not a community known as the Tamils. The Jaffna Tamils were consistently branded as Malabaris. There were no such community called Tamils, in any of the known records until late in the 19th century.

Here is an example from the British records "There is no part of the world where so many languages are spoken or which contains such mixture of nations, manners and religions. Besides Europeans and Singhalese, the proper native of the island, you meet them scattered all over the town almost every race of Asian Moors of every class, Malabars, Travancorins, Malays, Hindoos, Gentoos, Chinese, Persians, Arabians, Turks, Maldivians, Javians and Naves of all the Asiatic isles. Parsees or worshippers of fire, who would sooner have their houses burnt and themselves perish in the flames than employ any means to extinguish it. There are also a number of Africans, Cafrees, Buganese, mixed race of Africans and Asian beside the half-castes, people of colour and other races which proceed from a mixture of the original ones. Each of these different class of people has its own manners, customs and language."

This was written in 1803 by R. Perceival in his book, *An Account of the Island of Ceylon*, (London 1803, pp. 114-115). What is striking in Percival's report is the absence of Tamils in this account. The absence of a racial group established as Tamils from the early colonial records is puzzling. However, it is wrong to conclude that the Tamils were not there. Even the Mahavamsa records the prevalence of the Tamils (Demalas). The reference to Tamils comes into prominence mainly in the British records of the late 19th century, peculiarly after the censuses which classified the people according to races. The Portuguese and the Dutch classified them essentially as Malabaris. Mr. Ponnambalam was the first to give them an identity of naming them Tamils.

In the early colonial periods, however, the influx of S, Indian migrants from Malabar and Travancore must have overshadowed the native Tamils. Besides, the "Tamil

consciousness” which rides high, overdetermining current politics, could not have been in existence in the early colonial periods. As shown earlier, the records do not even recognize Tamils as a communal entity. The rise of Tamils as a political force, driven by the Saivite-casteist forces forged in its insular past, is clearly a post-British phenomenon. This development has a history of its own which has to be explored more thoroughly to disentangle the interweaving threads of north-south relations that worsened inter-ethnic relations. The rise of “Tamil consciousness”, in its most virulent form, emerging from nowhere, as it were, has been a decisive factor in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and, oddly enough, our social scientists have ignored this aspect in analyzing the Tamil history.



## **05. Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka and their Attacks at Civilians since - 1984**

### **5.1 Disgraceful horrific profile of LTTE**

The Tamil Tigers officially called Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), were a separatist organization that operated from 1976 to 2009, fighting for a separate state from the north and east of Sri Lanka. With the exception of Sri Lanka, the LTTE is a banned terrorist organization in India, the United States, Canada, and 27 EU member states.

Listed below is the list of few attacks on human lives throughout history by the Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a terrorist organization in Sri Lanka. These include genocide, bombings, robberies, ethnic displacements, clashes with the military, and killings

LTTE had a bad reputation of putting child soldiers on war and many discriminations against children and women. None of LTTE sympathizers are saying a word against it even in current era, even though there are plenty of evidence available among ex LTTE carders. Due to their geopolitical agendas.

(The Following chart contains only the most prominent acts of terrorism carried out by the Tamil Tigers against civilians. The Deaths and Casualty figures were taken from the initial reports. Actual deaths and casualties might have increased later with deaths at hospitals, bodies found later and casualties not reported to government hospitals.)

| No | Date       | Location                                    | Attack   | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|----|------------|---|--|--------|-------|---------|
| 1  | 29/11/1984 | DOLLARFARM<br>MULLAITTIVU                   | Terrorists Attacked the DOLLARFARM village massacred civilians and looted their belongings and set fire onto the houses. | 33     | 0     | 0       |
| 2  | 30/11/1984 | KENTFARM<br>MULLAITTIVU                     | Terrorists Attacked KENTFARM village   | 29     | 0     | 0       |
| 3  | 1/12/1984  | KOKILAI and NAYARU<br>MULLAITTIVU           | Armed terrorists shot dead 11 Sinhalese at Kokilai and 7 others at Nayaru ancient  | 18     | 13    | 0       |
| 4  | 31/12/1985 | BATTICALOA                                  | LTTE members kill Tamil civilians and dumped them outside of Batticaloa  | 30     | 0     | 0       |
| 5  | 19/01/1985 | MURUGANDI JAFFNA                            | Landmine explosion on targeng Yal Devi train   | 11     | 5     | 0       |
| 6  | 20/01/1985 | COLOMBO                                     | A train explosion set off by the LTTE  | 33     | 0     | 0       |
| 7  | 5/5/1985   | WILPATTU<br>PUTTALAMA                       | Wilpattu Village Massacre  | 18     | 0     | 0       |
| 8  | 14/05/1985 | ANURADHAPURA                                | LTTE massacred Buddhist devotees at SRI MAHABODHIYA  | 146    | 0     | 0       |
| 9  | 14/05/1985 | WILPATTU<br>PUTTALAMA                       | Armed terrorists shot dead 18 Sinhalese  | 33     | 0     | 0       |
| 10 | 30/05/1985 | MAHANDAPURA and<br>DEHIWATTA<br>POLONNARUWA | LTTE cadres shoot and kill five Sinhalese civilians  | 5      | 0     | 0       |
| 11 | 4/6/1985   | DEHIWATTA<br>POLONNARUWA                    | Terrorists Attacked a Sinhala village  | 15     | 0     | 0       |
| 12 | 11/6/1985  | DEHIWATTA<br>POLONNARUWA                    | 13 Sinhalese civilians are shot dead by LTTE gunmen  | 13     | 0     | 0       |
| 13 | 2/8/1985   | THIRUKONAMADU                               | Armed terrorists Attacked RUHUNU SOMAWATHIYA Buddhist shrine.  | 6      | 0     | 0       |
| 14 | 14/08/1985 | ARANTHALAWA<br>AMPARA                       | Terrorists massacred Sinhala villager susing fire arms   | 7      | 0     | 0       |
| 15 | 18/08/1985 | NAMALWATTA<br>TRINCOMALEE                   | Terrorists massacred Sinhala villager susing fire arms   | 7      | 0     | 0       |

| No | Date       | Location                        | Attack  | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|----|------------|---------------------------------|---|--------|-------|---------|
| 16 | 7/11/1985  | NAMALWATTA<br>TRINCOMALEE       | Terrorists massacred<br>Sinhala villager using fire<br>arms (2nd me)  | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 17 | 20/12/1985 | MANNAR                          | Six Madhu pilgrims,<br>abducted by the LTTE   | 6      | 0     | 0       |
| 18 | 2/2/1986   | KANTALAE<br>TRINCOMALEE         | LTTE cadres raided the<br>village of Kantalai killing 19<br>civilians   | 19     | 0     | 0       |
| 19 | 19/02/1986 | SITTARU KANTALAI<br>TRINCOMALEE | Terrorists massacred<br>Sinhala villagers using fire<br>arms, swords, machetes  | 39     | 0     | 0       |
| 20 | 3/5/1986   | KATUNAYAKE<br>GAMPAHA           | Terrorist exploded a me<br>bomb on Air Lanka aircra<br>at the BANDARANAIKE<br>INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,<br>killing foreigners and<br>locals. | 16     | 0     | 0       |
| 21 | 5/5/1986   | KINNIYA<br>TRINCOMALEE          | Terrorists Attacked the<br>village  | 4      | 0     | 0       |
| 22 | 6/5/1986   | COLOMBO                         | Bomb explosion in the Sri<br>Lanka Telecom Head Office<br>(CTO).  | 14     | 0     | 0       |
| 23 | 25/05/1986 | MAHADIVULWEWA<br>ANURADHAPURA   | Armed terrorists Attacked<br>and set fire to 20 houses of<br>Sinhalese people.  | 20     | 0     | 0       |
| 24 | 30/05/1986 | COLOMBO                         | Bomb explosion at the<br>Elephant House Super<br>Market killing civilians.  | 11     | 0     | 0       |
| 25 | 30/05/1986 | PAHALATHOPUR<br>TRINCOMALEE     | Land mine explosion<br>targeng public transport<br>bus carrying civilians   | 5      | 0     | 0       |
| 26 | 31/05/1986 | VEYANGODA<br>GAMPAHA            | A bomb explosion on YAL<br>DEVI train.  | 13     | 0     | 0       |
| 27 | 2/6/1986   | 3 MILE POST<br>TRINCOMALEE      | Terrorists Attacked the<br>village  | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 28 | 4/6/1986   | ANDANKULAM<br>TRINCOMALEE       | Terrorists Attacked<br>ANANDANKULAM Sinhala<br>village.   | 20     | 0     | 0       |
| 29 | 11/6/1986  | TRINCOMALEE                     | Terrorists exploded two<br>bombs were detonated<br>simultaneously by the LTTE   | 22     | 75    | 0       |
| 30 | 21/06/1986 | WILGAMWEHERA<br>TRINCOMALEE     | Terrorists Attacked the<br>village.   | 9      | 0     | 0       |

| No | Date       | Location                                  | Attack  | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|----|------------|---|---|--------|-------|---------|
| 31 | 25/06/1986 | SITTARU/ KANTALAI<br>TRINCOMALEE          | Terrorists exploded a bomb at a public fair.                          | 16     | 0     | 0       |
| 32 | 8/7/1986   | MONKEYBRIDGE<br>TRINCOMALEE               | Armed terrorists fired at Sinhala villages.                           | 15     | 0     | 0       |
| 33 | 9/7/1986   | MULLIPOTHANA<br>TRINCOMALEE               | Terrorist Attack the village.   | 16     | 0     | 0       |
| 34 | 13/07/1986 | PAVAKKULAM<br>TRINCOMALEE                 | 4 armed terrorists traveling on a Jeep opened fire at the villagers.  | 11     | 0     | 0       |
| 35 | 19/07/1986 | Beruwil &<br>Wilgamwehera,<br>TRINCOMALEE | Beruwil & Wadigawewa Village massacre                                 | 17     | 0     | 0       |
| 36 | 19/07/1986 | Wadigawewa NORTH<br>CENTRAL PROVINCE      | LTTE cadres shot dead twelve Sinhalese villagers                      | 12     | 0     | 0       |
| 37 | 22/07/1986 | MAMMADUWA<br>VAVUNIYA                     | LTTE cadres exploded a land-mine on a civilian bus                    | 32     | 0     | 0       |
| 39 | 24/07/1986 | Vavuniya                                  | A bomb exploded inside a bus proceeding from Vavuniya to Anuradhapura | 13     | 0     | 0       |
| 40 | 24/07/1986 | DAMANA CENTRAL<br>PROVINCE                | About 50 LTTE cadres entered Damana, a Sinhalese village              | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 41 | 17/09/1986 | BLOCK 4 SUGAR<br>CORP TRINCOMALEE         | Terrorists exploded a bomb targeng civilians.                         | 11     | 0     | 0       |
| 42 | 17/09/1986 | WADIGAWEWA<br>TRINCOMALEE                 | Wadigawewa Village massacre   | 12     | 0     | 0       |
| 43 | 4/2/1987   | MANTHOTTAM<br>MANNAR                      | Manthoam massacre   | 8      | 0     | 0       |
| 44 | 7/2/1987   | ARANTHALAWA<br>AMPARA                     | Arantalawa massacre   | 28     | 0     | 0       |
| 45 | 7/3/1987   | AWARANTALAWA<br>VAVUNIYA                  | Awarantalawa massacre   | 17     | 0     | 0       |
| 46 | 22/03/1987 | SERUNUWARA<br>TRINCOMALEE                 | Serunuwara massacre   | 26     | 0     | 0       |
| 47 | 25/03/1987 | SERUNUWARA<br>TRINCOMALEE                 | Serunuwara massacre   | 25     | 0     | 0       |



| No | Date       | Location                              | Attack   | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|----|------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------|-------|---------|
| 48 | 17/04/1987 | ALUTH OYA<br>HABARANA<br>ANURADHAPURA | Aluth Oya massacre   | 127    | 0     | 0       |
| 49 | 21/04/1987 | PETTAH COLOMBO                        | Central Bus Staon Bombing  | 25     | 0     | 0       |
| 50 | 21/04/1987 | JAYANTHIPURA<br>TRINCOMALEE           | Jayanthipura massacre  | 15     | 0     | 0       |
| 51 | 29/05/1987 | KADAWATHMADU<br>POLONNARUWA           | Attack on Kadawathmadu   | 7      | 0     | 0       |
| 52 | 2/6/1987   | ARANTHALAWA<br>AMPARA                 | In the first massacre of<br>Buddhist monks in modern<br>Sri Lankan history | 32     | 0     | 0       |
| 53 | 5/6/1987   | NELLIADY JAFFNA                       | In the first suicide Attack by<br>the LTTE Black Tigers                    | 50     | 0     | 0       |
| 54 | 11/6/1987  | VEPPANKULAM<br>TRINCOMALEE            | Veppankulam Attack   | 14     | 0     | 0       |
| 55 | 12/6/1987  | GODAPOTTA<br>POLONNARUWA              | Godapoa massacre   | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 56 | 21/06/1987 | GODAPOTTA<br>POLONNARUWA              | Godapoa massacre   | 8      | 0     | 0       |
| 57 | 29/07/1987 | THOPPUR JAFFNA                        | Thoppur massacre   | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 58 | 6/10/1987  | BATTICALOA                            | 18 Sinhalese civilians were<br>shot dead by LTTE cadres.                   | 18     | 0     | 0       |
| 59 | 6/10/1987  | THARAVI<br>BATTICALOA                 | Tharavi massacre   | 25     | 0     | 0       |
| 60 | 6/10/1987  | SAGARAPURA<br>TRINCOMALEE             | Sagarapura massacre  | 27     | 0     | 0       |
| 61 | 6/10/1987  | VALAICHCHENAI<br>BATTICALOA           | Valaichchenai massacre   | 40     | 0     | 0       |
| 62 | 7/10/1987  | POTTUVIL AMPARA                       | Pouvil Monargala Road<br>massacre  | 30     | 0     | 0       |
| 63 | 10/10/1987 | GANTHALAWA                            | Ganthalawa massacre  | 10     | 0     | 0       |

| No | Date       | Location                                   | Attack                          | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|----|------------|--|---------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| 64 | 15/10/1987 | ELLA KANTALAI<br>TRINCOMALEE               | Ella Kantalai massacre          | 14     | 0     | 0       |
| 65 | 16/10/1987 | PULIMODAI<br>TRINCOMALEE                   | Pulimodai massacre              | 11     | 0     | 0       |
| 66 | 19/10/1987 | KALKUDAH<br>BATTICALOA                     | Kalkudah Attack                 | 41     | 0     | 0       |
| 67 | 9/11/1987  | MARADANA<br>COLOMBO                        | Maradana bombing                | 38     | 0     | 0       |
| 68 | 11/11/1987 | KALKUDAH<br>BATTICALOA                     | Kalkuda massacre                | 7      | 0     | 0       |
| 69 | 12/11/1987 | CHEDDIKULAM<br>VAVUNIYA                    | Cheddikulam massacre            | 24     | 0     | 0       |
| 70 | 15/12/1987 | DEVALAGODELLA<br>POLONNARUWA               | Devalagodella massacre          | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 71 | 22/12/1987 | MORAWEWA<br>TRINCOMALEE                    | Morawewa massacre               | 6      | 0     | 0       |
| 72 | 31/12/1987 | MAHADIVULWEWA<br>TRINCOMALEE               | Mahadivulwewa massacre          | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 73 | 31/12/1987 | KATHANKADU<br>BATTICALOA                   | Kathankadu massacre             | 30     | 0     | 0       |
| 74 | 2/3/1988   | MORAWEWA<br>TRINCOMALEE                    | Morawewa massacre               | 14     | 0     | 0       |
| 75 | 11/3/1988  | SUHADAGAMA<br>HOROWPATHANA<br>ANURADHAPURA | Suhadagama massacre             | 19     | 0     | 0       |
| 76 | 14/03/1988 | GALMITIYAWA<br>KANTALAI                    | Galmiyawa massacre              | 13     | 0     | 0       |
| 77 | 15/03/1988 | KIVULKADE<br>MORAWEWA<br>TRINCOMALEE       | Kivulkade massacre              | 7      | 0     | 0       |
| 78 | 17/03/1988 | DEEGAVAPIYA<br>DAMANA AMPARA               | Deegavapiya, Damana<br>massacre | 13     | 0     | 0       |
| 79 | 22/03/1988 | MEDAWACHCHI -<br>KULAM Vavuniya            | Medavachchi-kulam<br>massacre   | 9      | 0     | 0       |

| No | Date       | Location  | Attack   | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|----|------------|---|--|--------|-------|---------|
| 80 | 29/03/1988 | WEWALKETIYA<br>ANURADHAPURA                     | A LTTE bomb exploded inside CTB bus                | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 81 | 31/03/1988 | SAINDAMARUDU<br>KALMUNAI                        | Saindamaradu massacre                              | 17     | 0     | 0       |
| 82 | 8/4/1988   | HOROWPATHANA<br>MEEGASWEWA<br>ANURADHAPURA      | Meegaswewa massacre                                | 14     | 0     | 0       |
| 83 | 1/5/1988   | SITTARU KANTALAI<br>TRINCOMALEE                 | LTTE cadres exploded a land-mine on a civilian bus | 26     | 0     | 0       |
| 84 | 28/06/1988 | Ethawetunawewa<br>WELI OYA                      | Ethawetunawewa massacre                            | 16     | 0     | 0       |
| 85 | 16/08/1988 | TRINCOMALEE                                     | LTTE cadres exploded a bomb (opposite Clock Tower) | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 86 | 25/08/1988 | MARAWILA<br>POLONNARUWA                         | Marawila massacre                                  | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 87 | 10/9/1988  | 16th COLONY<br>CENTRAL CAMP<br>AMPARA           | 16th Colony, Central Camp massacre                 | 11     | 0     | 0       |
| 88 | 2/3/1988   | MORAWEWA<br>TRINCOMALEE                         | Morawewa massacre                                  | 14     | 0     | 0       |
| 89 | 9/10/1988  | MAHAKONGASKADA<br>MEDAVACHCHIYA                 | Mahakongaskada massacre                            | 44     | 0     | 0       |
| 90 | 14/11/1988 | PANIKETIYAWA<br>GOMARANKADAWEL<br>A TRINCOMALEE | Panikeyawa massacre                                | 28     | 0     | 0       |
| 91 | 17/01/1989 | MAHARAMBEKULAM                                  | Maharambekulam Village massacre                    | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 92 | 2/2/1989   | BOGAMUYAYA                                      | Bogamuyaya Village massacre                        | 11     | 0     | 0       |
| 93 | 11/2/1989  | DUTUWEWA<br>POLONNARUWA                         | Dutuweewa massacre                                 | 37     | 0     | 0       |
| 94 | 11/2/1989  | SINGHAPURA                                      | Singhapura Village massacre                        | 6      | 0     | 0       |
| 95 | 27/02/1989 | BORAWEWA<br>POLONNARUWA                         | Borawewa Village bloodbath                         | 38     | 0     | 0       |

| No  | Date       | Location                                | Attack                               | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|-----|------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| 96  | 17/08/1989 | NOCHCHIKULAM<br>VAVUNIYA                | Nochchikulam Village<br>massacre     | 8      | 0     | 0       |
| 97  | 23/07/1990 | VEERACHOLAI<br>BATTICALOA               | Veeracholai massacre                 | 8      | 0     | 0       |
| 98  | 24/07/1990 | DAMMINNA<br>ARALAGANWILA<br>POLONNARUWA | Damminna massacre                    | 8      | 0     | 0       |
| 99  | 25/07/1990 | WAN ELA<br>TRINCOMALEE                  | Wan Ela massacre                     | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 100 | 26/07/1990 | Thammanna- elawaka<br>MEDAWACHCHIYA     | Thammanna elawaka<br>massacre        | 19     | 0     | 0       |
| 101 | 30/07/1990 | AKKARAIPATTU<br>BATTICALOA              | Akkaraipau massacre                  | 14     | 0     | 0       |
| 102 | 31/07/1990 | PODANKADU PERARU<br>KANTALAI            | Podankadu massacre                   | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 103 | 3/8/1990   | KATTANKUDY<br>BATTICALOA                | Ka ankudy mosque<br>massacre:        | 147    | 0     | 0       |
| 104 | 5/8/1990   | MULLIYANKADU<br>AMPARA                  | Mulliyankadu massacre                | 17     | 0     | 0       |
| 105 | 6/8/1990   | AMPARA                                  | Ampara massacre                      | 33     | 0     | 0       |
| 106 | 7/8/1990   | BANDARADUWA<br>UHANA AMPARA             | Bandaraduwa massacre                 | 30     | 0     | 0       |
| 107 | 8/8/1990   | NAVAGAMUWA<br>ANURADHAPURA              | Navagamuwa massacre                  | 7      | 0     | 0       |
| 108 | 12/8/1990  | ERAVUR BATTICALOA                       | Satham Hussain Village<br>massacre   | 121    | 0     | 0       |
| 109 | 13/08/1990 | 15 MILE POST<br>PULMODDAI               | 15th Mile Post, Weli Oya<br>massacre | 14     | 0     | 0       |
| 110 | 13/08/1990 | AWARANTHALAWA<br>VAVUNIYA               | Awarantalawa massacre                | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 111 | 13/09/1990 | POONAI BATTICALOA                       | Poonani massacre                     | 7      | 0     | 0       |

| No  | Date       | Location                               | Attack  | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|-----|------------|--|---|--------|-------|---------|
| 112 | 19/09/1990 | VELLAMUNDAL<br>PUTTALAM                | Vellamundal massacre  | 23     | 0     | 0       |
| 113 | 21/09/1990 | Pudukudiyirippu<br>AMPARA              | Pudukudiyirippu massacre  | 15     | 0     | 0       |
| 114 | 30/09/1990 | PERAWELTALAWA<br>AMPARA                | Peraweltalawa massacre  | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 115 | 2/10/1990  | VAHALKADA AMPARA                       | Vahalkada massacre  | 7      | 0     | 0       |
| 116 | 11/10/1990 | ARUGAMBAY<br>AMPARA                    | Arugambay massacre  | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 117 | 23/10/1990 | THANTHIRIMALAI<br>ANURADHAPURA         | Thanthirimalai massacre   | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 118 | 1/11/1990  | HALAMBAWEWA<br>SINHAPURA WELI<br>OYA   | Halambawewa massacre  | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 119 | 23/01/1991 | BOGAMUYAYA<br>AMPARA                   | Bogamuyaya massacre   | 25     | 0     | 0       |
| 120 | 2/3/1991   | COLOMBO                                | Havelock Road Bombing (Sri Lanka's Deputy Defence Minister, Ranjan Wijeratne) | 19     | 0     | 0       |
| 121 | 24/03/1991 | BOGAMUYAYA<br>Ampara                   | Bogamuyaya massacre   | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 122 | 31/03/1991 | IRUDAYAPURAM<br>BATTICALOA             | Irudayapuram massacre   | 8      | 0     | 0       |
| 123 | 3/4/1991   | KEVILIYA FOUL POINT<br>TRINCOMALEE     | Keviliya massacre   | 26     | 0     | 0       |
| 124 | 14/04/1991 | ETHIMALE<br>MONARAGALA                 | Ethimale Village massacre   | 17     | 0     | 0       |
| 125 | 20/04/1991 | NIYADELLA<br>OKKAMPITIYA<br>MONARAGALA | Niyadella massacre  | 21     | 0     | 0       |
| 126 | 19/05/1991 | ERAKKAMAM<br>AMPARA                    | Erakkamam massacre  | 6      | 0     | 0       |
| 127 | 20/05/1991 | MALWATTA AMPARA                        | Malwa a, Sammanthurai massacre  | 9      | 0     | 0       |

| No  | Date       | Location                         | Attack   | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|-----|------------|----------------------------------|--|--------|-------|---------|
| 128 | 21/05/1991 | TAMILNADU INDIA                  | LTTE suicide bomber assassinated former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi | 13     | 0     | 0       |
| 129 | /06/1991   | FLOWER ROAD COLOMBO 07           | JOC Bombing  | 12     | 0     | 0       |
| 130 | 12/6/1991  | KOKKADICHOLAI BATTICALOA         | Kokkadicholai massacre   | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 131 | 24/06/1991 | Weligahakandiya BATTICALOA       | Weligahakandiya massacre   | 8      | 0     | 0       |
| 132 | 27/06/1991 | LAHUGALA AMPARA                  | Lahugala massacre  | 16     | 8     | 0       |
| 133 | 6/7/1991   | PUDUR JAFFNA                     | Pudur massacre   | 18     | 0     | 0       |
| 134 | 6/7/1991   | KARAPOLA MANAMPITIYA POLONNARUWA | Karapola massacre  | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 135 | 8/8/1991   | SAMMANTHURAI BATTICALOA          | Sammanthurai massacre  | 6      | 0     | 0       |
| 136 | 19/09/1991 | PALLIYAGODELLA POLONNARUWA       | Palliyagodella massacre 01   | 13     | 0     | 0       |
| 137 | 15/10/1991 | PALLIYAGODELLA POLONNARUWA       | Palliyagodella massacre 02   | 182    | 0     | 0       |
| 138 | 24/10/1991 | IQBAL NAGAR                      | Iqbal Nagar massacre   | 6      | 0     | 0       |
| 139 | 26/01/1992 | Between ARANTHALAWA and BORAPOLA | LTTE mine explosion killed nine civilians in a bus                         | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 140 | 10/4/1992  | Ampara                           | Ampara Town  | 25     | 0     | 0       |
| 141 | 10/4/1992  | MAHARAGAMA                       | A LTTE car bomb exploded   | 8      | 0     | 0       |
| 142 | 29/04/1992 | -                                | LTTE cadres kill 69 Muslim civilians including 5 infant                    | 69     | 0     | 0       |
| 143 | 29/04/1992 | ALINCHIPOTHANA POLONNARUWA       | LTTE cadres Attacked the linchipothana village                             | 56     | 0     | 0       |

| No  | Date       | Location                    | Attack   | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|-----|------------|-----------------------------|--|--------|-------|---------|
| 144 | 2/6/1992   | 209 MILE POST AMPARA        | 209 Mile Post massacre   | 14     | 0     | 0       |
| 145 | 6/7/1992   | PARAYANKULAM VAVUNIYA       | Parayankaulam massacre   | 11     | 0     | 0       |
| 146 | 15/07/1992 | KIRANKULAM BATTICALOA       | LTTE cadres Attacked a civilian bus  | 19     | 0     | 0       |
| 147 | 21/07/1992 | PARANGIYAMADU BATTICALOA    | Parangiyamadu massacre   | 7      | 0     | 0       |
| 148 | 30/08/1992 | TRINCOMALEE                 | A LTTE bomb planted in a private bus at the bus-stand exploded               | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 149 | 1/9/1992   | SAINDAMARUDU KALMUNAI       | Saindamaradu massacre  | 22     | 0     | 0       |
| 150 | 10/9/1992  | KILIVEDDI POINT TRINCOMALEE | Kiliveddi Point massacre   | 29     | 0     | 0       |
| 151 | 1/10/1992  | KONWEWA WELI OYA            | Konwewa Weli Oya massacre  | 15     | 0     | 0       |
| 152 | 1/5/1993   | COLOMBO                     | Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa killed in LTTE suicide bomb        | 1      | 0     | 0       |
| 153 | 25/07/1993 | JANAKAPURA                  | Janakapura Village massacre  | 9      | 0     | 0       |
| 154 | 19/01/1994 | RAMBEWA ANURADHAPURA        | Rambewa bus bombing  | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 155 | 16/03/1994 | Off KUDIRAMALAI PUTTALAM    | Kudiramalai Fishing boats Attack   | 17     | 0     | 0       |
| 156 | 24/10/1994 | COLOMBO                     | Sri Lankan presidential candidate and opposition leader Gamini Dissanayake   | 50     | 0     | 0       |
| 157 | 25/05/1995 | KALLARAWA                   | Kallarawa massacre   | 42     | 0     | 0       |
| 158 | 26/05/1995 | DIMBULAGALA POLONNARUWA     | Ven. Kithalagama Sri Seelalankara Thera and his driver Anton Silva were shot | 2      | 0     | 0       |
| 159 | 7/8/1995   | COLOMBO                     | An LTTE suicide bomber explodes a suicide rickshaw                           | 22     | 0     | 0       |

| No  | Date       | Location                  | Attack                                  | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|-----|------------|---------------------------|---|--------|-------|---------|
| 160 | 20/10/1995 | KOLONNAWA<br>COLOMBO      | LTTE Attacked the Oil storage complexes | 22     | 0     | 0       |
| 161 | 21/10/1995 | MANGALAGAMA               | Mangalagama massacre                    | 16     | 0     | 0       |
| 162 | 25/10/1995 | PANAMA                    | Panama massacre                         | 12     | 0     | 0       |
| 163 | 11/11/1995 | SLAVE ISLAND<br>COLOMBO   | Slave Island Railway Staon massacre     | 17     | 0     | 0       |
| 164 | 24/11/1995 | COLOMBO                   | Sri Lanka Army Headquarters Attack 01   | 16     | 0     | 0       |
| 165 | 11/12/1995 | COLOMBO                   | Sri Lanka Army Headquarters Attack 02   | 15     | 0     | 0       |
| 166 | 31/01/1996 | COLOMBO                   | Central Bank bombing                    | 90     | 0     | 0       |
| 167 | 19/03/1996 | -                         | 29 Tamil civilians killed by LTTE       | 29     | 0     | 0       |
| 168 | 11/6/1996  | LUNUOYA                   | Lunuoya massacre                        | 14     | 0     | 0       |
| 169 | 4/7/1996   | JAFFNA                    | Jaffna massacre                         | 25     | 0     | 0       |
| 170 | 24/07/1996 | DEHIWALA<br>COLOMBO       | Dehiwala train bombing                  | 70     | 0     | 0       |
| 171 | 10/2/1997  | ODDAIMAVADI<br>BATTICALOA | Oddaimavadi Village Attack              | 5      | 0     | 0       |
| 172 | 12/5/1997  | MORAWEWA<br>TRINCOMALEE   | Morawewa Village Attack                 | 5      | 0     | 0       |
| 173 | 2/7/1997   | ERAKKANDY<br>TRINCOMALEE  | Erakkandy Village massacre              | 34     | 0     | 0       |
| 174 | 15/10/1997 | COLOMBO                   | Colombo World Trade Centre Bombing      | 13     | 0     | 0       |
| 175 | 25/01/1998 | KANDY                     | Temple of the Tooth Attack              | 7      | 0     | 0       |



| No  | Date       | Location            | Attack  | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|-----|------------|---------------------|---|--------|-------|---------|
| 176 | 5/3/1998   | COLOMBO             | LTTE is blamed for two bomb explosions aboard buses in Colombo  | 32     | 0     | 0       |
| 177 | 17/05/1998 | JAFFNA              | Jaffna mayor Sarojini Yogeswaran & her husband, V. Yogeswaran was assassinated                          | 2      | 0     | 0       |
| 178 | 29/08/1998 | -                   | The LTTE shoot down an AN-24 Lionair Flight 602   | 55     | 0     | 0       |
| 179 | 11/4/1999  | KANDY               | Bus Bombing in Kandy Central Bus Stand  | 2      | 0     | 0       |
| 180 | 2/6/1999   | INGINIYAGALA AMPARA | Inginiyagala massacre   | 11     | 0     | 0       |
| 181 | 29/07/1999 | -                   | An LTTE suicide bomber killed Sri Lankan Tamil MP Neelan Thiruchelvam along                             | 3      | 0     | 0       |
| 182 | 18/09/1999 | GONAGALA AMPARA     | Gonagala massacre   | 50     | 0     | 0       |
| 183 | 18/12/1999 | -                   | Sri Lankan president Kumaratunga at a pre-election rally  | 23     | 0     | 0       |
| 184 | 18/12/1999 | COLOMBO             | In Colombo LTTE suicide bomber kills eleven people and killed Sri Lanka Army Major General Lucky Algama | 12     | 0     | 0       |
| 185 | 5/1/2000   | COLOMBO             | Outside the office of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka   | 16     | 0     | 0       |
| 186 | 7/1/2000   | -                   | An LTTE suicide bomber kills Sri Lankan Industrial Minister C.V. Gunaratne                              | 25     | 0     | 0       |
| 187 | 27/01/2000 | -                   | LTTE bomb a post office   | 11     | 0     | 0       |
| 188 | 10/3/2000  | -                   | An attempt to assassinate the defence minister  | 20     | 0     | 0       |
| 189 | 17/05/2000 | BATTICALOA          | At a Buddhist temple during celebrations of the Vesak holiday   | 23     | 0     | 0       |
| 190 | 26/06/2000 | -                   | LTTE suicide boats sink a chartered private ship M.V. Uhana   | 8      | 0     | 0       |

| No  | Date       | Location                    | Attack  | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|-----|------------|-----------------------------|---|--------|-------|---------|
| 191 | 15/09/2000 | COLOMBO                     | In front of the main government hospital in Colombo   | 7      | 0     | 0       |
| 192 | 3/10/2000  | MUTTUR                      | LTTE bomb kills parliamentary candidate Mohammed Baithullah and   | 21     | 0     | 0       |
| 193 | 5/10/2000  | MEDAWACHCHIYA ANURADHAPURA  | An Attack by an LTTE suicide bomber on the Health and Indigenous Medicine Deputy Minister Tissa Karaliyadda     | 7      | 0     | 0       |
| 194 | 24/07/2001 | KATUNAYAKE                  | Bandaranaike Airport Attack   | 21     | 0     | 0       |
| 195 | 12/8/2005  | COLOMBO                     | Killed Lakshman Kadirgamar, the foreign minister of Sri Lanka and an  | 1      | 0     | 0       |
| 196 | 1/3/2006   | -                           | Five civilians die in suspected LTTE mine explosion   | 5      | 0     | 0       |
| 197 | 23/04/2006 | GOMARANKADAWALA TRINCOMALEE | Gomarankadawala massacre  | 6      | 0     | 0       |
| 198 | 25/04/2006 | -                           | LTTE, a attempts to kill Lieutenant General Sarath Fonseka  | 8      | 0     | 0       |
| 199 | 27/05/2006 | WILPATTU PUTTALAMA          | Author Nihal de Silva and seven Sri Lankan tourists were killed by a supposed                                   | 8      | 0     | 0       |
| 200 | 29/05/2006 | WELIKANDA POLONNARUWA       | Welikanda massacre  | 13     | 0     | 0       |
| 201 | 30/05/2006 | WELIKANDA POLONNARUWA       | An Irrigaon canal construcon site in Omadiyamadu  | 13     | 0     | 0       |
| 202 | 15/06/2006 | KEBITHIGOLLEWA              | Kebithigollewa massacre   | 68     | 0     | 0       |
| 203 | 12/8/2006  | -                           | Deputy secretary general of the Secretariat for Coordinang the Peace Process Kethesh Loganathan is assassinated | 1      | 0     | 0       |
| 204 | 5/10/2006  | -                           | Attack on Pakistani ambassador to Sri Lanka   | 7      | 17    | 0       |

| No  | Date       | Location                       | Attack  | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|-----|------------|--------------------------------|---|--------|-------|---------|
| 205 | 5/1/2007   | NITTAMBUWA                     | Sri Lankan bus bombs  | 6      | 63    | 0       |
| 206 | 5/1/2007   | PERALIYA                       | Sri Lankan bus bombs<br>(Colombo–Matara)                                    | 16     | 50    | 0       |
| 207 | 7/2/2007   | BATTICALOA                     | Rev. Selliah Parameswaran<br>Kurukkal, shot dead by<br>gunmen from the LTTE | 1      | 0     | 0       |
| 208 | 29/03/2007 | TAMIL NADU INDIA               | LTTE cadres kill five Indian<br>fisherman                                   | 5      | 0     | 0       |
| 209 | 1/4/2007   | ERAVUR BATTICALOA              | "Village of Hope" housing<br>scheme massacre                                | 6      | 0     | 0       |
| 210 | 2/4/2007   | AMPARA                         | The LTTE bomb a civilian<br>bus   | 16     | 25    | 0       |
| 211 | 5/4/2007   | POLONNARUWA                    | In the third Attack on<br>civilians in a week                               | 4      | 0     | 0       |
| 212 | 7/4/2007   | Piramanalankulam<br>VAVUNIA    | Piramanalankulam bus<br>Attack  | 8      | 26    | 0       |
| 213 | 12/4/2007  | AVARANTALAWA<br>VAVUNIYA       | Avarantalawa massacre   | 7      | 0     | 0       |
| 214 | 23/04/2007 | VAVUNIYA                       | A civilian bus traveling near<br>the town                                   | 5      | 35    | 0       |
| 215 | 24/05/2007 | COLOMBO                        | Targeng a bus transport<br>Sri Lankan Army                                  | 1      | 6     | 0       |
| 216 | 27/05/2007 | THIRUKKOVIL                    | Thirukkivil Attack  | 3      | 0     | 0       |
| 217 | 28/05/2007 | BELK KADE Juncon<br>RATHMALANA | Rathmalana Attack   | 8      | 46    | 0       |
| 218 | 28/05/2007 | TRINCOMALEE                    | Tamil Tigers gunned down<br>Eastern province chief<br>secretary Herath      | 1      | 0     | 0       |
| 219 | 22/09/2007 | TRINCOMALEE                    | Tamil Tigers detonates a<br>mine targeng a bus carrying<br>civilians        | 1      | 2     | 0       |
| 220 | 27/09/2007 | JAFFNA                         | Jaffna Attack   | 2      | 15    | 0       |

| No  | Date       | Location                        | Attack   | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|-----|------------|---------------------------------|--|--------|-------|---------|
| 221 | 26/11/2007 | Mahawilachchiya<br>ANURADHAPURA | Mahawilachchiya massacre   | 4      | 0     | 0       |
| 222 | 28/11/2007 | COLOMBO                         | LTTE terrorists in an attempt to assassinate Douglas Devananda   | 1      | 2     | 0       |
| 223 | 28/11/2007 | COLOMBO                         | An LTTE parcel bomb blows up a Department Store  | 20     | 0     | 0       |
| 224 | 2/1/2008   | COLOMBO                         | A bomb Attack outside the Nipon Hotel, aimed at a Sri Lankan Army bus  | 4      | 28    | 0       |
| 225 | 8/1/2008   | JA ELA                          | A Member of Parliament of Sri Lanka, D. M. Dassanayake died of injuries sustained in a roadside bomb Attack  | 2      | 10    | 0       |
| 226 | 16/01/2008 | BUTTALA                         | A roadside bomb targeting a passenger bus packed with civilians  | 27     | 67    | 0       |
| 227 | 2/2/2008   | DAMBULLA                        | A bomb blast was accord on a passenger bus   | 20     | 50    | 0       |
| 228 | 3/2/2008   | COLOMBO                         | Fort Railway Station bombing   | 11     | 97    | 0       |
| 229 | 23/02/2008 | MOUNT LAVINIA                   | A bomb went off in a bus in the suburban town  | 0      | 18    | 0       |
| 230 | 23/02/2008 | BATTICALOA                      | Killing two members of a regional political party  | 2      | 0     | 0       |
| 231 | 29/02/2008 | COLOMBO                         | A suicide bomber exploded himself  | 0      | 7     | 0       |
| 232 | 2/3/2008   | VAVUNIYA                        | A roadside bomb exploded   | 0      | 10    | 0       |
| 233 | 10/3/2008  | VAVUNIYA                        | A bomb hidden in a roadside flowerpot  | 1      | 6     | 0       |
| 234 | 6/4/2008   | COLOMBO                         | Weliveriya bombing<br>Including cabinet minister Jeyaraj Fernandopulle, former Olympian K.A. Karunaratne, and national athletics coach Lakshman de Alwis | 14     | 90    | 0       |

| No  | Date       | Location                   | Attack  | Deaths | Wound | Missing |
|-----|------------|----------------------------|---|--------|-------|---------|
| 235 | 25/04/2008 | COLOMBO                    | Piliyandala bus bombing   | 24     | 52    | 0       |
| 236 | 16/05/2008 | COLOMBO                    | A LTTE suicide bomber explosives rammed into a bus carrying a police riot squad       | 13     | 95    | 0       |
| 237 | 26/05/2008 | DEHIWALA<br>COLOMBO        | Dehiwala train bombing  | 8      | 67    | 0       |
| 238 | 4/6/2008   | WELLAWATTA                 | A bomb exploded the railway tracks between the Dehiwala and Wellawa e                 | 0      | 24    | 0       |
| 239 | 6/6/2008   | MORATUWA                   | Moratuwa bus bombing  | 23     | 80    | 0       |
| 240 | 6/6/2008   | POLGOLLA KANDY             | Polgolla bus bombing  | 2      | 20    | 0       |
| 241 | 16/06/2008 | VAVUNIYA                   | LTTE suicide bomber on a motorcycle detonated explosives in front of a police station | 12     | 40    | 0       |
| 242 | 6/10/2008  | ANURADHAPURA               | In front of a UNP political rally killing Janaka Perera and 20 other civilians        | 21     | 0     | 0       |
| 243 | 20/02/2009 | COLOMBO                    | Suicide air raid on Colombo   | 4      | 0     | 0       |
| 244 | 22/02/2009 | KIRIMETIYA                 | Suicide air raid on Colombo   | 10     | 0     | 0       |
| 245 | 10/3/2009  | AKURESSA MATARA            | Akuressa suicide bombing  | 14     | 35    | 0       |
| 246 | 12/4/2009  | MAHAGODAYAYA<br>MONERAGALA | Mahagodayaya massacre   | 9      | 0     | 0       |

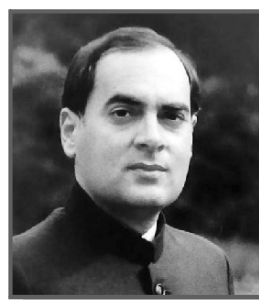
## 5.2 Assassinations of Sinhala and Tamil Leaders done by LTTE

The LTTE is now a defeated militant organization which was based earlier in northern Sri Lanka, which fought for a separate Tamil state in the north and east of Sri Lanka between 1983 and 2009. At the height of its power, the LTTE possessed a well-developed militia and carried out many high-profile attacks, including the assassinations of an Indian prime minister, Sri Lankan president and several other high-ranking Sri Lankan politicians. Some of the notable people who survived in the assassination attempts of LTTE, are also included in this list.

### Heads of State & Heads of Government



**Ranasinghe Premadasa**  
*Former President of Sri Lanka*



**Rajiv Gandhi**  
*Former Prime Minister of India*

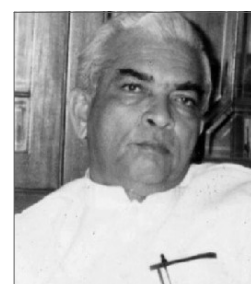
### Government Ministers



**Lalith Athulathmudali**  
*Former Sri Lankan Cabinet Minister of Trade, National Security, Agriculture, Education and Deputy Minister of Defense.*



**Gamini Dissanayake**  
*Former United National Party presidential candidate and Leader of the Opposition, Former Sri Lankan Cabinet Minister of Irrigation, Power, Highways, Land, Land Development, Plantation Industries Mahaweli and Mahaweli Development & Former chairman of the Sri Lanka Cricket Board*



**Ranjan Wijeratne**  
*Former Sri Lankan Cabinet Minister of Foreign Affairs, Plantation Industries and State Minister of Defense*



**Lakshman Kadirgamar**

*Former Sri Lankan Cabinet Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka, Prominent Tamil Diplomat, Politician and Lawyer.*



**Jeyaraj Fernandopulle**

*Former Sri Lankan Cabinet Minister of Highways & Road Development, The Chief Government Whip of the Parliament of Sri Lanka.*



**C. V. Gunaratne**

*Former Sri Lankan Cabinet Minister of Industries Development.*



**Weerasinghe Mallimarachchi**

*Former Sri Lankan Cabinet Minister of Food, Co-operative and Janasaviya-Poverty Alleviation*



**G. M. Premachandra**

*Former Sri Lankan Cabinet Minister of Labour and Vocational Training*



**D. M. Dassanayake**

*Former Sri Lankan non-cabinet Minister of Nation Building*

## Members of Parliament



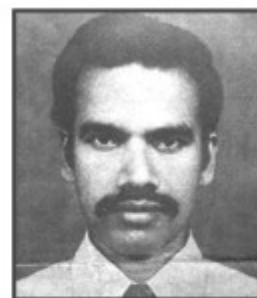
**Ossie Abeygunasekera**

*Former Chairman and Leader of the Sri Lanka Mahajana Pakshaya, Former candidate of the Presidential election in 1989*



**A. Amirthalingam**

*Leading Sri Lankan Tamil politician and former Leader of the Opposition.*



**A. Thangathurai**

*Former Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) Member of Parliament for Trincomalee District.*



**Alfred Duraiappah**

*Former Sri Lanka  
Freedom Party Member of  
the Parliament for  
Jaffna District and  
Former Mayor of Jaffna.*



**M. Canagaratnam**

*Former  
Tamil United Liberation  
Front MP for Potuvil.*



**A. L. Abdul Majeed**

*Former  
Sri Lanka Freedom Party  
MP for Muttur.*



**S. Shanmuganathan**

*Former  
Democratic People's Liberation  
Front MP for Vanni District.*



**Nimalan Soundaranayagam**

*Former  
Tamil United Liberation  
Front MP for  
Batticaloa District.*



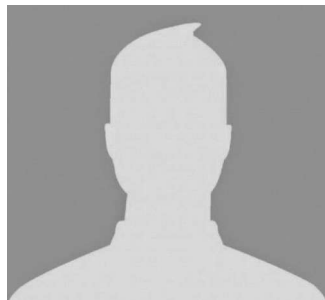
**Sam Tambimuttu**

*Former Eelam People's  
Revolutionary Liberation  
Front MP for  
Batticaloa District.*



**Neelan Tiruchelvam**

*Scholar, International activist,  
Legislator, Lawyer,  
Social scientist and politician,  
Former Member of the  
Sri Lanka Parliament from  
National List.*



**G. Yogasangari**

*Former Eelam People's  
Revolutionary Liberation  
Front MP for Jaffna District.*



**V. Yogeswaran**

*Former  
Tamil United Liberation  
Front MP for Jaffna District.*



### 5.3 Inhumane torture chamber operated by the Tamil Tigers (Vallipuram, Mullaitivu District Sri Lanka)

In 2014, a human torture chamber run by the RADHA Brigade operated under one of Tamil Tigers leader Rathnam Master, a close associate of Tamil terrorist leader Velupillai Prabhakaran, was discovered in the Vallipuram area in the Mulaivu district. Judicial and medical officers found about 26 bags of burnt human remains, human bones and ashes.

A court case has been heard in the Vavuniya Magistrate's Court. Former Tamil Tigers member Arumugam Jothieshvaran stated that a large number of Sinhalese people were burnt to death in this Vallipuram torture chamber while the victims were alive. We have heard of such brutal torture chambers during World War II. It is clear that these LTTE torture chambers were also used for such heinous crimes.

International organizations looking into war crimes in Sri Lanka can better understand the war crimes and brutality of the Tamil Tigers through the study of this case and the incident.

### 5.4 Islamic Jihad extremists and separatist Tamil diaspora in Sri Lanka and all over world.

The British government has defined Islamic extremism as Islamic extremism against democracy, existing law, mutual independence, mutual respect, religious beliefs and ideologies. According to moderate Muslim commentators, Jihad extremism dates back to the 7th century. Today, there are reportedly more than 120 Islamic extremist organizations.

Although there have been reports of jihadist extremist activities in Sri Lanka since 2012, one of their attacks was reported during the Easter attacks on April 21, 2019. ISIS claimed responsibility, but a group of Sri Lankan Muslims were fully involved in the attack.

Preliminary information later revealed that weapons training had taken place in the Eastern and North Western Provinces of Sri Lanka. Information was later revealed about several

politicians who supported and protected these groups. In particular, former minister Rishad Badurdeen is one.

It should also be ascertained whether the LTTE received any support for the weapons training that took place in the Eastern Province as well as in the North Western Province. It is also important to note that Islamic extremists received suicide bombs from the Tamil Tigers. It is reported that there were discussions between the leaders of the Tamil Tiger terrorist organization which is currently operating internationally and the former Minister Rishad Badurdeen met them, especially in Geneva, a few months before the Easter attack. Accordingly, we must understand that the separatist Tamil Tiger terrorist organization in Sri Lanka and the Wahhabi jihad extremists are working together.

In the future, these pro-Tamil Tigers groups and jihadist extremists will work together against Sri Lanka, both inside and outside the Human Rights Commission.

The international community must understand that this situation is a serious threat to world peace in Sri Lanka as well. There are 26 jihadist extremist groups operating in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the international community to stop the Tamil Tigers from supporting future attacks by jihadist extremists.

## 06. Violation of Peace Talks by liberation tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE)

The conflict between the Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has lasted nearly three decades and is one of the longest-running civil wars in Asia. More commonly known as the Tamil Tigers, the LTTE wants an independent state for the island's Tamil minority. Following a fierce, year-long military offensive, the Sri Lankan government claimed in May 2009 that it had defeated the separatist group and killed its leader Velupillai Prabhakaran.

Until that the war has been ended, there were numerous attempts been taken to establish peace between LTTE and the Sri Lankan Government with the aid of International Organizations such as ICRC, UN Etc., through several peace talks sessions. Following are the details that the peace talks carried out by both parties. It could be seen that LTTE had launched major attack just after peace talks taken place..

| Time Duration | Peace Negotiation Title | Location held               | LTTE Attckes happened Just After Peace talks   |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 10/6/1984     | All Party Conference    | Sri Lanka - Colombo         | Dolarfarm , Kent Farm Attacks<br>62 Civilions Being Killed   |
| 7/13/1985     | Thimpu Talks (i)        | Bhutan - Thimpu City        | LTTE members kill Tamil civilians and dumped them outside of Baticaloa   |
| 8/12/1985     | Thimpu Talks (ii)       | Bhutan - Thimpu City        |  |
| 3/3/1989      | Peace Talks (01)        | Sri Lanka - Colombo, Jaffna | Kattankudy mosque massacre: 147 Muslims Killed   |
| 3/6/1990      | Peace Talks (02)        | Jaffna                      |  |
| 10/13/1994    | Peace Talk – (03)       | Jaffna                      | Sri Lankan presidenal candidate and opposition leader Gamini Dissanayake is killed with 50 others by an LTTE suicide bomber. |
| 1/13/1995     | Peace Talk – (03)       | Jaffna                      | LTTE Attacked the Oil storage complexes. Army HQ, Central Bank.  |
| 3/17/1995     | Peace Talk – (03)       | Jaffna                      |  |
| 3/28/1995     | Peace Talk – (03)       | Jaffna                      |  |

| Time Duration           | Peace Negitiation Title | Location held                         | LTTE Attckes happened Just After Peace talks  |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 16/09/2002 - 18/09/2002 | Peace Talk – (04) -     | Thailand /Oslo/Japan/ Germany/Geneva/ | Assecination of Laxman Kadirgamar, Airport Attack   |
| 31/10/2002 - 03/11/2002 | Peace Talk – (04) -     | Thailand /Oslo/Japan/ Germany/Geneva/ |   |
| 02/12/2002 - 05/12/2002 | Peace Talk – (04) -     | Thailand /Oslo/Japan/ Germany/Geneva/ |   |
| 06/01/2003 - 09/01/2003 | Peace Talk – (04) -     | Thailand /Oslo/Japan/ Germany/Geneva/ |   |
| 07/02/2003 - 08/02/2003 | Peace Talk – (04) -     | Thailand /Oslo/Japan/ Germany/Geneva/ |   |
| 18/03/2003 - 21/03/2003 | Peace Talk – (04) -     | Thailand /Oslo/Japan/ Germany/Geneva/ |   |
| 22/02/2006 – 23/02/2006 | Peace Talks I           | Genova                                | Kebithigollawa Mascure 68 Dead, Welikanda 13 Deaths , attempts to kill Lieutenant General Sarath Fonseka      |
| 10/29/2006              | Geneva Talks II         | Genova                                | Mascured Muslims in Eraur, The LTTE bomb a civilian bus and with in a week attack taken place in Polonnaruwa, |

## **07. For a peaceful Sri Lanka**

With a continuous and written history of more than two thousand five hundred years and an archeological history of more than six thousand years, it must first be introduced that there was a Hela or Sinhala state in Sri Lanka and that Sri Lanka was the only homeland of the Sinhalese people

We must also acknowledge that Tamils migrated to Ceylon for various reasons at different stages in the past and settled in many parts of Sri Lanka. It seems that Muslims settled in certain parts of Sri Lanka about six centuries ago.

In addition, indigenous peoples such as Burghers and Malays live in Sri Lanka. Since every human being born in Sri Lanka is a Sri Lankan, they all have the right to live in any part of Sri Lanka. It is a right of every animal born in Sri Lanka. Under the same law, everyone has the ability to live as one Sri Lankan nation. Nor should any ethnic group be allowed to exercise separate territories, separate territorial or ethnic law. It is a step towards creating extremists, separatist terrorists in the future. Therefore, as the International People's Organization of Sri Lankans, we call on international organizations for peace to refrain from feeding separatist organizations for peace in Sri Lanka. Feeding today's jihadist extremists and Tamil Tiger terrorists will inevitably destroy tomorrow's world peace.

There was no discrimination happened due to a reason of being a Tamil speaker in the Sinhala society for any person. In reality Tamils are working in many trades with Sinhala majority and Sinhalese owned companies without a single problem. On the other hand Sinhalese are also working in companies owned by Tamils without any discrimination now a days. In Government service, there are so many Tamils working in many Sinhala dominated areas. Therefore, claim of a need for separate state is a fabricated scenario by a minor group which are playing dirty politics and manipulating public interest to sustain their power and to sustain the lavish life granted by asylum in developed country marketing ethnic distrust. No true traditional Tamil lives in Sri Lanka wanted a separate state or any special treatment.