

SRI LANKA

FACTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE

INFORMATION A NATIONS UNIES CONFERENCE D'EXAMEN DE DURBAN

INFORMATIVOS A NACIONES UNIDAS CONFERENCIA DE EXAMEN DE DURBAN

Geneva, Switzerland

20 - 24 April 2009



TAMIL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS - TCHR
CENTRE TAMOUL POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME - CTDH
CENTRO TAMIL PARA LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS
(ESTABLISHED IN 1990)

HYPOCRISY OF MAHINDA RAJAPAKSA

**“THERE IS NO ETHNIC CONFLICT IN SRI LANKA
AS SOME MEDIA MISTAKENLY HIGHLIGHT”**

MAHINDA RAJAPAKSA TO THE LOS ANGELES WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL – 28 SEPTEMBER 2007

“Ladies and Gentlemen, our goal remains a negotiated and honourable end to this unfortunate conflict in Sri Lanka. Our goal is to restore democracy and the rule of law to all the people of our country. 54% of Sri Lanka’s Tamil population now lives in areas other than the north and the east of the country, among the Sinhalese and other communities. *There is no ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka - as some media mistakenly highlight. Sri Lanka’s security forces are fighting a terrorist group, not a particular community.*”

“I see no military solution to the conflict. The current military operations are only intended to exert pressure on the LTTE to convince them that terrorism cannot bring them victory.” *(Excerpt)*
http://www.president.gov.lk/speech_latest_28_09_2007.asp

* * * * *

**“...WE ARE EQUALLY COMMITTED TO SEEKING A NEGOTIATED AND SUSTAINABLE
SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT IN SRI LANKA”**

**MAHINDA RAJAPAKSA TO THE HINDUSTAN TIMES LEADERSHIP SUMMIT
AT NEW DELHI ON 13 OCTOBER 2007**

“It is necessary for me to repeat here that while my Government remains determined to fight terrorism, we are equally committed to seeking a negotiated and sustainable solution to the conflict in Sri Lanka. If those who carry arms against the State are willing to enter a process of genuine negotiation towards a peaceful and democratic solution, the government and the people will reciprocate. In this, it would not be out of place to look forward to understanding and assistance from our regional neighbours and friends, especially those with whom we share the strongest bonds throughout history. We will see in such understanding and assistance the true signs of emerging greatness”. *(Excerpt)* http://www.president.gov.lk/speech_latest_13_10_2007.asp

* * * * *

**“WE ARE STILL READY TO TALK,..”
MAHINDA RAJAPAKSA’S SPEECH AT OXFORD UNION – 14 MAY 2008**

“As our forces seek to defeat and disarm the LTTE, we are firm in our resolve to have a negotiated solution to the crisis in Sri Lanka. I do not believe in a military solution. We have attempted talks with the LTTE on several occasions – thrice since my election as the President – but they have not reciprocated. They have always left the talks with lame excuses. We are still ready to talk, once we are certain of their genuine intent for a political solution... and their readiness to give up arms”. *(Excerpt)*
http://www.president.gov.lk/speech_New.asp?Id=51

TAMIL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS - TCHR
CENTRE TAMOUL POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME - CTDH
CENTRO TAMIL PARA LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS

(Established in 1990)

WEBSITE : www.tchr.net

**TCHR PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS
WORLD CONFERENCES AND OTHER MEETINGS**

- * *TCHR was a registered participant in the World Social Forum 2009 in Belem, Brazil Jan 27- Feb 1, 2009.*
- * *The Tamil Centre for Human Rights (TCHR) officially participated in the 61st annual DPI/NGO conference in UNESCO, Paris, 3-5 September 2008.*
- * *TCHR was a registered participant in the European Social Forum 2008 in Malmo, Sweden 17-21 Sept 2008.*
- * *TCHR officially participated in the 'United Nations 7th Global Forum, Re-instating good governance', in Vienna, Austria 26-29 June 2007.*
- * *Members of TCHR participated in the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) seminar in Geneva, Switzerland, 29-31 July 2007.*
- * *TCHR officially accredited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Anti-corruption Measures, Good Governance and Human Rights, in Warsaw, Poland 8-9 November 2006.*
- * *A meeting was held on 7 March 2006, in the European Parliament – titled "EU contribution to the peace process in Sri Lanka". This was jointly organised by TCHR and Mr. Robert Evans, a member of European Parliament and of Labour Party in UK.*
- * *Accredited by the United Nations to participate in the World Summit on the Information Society – WSIS in Tunisia, 16 – 18 November 2005.*
- * *Officially participated in the NGO forum of the UN World Conference Against Racism – WCAR in Durban, South Africa, from 28 August to 1 September 2001. TCHR held an information stall including an exhibition at the forum. The TCHR representatives also attended the main WCAR conference held in Durban, 31 August to 7 September 2001. (http://www.tchr.net/reports/wcar_detail.htm)*
- * *A meeting was held on 14 October 1998, in the European Parliament – titled "Press censorship in Sri Lanka". This was jointly organised by the Tamil Centre for Human Rights (TCHR) and Ms. Anita Pollack, a member of European Parliament and of Labour Party in UK.*
- * *In 1993, TCHR held an information stall and a photo exhibition on human rights violations, in the United Nations 2nd World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna, Austria, from 14-25 June.*
- * *TCHR participates in meetings of Treaty bodies and submits reports to the same.*

Fact finding missions to the North East of the Island of Sri Lanka

- * *May 2003* (http://www.tchr.net/report_studymission_2003.htm)
- * *December 2003 – addendum report* (http://www.tchr.net/report_studymission_2003add.htm)
- * *July-August 2004* (http://www.tchr.net/reports/visite_2004.htm)

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20 April 2009

**NAVANEETHAM PILLAY
SECRETARY GENERAL
UN DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE
GENEVA
SWITZERLAND**

Dear Madam,

At the very outset, we the Tamil Centre for Human Rights - TCHR, would like to warmly congratulate you on your great task as Secretary General of the Durban Review Conference.

Everyone is aware that you and your staff are working day and night to ensure the success of this Review conference, as there are so many instances of discriminations around the world. Various types of discrimination have paved paths for Civil war, Ethnic Conflict, Armed conflict, etc. Many of these conflicts have as their ultimate goal, the winning of Right to self-determination as the only durable solution to the political problems at the root of discrimination and xenophobia in today's world.

Madam, we do not have to tell you in detail what has been happening in Sri Lanka for the last few decades! The systematic discrimination by Sinhala political leaders against the people who live in their traditional homeland in the North-East has forced tremendous hardship upon them in many forms.

As a result of the failure to find a solution by non violent struggle and parliamentary ballot, the Tamil youth found that armed struggle was the only means and last resort to gain their fundamental rights, their right to self-determination.

After a long struggle, facing horrendous military options, still the Tamils in the island have a de-facto government. The administration of this de-facto government is led by the Liberation Tigers of Tamils Eelam - LTTE.

In fact, the Tamils of the North East of the island voted overwhelmingly in the 1977 parliamentary election for the same. The Sinhala leaders suppressed this ballot, shortly afterwards, by a constitutional amendment (known as the Sixth amendment") in parliament.

Recent statements by ten UN Special rapporteurs, various countries including United Kingdom, USA, Canada and European Union and international NGOs clearly indicate that there is a **genocide going on in war-torn areas in Sri Lanka**.

According to reports received by TCHR, more than 3,000 civilians including many pregnant women, children and the elderly, have been killed and nearly 10,000 wounded in shelling and aerial bombardment, between 1 January 2009 to date. Concentration camps have been created for the IDPs, into which some have already been forcefully moved.

The ceasefire call by various countries and VIPs around the world has fallen on the deaf years of Sri Lanka which continues its military operation using chemical weapons. Genocide of Tamils continues in the island.

Madam, herewith we append various facts on Colonisation, Employment, Education, Religious activities, Military activities, Genocide, etc for participants of this Conference to see how a Nation has been discriminated against during the last 61 years!

Now it is time for the International community to realise that the present government cannot deliver a lasting solution to the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. It is time for the international community to exert intense pressure on the Sri Lankan government to stop the bloody war and start negotiations with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam - LTTE in order to find a negotiated durable solution in the Island of Sri Lanka.

Thanking you,

Yours truly,

**S. V. Kirubaharan
General Secretary**

ACTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE TAMILS BY SRI LANKA

Tamil Centre for Human Rights - TCHR/CTDH

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1948 The **Citizenship Act disenfranchising Indian Tamil Plantation workers** was passed in Parliament. One million 3rd generation plantation workers were living in the island for over 115 years. They were brought to the island by the British from South India to work in Tea and Rubber plantations in the hill country. 1,000,000 plantation Tamils were victimised.

1948 The British left Ceylon independence was granted to "Ceylon" and the power to govern Ceylon was handed over to the Sinhalese who were numerically superior.

After the stringent 15 November **1948 Citizenship Act** and the laws of disenfranchisement were enacted and adopted, the Tamils of Indian origin Tamils in the hill country (plantation Tamils) were deprived of selecting their representatives to the Parliament. **More than a million plantation Tamil workers were rendered stateless.**

1948-50 The Government launched massive **Sinhala colonisation** schemes in the Eastern province. Gal oya in Batticaloa, Allai and Kathalai in Trincomalee were colonised under pretexts of development.

1956 On 14 June S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake **father of President Chandrika Kumaratunga** proclaimed the "**Sinhala Only Act**" which made the Sinhala language the only official language of Ceylon.

The peaceful Satyagraha campaign staged by the Tamils to protest against the "Sinhala Only Act" at the Galle Face Green, in front of the Parliament in Colombo was brutally savaged by Sinhalese thugs with the connivance of government. The outbreak of **first anti-Tamil riots** in the island. More than 150 Tamils were burnt or hacked to death and million rupees worth of properties belonging to Tamils were looted and destroyed.

Year	Killing	Rape	Injuries	Displaced
1956	150	20	300	3000

1957 Soon after the "Sinhala Only Act" was passed in Parliament, **talks** were initiated between the Prime Minister S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike and the Federal Party leader S. J. V. Chelvanayagam.

On 26 July an agreement known as "**Band Chelva**" **pact was signed** between Bandaranayake and Chelvanayagam. This agreement was based on a quasi federal system devolving certain powers to the Tamils in the North East provinces.

Within a week of signing the "**Banda-Chelva**" **pact, it was unilaterally abrogated** by the Prime Minister Bandaranaike due to vehement protests staged by the UNP, Buddhist clergy and SLFP. J R Jeyawardena of United National Party-UNP undertook a march to Kandy in protest against this pact.

1958 **Anti-Tamil pogrom** broke out in the island. Many Tamils were massacred and millions of rupees worth of properties belonging to the Tamils were looted and destroyed.

Year	Killing	Rape	Injuries	Displaced
1958	355	100	350	35000

1965 Dudley Senanayake leader of the UNP formed the government with the **help of the Federal Party** and other parties.

Talks were held between the Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake and S. J. V. Chelvanayagam.

On 24 March, an **agreement** known as "**Dudley-Chelva**" Pact was signed between Dudley Senanayake and S. J. V. Chelvanayagam.

The agreement was abandoned without being implemented due to opposition from the SLFP, the Buddhist clergy, and UNP backbenchers.

1956 The "**Sinhala Only**" **Act** was passed in the Sri Lankan Parliament. This Act made "Sinhala" as a compulsory language for Tamils. Tamils staged peaceful protests in Colombo and Gal Oya. 150 Tamils were burnt or hacked to death; 20 women were raped; 3000 were rendered refugees and their properties were looted by the Sinhala mobs.

1958 **Anti Tamil riots in Sinhala areas.** Massacre of Tamils, looting of their properties, setting fire to their houses and even burning Tamils alive! 25,000 Tamils were rendered refugees; 500 Tamils were burnt or hacked to death; 200 Women were raped and Tamil properties were looted or destroyed by Sinhala mobs.

1961 **Tamil non-violent (Satyagraha)** civil disobedience campaign in the North-East was disrupted by the Sri Lankan security forces, protesters were beaten and arrested.

1964 The pact (Srima-Shastri) to evacuate Tamil plantation workers of Indian origin was signed. They were living in the Island for over 115 years. **650,000 Plantation Tamils became stateless persons.**

1972 Equal education opportunities to Tamil students were denied. **Standardisation** on University admission was introduced.

1972 Ceylon became a "Republic" on 22 May and Ceylon was officially renamed as the "**Republic of SRI LANKA**" The United Front government enacted a Sinhala-Supremacist "**Republican Constitution**" for the country, which made Buddhism the state religion.

Formation of Tamil United Front (TUF) comprising Federal Party led by, S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, Tamil Congress (TC) led by G. G Ponnambalam, and Ceylon Workers Congress (CWC) led by Savariamoorthy Thondaman.

State discrimination against Tamil students' admission to Universities reached the peak with the introduction of "**Standardisation**". University admission based on merit was abandoned deliberately to stop Tamil students entering Universities.

1974 The **Fourth International Tamil research Conference** held on 10/01/1974 in Jaffna was disrupted by the Sri Lanka Police. 9 Tamils were brutally killed.

1977 In July, Tamil United Liberation Front-TULF, contested and won overwhelmingly at the Parliamentary election giving them a mandate to establish the "**Right to Self-determination**" of Tamil Eelam in the North East. J. R. Jeyewardena of UNP became the Prime Minister, with a five-sixth majority in the Parliament. The TULF became the major opposition party in the parliament.

Talks took place between Prime Minister J.R. Jayawardena and the Tamil United Liberation Front. No agreement was reached. Anti-Tamil pogrom occurred immediately after elections in the areas where Sinhalese were in the majority killing hundreds of Tamils.

Year	Arrest/Torture	Killing	Rape	Injuries	Displaced
1974	25	9		15	
1977	45	150	90	35	15000

1979 The government enacted the draconian Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA), **banning the** Tamil militant organisations. **On 11 July, the Jaffna peninsula was brought effectively** under martial law under Public Security ordinance. **Anti-Tamil pogrom** broke out in the island. Many Tamils were killed and properties belonging to Tamils were looted and destroyed.

Year	Arrest/Torture	Disap.	Killing	Rape	Injuries
1979	150	22	13	13	15

1981 In June, another anti-Tamil pogrom was unleashed. Increased military repression in the North. **The Jaffna Public Library was burnt down** by the Sri Lankan armed forces, allegedly under the direction of two senior government ministers, Gamini Dissanayake and Cyril Matthew. **95,000 volumes** of books including numerous culturally important and irreplaceable manuscripts and the buildings were totally destroyed by arson. The Jaffna city market, the office of the Tamils daily newspaper "Eelanadu", the office of the political party TULF, etc were burnt down by the Sri Lanka security forces.

Year	Torture	Disap.	Killing	Rape	Injuries	Displaced
1981	200	4	35	50	37	5000

1982 Government sponsored a **Sinhala settlement** in the Tamil populated Mullaitivu.

1983 **Major anti-Tamil pogrom** took place in July all over the island with the buoyed up support of the government. During the four days riots, more than **6,000 Tamils were killed and over 250,000 were rendered refugees.** Thousands of Tamils fled the country and went to India and to Western countries. Billions rupees worth of Tamils properties was looted and destroyed by the Sinhala rioters.

Between 27-28 July, **fifty-three Tamil political prisoners were massacred** inside the walls of the Welikadai prison in Colombo by the Sinhala inmates. The government masterminded this massacre and the Sinhala attackers were released from the prison and were rewarded with houses and properties in the Sinhala settlements in the Tamil homeland.

Hundreds of youths joined the LTTE movement and the TULF Members of Parliament sought asylum in India.

J. R. Jeyawardena's government enacts **the 6th amendment** to the constitution and rejected the right to self-determination of the Tamil people in the island **on 8th August**. This amendment outlawed the mandate voted by the Tamils in 1977 general election. The Sixth amendment and the Prevention of Terrorism Act in 1979 along with the Emergency Law provisions became the instruments through which repression was unleashed on the Tamil people.

Year	Arrest/Torture	Disap.	Killing	Rape	Injuries	Displaced
1983	1425	571	6000	750	3383	250000

1979 On the 11th of July 1979, **Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA)** was introduced in Sri Lanka. This Act gives free hand to the Security forces to arrest, detain, torture, rape, kill and dispose of victims bodies with impunity. Arrested people could be detained for eighteen months without being produced in courts. (July)

1981 On May 31, the **Jaffna Public Library containing 95,000 volumes was completely destroyed** in a fire set by a group of Police officers who went on a rampage in the Jaffna city. 95,000 volumes of irrecoverable - invaluable books were burnt.

July-August **attacks on Tamil civilians**. Incidents of violence centred on three specific areas: the gem mining area of Ratnapura, Negombo near the capital city of Colombo, and the plantation towns in central Sri Lanka. At least 15 plantation Tamils had been killed, numerous Tamil shops and businesses burned, and more than 5000 plantation Tamils had fled to refugee camps.

1983 May 18, more than 200 houses burnt down in Jaffna by the Sri Lankan security forces. Two killed and many wounded in Thirneveley.

The Government masterminded **anti-Tamil riots in July 1983**. More than 6,000 Tamils were killed by the Sinhalese in the South. Tamil houses and businesses were looted and destroyed. Tamils living in the South were sent by ships to the North and East by the government. 250,000 Tamils were made refugees; 2,500 Tamils were burnt or hacked to death; 500 women were raped; 53 Tamils political prisoners were brutally murdered in the Welikada prison on 25-27 July where maximum security prevailed.

1984 **Tamils living in the North-East were arrested tortured and killed. Women were raped, many disappeared.** Tamil properties were looted or destroyed by the Sri Lankan security forces. Air Force bombers dropped napalm bombs in residential areas causing severe loss and damage to Tamil people and their property. All these continue.

The Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) and the Emergency Regulations (ER) adopted by the government help the security forces to commit all sorts of human rights violations with impunity.

1990 Sri Lanka uses food and medicine as weapons of war against the Tamil people. **Economic embargo in Tamil areas.** Food, medicine, electricity and other important items are denied to the Tamils. It continues.

1995 **October 30, 1995 Mass Exodus from Jaffna:** Nearly 200 Killed in Jaffna peninsula as a result of military operations. October 30, 1995 Historic exodus and military occupation of Jaffna. The night of Monday October 30, 1995 was a black night in the entire history of the age-old city of Jaffna. Never has history witnessed such an exodus of fear and panic stricken people screaming and squeezing themselves out of the narrow roads and lanes of Jaffna. The nearly half a million population in and around the town was literally on the roads in pouring rain inching its way out of the densely populated town into the sparsely populated and ill -equipped suburban villages of Chavakachcheri, Kodikamam and Palai. It was for everyone a flight for survival that day.

1996 September 07, 1996 Krishanthy Kumaraswamy. A student and 3 others raped and killed in Jaffna. Krishanthy Kumaraswamy (18) who was returning home after sitting the GCE (A/L) examination at Chundikuli Girls High School was last seen at 11.30am at Kaithaddy checkpoint in Jaffna. She never made it home. Her mother, brother (Pranavan - 16) and family friend (Mr Kirupakaran - 35) who became concerned went in search of Krishanthy. They too disappeared. The discovery of the four bodies led eventually to the revelation of the existence of Chemmani mass graves.

650 people disappeared in Jaffna - several mass-graves were discovered in many parts of North-East including Chemmani. Some government soldiers' confession in the Jaffna Magistrate Court revealed the fact that they buried hundreds of bodies.

1997 September 25, 38 NGOs serving in several parts of Batticaloa district were ordered by the Government of Sri Lanka to cease all humanitarian operations. This immediately followed a government order **banning NGOs** from assisting people in the areas of Batticaloa.

2000 January 2000 **Human Rights Defender Mr G G Ponnambalam**, was assassinated. Mr G.G. Ponnambalam Jn. (known to everyone as Kumar Ponnambalam) was involved in human rights for many years. He was a leading lawyer in Colombo. Gunmen assassinated him in Wellawatta in Colombo.

- 2001** The LTTE have announced unilateral **cease-fires many a time. One lasted for four months.** President Chandrika's government refused to reciprocate the cease-fire declared by the LTTE and opted to continue with its military agenda.
- The Tamil political parties formed a front known as the "Tamil National Alliance (TNA)" and contested the Parliament elections in the North East on the 5th December 2001 and won in 16 electorates. **TNA's Election manifesto.**
- In December, the UNP government headed by the Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe came into power with the mandate for peace and negotiations with LTTE. The LTTE declared a **one month cease-fire** and it was renewed. The government also declared one month cease-fire and renewed it.
- 2002** LTTE released 10 prisoners of war as a gesture of good will for peace.
- The Norwegian government re-activated its peace role. The Norwegian delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Vidar Helgesen and Mr. Eric Solheim met with the LTTE chief negotiator Dr. Anton Balasingham in London and the Prime Minister and other ministers in Sri Lanka.
- On 21 February, an historic **agreement, a "Memorandum of Understanding"** was signed between Mr. V. Pirabakaran, the leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam LTTE, and the Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe. This MOU was worked out under the facilitation of the Norwegian government.
- 2003** As there is non implementation of the outcome of talks, **in May**, the peace talks between the LTTE and the government Sri Lanka came to a halt.
- In November**, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) submitted its proposals for Interim Self-Governing Authority – IGSA in the North East region to the Sri Lankan Government through the Norwegian facilitators on November.
- This proposal was totally ignored by the Sinhala leaders.
- 2004** In the General elections the political party "Tamil National Alliance (TNA)" won overwhelmingly in 22 electorates in the Tamil region, North East.
- Their election manifesto stated, "Accepting LTTE's leadership as the national leadership of the Tamil Eelam Tamils and the Liberation Tigers as the sole and authentic representatives of the Tamil people, let us devote our full cooperation for the ideals of the Liberation Tigers' struggle with honesty and steadfastness".
- 2005** On 15 July - Sri Lankan Supreme Court rejected PTOMS agreement signed between the GOSL and the LTTE, with the aim of ensuring equal distribution of Tsunami aid to the worst affected North East. (*Post Tsunami Operational Management Structure – PTOMS was signed between the GOSL and the LTTE – 24 June 2005*)
- In November, Mahinda Rajapaksa won the Presidential election with the support of the Sinhala extreme political parties.
- 2006** In February, and October. 1st round of peace talks in Geneva was after two and a half years of interval. As there is non implementation of the agreement signed in the 1st round of peace talks in Geneva, once again the 2nd round of peace talks came to a stalemate in October.
- 2006 April - Beginning of Eelam War – IV**
- 2006** On 16 October - Sri Lankan Supreme Court rejected the merger of North and Eastern provinces which were merged under the Indo-Lanka accord in 1987.
- 2008 January, Sri Lanka officially withdrew from the CFA on 3 January 2008**

RECORDED FIGURES

ARRESTS, KILLINGS, DISAPPEARANCES, RAPES, DISPLACEMENTS AND INJURIES IN THE
NORTH EAST, COLOMBO AND OTHER REGIONS – SRI LANKA
(1956 - June 2008)

Tamil Centre for Human Rights - TCHR

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Year	Arrest/Torture	Disap.***	Killing	Rape	Injuries	Displaced
1956*			150	20	300	3000
1958*			355	100	350	35000
1960	60			15	200	0
1972	37				18	0
1973	35				24	0
1974	25		9		15	0
1977*	45		150	90	35	15000
1979	150	22	13	13	15	0
1981*	200	4	35	50	37	5000
1982	300	0	47	45	22	0
1983*	1425	571	6000	750	3383	250000
1984	8257	203	872	214	1720	0
1985	3616	246	777	399	1372	1000
1986	4675	178	889	475	1560	0
1987**	2935	1303	3714	1257	8062	297250
1988**	2460	1253	2929	1219	4502	253000
1989**	4761	1528	1475	1031	2858	0
1990	2555	9381	5798	816	5601	78600
1991	3244	1847	4360	751	4917	1500
1992	2835	1780	3769	691	4020	0
1993	2929	676	2983	410	2885	0
1994	13363	536	2470	424	1663	0
1995	3565	934	3481	779	5028	500000
1996	18870	1678	4074	894	3265	335000
1997	5430	1463	4056	811	1731	255000
1998	9382	1338	2161	342	2909	34500
1999	16639	177	1661	339	1864	51000
2000	4217	134	1573	336	2442	192000
2001	182	5	88	131	120	67000
2002	16		32	21	101	16959
2003	22	5	45	4	52	0
2004	16	4	87	10	61	0
2005	177	194	243	45	338	0
2006	1175	1064	1292	85	2095	279200
2007	5657	408	834	35	739	Jan-Aug110000
2008June	14208	182	446	-----	-----	-----
Total	133463	27114	56868	12602	64304	2780009

(actual figures higher than documented)

Tamil Centre for Human Rights – TCHR / Centre Tamoul pour les Droits de l'Homme

* = Communal riots ** = Indian Peace Keeping Forces - IPKF

*** = Only 2% of the disappeared have been found

ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS (Government statistics)

<u>ETHNIC</u>		<u>RELIGION</u>	
Sinhalese	74%,	Buddhist	69%,
Tamil	18%,	Hindu	15%,
Moor	7%,	Christian	8%,
Burgher, Malay, Vedda	1%	Islam	8%

FACTS AND FIGURES OF 26 YEAR WAR AGAINST THE TAMILS

Tamil Centre for Human Rights - TCHR/CTDH

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- 3,000** Tamils were killed since January 2009 today.
- +500,000** Tamils have sought refugee status in Europe and other countries. This is 16% of the Tamil population
- 3,000,000** Tamils are displaced within the North-East of the Island. This is 40% of the Tamil population.
- 250,000** Tamil children's education affected due to either the destruction of school buildings through aerial bombings or conversion of school buildings into military camps.
- 100,000** Families have lost their bread winners. More than 70,000 women are forced to be widows.
- 500,000** Tamil houses destroyed in the North-East. Nearly 300,000 people are without shelter and most of them live in bungalows or under trees.
- 3000** Buildings of religious places, such as Churches and Temples have been destroyed in aerial bombings.
- 9** State sponsored anti-Tamil pogroms with greatest venom and intensity in 1956, 1958, 1961, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1981, 1982 and 1983. Also there were many other smaller scale pogroms.

*(TCHR - Information accumulated from local news papers,
religious heads, NGOs and other reliable sources)*

POPULATION CHANGE IN DEMOGRAPHY, 1901-1981

(TABLE IS SHOWN ON COMMUNITY BASIS)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sinhalese</u>	<u>Ceylon Tamils</u>	<u>Plantation Tamils</u>	<u>Muslims</u>
1901	65.4%	26.7%	*	6.4%
1946	69.2%	11.0%	11.7%	5.6%
1953	69.3%	11.0%	10.9%	5.7%
1963	71.2%	11.1%	10.6%	6.3%
1971	71.9%	11.1%	9.4%	6.5%
1981	73.98%	12.6%**	5.56%**	7.12%

* In 1901 the only terminology used to refer Tamils was "Ceylon Tamil"

** This statistics was taken after the repatriation of plantation Tamils to India was started

DO YOU KNOW?

- * Do you know that Tamils in the Island of Sri Lanka are not protected by the Rule of Law of Sri Lanka?
- * Do you know that a Tamil cannot become Head of State in Sri Lanka because the constitution has made Buddhism as the state religion of Sri Lanka?
- * Do you know that the Tamil language is ignored totally in Sri Lanka?
- * Do you know that the Sri Lankan army is occupying Tamil hereditary lands and causing human disaster in those areas?
- * Do you know that Sri Lanka is the only country in the world which has enforced an economic embargo on Tamils whom it claims to be its own citizens?
- * Do you know that Tamils are routinely massacred by the Sri Lankan security forces. So far more than 100 massacres have taken place in the Tamil hereditary regions?
- * Do you know that 500,000 Tamil refugees from the island of Sri Lanka have sought asylum in foreign countries?
- * Do you know that there are more than 250,000 Tamils internally displaced in Sri Lanka due to the genocide policy of the government?
- * Do you know that according to the UN Working group on disappearances, Sri Lanka is the country which has the 2nd highest number of disappearances for the last many years?
- * Do you know that the foreign aid irrigation schemes allocate 95% of the water resources to Sinhalese-owned lands and only the remaining 5% is divided among Tamils and Muslims?
- * Do you know that the International community is helping Sri Lanka to prolong the war?
- * Do you know that Sri Lanka is totally against any NGO participation in and out of Sri Lanka?
- * Do you know that for last year's World Bank meeting on Sri Lanka President Chandrika Kumaratunga, 3 High profile ministers and 4 Permanent Secretaries to the Ministries were in Paris to Lobby the aid consortium! This is supposed to have been the highest level team that has represented a state in the history of the World Bank?
- * Do you know that there is a de-facto government in the Tamil hereditary regions, administrated by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)?

SRI LANKA IS A FAILED STATE

Year	Place
2008	20 th
2007	25 th

SRI LANKA RANKED AS 3RD MOST DANGEROUS PLACE FOR MEDIA

People's Daily online, December 19, 2007 - Sri Lanka has been ranked as the third most dangerous place for the media in the world, with seven journalists being killed in 2007, a local newspaper reported Wednesday. <http://english.people.com.cn/90001/90777/90851/6323674.html>

CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT WAS UNILATERALLY AND ARBITRARILY WITHDRAWN BY SRI LANKA

In January 2008, Sri Lanka arbitrarily withdrew from the Ceasefire Agreement - CFA that was signed between the government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE in February 2002. As a consequence of its withdrawal, the Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission, which consists of members from Nordic countries to supervise the violations of the CFA, has also quit Sri Lanka.

On 3 January 2008, Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Rohitha Bogollagama officially conveyed in writing to the Norwegian Ambassador Tore Hattrem in Colombo, that the Government of Sri Lanka would withdraw from the CFA.

"..... it was the Sri Lankan Government who unilaterally abrogated the ceasefire agreement in January this year?" **Barry Gardiner, Minister & MP-UK said in the House of Commons on 17 January 2008. (Excerpt)**

"..... it was unfortunate that the Sri Lankan Government abrogated the peace agreement unilaterally, and I had a discussion with the high commissioner this morning in which I made that very point. **Mr. Clifton-Brown, MP-UK said in the House of Commons on 17 January 2008. (Excerpt)**

"The SLMM will close its operation at 1900 hrs today." (Lars J Solvberg, Major General, Head of Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission, Colombo, 16 January 2008 - excerpt)

INTERNATIONAL INDEPENDENT GROUP OF EMINENT PERSONS – IIGEP QUIT SRI LANKA

On 6th March, the International Independent Group of Eminent Persons – IIGEP considered quitting Sri Lanka after issuing several exhaustive press releases. President Rajapaksa had invited the IIGEP to observe and ensure the transparency of investigations held by the Commission of Inquiries on the complaints of abductions, disappearances and other serious violations of human rights arising since 1st August 2005. Also, the IIGEP was to ensure that those inquiries are conducted in accordance with basic international norms and standards.

COLOMBO, April 22 (Reuters) - The IIGEP, which had its concluding press conference on Tuesday, quit citing **government unwillingness** to implement its recommendations to bring the probe up to international standards, **lack of financial stability, government interference and slow process.**

"We have exhausted our ability to make a useful contribution," said Professor Sir Nigel Rodley, a member of IIGEP. **(Excerpt)**

SINHALA BUDDHISTS DOMINATE SRI LANKA

The President	is a Sinhalese and Buddhist
The Prime Minister	is a Sinhalese and Buddhist
The Opposition Leader	is a Sinhalese and Buddhist
The Commander of the Sri Lanka Army	is a Sinhalese and Buddhist
-do- Navy	is a Sinhalese and Buddhist
-do- Air Force	is a Sinhalese and Buddhist
The Inspector General of Police	is a Sinhalese and Buddhist
The Attorney General	is a Sinhalese and Buddhist
Armed forces are	99% Sinhalese
Public service is	95% Sinhalese
Diplomatic Service is	95% Sinhalese
Admission to Law College	99% Sinhalese
Universities – Staff & students	85% Sinhalese
Political prisoners in Sri Lanka's prisons	99% Tamils
Arrested, killed, disappeared, raped and displaced	99% Tamils

RACIST COMMENTS BY SINHALA POLITICIANS AND MILITARY LEADERS

**“REALLY IF I STARVE THE TAMILS OUT, THE SINHALA PEOPLE WILL BE HAPPY”
PRESIDENT J.R. JEYAWARDENA (FEB 1978 – JAN 1989)**

“I am not worried about the opinion of the Tamil people. Now we cannot think of them, not about their lives or their opinion. The more you put pressure in the north, the happier the Sinhala people will be here. Really if I starve the Tamils out, the Sinhala people will be happy.” – *President J.R. Jeyawardena, Daily Telegraph, UK 11th July 1983*

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2008/jun/03/commentary-plucked-peace-flower/>

“MINORITIES ARE LIKE CREEPERS
PRESIDENT D. B. WIJETUNGA (MAY 1993 – NOV 1994)

D B Wijetunga President of the UNP that the *“minorities are like creepers clinging to the Sinhala tree.”* (Excerpt) <http://www.indianexpress.com/res/web/ple/ie/daily/19981117/32150274.html>

**“MINORITY COMMUNITY IS NOT THE ORIGINAL PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY”
– PRESIDENT KUMARATUNGA (NOV 1994 – NOV 2005)**

President Chandrika Kumaratunga told South African television recently that Tamils were not the "original" people of Sri Lanka. *“They are wanting a separate state, a minority community which is not the original people of the country,”* she said in the interview. (Excerpt)

<http://www.indianexpress.com/res/web/ple/ie/daily/19981117/32150274.html>

**“I STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT THIS COUNTRY BELONGS TO THE SINHALESE”
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SARATH FONSEKA**

National Post, Canada - September 23, 2008 - "I strongly believe that this country belongs to the Sinhalese but there are minority communities and we treat them like our people," he says. We being the majority of the country, 75%, we will never give in and we have the right to protect this country. We are also a strong nation ... They can live in this country with us. But they must not try to, under the pretext of being a minority, demand undue things."

(Excerpt - Stewart Bell, National Post, Canada - Monday, September 22, 2008)

<http://www.nationalpost.com/news/story.html?id=832374>

MASSACRES AND KILLINGS OF TAMILS

BY SRI LANKAN SECURITY FORCES AND PARAMILITARY SINCE 1956

Tamil Centre for Human Rights - TCHR/CTDH Email : tchrgrs@hotmail.com / tchrdip@hotmail.com

(Information from September 2007 to date not included.
Unprecedented rate of massacres escalated during this period)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place of incident</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>
10/06/1956	Amparai	150
10/01/1974	World Tamil Research Conference	09
01/06/1981	Jaffna Town	04
24/07/1983	Thirunalveli	+25
1983	Anti-Tamil pogrom	+5000
25&27/07/1983	Welikadai Prison	53
June 1983	Pullumalai	26
28/03/1984	Chunnakam Market	09
16/09/1984	Point Pedro – Tikkam	16
01/12/1984	Othiyamalai	32
02/12/1984	Kumulamunai	7
04/12/1984	Nanaddan Manthai	45
01/01/1985	Killiveddi	10
16/01/1985	Mulliyavalai	17
25/01/1985	Kilinochchi Railway Station	12
30/01/1985	Vaddakandal??	70
21/04/1985	Puthukudiyiruppu	32
15/05/1985	Kumuthini Boat	42
17/05/1985	Narpaddimunai	23
03/06/1985	Muttur-Killiveddi	35
14/06/1985	Muttur-Killiveddi (<i>includes 15 villages</i>)	115
16/09/1985	Nillavelli	29
02/10/1985	Piramanthanaru	11
26/10/1985	Kaddaiparichan	25
11/11/1985	Kanthalai massacre	06
27/11/1985	Sampur, Muthur	22
12/11/1985	Thamplalakamam	35
06/01/1986	Vankalai Church	08
19/02/1986	Udumpankulam	66
20/03/1986-	Eedimurichchan	20
19/02/1986	Akkaraipattu	102
08/05/1986	Pullumalai	69
29/05/1987	Alvai Temple	40
04/06/1986	Anandapuram Shelling	05
10/06/1986	Mandaithivu Sea	32
26/06/1986	Sampalthivu	15
28/06/1986	Paranthan	07
28/06/1986	Thamplalakamam (Forest)	34
09/07/1986	Mullipothanai	11
16/07/1986	Peruvelli Mallaikaithvu Refugee Camp	44
17/07/1986	Thanduvan	17
17/07/1986	Pullumalai	08
12/10/1986	Adampan	20
10/11/1986	Pullumalai	103
31/12/1986	Pankulam	08
26/04/1987	Paddithidal	17
28/01/1987	Mahiladythivu-Kokadicholai (Prawn farm)	137
27/05/1987	Thonni Thaddamadhu	10
15/12/1987	Kokkilai – Kokkuthouvai	131
11/02/1990	Fancy House Kalmunai	111
12/06/1990	Karathivu Refugee camps	35
13/06/1990	Ninthavoor	64

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place of incident</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>
24-25/06/1990	Akkaraipattu Methodist Church > Alayadivempu Thirunavukkarasu Vidyalam >	104
30/06/1990	Pottuvil	132
20/06/1990	Veeramunai (Temple)	56
28/06/1990	Samanthurai Malaikaddu	37
29/06/1990	Kondaivedduvan	56
04/07/1990	School at Karathivu	12
10/07/1990	School at Karathivu	11
16/07/1990	Army from Malwathai camp	08
26/07/1990	Vedduvan army camp	08
08/08/1990	Malwathai	08
11/08/1990	Mandoor	18
12/08/1990	Kondavedduvan	30
18/07/1990	Chavalkkagai	32
08/07/1990	Central Camp	18
02/08/1990	Adapallam	05
06/08/1990	Thiralkkerni	54
16/09/1990	Chavalkkagai	4
22/09/1990	Ninthavur, Thiraikerny and Adapallam	45
21/11/1990	Adapallam	10
23/05/1990	Vantharamullai	226
09/07/1990	Pullumalai	55
20/07/1990	Sithanddy	80
24/07/1990	Paranthan	10
27/07/1990	Sithanddy	57
23/08/1990	Mandaitivu	20
29/08/1990	Nelliyadi Market	16
05/09/1990	Vanthurumoolai	138
05/09/1990	Vanthurumoolai-Kodayankerny camp	48
10/09/1990	Sathurukoddan Depot	184
1990	Disappearances	+1000
	(During Col. Thenekoon's tenure)	
27/11/1990	Oddisuddan	12
30/01/1991	Puthukudiyiruppu junction bombin	28
17/02/1991	Vankalai	05
28/02/1991	Vaddakachchi	09
13/03/1991	Trincomalee (Iruthayapuram)	1
12/06/1991	Mahiladythivu-Kokadicholai	132
04/12/1991	Uruthirapuram	11
18/05/1992	Vattapalai	15
30/05/1992	Tellipalai Temple	10
09/08/1992	Mylanthanai - Punanai	36
02/01/1993	Massacre in the Killaly sea(I)	52
02/01/1993	Massacre in the Killaly sea(I)	52
18/09/1993	Maaththalan	20
28/09/1993	Chavakachcheri – Sangathanai	28
13/11/1993	Kurunagar Church	12
05/12/1993	ICRC refugee camp – Jaffna	40
18/02/1994	Chundikulam	10
18/04/1995	Nachchikuda Massacre	30
30/06/1995	Pendukalchenai	15
09/07/1995	Navaly St. Peter's Church Massacre	165
July-Aug 1995	Bolgoda Lake - Colombo	27
22/09/1995	Nagar Kovil School Children Massacre	71
11/02/1996	Kumarapuram Massacre	24
18/02/1996	Poonaitthoduvai in Kilinochchi	11
03/03/1996	Muthumariyamman Temple – Jaffna	07
16/03/1996	Nachchikuda	16
20/04/1996	Massacre in the Killay Sea (II)	42
11/05/1996	Sithandi, Kaluvenkerni	18
17/05/1996	Thambirai Market	07

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place of incident</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>
03/06/1996	Puttur – Jaffna	08
24/07/1996	Mallavi Town - Mallavi, Vanni	09
31/07/1996	Puthukudiyiruppu – Kilinochchi	10
25/09/1996	Vavunikulam	04
25/09/1996	Kilinochchi town – Kilinochchi	05
25/09/1996	Puthumurippu – Kilinochchi	05
26/09/1996	Vavunikulam – Kilinochchi	04
27/09/1996	Konavil – Kilinochchi	04
29/09/1996	Akkarayan – Kilinochchi	04
1996-1997	Mass Graves including Chemmani	+800
29/01/1997	Ponnalai Bridge in Jaffna	09
13/05/1997	Mulliaivalai	10
15/08/1997	Vavunikulam Church	15
08/06/1997	Mankulam	07
05/07/1997	Pannankandy	06
17/07/1997	Nedunkerni – Vanni	08
11/08/1997	Mullaitivu (Manthuvil)	40
15/08/1997	Vavunikulam - Church – Vanni	09
24/09/1997	Amparai	8
25/11/1997	Visuvamadhu	06
11/12/1997	Market Place in Batticaloa	05
12/12/1997	Kalutara Prison	03
1996-1998	Mass Graves in Killinochchi	179
27/01/1998	Jaffna Coast – Jaffna	09
01/02/1998	Thampalakamam	08
26/03/1998	Vaddakkachchi in East Paranthan	08
10/06/1998	Suthanthirapuram in Mullaitivu	32
12/09/1998	Pullumalai	14
18/01/1999	Pullumalai	13
15/09/1999	Puthukudiyiruppu - Mullaitivu	22
20/11/1999	Maddhu church – Mannar	38
23/01/2000	Kunjukulam	05
05/04/2000	Chempiyanpattu	04
17/05/2000	Batticaloa (near Buddhist temple)	19
19/05/2000	Kaithaddy (Home for the aged)	15
22/09/2000	Bay of Trincomalee	06
02/10/2000	Poarnagar, Ichilampathai, Muttur	07
04/10/2000	Muttur (Poomarathaddysenai)	08
25/10/2000	Bindunuwewa detention Centre	28
19/12/2000	Mirusuvil	08
24/09/2001	Irupalai Junction-Kopay	06
04/01/2003	Addalaichenai	2
25/12/2005	Pesalai	04
02/01/2006	Dockyard Rd	05
29-30/01/2006	Welikandai, Polanaruwa	07
18/04/2006	Vatharavathai	05
24/04/2006	Muttur East	15
04/05/2006	Nelliyadi Junction	07
13/05/2006	Allaipiddy Junction	09
13/05/2006	Puliyankoudalai, Kayts	03
07/06/2006	Nedunkal, Vadamunai	10
09/06/2006	Vankalai	04
27/06/2006	Mylambaveli	03
05/08/2006	Muttur (ACF humanitarian workers)	17
08/08/2006	Pandarukulam	05
13/08/2006	Allapiddy – Mankumpan	40
30/08/2006	Vavuniya Town	16
14/08/2006	Vallipuram	55
28/08/2006	Sampoor	21
02/11/2006	Kilinochchi Hospital area	05
08/11/2006	Kathiraveli	40
18/11/2006	Thandikulam	05

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place of incident</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>
09/12/2006	Vammivedduvan, Patchenai	15
02/01/2007	Padakuthurai	15
16/01/2007	Kurumankadu	04
29/03/2007	Sithandy	08
07/04/2007	Vavuniya-Mannar Road	06
01/09/2007	Paasiththen'ral - Musali	12

(Many more to be included)

KILLINGS BY THE IPFK IN THE NORTH EAST

1987	Indian Peace Keeping Force – IPKF	<i>Killings</i>	3714
		<i>Disappearances</i>	1303
1988	Indian Peace Keeping Force – IPKF	<i>Killings</i>	2929
		<i>Disappearances</i>	1253
1989	Indian Peace Keeping Force – IPKF	<i>Killings</i>	1475
		<i>Disappearances</i>	1528
		<i>Total Killings</i>	8118
		<i>Total Disappearances</i>	4084

ETHNIC CLEANSING – COLONISATION

- ❖ Destruction of homes, property, public buildings, cultural places and objects in Tamil hereditary areas. Shelling and bombings from land, air and sea for more than sixteen years. Nearly 80% of the houses have been destroyed in Jaffna and other parts of Tamil hereditary regions.
- ❖ Calculated plan of colonisation of Tamil areas, changing the demographic pattern of those areas.
- ❖ Embargo imposed by the Sri Lankan government since 1990, on food and medicine to the Tamil hereditary regions leading to death by starvation and disease. Cruel and systematic destruction of a people. One million internally displaced Tamils living in dire conditions.
- ❖ **All the above are acts of Genocide.**

Since 1827 - TAMIL AND SINHALA POPULATIONS IN EASTERN PROVINCE (Table is shown on language basis)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tamil Speaking</u>		<u>Sinhala Speaking</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
1827	46,291	99.24%	350	0.53%
1881	118,409	93.82%	9,146	4.66%
1891	138,907	93.89%	9,537	5.06%
1901	159,374	91.8%	14,228	5.05%
1911	171,590	93.4%	12,108	3.76%
1921	179,543	93.95%	13,278	4.53%
1946	255,083	87.8%	24,029	9.87%
1953	303,220	85.5%	51,190	13.11%
1963	431,870	79.25%	114,260	19.9%
1971	564,127	78.61%	153,444	20.7%
1981	724,652	74.4%	251,827	24.92%

TAMIL AND SINHALA POPULATION IN AMPARAI DISTRICT

(Table is shown on language basis)

(Amparai district was created in 1963)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tamil Speaking</u>	<u>Sinhala Speaking</u>
1963	70.22%	29.34%
1971	69.47%	30.18%
1981	62.03%	37.64%

SINCE 1827 - TAMIL AND SINHALA POPULATIONS IN BATTICALOA DISTRICT

(Table is shown on language basis)

(Until 1963 it includes Amparai district)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tamil Speaking</u>	<u>Sinhala Speaking</u>
1827	99.62%	0.00%
1881	93.27%	4.75%
1891	93.2%	5.21%
1901	92.34%	5.21%
1911	92.95%	3.74%
1921	93.12%	4.56%
1946	92.55%	5.83%
1953	87.64%	11.52%
1963*	95.6%	3.35%*
1971	94.49%	4.49%
1981	95.95%	3.21%

* Creation of Amparai district

SINCE 1827 - TAMIL AND SINHALA POPULATIONS IN TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT

(Table is shown on language basis)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tamil Speaking</u>		<u>Sinhala Speaking</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
1827	18,908	98.45%	250	1.53%
1881	20,120	90.72%	935	4.21%
1891	23,543	91.44%	1,109	4.3%
1901	25,327	89.04%	1,203	4.22%
1911	26,947	90.54%	1,138	3.82%
1921	31,432	92.13%	1,501	4.38%
1946	57,014	75.09%	11,606	20.68%
1953	66,133	78.8%	15,296	18.22%
1963	96,610	79.25%	40,950	19.9%
1971	131,673	70.2%	54,744	28.8%
1981	167,813	65.38%	86,341	33.62%

SINCE 1827 - TAMIL AND SINHALA POPULATIONS IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT
(Table is shown on language basis)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tamil Speaking</u>		<u>Sinhala Speaking</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
1827	8,011	94.3%	517	5.7%
1881	14,297	91.9%	1,272	8.1%
1891	14,169	91.4%	1,332	8.6%
1901	13,795	91.1%	1,364	8.9%
1911	15,300	88.2%	2,036	11.8%
1921	16,323	87.3%	2,383	12.7%
1946	19,224	82.7%	4,022	17.3%
1953	28,901	82.3%	6,211	17.7%
1963	56,300	82.3%	12,190	17.7%
1971	78,900	82.9%	16,346	17.1%
1981	80,373	83.2%	15,531	16.8%

SINCE 1827 - TAMIL AND SINHALA POPULATIONS IN MANNAR DISTRICT
(Table is shown on language basis)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tamil Speaking</u>		<u>Sinhala Speaking</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
1827	13,408	100.0%	---	---
1881	21,050	98.6%	298	1.4%
1891	24,241	98.9%	270	1.1%
1901	24,563	98.6%	363	1.4%
1911	24,823	96.9%	780	3.1%
1921	24,951	97.6%	631	2.4%
1946	30,033	95.2%	1,505	4.8%
1953	41,344	94.6%	2,345	5.4%
1963	57,400	95.4%	2,780	4.6%
1971	74,501	95.8%	3,279	4.2%
1981	96,642	90.4%	10,298	8.6%

GLOBALISATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

- ❖ Half a million Tamils have fled racist persecution in the island of Sri Lanka over the last two decades, and are living in many different parts of the world, mostly as refugees.
- ❖ In their host countries they can be on the receiving end of racism and xenophobia.
- ❖ The residual responsibility of colonial powers, which helped create the current conflict, is not addressed. Some Western powerful nations actually support the Sri Lankan government's genocidal policy with monetary aids and arms artificially propping it up and giving moral courage to the government to continue the war against Tamils.
- ❖ Commercial transactions between some of these states and Sri Lanka rank higher than respect for human rights.
- ❖ Some Tamil asylum seekers in western countries have been deported back to Sri Lanka by such governments and have faced torture and horrific consequences.
- ❖ The Tamil hereditary areas in the North and East of the island of Sri Lanka have faced horrific environmental destruction. Vast areas of agricultural lands have been destroyed. Trees, and land cultivated over decades have been left devastated by carpet bombing and incendiary devices such as petrol and tar bombings.

EDUCATION

Minimum marks for University admission in Sri Lanka - 1971

(Table is shown on a language basis - 1981)

(TCHR unable to obtain recent statistics)

<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Sinhala Students</u>	<u>Tamil Students</u>	<u>Discriminating Marks</u>
Medicine	229	250	21
Engineering	227	250	23
Engineering (Kattupatai)	212	232	20
Bio-Science	175	181	06
Agriculture/Physical Science	183	204	21
Architecture	180	194	14

Both Sinhala and Tamil students follow the same syllabus and sit the same public exam, but Sinhala students can enter the University with less marks than the Tamil students and also have priority to choose the University they opt!

In 1972 Equal education opportunities for Tamil students were denied. Standardisation on University admission was legalised in Sri Lanka to satisfy the Sinhala community. This was the beginning of "Standardisation" in Education in Sri Lanka.

STANDARDISATION

1973	Standardisation came into effect
1974	Standardisation on District basis was introduced
1975	Standardisation and District ratio
1976	Standardisation 70% and District basis 30%

At a later stage admission to the Universities were allocated on :

1 -	Merit	30 %
2-	District basis	55%
3-	Backward Districts	15%

UNIVERSITY ADMISSION 1969-1980

(TABLE IS SHOWN ON LANGUAGE BASIS - 1981)

(TCHR unable to obtain recent statistics)

	<u>Sinhalese</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Tamils</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Others</u>
1969-70					
Arts	2522	88.4%	269	11.5%	0.1%
Science	457	57.7%	328	41.4%	0.9%
1970-71					
Arts	2226	89.9%	273	11%	0.1%
Science	579	60.6%	358	37.5%	1.9%
1971-72					
Arts	2073	92.6%	161	7.2%	0.2%
Science	680	63.2%	377	35.3%	1.5%
1973					
Arts	2053	91.5%	182	8.1%	0.4%
Science	7933	67.4%	371	31.5%	1.1%
1974					
Arts	1934	86%	310	13.7%	0.3%
Science	1058	75.4%	340	24.2%	0.4%
1980-81					
Arts	2428	81.92 %	534	18.02%	0.6%
Science	1476	78.42% 409		21.58% ----	

EMPLOYMENT

SINCE 1956 - DECREASE IN TAMIL RATIO IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

(TCHR unable to obtain recent statistics)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>
Administrative	30%	20%	5%
Clerical Service (Post office, Railway, Customs)	50%	30%	5%
Doctors, Engineers, University lecturers	60%	30%	10%
Security forces	40%	30%	1%
Workers	40%	20%	5%

Presently the employment opportunities for Tamils are not even 2%

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE 1972

(TABLE IS SHOWN ON LANGUAGE BASIS)

(TCHR unable to obtain recent statistics)

	<u>Sinhalese</u>	<u>Tamils</u>	<u>Others</u>
Government Dept.	67.7%	31%	1.3%
White Collar job	81.2%	17.5%	0.12%
School Teachers	81.5%	18.2%	0.3%
Workers	86.4%	12.5%	1.1%
Labourers	85.5%	13.6%	0.9%

MAIN EMPLOYMENT IN SEMI-GOVERNMENT

(TABLE IS SHOWN ON LANGUAGE BASIS - 1981)

(TCHR unable to obtain recent statistics)

<u>Sectors</u>	<u>Sinhalese</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Tamils</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Others</u>
High Tech	8,155	75.5%	2,570	24.5%	0.69%
Admin. Managers	4,539	83.31%	865	12.51%	0.80%
Clerks	62,596	86.28%	9,265	3.34%	0.63%
Salesperson	852	87.28%	117	8.32%	1.18%
Service	11,602	87.06%	552	8.39%	0.65%
Production/Transport	101,884	88.00%	13,292	8.36%	0.58%

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION AND ENGINEERING FIELD

(TABLE IS SHOWN ON A LANGUAGE BASIS - 1981)

(TCHR unable to obtain recent statistics)

	<u>Sinhalese</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Tamils</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Others</u>
SL Admin. Service	144	100%	----	----	----
Permanent Sec. (Ministries)	39	95.12%	2	4.88%	----
Competent Authorities	224	79.15%	46	16.25%	4.59%
Additional Secretaries	25	83.33%	4	13.33%	3.33%
Other Secretaries	107	89.17%	9	7.50%	3.33%
Corporation (Chairmen)	86	88.66%	6	6.19%	5.15%

DISCRIMINATION IN RELIGION

POPULATION BASED ON RELIGION IN 1946 IN CEYLON (SRI LANKA)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Buddhists</u>	<u>Hindus</u>	<u>Islam</u>	<u>Christians</u>
Sinhalese	91.9%	0.1%	0.1%	7.9%
Ceylon Tamils	2.6%	80.6%	0.3%	16.5%
Plantation Tamils	1.3%	89.3%	0.3%	9.1%
Muslims	0.7%	0.3%	98.7%	0.3%

MORE THAN 3000 HINDU TEMPLES DESTROYED IN TAMIL HEREDITARY REGIONS

More than 3000 Hindu temples have been damaged and rendered useless while 300 Hindu temples have been totally destroyed due to ongoing war in the North and East. According to the memorandum forwarded to the Director General of the UNESCO by the Hindu Religious Priest Organisation of the North East Province.

The organisation further alleges that most of the Tamil and Sanskrit Scriptures, both printed and in manuscript, stone and metal idols have been destroyed.

The memorandum sent to UNESCO includes annexes giving detailed particulars of Hindu shrines destroyed during the 14 year conflict.

COST OF DAMAGE TO HINDU TEMPLES

(Figures released by the office of the Hindu religious and *Cultural Affairs on 4 October 1993)
(TCHR unable to obtain recent statistics)

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Temples</u>	<u>Estimated cost of Damaged</u>
Jaffna	513	127,792,953.00
Kilinochchi	33	2,100,000.00
Mullaithivu	131	39,744,000.00
Mannar	37	6,969,000.00
Vavuniya	136	15,706,000.00
Trincomalee	199	33,470,500.00
Batticaloa	283	26,660,739.00
Amparai	147	30,648,100.00

* Government Ministry

ACT OF DISCRIMINATION ON HINDU, MUSLIM PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Having half boiled public holidays only for those of a particular religion is creating confusion and administrative problems besides **being an act of discrimination or insult against those people**, an MP has said.

UNP Parliamentarian A.H.M. Azwar appealed to the government that the Haj Festival on April 8 be declared a full public holiday instead of a holiday for Muslims only.

As part of the holiday cutting measures to improve productivity, the government had from **last year removed Haj and Maha Sivarathri from the list of full public holidays** and made them holidays only for the particular Communities.

Earlier Hindus also protested by asking that Maha Sivarathri on Feb. 25 be restored as a full public holiday. Mr. Azwar said he had made several appeals in Parliament and elsewhere asking that the Haj public holiday be restored and pointing out that it was a holiday even for the United Nations. **(The Sunday Times 29 March 1998)**

MAHAVAMSA SANCTIONS KILLINGS OF TAMILS !

"What sustains and nourishes Sinhala-Buddhist jingoism to this day is a Buddhist chronicle originally written in Pali - the **Mahavamsa**. Authored by Buddhist monks and believed to have been written beginning in the sixth century A.D.,

"To readers who know the close affinity of both religions might wonder why Sinhala Buddhists in Sri Lanka destroy Hindu Temples. It might come as a surprise that Mahavamsa sanctions killing of Tamils !" (Translated into English by Wilhelm Geiger, published by the Ceylon Government Information Department, Colombo 1950).
(S. Sivanayagam Editor 'Saturday Review', 'Tamil Nation' and 'Hot Spring')

HISTORICAL HINDU TEMPLES RUINED

World famous five renowned Hindu shrines were in existence in Ceylon-Sri Lanka long before Lord Buddha was born. **(1)** Thirukketheeswaram Mannar **(2)** Thirukonneswaram - Trincomalee **(3)** Naguleswaram Keerimalai, Jaffna **(4)** Munneswaram Chillaw **(5)** Thondeswaram East, Batticaloa.

SAINTS Thirugnanasampatha Moorthy Nayanar (7th century A.D.) and Sunthara Moorthy Nayanar (9th century A.D.) have sung hymns in praise of Thirukketheeswaram and Thirukonneswaram.

The Sri Lankan governments have planned in such a way, that all five Hindu shrines are under the control of the Sri Lankan security forces. These historic temples are in ruins ! The assets including jewellery belongs to these temples were stolen by the Sri Lankan security forces.

MASSACRES IN CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

The Tamils who have sought shelter in churches in the Tamil hereditary regions have been massacred by security forces. Many Christian churches were bombed and destroyed during on-going military operations. On 11 July 1995, 165 Tamils were killed at Navaly St. Peter's church in the Jaffna peninsula. Again on 22 November 1999, 38 Tamils were killed at Madhu church in Mannar.

INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

- ❖ Institutional racism permeates the entire judicial system - Tamils in Sri Lanka have no protection under the rule of law. NOT ONE independent investigation on the mass killings and mass graves or any human rights violations of Tamils have been carried out!
- ❖ "Commissions of Inquiry" lead no-where. Transfers of soldiers and transfers of court cases continually avoid the punishment of perpetrators of human rights violations. Tamils are obliged to travel to unsafe areas where they face threats and intimidation. They live in constant fear. Whereas Sinhala soldiers successfully appeal to have cases transferred to courts in Sinhala areas. The state allows this blatant discrimination.
- ❖ 27 years of Emergency Regulations and 22 years of Prevention of Terrorism Act have facilitated the committing of gross human rights violations, by Sri Lankan Security forces against the Tamils, with impunity.
- ❖ The role of the state religion has unfortunately been to induce and whip up hatred and fear. It has backed the war against the Tamil people. Hated crimes have been and still are widespread. In 1983 state-sponsored anti-Tamil pogroms killed thousands of Tamils in cold blood. During the subsequent period of armed conflict, the Buddhist monks and majority of the Sinhala political leadership have called on the Sinhalese to fight against the Tamils' struggle for their right to self determination.
- ❖ The Sri Lankan army which occupies the Tamil hereditary areas commits heinous crimes on a routine basis - arbitrary arrests, detentions, torture, rapes, disappearances and extra-judicial killings. The Sri Lankan security forces do not speak Tamil and treat all Tamils with suspicion. All civilians are protected persons under the Geneva Conventions but the Sri Lankan security forces pay no heed to them. The Sri Lankan government systematically breaches its obligations under these Conventions to which it is a party. Regularly, Tamil detainees are tortured, to sign confessions under duress, in Sinhala, a language they do not know.
- ❖ Massacres of defenceless detainees have taken place while state agencies - prison guards have looked on, or even joined in.

99% SINHALESE IN ARMY AND POLICE

"The security forces, comprised members of the army and the police are 99% Sinhalese and do not speak Tamil which is the language of the local population and very often treat the local population with suspicion. This amplifies the sense of an army occupation and exacerbates the already existing feeling of alienation".

(Mr. Bacre Waly Ndiaye Special Rapporteur on extra judicial, summary or arbitrary executions visited Sri Lanka from 24 August to 5 September 1997 E/CN.4/1998/Add/2 dated 12 March 1998)

WORLD BANK TO PAY FOR THOSE WEAPONS IN SRI LANKA!

"The Israelis also trained elite forces....., and helped Sri Lanka cheat the World Bank and other investors out of millions of dollars to pay for all the arms they were buying from them.

"Periodical World Bank representatives would go to Sri Lanka for spot checks, but the locals had been taught how to fool these inspectors by taking them on circuitous routes easily explained for security reasons then back to the same, quite small area where some construction actually had been carried out for just this purpose.

"Ironically, the project (Irrigation) had been invented to get money from the World Bank to pay for those weapons."
(Excerpts from "By Way of Deception" Claire Hoy and Victor Ostrovsky)

GENDER AND RACE

- ❖ Tamil women face sexual torture and racial discrimination of the most violent kind. Gang-rapes and killings of Tamil women by Sri Lankan security forces are routine. The methods of killing and the mode of disposal of bodies have become more and more gruesome as soldiers have tried to conceal their war-crimes. Rape is being used as a weapon of war against Tamils to humiliate, subjugate, and terrorise.
- ❖ Tamil women often remove the “**Pottu**” on their forehead, a cultural and religious tradition, in order to avoid being identified as a Tamil, in Southern areas. Simply being a Tamil is enough to be arrested, detained, tortured, and killed or even to disappear. Even if she can remove her Pottu, if she does not know the Sinhala language fluently, she will be identified as a Tamil. Even if she knows Sinhala, she will be discovered to be Tamil when she shows her Identity card (ID) at a checkpoint, and has to face the consequences.
- ❖ In the Tamil hereditary regions, there were **many forced marriages** between the Security personnel and Tamil girls. The Tamil girls get married through fear, to the Sinhala soldiers.
- ❖ Sterilisation is on the increase in the hill country not as family planning but as a measure of ethnic cleansing. Tamil women under the age of 19 have been sterilised.
- ❖ In Sri Lanka, there are **20 different passes ONLY for the Tamils!** Failure to carry these passes will result either in arrest or disappearance. For women there is the added fear of sexual violence and rape by security forces.

41 YEARS OF EMERGENCY AND 31 YEARS OF PTA

If the state of emergency is analysed in broader terms, the seriousness of it can be understood. What is a state of emergency? A state of emergency is a governmental declaration that may suspend certain normal functions of government, may work to alert citizens to alter their normal behaviours, or may order government agencies to implement emergency preparedness plans. It can also be used as a rationale for suspending civil liberties. Such declarations usually come during a time of natural disaster, during periods of civil unrest, or following a declaration of war.

In other words, a "state of emergency is a period of exception from the normal applicability of Civil and Criminal law and of human rights norms."

During the 57 years since the independence (1948) of Ceylon, governments have used the "state of emergency" for nearly thirty-four years, as one of its weapons of rule, giving unlimited powers to its security forces.

Noteworthy periods of emergency rule in Sri Lanka :

No.	From	To
1	12 August 1953	11 September 1953
2	27 May 1958	26 March 1959
3	25 September 1959	03 December 1959
4	17 April 1961	04 April 1963
5	05 March 1964	04 April 1964
6	08 January 1966	07 December 1966
7	19 December 1966	18 January 1969
8	26 October 1970	25 November 1970
9	16 March 1971	15 February 1977
10	29 November 1978	28 May 1979
11	03 July 1979	27 December 1979
12	16 July 1980	15 August 1980
13	03 June 1981	09 June 1981
14	17 August 1981	16 January 1982
15	20 October 1982	20 January 1983
16	18 May 1983	11 January 1989
17	20 June 1989(July)	December 2001
18	05 November 2003	28 April 2004
19	13 August 2002	To date

Since independence, Sri Lanka has seen one coup d'etat by the military on 27 January 1962 and two class struggles by the Sinhalese youths in the South (4 April 1971 & 1987-1989). In other words, if the declared state of emergency in Sri Lanka had been to prevent the fall of government to the insurrectionists - Sinhalese youth in the South and coup d'etat, it would have been only for a period of four to five years out of almost thirty-four years of emergency rule. The remaining twenty-nine years of state of emergency have been used in Sri Lanka to suppress "the right to self-determination" of the Tamil people.

41 YEARS OF PTA

In July 1979 the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) was introduced in Sri Lanka. The Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary provision) Act No. 48 of 1979 **gives wide powers to the police and the Minister of Defence to arrest and detain Tamils for a period of 18 months** at a stretch without being produced in courts. This Act gives a free hand to the Security forces to arrest, detain, torture, rape, kill and dispose bodies with impunity.

RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

- ❖ "Self-determination is essentially a right of people..... of specific type of human community sharing a common desire to establish an entity capable of functioning to ensure a common future." (UN Doc. E/CN.4/Sub.2/405/Rev.1 (1980) at p.9 - UN Sales No. e.79.XIV.5)
- ❖ Some countries still feel uncomfortable with the principle of self-determination and this has resulted in a curious insecurity regarding the consequences of the right to self-determination.
- ❖ The current Tamil national struggle has not been viewed as justified in the exercise of self-determination by many Sinhala politicians.
- ❖ All arguments about the existence of an ancient Tamil kingdom of the Tamil people and their full functioning as an independent country prior to colonial rule have fallen on deaf ears.
- ❖ Previous decades of attempts to solve the political problems by discussions among the political leaders in a majority Sinhala government had failed miserably. Every agreement was torn up and broken by the Sinhala leaders due to the objection by Buddhist clergies.
- ❖ Way back in the 1977 General election (the last free and fair elections in which the Tamils in the North-East participated), Tamils overwhelmingly voted in favour of exercising their right to self-determination.
- ❖ This democratic mandate of the right to self determination of the Tamils was subsequently prohibited by the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution in parliament by Sinhala leaders.
- ❖ The yearning for basic respect for fundamental rights and freedoms grew within the Tamil people. Although these rights and freedoms are guaranteed under international law they do not exist in reality for the Tamils in the island of Sri Lanka.
- ❖ The right to self-determination of the Tamil people is based on both persistent human rights violations and historic independence.

CAN THE TAMILS EXPECT JUSTICE FROM THIS GOVERNMENT?

In Sri Lanka, if a Minister could walk into the Canadian High Commission with a pistol in his hand to demand a visa for his son (September 2007), and he could assault a news editor of the state owned Rupawahini cooperation for not broadcasting his speech (December 2007) - and still remain as a cabinet minister with impunity, what justice can the Tamils expect from this government?

So far the Tamils have voted in thirteen general elections and five presidential elections with the hope of living in peace and harmony with the Sinhalese. But day by day, generation by generation, the Tamils have been oppressed and ignored by the Sinhala rulers. Tamils hear only justifications of the atrocities and negative responses to their genuine grievances.

13 General Elections :

1947, 1952, 1956, 1960 March, 1960 July, 1965, 1970, 1977, 1989, 1994, 2000, 2001, 2004

5 Presidential Elections :

1982, 1988, 1994, 1999, 2005

INTERNATIONAL FACILITATION AND FAILURE

As a result of failed talks and the unilateral abrogation by the government Sri Lanka of so many pacts signed without a third party, the LTTE thereafter maintained the position that further talks and agreements should be only through internationally mediated facilitation and supervision.

On that basis, a Ceasefire Agreement - CFA (Memorandum of Understanding - MOU) was eventually signed on 22 February 2002 between the LTTE and government of Sri Lanka. This was facilitated by the Royal Norwegian government and several rounds of negotiations took place in Thailand, Norway, Germany, Japan, and Switzerland.

Even while Norway was a facilitator and the Nordic countries monitored the CFA, the Sri Lankan government failed to implement the CFA and the agreed outcomes of several rounds of peace talks. Many deliberate obstacles were created by the Sri Lankan military.

Despite the government's reluctance to implement many of the clauses in the CFA – the LTTE, in order to respect the CFA and as an administrator of a de-facto state, worked out an interim solution known as the "Interim Self Governing Authority (ISGA)" in November 2003. This was presented to the Sri Lanka government through the good offices of the Royal Norwegian government. The Sri Lankan President not only ignored this proposal but also sacked the government which had signed the CFA with the LTTE. It was the end of the ISGA and the government which came to power later refused to have any further talks, either on the ISGA or with the LTTE.

Anyhow due to continuous pressure from the International community, President Mahinda Rajapaksa's government agreed to have peace talks in Geneva which took place in February 2006. During the talks, the government of Sri Lanka agreed to abide by the ceasefire, including its clause 1.8, and disarm paramilitary groups operating in army-controlled areas.

However, when the 2nd round of talks took place in Geneva in October 2006, the talks failed, as the government of Sri Lanka had not implemented what had been agreed in the first round of Geneva talks. **The international community, especially Norway and Switzerland witnessed this at close hand.**

The Chief negotiator of the LTTE, S. P. Thamilselvan who took part in many of the talks was killed in an aerial bombing by the Sri Lanka Air Force on 2 November 2007. The Sri Lankan Military Commander openly stated his intention to eliminate the LTTE, by killing at least ten cadres each day. The Sri Lankan military, the President, Defence Secretary, Cabinet Ministers, political parties which are in alliance with the ruling party and many Buddhist monks are intent on eliminating the LTTE, which is a signatory to the CFA and party to the conflict.

The international community was alarmed by the horrendous human rights violations in Sri Lanka. During the very first session of the UN Human Rights Council in June 2006, a resolution was tabled by Finland on behalf of the European Union, against Sri Lanka.

DENIAL OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN THE NAME OF "SOVEREIGNTY" AND "DEMOCRACY"

Bureaucrats and decision-makers in world bodies, inter-governmental regional bodies and other important actors should be aware of Sri Lanka, clothed in its own style of democracy. To quote a few examples:

- (1) **The national flag** of the post independence Ceylon has only a symbol of Sinhala Lion carrying a sword with bo-leaves at the four corners of the flag. These represents the Sinhala race, Buddhism and the lion's tail signified the eight-fold path of Buddhism. After many protests, two vertical stripes – orange and green were inserted to mark the Tamils and Muslims in the flag.
- (2) **Under the Citizenship Act** passed on 15 November 1948, nearly a million Plantation Tamils, (brought by the British from South India to work in the plantations in 1862) who had voted in the 1947 elections were deprived of their citizenship and their right to vote, reducing the proportion of Tamil representation in the Sri Lankan parliament.
- (3) Under 60 years of state-sponsored **Sinhala colonisation** in the Tamil homeland (North and East), Sinhala governments and their destructive agents have plundered and robbed 50% of the ancestral land of the Tamils. This was to deliberately change the demography of the Tamil homeland.
- (4) Sinhala was made the **official language** of the country in 1956 and made as a compulsory language for the Tamils.

- (5) **Five anti-Tamil programs** (1956, 1958, 1977, 1981, and 1983), unleashed by various Sri Lankan governments, Sinhala extremist groups and thugs, ruined the socio-economic and the political rights of the Tamil people. Thousands of Tamils were massacred, burnt or hacked to death, women were raped and millions of rupees worth of properties belonging to the Tamils were looted and destroyed. Until today, no proper investigation nor any compensation was paid to the victims.
- (6) In **1972**, state discrimination against Tamil students' admission to Universities reached the peak with the introduction of "**Standardisation**". University admission based on merit was abandoned deliberately to stop Tamil students entering Universities.
- (7) In **1972**, the "**Republican Constitution**" was introduced and the Tamils lost even the minimum protection that they had under the Soulbury constitution of 1947.
- (8) In **1978**, another new constitution was enacted, introducing an **Executive Presidency** system and promoting Buddhism as the country's foremost religion.

Sri Lanka's Constitution of 1978 - Chapter II Buddhism , Article 9, says "The Republic of Sri Lanka shall give to Buddhism the foremost place and accordingly it shall be the duty of the State to protect and foster the Buddha Sasana,....."

- (9) In **July 1979**, the government enacted the draconian Prevention of Terrorism Act (**PTA**), along with the Emergency Regulations (**ER**). Emergency rule has become the norm - for more than 36 years since independence.
- (10) In **June 1981 the Jaffna Public Library**, one of biggest library in South Asia, was burnt down by the Sri Lankan armed forces - **95,000 volumes** of books including numerous culturally important and irreplaceable manuscripts and the buildings were totally destroyed by arson.
- (11) According to the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Sri Lanka had the **second highest number of disappearances in the world, ranking next to Iraq**". Also Sri Lanka is the only country that the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances has visited several times. So far no proper remedies have been found for these disappearances.

In **2007**, Sri Lanka was ranked as the country, with the **third highest number of journalists killed** during that year, after Iraq and Somalia. (*Press Emblem Campaign monitoring system*)

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TO SETTLE THE ETHNIC CONFLICT

TAMIL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS – TCHR/CTDH – MARCH 2008

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TYPE OF POLITICAL SOLUTION</u>	<u>RESULT</u>
1957	Banda-Chelva pact – Regional Councils	Unilaterally abrogated by GOSL
1965	Dudley-Chelva pact – District Councils	Unilaterally abrogated GOSL
1970	Proposals placed by the Tamil Federal Party <i>(A federal form of government with an autonomous Tamil-Muslims state and three autonomous Sinhala states)</i>	Rejected by the GOSL
1979	Presidential Commission to report on <i>(creation of District Development Councils)</i>	This did not fulfil the Tamils' aspirations. Not intended to provide a different political or administrative structure for any particular part of the country
1983	All Party Conference <i>(Proposals merely extended the scheme of decentralization at District level to the Provincial level with limited co-ordination)</i>	TULF rejected these proposals as it was not the originally formulated set of proposals, known as Annexure – C.
1985	In Thimpu - The devolution proposal by Sri Lanka <i>(District councils without executive power)</i> Thimpu (principle) proposal placed by Tamils <i>(Homeland, Nationhood, Right to self-determination and equal rights)</i>	Rejected by the Tamil representatives Rejected by the GOSL Talks collapsed because while the talks take place Sri Lanka renewed its military offensive in the North East

1986	"19 December" proposals by Indian envoys (Formation of a new Eastern Province by excising Sinhalese majority areas and the creation of two Tamil Provincial Councils in the Northern and the reconstituted Eastern Province)	GOSL expressed reservations and eventually rejected this proposal.
1987	Indo-Lanka Accord (Provincial Councils) (North and Eastern Provinces were merged under this accord. 95% Tamils didn't support this accord)	After 18 years, the Sri Lanka Supreme Court rejected this merger 16 October 2006
1989-90	Premadasa Talks East (LTTE formed a political party-PFLT and prepared to contest in the elections)	The holding of fresh elections in North never took place. Prevented LTTE from demonstrating its support from the people in North East
1992-93	Parliamentary Select Committee Reports (President D.B.Wijetunga said that there is no 'ethnic problem')	Eyewash to International Community No progress was made
1995	Devolution Package (Refused to recognise the existence of the Tamil homeland, rejected an asymmetric approach, continued to treat all the provinces in the same way)	Rejected by Buddhist Maha Sanga and other Sinhala political parties
2003	ISGA proposal by LTTE (Interim Self-Governing Administration)	Rejected by the GOSL and other extreme Sinhala political parties
2005	Post Tsunami Operational Management Structure – PTOMS	Rejected by the Sri Lanka Supreme Court
2007	All Party Conference* Sinhala political parties UNP, JVP, JHU strongly against its proposals	Not ALL political parties invited to participate in its discussions. Tamil National Alliance, especially was kept away.

**Mr. N. Satyendra, a scholar and legal expert who participated in the earlier political negotiations with GOSL, described the legislation as a "comic opera." The provisions of the 13th Amendment are impossibly "burlesque and farcical," he stated. Further Parliamentarians and academics described this proposal as 'political mockery'.*
GOSL = Government of Sri Lanka

FAILED TALKS AND ABROGATION OF PACTS

TAMIL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS – TCHR/CTDH – MARCH 2008

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TALKS BETWEEN</u>	<u>RESULT</u>	<u>REASON/CONSEQUENCE</u>
1927	Sir Ponnambalam and Sinhala leader (Recommendations of Donoughmore Commission)	Failed	Tamils' point of view ignored
1957	S.J.V. Chelvanayagam and Bandaranayake (In 1956 Sinhala Only act introduced by the PM Proposal for Regional Councils)	Pact signed	'Banda-Chelva' pact unilaterally abrogated by Prime Minister SWRD Bandaranayake
1965	Chelvanayagam and Dudley Senanayake (Proposal for Establishment of District Councils)	Pact signed	'Banda-Dudley' pact unilaterally abrogated by Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake
1971	Tamil Leaders and Srimavo Bandaranayake PM (Amendments to Republican constitution)	Failed	Republican constitution was passed in 1972 without the support of Tamil parties
1977-1982	TULF and President J.R. Jayawardena (In July 1977 general elections Tamil people gave a mandate to the Tamil United Liberation Front - TULF, to exercise the "Right to Self-determination" in the North East)	Failed	July 1983 riots followed. the beginning of Eelam War - I

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TALKS BETWEEN</u>	<u>RESULT</u>	<u>REASON/CONSEQUENCE</u>
1985	Tamil activists including the LTTE and GOSL <i>(Thimbu talks under Indian facilitation)</i>	Failed	GOSL rejected the Thimpu principle of Tamil homeland, Nationhood, Right to self-determination and Equal rights
1986	LTTE Leader and President J.R. Jayawardena <i>(Talks mediated by Indian Prime minister in Bangalore, India)</i>	Failed	Jeyawardena refused to recognise the right to self-determination and the homeland of the Tamils
1987	India and Sri Lanka (Accord) <i>(under the guise of settling the Tamil ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.)</i> <i>Under this accord merger of North Eastern province took place on 8 Sep. 1988. But, after exactly 18 years, The Supreme Court delivered its political judgement on 16 October 2006, stating that the merger of these two provinces was invalid.</i>	Signed	Accord signed, without any consultation with Tamils, nor the LTTE, the main party to conflict. 95% Tamils didn't support this accord.
1989	LTTE and President Premadasa <i>(LTTE formed a political party and named it, "People's Front of the Liberation Tigers -PFLT". It was registered with the Election officials of Sri Lanka.)</i>	Failed	GOSL prevented International Community knowing the support for the LTTE among the Tamils. Beginning of Eelam war-II.
1994	LTTE and President Kumaratunga GOSL <i>(President Chandrika and the LTTE signed an agreement for cessation of hostilities)</i>	Failed	Promised lifting of Economic embargo dragged on and on. Beginning of Eelam war-III
2002-2004	LTTE and Ranil Wickremasinghe PM <i>(Under the facilitation of Norway a Cease Fire Agreement - CFA was signed on 22 February 2002 between the LTTE and government of Sri Lanka.)</i>	Failed	The GOSL failed to implement the agreed outcomes of peace talks and the CFA. Several rounds of negotiations took place in Thailand, Norway and Germany
2005	LTTE and President Kumaratunga with the aim of ensuring equal distribution of Tsunami aid to the worst affected North East <i>(Post Tsunami Operational Management Structure – PTOMS was signed between the GOSL and the LTTE – 24 June 2005)</i>	Failed	By a political judgement from the Supreme Court, PTOMS was made null and void – 15 July 2005
2006 February & October	LTTE and President Mahinda Rajapaksa <i>(Talks in Geneva, Switzerland on Paramilitary activities)</i>	Failed	GOSL failed to implement the agreed outcomes of Geneva talks in February 2006 April - Beginning of Eelam War – IV
2008 January			Sri Lanka officially withdrew from the CFA on 3 January 2008

GOSL = Government of Sri Lanka

TAMILS' STRUGGLE FOR RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

(NO DIFFERENCE TO THE STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIANS)

TAMIL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS - TCHR/CTDH
 Email : tchrqs@hotmail.com / tchrdip@hotmail.com
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	Palestine	Tamils
	<i>(2/5 landmass of Israel)</i>	<i>(1/3 landmass of Island of Sri Lanka)</i>
Annexed with	Israel May 14 1948	Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1833
Conflicting People	Israelis vs Palestinians	Sinhalese vs Tamils
Population	97% in Palestine are Arabs	93% Tamil in North-East
Domination by	Jews of Israel, 6 million	Sinhalese of Sri Lanka 18 million
Military Composition	100% Israelis	99% Sinhalese
Colonisation of	Palestine by Jews	Tamil hereditary land by Sinhalese
Occupied by	Israeli forces	99% Sri Lankan forces in North-East
Colonised areas	About 4800km ²	8000km ²
	<i>(79% of present West Bank and Gaza Strip)</i>	<i>(50% of Tamil hereditary land)</i>
Settlers	400,000 Jews	500,000 Sinhalese
Armed conflict started	1964	July 1983
Freedom fighters	PLO	LTTE(Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam)
Economic embargo	Not presently	Since 1990 (Embargo on essential items)
Freedom of movement	Denied	Denied
Civilians killed	Over thousands	More than 100,000
Disappearances	figures not known	Over 10,000 (Highest in the world)
Mass graves	Several	Many
Refugees	3.6 million	Over 300,000 Multiple displacements
Property damaged	209 billion dollars	Over US \$ seven billion
Houses destroyed	8500	More than 500,000
Attack on religious places	figures not known	More than 2000 Christian and Hindu
Villages demolished	531 Villages and towns	More than 500
Political Prisoners	1682 Arabs(8/10/2000)	Over 9,000 Tamils (January 2009)
Detainees torture ratio	85% Palestine	99% Tamils
Peoples' mandates	Many	1977 & 2004
UN H/R Special sessions	Many	None
UN Resolutions	Many	None
Countries in support	OIC Countries (57)	None

*For facts on Palestine - Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of Internal Affairs (PASSIA)
 (Updated from TCHR report dated 19 March 2001 to the UN 57th Session of the Commission on Human Rights - 19 February 2009)*

