GOTABAYA RAJAPAKSA: THE SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT'S ROLE IN 1989 MASS ATROCITIES

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INDEX

INTRODUCTION

At the height of anti-government protests in Sri Lanka in April 2022, Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapaksa repeatedly invoked past mass atrocities as a reason for demonstrators to stand down. He equated pro-democracy protestors in 2022 with those who had opposed the government in the late eighties and paid a terrible price for it. He said, regarding the past:

> The blood of our youth flowed along the streets as those parties rejected democracy. Thousands of young people were burned alive in tires [sic] as that movement took wind. So much so that 1988/1989 proved to be the darkest age in our history as this rebellion claimed over 60,000 young lives. Your elders will remember the massive effort we put in to saving those young lives then.[1]

What Mahinda Rajapaksa overlooked was the alleged role of his own brother, Gotabaya Rajapaksa, and many of his close allies, in those atrocities perpetrated mainly against Sinhalese.

Sri Lankan President, Nandasena Gotabaya Rajapaksa, spent almost two decades in the Sri Lankan Army, much of it fighting Tamil militants; but often overlooked is the key role he played in the brutal counter-insurgency operations in Sri Lanka's predominantly Sinhala provinces in the late 1980s. This report focuses on his role as District Military Coordinating Officer of Matale District[2],an area seen as a stronghold of the armed group, the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), or People's Liberation Front, which was ultimately brutally crushed by the army.[3]

Gotabaya Rajapaksa was posted to Matale District in Sri Lanka's Central Province between May 1989 and January 1990, a period investigated by four subsequent Sri Lankan Presidential Commissions mandated to investigate incidents of disappearance of persons from 1 January 1988 onwards. These Sri Lankan Government Commissions listed the names of at least 700 people – mainly Sinhalese – who disappeared during the period Gotabaya Rajapaksa was in charge of Matale. The full lists, reproduced from the Commissions' public documents, are annexed to this report.

As District Coordinator in charge of the administration, including the police and army, Gotabaya Rajapaksa would have known about the scale of violence in the small district of Matale,home to about 350,000 people at the time.[4] It was a period of mass atrocity crimes, when headless corpses littered fields and heads were displayed on spikes by the wayside and on bridges; hardly anybody was unaware of the terror being unleashed. Indeed, evidence exists that numerous Sinhalese parents went to Gotabaya Rajapaksa in 1989 to ask about the whereabouts of their disappeared children; they also witnessed him being present at detention sites. At the time families testified to the Commissions, Gotabaya Rajapaksa was a little-known army colonel; 30 years later he would become Sri Lanka's President, having been implicated in war crimes during the war between the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in his then position as Defence Secretary. It is significant that before he became a well known political figure, survivors recalled Gotabaya Rajapaksa's presence in Matale at the various schools and guest houses documented as notorious torture sites at the time.

In at least one case, Mahinda Rajapaksa wrote in late 1989 to his brother, Gotabaya, to ask about the whereabouts of a supporter of his political party, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), who had been detained, but whose location had not been confirmed. Ironically in the eighties Mahinda was a co-founder of the Mothers' Front, which represented families of the disappeared.[5] However, by 2009 he had become the head of a government which itself was accused of perpetrating extensive enforced disappearances. In addition, the local SLFP party parliamentarian appealed to Gotabaya Rajapaksa on behalf of many families of the disappeared. Mothers, and other relatives of those abducted and detained, repeatedly visited the Vĩjaya College army camp in Matale, where Gotabaya Rajapaksa was based, to seek information about their family members. Vĩjaya College had been a local school and was known to have been taken over by Gotabaya Rajapaksa's security forces, at which point it functioned as a detention site, where suspects were unlawfully detained and tortured. It was common practice for the army to take over schools and university building and use them for detention and torture.[6] Local human rights organisations, individual lawyers and the Bar Association of Sri Lanka, among others, raised their concerns publicly about Vĩjaya College camp. It was well known that people were stopped and detained at checkpoints, or as part of round-ups and mass arrests in villages, and were abducted by officials who identified themselves as belonging to the state security services using unmarked government vehicles. Those detained and abducted included young men and boys from villages in the areas. Gotabaya Rajapaksa knew, or should have known, that soldiers under his command were responsible for these widespread and systematic human rights violations. He chose not to act. Instead, he was instrumental in the wider Sri Lankan Government's counter-insurgency strategy.[7]

The abductions, unlawful detentions, torture and killings were well documented inside the country by a number of government-established Commissions of inquiry. Sadly no follow up action resulted. The documenting of survivor testimonies is in itself an extraordinary story: in Matale, like many other districts, a team of dedicated Sri Lankan civil servants was deployed to the area just five years after the mass abductions and killings. They recorded and extensive testimony from complainants and witnesses, drew up detailed lists of alleged perpetrators, analysed patterns and trends, and actually recommended charges be filed against police and army officers. Gotabaya Rajapaksa's name is one of the names on those lists as an alleged perpetrator.

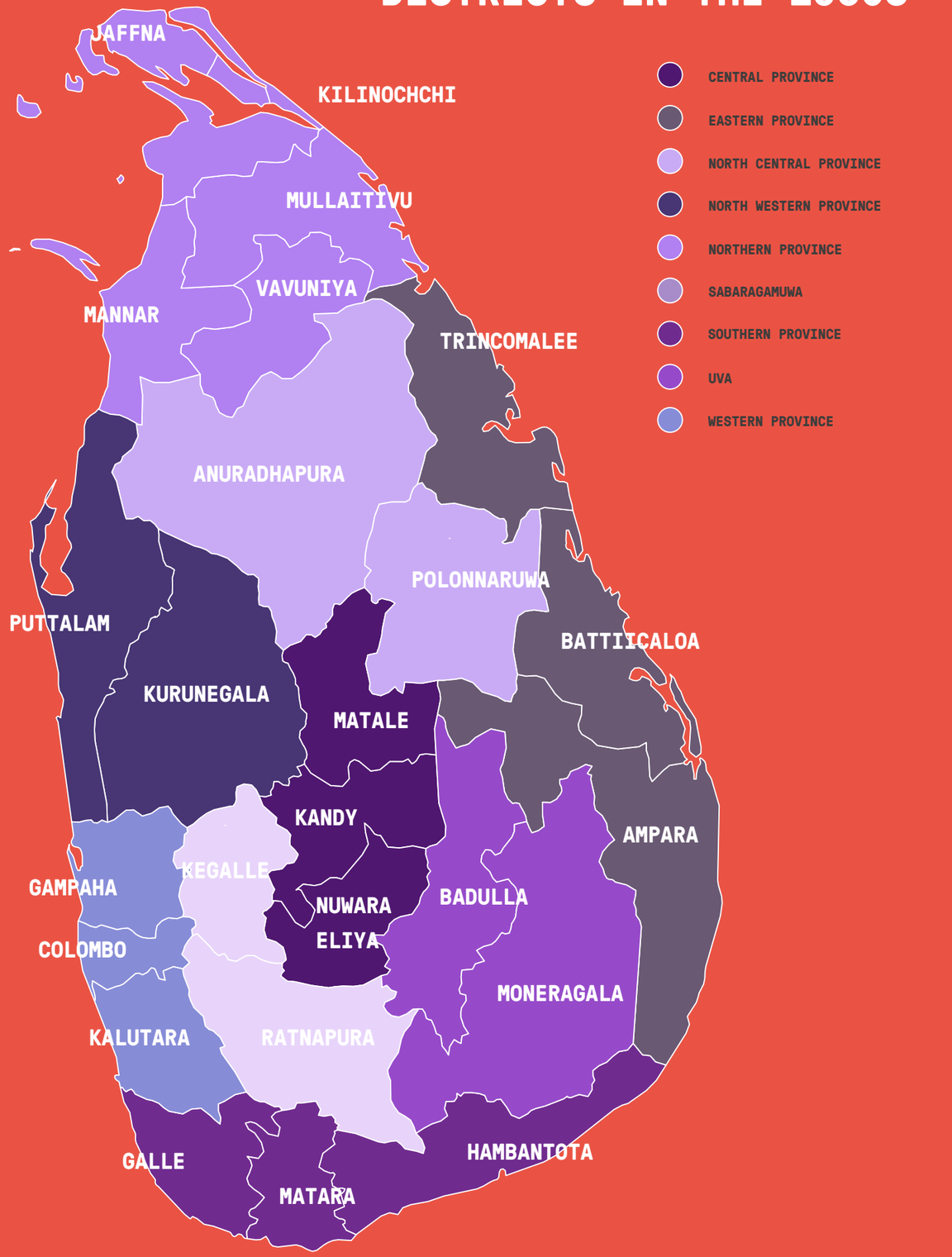
The Commissions mandated by a newly-elected government under President Chandrika Kumarantunga were keen, ostensibly, to hold her predecessors accountable. As part of her presidential campaign, President Chandrika Kumaratunga committed her government to seeking justice and accountability to the families of the disappeared. Reports were drawn up and long detailed lists of victims' names were published in a limited edition print run, but surprisingly the names of the alleged perpetrators, who remained

in office, were not published and were suppressed. Though it was recommended, judicial action, against security officials and politicians largely fizzled out due to lack of political will and the need to ensure that military recruitment needs were met so that they were able to deal with war against the Tamils in the north and east of the country. Furthermore, the names of alleged perpetrators were placed under a government secrecy order set up to run until 2030, by which time many will in all likelihood no longer be alive to be brought to justice.

Despite all the hopes and many initiatives taken by the victims, the political will, as well as expediency on the part of the Government of Sri Lanka at the time, meant that momentum to hold accountable the security forces quickly dissipated. Political expediency was manifest in part because the civil war against the Tamils in the north east intensified, and recruitment to the armed forces was at a peak. The government was warned that it was an extremely inexpedient moment to hold security forces accountable, or to try and reform the police and army, given the need to increase recruitment. This political inaction set the stage for prolonged impunity and repeated mass atrocities, with many of the same army officers implicated in the 2009 mass atrocity crimes as in the 1989 atrocities. Decades later, many political actors have switched parties and allegiances so often that it's impossible to disentangle them from any of the power structures sufficiently to deliver accountability. The memory of what happened in 1989 to tens of thousands of Sinhalese families has been suppressed, papered over by Sinhala Buddhist nationalism and anti-Tamil sentiment. Meanwhile several of the police and army officers named by the Commissions in their never-published reports rose to the very top of their institutions, untouched by allegations they were involved in mass killings of their own people. The list of perpetrators also included a number of politicians.

Today, the current President, Gotabaya Rajapaksa, the Army Commander, Shavendra Silva, and the Secretary of Defence, General G D H Kamal Gunaratne – who are arguably the three most powerful men in Sri Lanka – are all veterans of the 1989 counter-insurgency operation in which tens of thousands of Sri Lankans were extrajudicially killed. All three are also officers who held key positions of command during the 2009 war.

SRI LANKA MAP SHOWING DISTRICTS IN THE 1980S



GOTABAYA RAJAPAKSA

1. GOTABAYA RAJAPAKSA'S ROLE IN 1989

TIME FRAME

Career history in ANNEXURE 1

Gotabaya Rajapaksa served in the 1st battalion of the Gajaba Regiment (1GR) of the Sri Lankan Army from 1983 to 1990, initially as Second in Command and then as the battalion Commander.[8] In his official biography of Gotabaya Rajapaksa, C A Chandraprema[9] [currently Sri Lanka's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva] wrote:

"On 1 May 1989… Gotabaya was made the commanding officer of the 1st battalion of the Gajaba regiment. This was now a permanent appointment unlike the temporary command he held during the Vadamarachchi operation."[10]

Chandraprema adds:

"With this promotion he was posted to Matale as District Military Coordinating Officer until the end of the 2nd JVP insurrection (officially 13 Nov 1989). In January 1990, he applied for three months leave and went to the USA to see his family."[11]

The official Gajaba Regiment website states that Gotabaya Rajapaksa was Commander of the 1st Battalion of the Gajaba Regiment from 8 July 1989 till 26 January 1991.[12]

The ITJP has analysed the available data, on the assumption that Gotabaya Rajapaksa became Acting Commander of the 1st Battalion of the Gajaba Regiment (1GR) on 1 May 1989, and then fully-fledged Commander from 8 July 1989, and that he left Matale in January 1990.[13]

THE DISTRICT MILITARY COORDINATOR'S ROLE

Gotabaya was the District Military Coordinating Officer. In the simplified chain of command, the District Coordinating Officer would typically also be Commander of a battalion assigned permanently to the district.[14] Historians note that the Coordinating Officer controlled all security forces deployed in their districts, including intelligence, and that they operated in a decentralised environment where some dispensed with 'the tedious business of legal process' designed to protect citizens' rights.[15]

As District Commander of Matale district and of the 1st Gajaba Regiment, Gotabaya Rajapaksa's line of command would have required that he report to the Chief Coordinator Officer, who was also the Brigade Commander, who in turn reported to a Divisional Commander or Area Commander.[16] The reporting chain went up to Colonel Wimalaratne[17], Principal Staff Officer (PSO) at the Joint Operations Command (JOC), who also served as its Director of Operations. Wimalaratne reported to the Army Chief of Staff, General L D C E Waidyaratne (commonly known as Cecil Waidyaratne), who reported to Army Commander Hamilton Wanasinghe,[18] with the latter reporting to the Minister of State for Defence, Ranjan Wijeratne.

Gotabaya Rajapaksa's official biography states, 'After Gota took over the Matale district, detachments were posted to every strategic location indicating that as commanding officer, Gotabaya had control over the entire district, not just the town.'[19] It also notes that when a relative of an opposition Member of Parliament from Matara district, Mahinda Wijesekera, was detained, it was to Gotabaya Rajapaksa that he went to plead for his release.

SUBORDINATES

The current Commander of the Army, General Shavendra Silva, was Gotabaya Rajapaksa's subordinate officer in 1989 in Matale.[20] Gotabaya's other company Commanders at this time were reportedly Jagath Dias[21], who went on to become Army Chief of Staff, and Sumedha Perera, who became Deputy Chief of Army Staff and who was then appointed as a civil servant by President Gotabaya Rajapaksa 2019-21.[22] According to witness testimony, the man President Mahinda Rajapaksa appointed as the post-war police chief in 2009, the late Mahinda Balasuriya, also served under Gotabaya Rajapaksa in Matale in 1989.

SUPERIORS

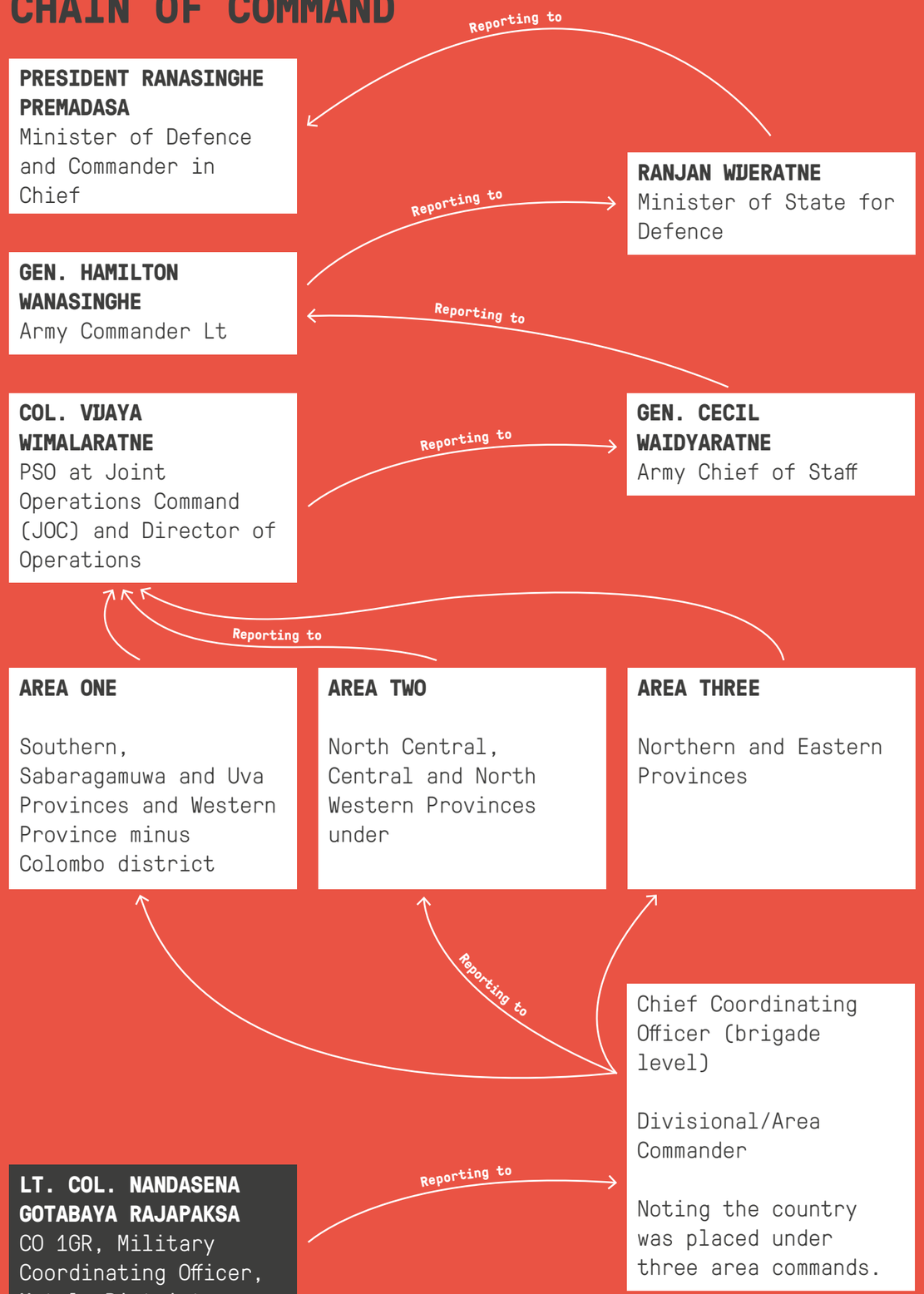
Gotabaya Rajapaksa's deployment to Matale District coincided with the development of the counter-insurgency strategy by then Minister of State for Defence, Ranjan Wijeratne. In an interview with Rivira newspaper in February 2016, Gotabaya Rajapaksa described the opposition in some quarters to his posting to Matale because his brother Mahinda Rajapaksa, ironically at the time, was known to be a human rights activist highlighting violations committed by the army:

> When I was sent to Matale with my unit, the parliamentarians in the area had told Mr. Ranjan Wijeratne, "how can we work - it is one of Mahinda Rajapaksa's brothers who has been sent to this area. Mahinda Rajapaksa is supporting the JVP against us and therefore this decision will create problems". Ranjan Wijeratne had shared this with the then Army commander Wanasinghe (Hamilton). So, the Army Commander had told General Wimalaratne, "let's transfer him and put someone else in his position". At the time, General Wimalaratne was in charge of the Gajaba Regiment. General Wimalaratne had told the army commander that, 'it is okay to remove him from the post of military coordinator (Matale district), since it is a post given by the government, but he should not be removed from the post of Commanding Officer of the Gajaba Regiment. Because the post of regiment commander is something he well deserve[s].' He has further told army commander" send the entire unit to some other area if he is going to be removed from the post of 'military coordinator'. So,the army commander has reported this back to the minister, Ranjan Wijeratne. Subsequently Ranjan came to meet me. I explained to him what my plan is. After the discussion and the lunch that followed, Ranjan Wijeratne met me alone and said that 'the parliamentarians in the area have asked me to remove you because you are Mahinda Rajapaksa's brother. But when I told that to the army commander, he said that you are an honest officer. You may continue the work. If you encounter any problem, don't tell anyone else, but tell me and I will sort that out."[23]

This interview suggests that Gotabaya Rajapaksa was protected by the senior command structure at the time, and had a direct channel of communication to the relevant minister and military command. It was his legal responsibility to report any violations of human rights to his superior officers, and this shows he had the capability to do so, but failed to do it.

The interview also raises questions about why, as an erstwhile human rights activist, Mahinda Rajapaksa failed to report on the extensive violations in the district controlled by his brother – and still ignores them to this day.

CHAIN OF COMMAND



2. GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS – FULL REPORTS KEPT SECRET

THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY INTO THE INVOLUNTARY REMOVAL OR DISAPPEARANCE OF PERSONS

Three Commissions[24] were established in 1994 by President Chandrika Kumaratunga, after she was elected to power, to look into complaints of 'involuntary removals'[25] and disappearances that occurred after 1 January 1988. Complaints regarding Matale District were filed before both the Central Zone Commission (CZC) and the All Island Commission (AIC). The All Island Commission's mandate authorised it to inquire into complaints received by the Zonal Commissions, and given that no investigations were conducted by the Zonal Commissions' (vide p45 of the AIC Report), there was no inquiry into 16,305 complaints received by the AIC.[26] The AIC produced a final report that was given to the President of Sri Lanka, which is available online.[27]

Each Commission covered a specific geographical area: Central, North Western, North Central and Uva Provinces; Northern and Eastern Provinces and Western, Southern and the Sabaragamuwa Provinces. They were mandated to inquire, inter alia, 'whether any persons have been involuntarily removed or have disappeared from their places of residence after January 1, 1988'.[28]

During the three years of their existence, the three Zonal Commissions received and analysed 27,526 complaints, out of which some 16,800 cases were deemed to be enforced disappearances. The Commissions found 'credible material indicative of those responsible' in 1,681 cases,[29] and compiled lists of names of several hundred alleged perpetrators, mostly from the Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force) and police, but also some politicians, Home Guards, members of the National Auxiliary Force[30] and village officers (grama niladharis).

The reports of these three Zonal Commissions of Inquiry were submitted to the President in September 1997, with their observations and recommendations made public. Their findings in respect of individual complaints, which were included in separate annexes, have to date not been published but are said to be held in the government Archives under a secrecy ban until 2030.

As a follow-up, in April 1998 the President established the All Island Commission of Inquiry into Involuntary Removal and Disappearances of Certain Persons (known as the All Island Commission or AIC) to inquire into the 10,136 complaints submitted to, but not investigated by, the three Zonal Commissions.[31] It completed its Final Report in 2001, having investigated 4,473 complaints of enforced disappearances.[32] The All Island Commission's recommendations and observations were made public, but again not its findings relating to alleged individual perpetrators. However, the ITJP is aware

of the confidential list of 318 alleged perpetrators named in their report by the AIC against whom sufficient evidence was found to warrant criminal investigations[33]. These and the perpetrators named by the three Zonal Commissions should now be made public.

HOW SRI LANKA'S POLITICIANS BETRAYED THE ACCOUNTABILITY AGENDA

Once the Commissions' reports were in, President Chandrika Kumaratunga initially seemed prepared to allow criminal investigations and prosecutions to proceed. For instance, after she received the Central Zone Commission's first interim reports, she sent a directive to the Inspector of Police and the Secretary of the Ministry of Defence ordering them to initiate investigations based on the reports and to report back within one month.[34] However, even though some military officers were initially sent to check files at the offices of the Commissions, the then Deputy Minister of Defence (and the President's uncle), Anuruddha Ratwatte, later denied that they had received such orders. Furthermore, in the context of the continuing conflict in the north and east, there were a large number of disappearances being reported under Chandrika Kumaratunga's own presidency.[35] In addition, once the UNP won the 2001 parliamentary elections and its leader, Ranil Wickremasinghe, became Prime Minister and the focus was on the Norwegian-mediated peace process with the LTTE, President Kumaratunga had to share power in an unwieldy arrangement. In all probability, the lack of genuine follow-up to the work of the Commissions lies in the fact that as the army was engaged in the war in the north and east during this period, the government was beholden to the armed forces.[36]

Nevertheless, President Kumaratunga authorised the main parts of the reports of the Commissions to be made public, but the annexes which also included the lists of alleged perpetrators were not published[37]. Distribution of the reports was limited. The Asian Human Rights Commission, an international human rights organisation, digitised and made some of them available on the internet, but the government never did so, even though by the time the reports were handed over, the internet existed, and it would have been easy to put them online.[38]

Consequently, few are aware of the contents of these reports, in full. They do not even know the names of the persons against whom credible evidence exists indicative of their responsibility for thousands of disappearances. The lists included the names not only of police and security forces personnel but also of politicians and civilians.[39]

COMMISSIONS' DOCUMENTATION

The work of these Commissions contributed to the documentation of human rights violations in this period and the history of the JVP conflict in Sri Lanka. Commissioners and staff spent an extensive amount of time visiting localities in the areas under their mandate, and listening to extremely harrowing testimony from families, neighbours and others about individual cases.[40] While the Commissions did not resolve all cases of enforced disappearances or instigate the prosecution of those responsible, they nevertheless meticulously documented and systematically collected extensive material about enforced disappearance cases, and the institutions, structures and individuals allegedly involved. In its seminal 2015 report to the UN Human Rights Council, the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights Investigation on Sri Lanka (OISL) recommended that the wealth of information and evidence gathered by these Commissions and the subsequent police and judicial investigations should be reviewed as part of any new comprehensive investigation into all patterns and cases of enforced disappearances, and should be used as part of a vetting process for all members of the security forces.[41] Nevertheless, critics have noted that the establishment of successive state Commissions enabled the ruling elite to maintain a façade of accountability while tightly controlling the Commissions' work – in effect politicising their findings to delegitimise opponents and ignoring their recommendations for legislative and political reform.[42]

3. MATALE DISTRICT – THE MASS GRAVE

The extent and gravity of the gross human rights violations in Matale district only really came to light in 2012, when a mass grave was discovered near the hospital in Matale town. Previously very little attention had been paid to the impact of the JVP insurrection and counter-insurgency operations by the security forces in Matale district. In addition, there were very few habeas corpus and fundamental rights petitions filed from Matale district by domestic and international human rights organisations to the courts.

Matale District, however, became the focus of media attention in Sri Lanka in November 2012, when skeletal remains were discovered during the construction of a bio-gas facility at Matale General Hospital,[43] which is situated in the same area as Vijaya College, where the army camp was located during the period 1989-1990. By 13 February 2013, when the mass grave was closed under a court order, 154 human skeletons had been uncovered. Forensic archaeologist, Raj Somadeva, who investigated the site, concluded that the remains dated from 1986-1990.[44] He also concluded that the individuals buried there did not die of natural causes – and that there was evidence of torture and extrajudicial execution.

In his report, Raj Somadeva identifies a number of artifacts (including a button, rings and a bottle) recovered from the mass grave, the style and origin of which he traced to the late 1980s period.[45] He also recovered a noose made out of metal wire attached to a leg bone with a locking device, which suggested that the 'noose had been made for a purpose of repeated use'.[46] Furthermore, several nails were recovered, some of which had pieces of bone attached, including finger bones.[47] He said:

> As suggested by the dates of the manufacture of artifacts, this inhumation (internment/burial) has been carried out at a time not earlier than the year 1986 and not later than the year 1990.[…] The modus oper[a]ndi of the entire burial shown by the arrangement of individual skeletons suggests that it is not compatible with the accepted cultural norms of treating the dead by any ethnic or religious group living in the country.[48]

Families of the suspected victims of enforced disappearance during that period petitioned the Magistrate Court of Matale, asking for DNA analysis of the remains to determine whether they matched the DNA of their missing relatives. In response to their petition, President Mahinda Rajapaksa appointed a three-person Commission of inquiry: three retired judges, one of them a former Secretary General of Parliament. Material alleged to be remains from the gravesite was sent to the USA for carbon dating, and based on the finding the Commission concluded that the remains dated from before 1950, though they agreed that the remains showed evidence of torture and murder. Suspicious that the evidence was tampered with, the forensic medical officer in charge, Dr Ajith Jayasena, has alleged that the chain of custody was broken, and that skeletal remains reportedly sent to a laboratory in the US to determine the age of the gravesite were not actually from the Matale mass grave.[49]

There were reports that Gotabaya Rajapaksa, who was Secretary of Defence at the time the mass grave was discovered, had allegedly ordered that all police registers and records older than 5 years at the police stations in the Central Province (including Matale district) be destroyed. He reportedly also instructed the Inspector General of Police (IGP) that all reports linked to the court action regarding the Matale mass graves be forwarded to him.[50]

In February 2014, the Government of Sri Lanka's response to the report of Navanethem Pillay, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, to the UN Human Rights Council stated that the bodies likely belonged to victims of a 1940s cholera outbreak.[51]

Some of the remains were sent to a laboratory in China, as well as to Beta Analytic, a company based in Miami, USA, which specialises in radiocarbon dating. Eventually, the Presidential Commission arrived at its intended dead-end. As the propaganda war intensified for the January 2015 elections, President Mahinda Rajapaksa's government shelved the Commission's report, and phased out all mentions of it from the public domain. When the government changed in 2015, bringing to power a coalition of the United National Party (UNP) and Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), the Commission reopened its report, only to uphold the 1950s hypothesis and reject the allegations that the mass grave was a crime scene.[52] It is worth noting that the UNP, though heralded by many because of its promises of reform, was the party in power in 1989 and possibly therefore showed no interest in uncovering a mass grave from that period.

On 24 July 2015, the judicial inquiry was suspended 'pending recommendations by the Attorney General or a senior police officer'.[53] It remains suspended at the time of writing this report.

There have been no further reports of progress in the forensic investigations, or the police investigation into this discovery. It is clear that if the 154 bodies were established to be from the JVP-era and if genuine efforts were made to identify them, evidence may emerge regarding those responsible for their arrest, torture and killing in custody.

It also cannot be ruled out that there are other mass graves in the area. In an interview in April 2013, Nandimithra Ekanayake (SLFP parliamentarian from Matale) said:

> There were three officers who were in charge of the army in the area. I specially discussed with Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa and got people released. As far as I remember, no one was buried within the hospital premises. But I don't know whether any such thing happened in secrecy. The fact that the army carried out mass killings in Matale District is true. In Dambulla Palatuwawa 52 [sic[54]] were killed in one village. In areas like Muwandeniya, Wariyapola Watta, Ankumbura many people were massacred. Most of the people who were killed in this manner by the army, were burnt later. The remains were buried in different places. There can be other places where they carried out mass burials.[55]

4.THE CASE AGAINST NANDASENA GOTABAYA RAJAPAKSA FOR VIOLATIONS PERPETRATED UNDER HIS COMMAND IN MATALE

THE ENABLING ENVIONMENT

With the exception of Shavendra Silva, most of the soldiers deployed to Matale and their particular detachment were not from the area where they served, which was a deliberate strategy on the part of the government and the security forces to prevent their loyalties being tested if they came from the local population. The army was also keen to ensure that the JVP had no opportunity to threaten or kill the families of their men, or pressure them to switch sides and join the JVP.[56]

The modus operandi of the security force units deployed included the use of unmarked vehicles[57] and security forces operating in plain clothes, ensuring that they could not be identified, which also strengthened the potential for the commission of human rights violations. Those unmarked vans and plain clothes officers still operate to this day in the north east of the island, employing a very similar modus operandi. In addition, senior officers allegedly sanctioned a 'Search-Interrogate-Destroy' strategy – which effectively amounted to a policy to detain and summarily execute prisoners.[58] From June 1989 onwards, sweeping emergency regulations also authorised the police to dispose of bodies without the need for a postmortem or inquest.[59]

Security insider Rohan Gunaratne[60] writes that although on paper commanding officers were instructed to record all arrests and inform headquarters, in practice suspects were often picked up late at night or early in the morning. He adds, 'No suspect taken into custody was to be released without the permission of the coordinating officer'[61], which indicates that, as the Commander in place, Gotabaya Rajapaksa would have been made aware of the thousands of arrests in the area under his command, and furthermore would have known that the disappeared detainees were not released. While several disappearance cases were brought directly to his attention in 1989, while he was in command, no evidence exists to suggest Gotabaya Rajapaksa launched an investigation into any of these matters reported to him.
Rohan Gunaratne was quite frank about the army's policy of executing suspects who didn't die during interrogation. He says very few were recorded as arrested, and that those who were rarely survived detention; most of the deaths were recorded as 'killed in action'. However, the majority of detainees were never recorded officially as in custody and their bodies were just dumped in a river or burned.[62] According to Gunaratne, the army nevertheless did take some gruesome precautions to ensure the corpses were not identified:

> To prevent identification some were left hacked, often with their faces mutilated or decapitated. After a while troops became accustomed to carrying out this kind of operation. They often used prisoners awaiting execution to do the disfiguring or the beheading at the point of a gun.[63]

THE SCALE OF ATROCITIES

As with the civil war against Tamil militants and the first JVP uprising, there has been no precise reckoning of the

death toll. According to government figures, the JVP murdered 6,517 people between late 1987 and March 1990.[64] By April 1990, the total number of people killed by the JVP and the security forces numbered over 40,000. An average of ten people is thought to have died every day in the second half of 1987. The number killed then dramatically increased to an average of 20 people a day in the next ten months. From December 1988 to December 1989 an average of 100 people were reported to have died every day, suggesting that there may have been a central system to count the deaths.[65] It was no secret that crimes were being committed and that the security forces were involved – corpses were strewn in fields and roadsides, and floated ashore or in rivers – while young men disappeared after their families had seen them in detention camps.

By June 1990, the military was redeployed to the north and east.[66] At this point scores of corpses were found near former army camps, believed to be the bodies of prisoners killed at the camps before the redeployment. Bodies of suspected victims of extrajudicial execution continued to be found in the following months, though on a lesser scale.[67]

THE SCALE OF DISAPPEARANCES

The sheer scale of the disappearance complaints in the period when Gotabaya Rajapaksa was in charge of Matale District suggests that a case exists for him to answer, both in terms of his own direct conduct, and that of the troops under his command. This is based on the number of complaints made by families to the Commissions some years later, rather than the total number of persons who actually disappeared. Not everyone would have engaged with the Commissions – and where families lost family members and recovered the bodies, they did not always make complaints to the Commissions. In some cases, entire families were wiped out and nobody remained to make complaints.

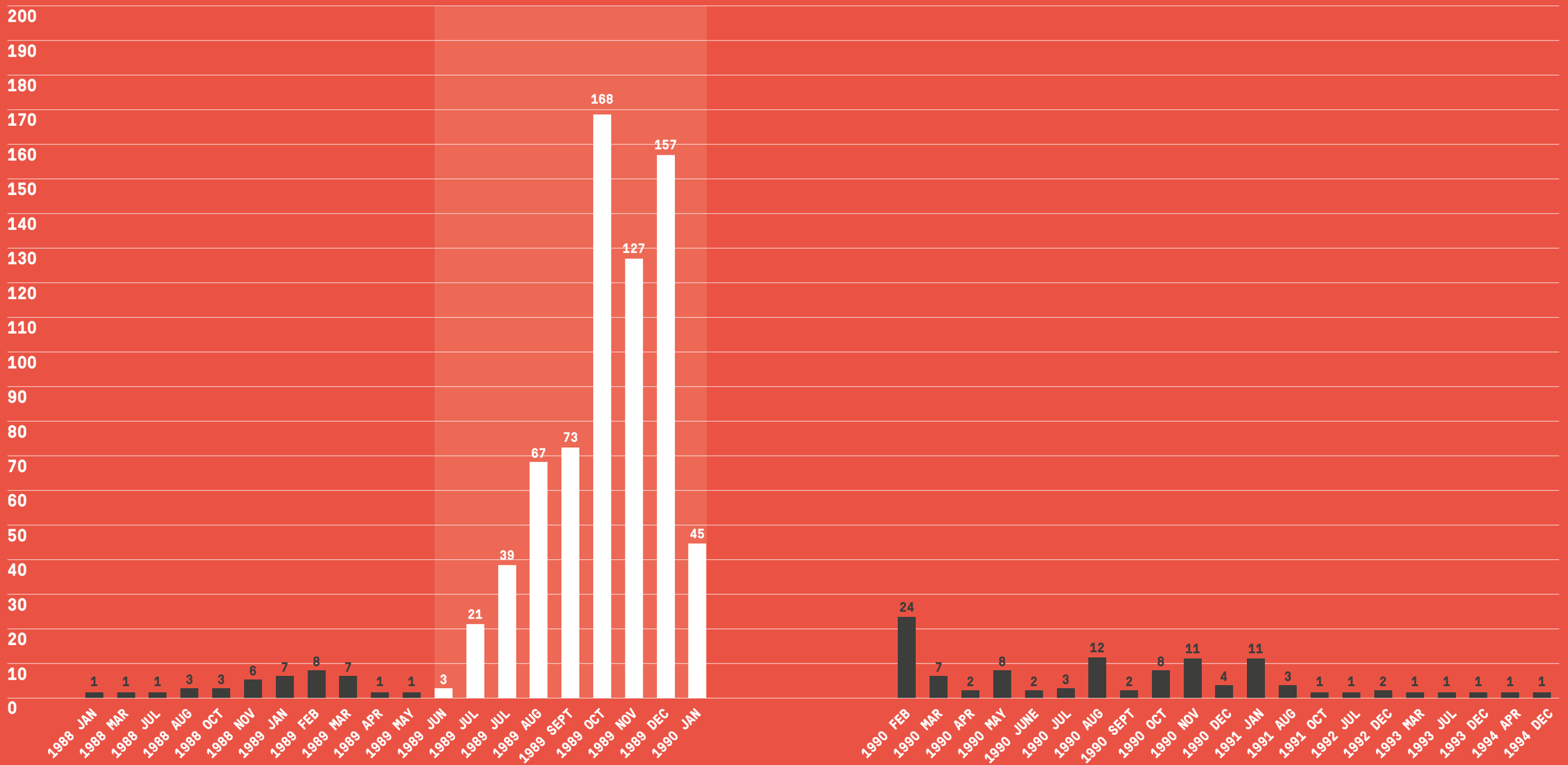
The ITJP has analysed the data of complaints about enforced disappearances from Matale district brought before both the Central Zone Commission (CZC) and the All Island Commission (AIC) and has found that from a total of around 850 cases from 1 January 1988 to December 1994, around 700 occurred during the period from May 1989 to January 1990, when Gotabaya Rajapaksa was in command of the district.

The Central Zone published report contains 1,042 files of complaints regarding people who were disappeared from 1989-91 in Matale. Some of these complaints pertain to the period after January 1990 and others from before mid 1989.

The graph below shows a more detailed pattern of complaints of disappearances from Matale district investigated by the CZC and AIC.[68] The months of October (168), November (127) and December 1989 (157) saw the highest numbers. This is in line with the pattern observed in other districts.

DISAPPEARANCE PER-MONTH

LT. COL. NANDASENA GOTABAYA RAJAPAKSA
IN CHARGE FROM
JUNE 1989 — JAN 1990



DATE OF DISAPPEARANCE (YEAR-MONTH)

PROFILE OF VICTIMS IN MATALE

The majority of those reported as disappeared to the Commissions covering Matale were young Sinhalese men suspected of being members or sympathisers of the JVP. However, there were also children and youth among the victims. One father lost his two sons aged 13 and 15 years:

> [My sons] were playing in a garden of a house about 50 yards away from our home. In that moment, a group of uniformed men and with guns arrived in a white Delica van along with another group dressed in civil clothes who might be inferred as military personnel. They stopped their vehicles there and got down. At that time, from the group of children who were playing there, my son [name] became frightened and tried to run and they shot him. He was wounded by the gunshot and fell to the ground. Then, my other son [name] and another child who was playing with him called [name] were put in the van and taken away. A month before this incident, officers from the Pelwehera army camp brutally beat me, asking for my two sons to be handed over. At that time, of my two sons, [one] was not at home. They caught [the other] and shoved a bomb in his mouth and made him climb up a tree and told me to go find my other son and that they would keep him like that until I did. I took great efforts to find my other son []. I was unable to find him. Then, a teacher from a neighbouring house pleaded with them so they got [the other son] down and threatened me saying to come hand over my two sons in three days. Because my children were to be taken to the camp, I purposedly did not go there. Along with a relative who works for the navy, I went to the Pelwehera camp. Those who were there said that my son and others had been transferred to the Matale Headquarters. Even though we went to the Headquarters at the Matale Vĩjaya College camp, we were unable to obtain any information about my son. On the day my son was taken, my son who was shot [earlier] was put in a van and taken away and brought back to the village to identify another boy and they took him too. [This other son] has also disappeared.[69]

One complainant informed the All Island Commission that on 7 December 1989 army personnel killed her husband and their 12 and 8 year old daughters, and set their home on fire when they came looking for their older son, who was not at home. Only the complainant survived, because she was not at home that day.[70]

WITNESSES NAMED GOTABAYA RAJAPAKSA

At the time the families gave evidence to the Commissions they had no idea that Gotabaya Rajapaksa would one day become President of the country. However, in a considerable number of cases, complainants to the Commissions named Gotabaya Rajapaksa and the Vĩjaya College army camp, where he was based, as playing a critical role in the disappearance of their relatives.

- One mother witnessed her son in custody in Vĩjaya College army camp on several occasions from early September 1989 to 8 January 1990, before he disappeared, stating that she knew that Gotabaya Rajapaksa was the officer in charge of the camp. The inescapable conclusion of the Commission was that the officer in charge, Gotabaya Rajapaksa, bore responsibility for the disappearance, but the Commissioners could not find relevant documents recording his detention since the camp had been closed down.
- Another mother searched every army camp and police station in the area looking for her son after he disappeared and she also went to meet Gotabaya Rajapaksa to seek his help, in vain. She was later told by a senior police official that her search was futile as her son had been killed on the day he was taken away.
- One man testified to the Commissioners that two of his brothers were arrested and a third handed over in November 1989 through the local member of parliament to Gotabaya Rajapaksa in his capacity as District Military Coordinator at the Matale Rest House. The brother disappeared thereafter.
- In another case, a witness testified that he saw Gotabaya Rajapaksa visit the Porcelain army camp in mid-December 1989, when he tried to visit his brother in law, who had been arrested the previous day and was being detained there. The brother in law disappeared seven days later.
- In another case, a civil servant, whose son had been arrested in November 1989, was able to speak to Gotabaya Rajapaksa at the Vĩjaya College army camp to ask for his help. He said that Gotabaya Rajapaksa said it was the police who had taken his son and so he went to the Matale police superintendent, Mahinda Balasuriya – a man who decades later, on 3 November 2009, was appointed Sri Lanka's police chief by President Mahinda Rajapaksa.

THE TRAGIC CASE OF K G G KAMALAWATHI

On 13 December 1989 about two thousand villagers were arrested in the area where Kamalawathi lived. Among them were her two sons (17 year old Rohana Nishantha and 18 year old Susantha Janaka), taken away with six others (including a 15 year old boy). She knew that her sons were detained in the Vĩjaya College army camp. Initially their names were mentioned in the list of detainees, but were later removed. She and the other parents visited almost every army camp and police station looking for their children whom they assumed had been moved. Then they informed among others the Matale District Coordinating Officer, Gotabaya Rajapaksa, about the arrests.

Sources say on 24 December 1989, when Matale District parliamentarian Mr Nandimitra Ekanayaka made an inquiry, Gotabaya Rajapaksa in his capacity as District Coordinator admitted that the two boys were being held in army custody and would be released shortly. However they disappeared thereafter.[71]

In a letter dated February 1995 to a legal aid organisation, their mother elaborated:

> We again complained to the Superintendent of Police through the Government Agent. Four days later, my sons' names appeared in the Camp's detainee register under number 16 and 17. The person who read the list of names was an officer named Sergeant Jayatunga. He didn't have an identification number on him. I screamed at him and asked, 'I saved my children from the attacks of the Tamil Tigers (in the east) and brought them here to protect them and now what have you done to them?' He was visibly shaken. He asked me to come the next morning to give some information about my children. I met him the next morning. He confirmed that the children are alive and detained but asked me not to ask where exactly they were being held, as disclosing that information would put his job at risk.[72]

In the same letter, she described how the local Member of Parliament talked to Gotabaya Rajapaksa about her sons. She said that he confirmed their detention and promised their imminent release:

> Two students who were released from the Vĩjaya College camp after seven days, confirmed my sons [we]re being held in the camp. When Matale District parliamentarian, Mr. Nandimitra Ekanayaka, inquired about the two children over the phone, Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa admitted

“I SCREAMED AT HIM AND ASKED, ‘I SAVED MY CHILDREN FROM THE ATTACKS OF THE TAMIL TIGERS (IN THE EAST) AND BROUGHT THEM HERE TO PROTECT THEM AND NOW WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO THEM?”

my sons were in their custody and said that they will be released in three to four days. But they did not come back. A person who was released from the Redd Barna Camp on 19 January 1990, told me that he had seen my eldest son in the camp. Another person released from Pelawatta Camp in June 1993 said that my second son was seen in that camp. Again, in December 1993, a person who remained missing for four and half years and was released from a secret camp in Boosa, confirmed that he saw my eldest son in that camp. We did not receive any official information on them other than that. We went to almost every camp looking for them. The response we received was ‘there is no one with that name here’.[73]

A former detainee, held at the Vijaya College army camp for eight days, also confirmed in a letter that Kamalawathi’s two sons were detained there.[74]

When contacted by the media several years later, Nandimithra Ekanayake, by now a minister, said he could not remember this particular incident involving Mrs Kamalawathi, but added that he took up ‘countless’ cases of disappearances of local youth at that time: ‘I was the only MP elected from the Opposition; the other four parliamentarians were from the UNP,’ he said. He also said that Gotabaya Rajapaksa, the Military Coordinating Officer of Matale at that time, had been very ‘cooperative’ (towards him) and ‘kind’ to the detained youth. Even those youth who committed ‘the worst offences’ had been sent to rehabilitation camps, he said, adding, ‘That particular instance, (Kamalawathi’s) could have been an exception.’[75]

POLITICIANS INVOLVED

The Commission formally listed one UNP politician from Matale district as someone against whom further action should be taken, as there was enough evidence implicating him in the killing of several people. On 15 July 1989, a group in three pick-up trucks in military uniform and civilian clothing surrounded a house in Polwatta, Rattota and abducted the owner of the house and eight others who were helping with the preparations for a Buddhist alms giving ceremony.[76] At the same time, three had been abducted from another house in that village. Relatives of the people who were abducted that day (all of whom were SLFP supporters) told the Central Zone Commission (CZC) that those who came had been seen that morning at the house of a UNP politician, Mr Punchi Banda Kavirathna[77], who was then Culture Minister but is no longer alive. The bodies of those abducted were found three days later near the Marassana bridge in nearby Thalathuoya, Kandy district. They had been shot dead.[78]

COMMISSION NAMED GOTABAYA AS AN ALLEGED PERPETRATOR

The Army failed to cooperate with the Commissions of Inquiry, and therefore the information regarding command and control structures in the Commissions' reports is limited. However, witnesses and investigating officers repeatedly named Gotabaya Rajapaksa as being the commanding officer based at the Matale Kachcheri (District Secretariat), which was within walking distance from the Vĩjaya College army camp, under whose watch the disappearances and other human rights violations were taking place.

Among the camps where suspects were detained in the Matale district were the Matale Rest House camp, Redd Barna camp, Ambawatta Maha Vidyalaya, Bandarapola camp, near Christ Church College, Mattava army camp opposite Warakawala porcelain factory, Naula, Araangala paddy storage, Koombiyangoda temple, Ovilikanda army camp, Naula, Arangala army camp, Rattota, Katarantenna Bungalow army camp, Ukuwela army camp, Udupihilla army camp, Pelawatta army camp, Palwehera army camp, and Hettipola army camp and technical training college in Nagolla Road.

The Commission compiled a list of 24 alleged perpetrators in Matale District ('Presidential Commission of Inquiry into Involuntary Removals or Disappearances of Persons (Central Zone) List of Persons Whose Names Transpired as Responsible for Disappearances – Central Province – Matale district'). Among those named by the Central Zone Commission (CZC) is 'Rajapaksa G, OIC Matale Army Camp' (No 16 on this list).[79] The case involves someone who was arrested in September 1989 and tortured while being held at Vĩjaya College army camp for 40 days. Others listed are other army and police officers under his command, as well as a politician.

EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTIONS BY 1ST BATTALION OF THE GAJABA REGIMENT UNDER GOTABAYA'S COMMAND

Reports of extrajudicial executions attributed to the security and aligned death squads increased significantly after Emergency Regulations were reintroduced in June 1989. Posters, some signed in the name of the Sri Lankan Army, then appeared in public places warning that ten or more relatives of JVP members would be killed for each killing of a security force member's relative.[80]

In addition to complaints to the Commissions regarding enforced disappearances, there were many about 1st Gajaba Regiment soldiers carrying out deliberate killings of people taken into custody, some of them in the most brutal fashion. In several of these cases, the Commissions have named individual army officers as responsible. All of them were under the command of Gotabaya Rajapaksa during the period from 1 May 1989 to January 1990.

7 October 1989 is the day with the highest number of complaints to the Commissions: more than 60. On that day, according to the Commissions' reports, officers of the Gajaba Regiment attached to Palwehera army camp arrested and killed 22 villagers after a clash between JVP members and the Army, in which one soldier died. Following an attack on an army jeep on night patrol, soldiers attached to Palwehera army camp arrived in vehicles and battered down the doors of the houses, before taking 22 men who were sleeping in their homes, shooting 17 of them dead at Kimbissa junction and killing the remaining five near the [Palatuwa] temple. The police handed the corpses over to be cremated under Emergency Regulations.

Among the dead were three teenage boys – aged 13, 15 and 17 years. Witnesses said that the bodies left at the Kimbissa junction were set alight and that police and army personnel later loaded the burnt corpses onto a truck and took them to the Dambulla cemetery where the bodies were further burnt in order to ensure that they would not be identifiable at all, together with the five bodies dumped near the Palutawa temple.

In other incidents, the security forces displayed the remains of the victims in the most gruesome way. A group of army personnel armed with new T56 weapons took seven young men from the village of Wellangahawatte in Matale District on 29 August 1989 and beat them to death, following which they decapitated their bodies in front of the post office, leaving them there overnight. The following day, a group buried the headless bodies on the Wellangahawatta temple land. Witnesses said the heads were put in polythene bags and buried elsewhere in Rattota. Witnesses identified by name a Gajaba Regiment intelligence officer at the Matale Rest House as among those responsible.

TORTURE IN MATALE

Some of the prisoners who survived detention in army or police custody testified to the Commissions about the torture inflicted on them at Vĩjaya College army camp and other places of detention in the district. Many spoke about being blindfolded, beaten, including while being hung upside down, and being forced to inhale chilli fumes. Notably, several said they were members or supporters of the main opposition political party, the SLFP.

One man arrested with others in mid-September 1989 described being taken to Vĩjaya College camp where he was subjected to torture while suspended by a rope. He was burnt with cigarette butts, leaving scars on his body, and was beaten on the head with a barrel of a gun and assaulted on the soles of his feet. He was then blindfolded and taken to a nearby forest. There, the soldiers asked every prisoner to pour a gasoline-like substance over their own bodies. The prisoners were then given a box of matches and told to set fire to themselves. While there a vehicle arrived with a message and the survivor, soaked in gasoline, was put back into the vehicle and taken back to Vĩjaya College.

The Commissions also reported on sexual harassment and sexual violence by the security forces against male and female prisoners, as well as family members enquiring after detained relatives during this period. In one incident, in Matale, a woman said that when she went to enquire about her husband at the Ovilikanda army camp in October 1989, soldiers forcibly cut her hair. She was so fearful after that that she did not dare to go and make a complaint to the police. Another woman spoke of a named Gajaba Regiment intelligence officer visiting her home in an apparently drunken state after the disappearance of her husband. He made sexual advances, but because her three children and parents were present in the house she said she was able to resist him.

Many victims of torture did not survive. The few who did speak of being forced to decapitate dead bodies, and of seeing heads lying in the corners of the

interrogation room at Vĩjaya College army camp. In an anonymised account published in 2013, a survivor (taken to hospital by the International Committee of the Red Cross) provided the following details about what he experienced within the Vĩjaya College premises:

Inside the Gunasena Hall of the Vĩjaya College, I believe there must have been at least 700 detainees. I too was put into the hall. Next evening, they brought three masked informers and I was put in front of them. But they did not identify me. There were two rooms, separated from each other. One was used to beat up the detainees and interrogate. The other was used for extreme torture. After three days, they took me for interrogation. First, they held some chilli powder close to my nose and asked what it is. I said, 'chillies'. Then they held a sword close to me and ask me to touch the blade and tell what is on the blade. I said, 'motor oil'. Afterwards, they gave me a gun and asked me what it is. I replied, 'a gun'. They asked 'what kind of gun' and I said that I don't know. They said 'ha, is that so' and then started to beat me up. They continuously beat me asking me to strip down the gun.

Later, they stopped hitting me saying, 'let's put him into the slaughterhouse.' I was already half dead. I was terrified that they are going to kill me. But what could I do? Actually, I can't remember the exact sequence of things that happened there. In the night I realised that they have brought two other people. Both were beaten and asked to reveal where they hid their guns. When the beating became unbearable, those two boys said, 'we don't know about any weapons. But one night, we did put up some posters'. Then the beating stopped. There was no noise for almost one hour. Then we smelled cigarette smoke. Everybody knew, that smell is a sign of the next round of torture.

They untied the blindfold of one person and asked him to untie the rest of us. Then he untied my blindfold too. It was a big room. As far as I remember, there were about eight people inside.

'We untied you, so that you all can see what we are going to do to him,' said one among them. The young boy, who admitted putting up posters, was hung by his feet from a roof beam. Then they burnt his face with a cigarette lighter. At times like that, they used to play loud music to prevent the outsiders hearing screams. When they hung him by his feet and swung him fast, he hit his head on the wall. Then he shivered uncontrollably and died after bleeding profusely from his mouth and nose. Afterwards, they blindfolded us again saying that 'This is the treatment you all will get'. There was nothing we could do. I gave up my desire to live. One of them came at the crack of dawn and said, 'you all will also be put on the swing tonight'. Then he told someone to 'Cut off his head'. I thought they were going to kill another person. But later I realised what he meant was to decapitate the person who was killed previous night. That afternoon, they brought another masked informer. He too didn't identify me. That evening I was taken to the hall after removing my blindfold. Before I was taken out, I saw the head of the youth, killed the day before, lying in a corner. I was kept in that hall for about a week.'[81]

He later witnessed the killing of a former work colleague. He described what happened when he was once again taken to the 'slaughterhouse' as follows:

When I was taken inside, I saw four or five heads were piled up in a corner of the torture chamber. They have poured motor oil over the heads, so that they remain beyond recognition. Even by the time I was taken into that room, they were beating two people who were hung by their feet. There was blood and flesh all over the place. The walls were covered with bloodstains. On that day, I gained a deep understanding of what the fear of dying means. I was taken to the slaughterhouse by two of them. Another army member brought a rope.

After about ten minutes they asked me, 'Why do you look so terrified?' and said, 'If you like you can speak while standing. Whatever the way you like,

you will get what you deserve'. Then they brought the person I knew, who worked in the same bank. They dragged him along the floor as they had broken his arms and legs. He cried in front of me begging 'Amare, please do something to save me. I am already dying'.

They twisted my arm telling me, 'Now, talk!' I passed out. They asked me about some killings. By the time I gained consciousness, the other person was desperately gasping for air and begging for water. That night, he too died. They beheaded him in front of me and took his body after pouring motor oil on his head. One of them kicked the decapitated head into a corner.[82]

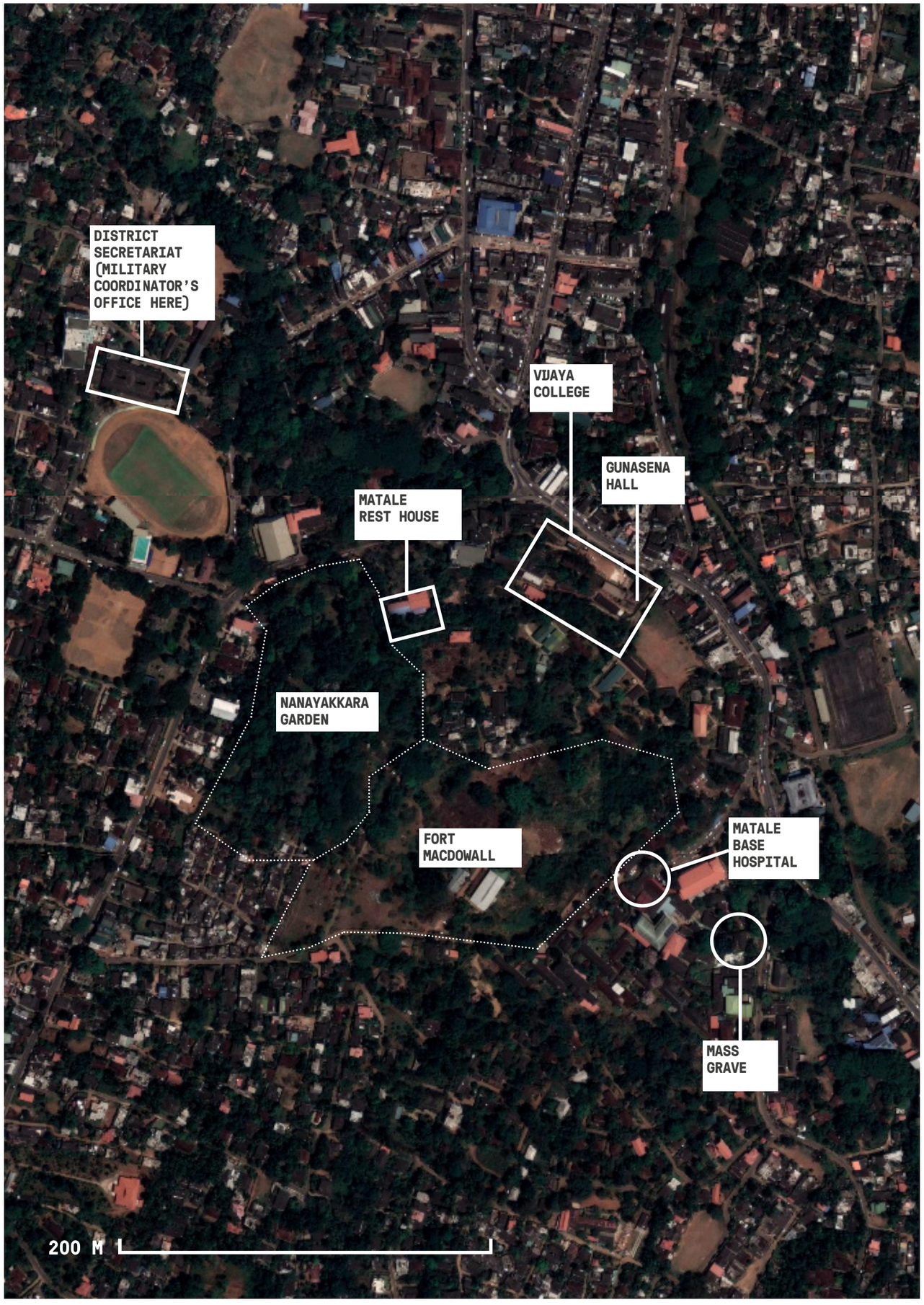
ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

Disappearances in Sri Lanka were already a long-standing violation, mainly documented during the period of the 1971 JVP insurrection and in northern Sri Lanka with the mass arrests of young Tamil men which resulted in the formation of the Jaffna Mothers' Front in 1984. In 1986, Amnesty International published a report documenting 272 cases of disappearances from the north and east.[83] The United Nations Working Group on Disappearances (WGEID) raised concerns regarding individual cases through urgent appeals and letters.[84] As early as February 1988, Amnesty International criticised the Sri Lankan Government's inadequate response to the WGEID in an oral statement to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. In a book published by the Asian Human Rights Commission on the sociological impact of disappearances in Sri Lanka, Jane Thomson-Sennayake makes the point that 'more than any other violation, the act of disappearance is not only directed at the individual but also their community with the purpose of totally rupturing and undermining social and cultural norms and replacing any sense of normality in everyday life with fear, insecurity and mistrust'.[85] She points out that the concept of disappearance as an ongoing and therefore unresolved crime is inextricably linked to the ongoing and unresolved trauma experienced by the relatives of those disappeared; it is also directly associated with the ongoing impunity and untouchable status of those in power who resist efforts to establish truth and justice for victims.[86] Disappearances enable a state to turn the world on its head, the normal into the abnormal and the extraordinary into the routine by providing a means to act against its own citizenry, which conceals the identity and motive of the perpetrators and victimises the victims.[87]

Following intense international pressure, on 9 October 1989 the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was formally invited by President Premadasa to send a delegation to Sri Lanka to start regular ICRC activities there. On 16 October a team of four ICRC delegates arrived in Colombo, where they made detailed arrangements with the highest national authorities in preparation for ICRC activities, concurrently with prompt assessments of the situation and medical needs in certain parts of the island. President Premadasa received the head of the ICRC delegation on 18 October and confirmed his full support for ICRC activities. In October and November there were more interviews with the Ministers of Health, Foreign Affairs and Justice, as a result of which the ICRC quickly put a programme of action into effect, beginning its activities within a very short time.[88] By the end of 1989, the ICRC had already received no less than 3,857 tracing requests.[89] According to Hansard (p941) of 4 December 1989, Mahinda Rajapaksa thanked the government for permitting the ICRC to enter the country, and asked that the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances and Amnesty International also be allowed to visit Sri Lanka.[90] The Organisation of Parents and Family Members of the Disappeared (OPFMD) and the Mothers' Front organisation had regularly provided information to the UN and other international human rights organisations.[91] In fact, in September 1990, the police confiscated details of 533 'case files relating to disappearances' from Mahinda Rajapaksa when he was about to take them to a meeting of the UN WGEID in Geneva. The papers were returned to him in October after he filed a petition in the courts alleging infringement of his fundamental rights.[92]

Later, in October 1991, the vovernment permitted the UN WGEID to visit Sri Lanka. In its report, the WGEID confirmed that it had raised thousands of cases with the Government of Sri Lanka, including 2,879 reported cases during 1989.[93] It conducted a follow up visit in October 1992.[94]

From these repeated appeals and interventions at national and international level, it is evident that the Sri Lankan Government and Army were fully aware of the systematic and widespread nature of the disappearances in Sri Lanka and nevertheless failed to act against those responsible.



5. LEGAL ANALYSIS

Under international law, Sri Lanka is obliged to protect, respect, promote and fulfil the rights of all persons within its territory or under its control, without discrimination.[95] This includes the duty to investigate and prosecute gross violations of human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law ,as well as the right of victims to the truth about the violations and the right to an effective remedy, including the right to adequate, prompt and effective reparations.[96] States are further obliged to prevent the recurrence of violations.[97] Furthermore, the prohibition of international crimes such as crimes against humanity, [98] war crimes,[99] genocide and the crime torture (as a stand-alone crime)[100] have achieved the status of customary international law.

At the time of the second JVP uprising, Sri Lanka was party to a number of international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),[101] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),[102] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[103] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.[104] At the time of the second JVP uprising, Sr Lanka was also bound by the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which it had ratified in 1959 and by Common Article 3 to the Four Geneva Conventions, which have been recognized as customary international law applicable to non-international armed conflicts.[105]

INSURRECTION / INTERNAL ARMED CONFLICT

While successive governments of Sri Lanka have characterised the JVP massacres in 1971 and 1987-1989, as an 'insurrection' and 'insurgency', this designation is subject to interrogation. An 'insurrection' refers to 'a rising or rebellion of citizens against their government, usually manifested by acts of violence'.[106] The term historically was restricted to rebellious acts that did not reach the proportions of an organised revolution, with many governments using the term 'insurgency' to suggest a lack of legitimacy, and to avoid having to comply with International Humanitarian Law (IHL).[107] Furthermore, a state-centric view of traditional international law left the determination of the legal status of rebel groups or insurgents to each sovereign state, consistent with customary international law.[108] Historically however, the determination of the legal status of insurgent or rebel groups, as well as the nature of the conflict, remained highly politicised and subjective, and usually dependent on the recognition by the state, and in the absence of a central international body making an objective judgment.[109] Legal scholars have since noted that the traditional ways of ascertaining the legal

status of rebel groups have fallen away since the end of the World War II and have been replaced by treaty-based legal protection.[110] In addition, the international community extended the rules of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) to apply to both insurgency and rebellion, depending on the level of organisation and intensity of violence. [111]

Not unsurprisingly, the Government of President Jayawardena did not at the time define the second JVP conflict as an internal armed conflict, despite the level of organisation, and the scale and intensity of the violence. An internal armed conflict has been defined by the Geneva Conventions [112] as taking place in the territory of a state when there is protracted armed violence between governmental authorities and organised armed groups.[113] This definition has been confirmed by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the Tadic decision, ie that an 'armed conflict exists whenever there is a resort to armed force between States or protracted armed violence between governmental authorities and organised armed groups or between such groups within a State'.[114] The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights even lowered the threshold in affirming the applicability of Common Article 3 to the events triggered by the attacks by an armed group against Argentine military personnel at the La Tablada base, despite the brief duration of the combat, in the light of the carefully planned, coordinated nature of the hostile acts undertaken by the attackers, as well as the nature and level of the violence.[115]

The existence of a non-international armed conflict (internal armed conflict) obviously triggers the application of international humanitarian law (IHL), also known as the law of armed conflict, which sets limits on how the parties may conduct hostilities and protects all persons affected by the conflict.[116] IHL requires that two criteria be met for there to be a non-international armed conflict: the armed groups involved must show a minimum degree of organisation and the armed confrontations must reach a minimum level of intensity.[117] IHL imposes obligations on both sides of the conflict equally, though without conferring any legal status on the armed opposition groups involved.[118]

THE JVP CONFLICT

The violence between the JVP and the government escalated from 1987 into one of the most brutal conflicts in the history of Sri Lanka, and peaked 1988-1989 with a 'takeover of power by the JVP said to be a distinct possibility'.[119] As a party espousing a Marxist-Sinhala nationalist ideological mix, the JVP succeeded in presenting itself as a strong voice against foreign influences and against rights for the Tamil minority. The JVP was therefore perceived to be successful in becoming a catchment basin for many young Sinhalese who held both economic fears and underlying nationalist ideologies.[120] The JVP was accused by President Jawardene of being 'animals with a homicidal mania', and he vowed to eliminate them in a few weeks.[121] The organisation was also accused of carrying out several murders of members of the ruling party.[122] However, the establishment of pro-government 'death squads' waging a brutal counter-offensive is said to have weakened the JVP, and by November 1989, Rohan Wijeweera, its founding leaders and almost all of the JVP leadership were captured and killed, with the war ending with an unconditional military victory by the government in 1990.[123] While the Uppsala Conflict Data Program put the death toll during the 41 months of war at around 2,000 people killed[124] , this figure has been contested, with many speculating that the true number of those killed ranged from 10,000 to more than 60,000.[125] The JVP was considered to be highly organised and the armed confrontations between the JVP and government forces reached a high level of intensity.

Ironically, Chandraprema, President Gotabaya's official biographer, called the government's offensive a 'war against the JVP' and conceded that it was 'an unconventional one'.[126] He described their strategy as 'urban guerilla war' and the organisation and arming of its base without a central geographical locus as unique in 'revolutionary warfare'.[127]

He differentiated the second period of violence from events in 1971, writing:

> The JVP's second insurrection was very different to their earlier attempt at grabbing power in 1971. They were now prepared to wage a protracted war against the state. The method they adopted was individual terrorism with hit men killing their victims in surprise attacks just as the Tamil terrorists did in the north in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The JVP however carried out such attacks with much greater frequency than the Tamil terrorists….a fever psychosis gripped the country. By the end of 1987, the JVP could order the closure of shops, offices and business establishments by just slipping a note under the door or by giving an anonymous phone call. What the Tamil terrorists had taken years to do, the JVP had done in as many months.

Chandraprema explains that after the JVP issued an ultimatum in August 1989 to the security forces to resign en masse or their families would be killed, 'the families of armed forces personnel had to be accommodated in hotels' to prevent them being killed.[128]

In his 1991 book on the JVP, Chandraprema says the JVP managed to turn the southern province into 'their main base of activity'[129] ; their plan was to topple the government through an armed uprising, until July 1987 building up 'pockets of resistance' as 'preparation for the commencement of hostilities'.[130] He describes jungle training centres that gave villagers military instruction, often delivered by defecting army officers.[131]

The actions of the security forces in Matale also reveal that no distinction was drawn between the JVP militants and civilians. Chandraprema's book includes an address made by Army Chief of Staff, General Waidyaratne, on 'fish and water'[132] ; he described the fish as the 'insurgents'[133] in water he likened to 'villagers supporting the insurgents' . He noted that 'the villagers support the insurgents in the hideouts in which he could move about and the peripheral supporters from who he gets support. All this enables the insurgent to move about freely like a fish in water'.[134] His reference to 'drying up the water so that the fish are not permitted to move freely'[135] was in all probability permission to the security forces to target civilians and their villages, from which members of the JVP came, condoning their killing, in effect blurring the distinction between civilians the the JVP.

Chandraprema's book noted that troop movements took place in armoured personnel carriers because of the ever-present threat of landmines and 'the Sinhala south was fast becoming what Jaffna had been in 1984'.[136] He describes disruption of transport, closure of hospitals and general disruption of public life.[137]

While designating the conflict as an internal armed conflict is now moot, historically, the existence of a civil war or insurrection did not involve rights and obligations under international law, and insurgents lacked the protection customarily extended to belligerents.[138] A critical question is whether a deliberate policy decision was taken by the state at the time to describe the conflict between the state and the JVP as an 'insurrection' in order to allow the state to exert the maximum force without having to comply with the tenets of international humanitarian law (IHL), particularly the prohibition regarding attacks on civilians and those considered hors de combat.[139] It also enabled the state to avoid the internationalisation of the conflict which could have resulted in allegations of serious international crimes committed, and in calls for the international community to intervene.

The internationalisation of the second JVP conflict would have led to the international criminalisation of the violations perpetrated and the prosecution of individuals implicated before an international forum if established, including an international tribunal, and Special Court which would have precluded the defense of the statute of limitations being used to prevent the national prosecution of international crimes.[140] In terms of vetting, if there was evidence of the commission of international crimes in 1987-9, those perpetrators responsible could also be denied refugee status, and be subject to visa restrictions. It would also be easier to argue that universal jurisdiction allowed the prosecution of the crime, with the result that alleged perpetrators could be denied the defence of 'superior orders' in national law, and could therefore be prosecuted for command responsibility.[141]

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Crimes against Humanity constitute crimes committed against a civilian population during war and peacetimes.[142] A Crime against Humanity is committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack. Article 7 does not mention an armed conflict as a precondition for its application, unlike Article 5 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.[143] A widespread and systematic attack against a civilian population hence does not have to meet the threshold of an armed conflict and rather has to be defined along the lines of what constitutes a minimum level of intensity, widespread or systematic attack.[144] However, Article 7 is also applicable during armed conflict. A widespread and systematic attack on a civilian population may therefore consist in whole or in part of an armed attack.[145] The International Committee of the Red Cross on the ICC Elements of Crimes also notes: 'The ascertainment whether there is a non-international armed conflict does not depend on the subjective judgment of the parties to the conflict; it must be determined on the basis of objective criteria; the term 'armed conflict' presupposes the existence of hostilities between armed forces organised to a greater or lesser extent; there must be the opposition of armed forces and a certain intensity of the fighting.'[146]

Crimes against Humanity can take place in war and in peacetime, when legally an armed conflict has ceased or not yet started.[147] In determining the applicable legal regime to crimes against humanity, there is greater consensus now that in peacetime the international law applicable to determine who may be the victim of a crime against humanity is international human rights law, not IHL.[148] The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights guarantees all persons the right to life[149], and to be free from the acts listed in Article 7(1) of the Rome Statute.[150] The crimes perpetrated during the JVP period are likely to constitute crimes against humanity if the elements of the crimes, including the widespread and systematic attack against a civilian population, are proven.

The Gajaba Regiment is alleged to be responsible for extra-judicial killings of civilians during this period, many of whom were arbitrarily detained and taken into custody.[151] Indeed, the Gajaba Regiment put up posters in public places, purportedly in the name of the Sri Lankan Army, which warned that in retaliation, ten or more relatives of JVP members would be killed for each killing of a security force member's relative. An example of this includes the Palutuwa massacre which involved 22 villagers, including under-aged boys, killed by officers of the Gajaba Regiment from the Palwehera army camp on 7 October 1989, following a clash between JVP members and the army, in which one soldier died[152]. The 22 victims were taken from their homes where they were asleep and executed, with the police handing over the corpses to be cremated under Emergency Regulations, effectively destroying any evidence of the crimes.[153]

Officers from the Gajaba Regiment were also alleged to have perpetrated torture in respect of those detained as well as sexual torture.[154] In addition, the number of civilians taken into custody and disappeared runs into thousands during this period. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) received a total of more than 3,857 tracing requests. Following the granting of government permission in October 1991, the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearance (WGEID) visited Sri Lanka and confirmed that it had raised thousands of cases with the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), including 2,879 reported during 1989.[155] If proven, the extra-judicial killings, torture, sexual violence and disappearances extensively documented by the Commssions would amount to international crimes.

CRIMES UNDER DOMESTIC LAW

For more than 40 years, Sri Lanka has maintained an almost continuous state of emergency, with emergency rule effectively displacing the criminal justice system, eroding any state accountability and undermining human rights. In 1988, the Government of Sri Lanka passed the Indemnity Act, with the long title, 'Indemnity (Amendment) Act (No 60 of 1988)'. According to Amnesty International: 'This act gives immunity from prosecution to all members of the security forces, members of the government and government servants involved in enforcing law and order between 1 August 1977 and 16 December 1988 provided that their actions were carried out 'in good faith' and in the public interest'.[156] The act also indemnifies any other person who can use the defence that he or she acted 'in good faith' under the authority of a government official during this period. Before 17 June 1993, ER 71 specified that no civil or criminal action could be instituted in any court in respect of anything done 'in good faith' under the provisions of the ER, unless consented to or initiated by the Attorney General'.[157] The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) noted in 2012 that the emergency regime violated the prohibition on arbitrary detention and imposed unreasonable restrictions on the freedom of expression, the freedom of movement and the right to privacy.[158] They also noted that the use of emergency laws facilitated unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, and the widespread use of torture and ill-treatment, and that the right to judicially review orders made under the emergency laws was restricted, if not altogether eliminated.[159] The ICJ also pointed out that four decades of institutionalised emergency rule contributed to 'a dangerous culture of impunity in Sri Lanka'.[160]

Emergency rule in the 1970s commenced on 16 March 1971, following the arrest of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) leader, Rohana Wijeweera, on 13 March 1971. The government issued Emergency

Regulations (ERs) under the Presidential Security Ordinance 1947 to suppress the JVP insurrection. The JVP leader and others were detained under the Emergency Regulations.[161] Under section 9 of the PSO 1947, conduct of state officials carried out in good faith under the Emergency Regulations made them immune from prosecution.[162] In a speech in the deep south in 1987, President Jayewardene made his intentions clear when he told an audience of security force personnel to 'Kill and kill and kill the brutes'. [163] Months later, the Indemnity (Amendment) Act 1988 came into effect, providing the guarantee required by the security forces to carry out the President's wishes with impunity.[164] The introduction of Emergency Regulation 55F in June 1988 (repealed in February 1990), allowed the security forces to dispose of dead bodies without having to carry out an inquest or report the matter to a magistrate, effectively concealing the cause of death and preventing any kind of accountability.[165] While enabling the shadow state to thrive, such measures weakened the formal legal structures and law enforcement institutions to the point where they were unable to provide remedy to survivors of political violence. Furthermore, the military ultimately became reliant upon extra-legal methods leaving the ruling elite with little alternative to violence to assert its will.[166]

A further obstacle to accountability lies with Sri Lanka's domestic law, where involuntary or enforced disappearance did not constitute a crime under the Penal Code, and where the prosecution has had to rely on ordinary criminal offences such as abduction, abetment and conspiracy in order to file indictments, making proving these offences in situations of conflict extremely difficult.[167] In addition, the Penal Code has not incorporated the doctrine of command and superior responsibility.[168] Kishali Pinto Jayawardena has observed that prosecutions on the basis of 'culpable omission', as found in prevailing penal law provisions, have also not been effective. She notes that the Supreme Court generally affirmed the doctrine of 'vicarious responsibility' in the context of its fundamental rights jurisdiction, even with regard to the working of Emergency Regulations, but has not extended this doctrine to command responsibility.[169] Pinto Jayawardena also noted the need to reform the criminal law so as to ensure that prosecutions addressed the command responsibility of senior officers in situations of war, rather than just prosecuting junior officers.[170]

There is no doubt that the immunity granted to state officials contributed to a culture of impunity and set the stage for how the security forces committed war crimes and crimes against humanity during the final phase of the war in 2009 against the LTTE and Tamil civilians.

SUPERIOR AND COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER CUSTOMARY LAW

In terms of international law, 'superior and command responsibility' as a mode of liability has reached the status of a customary international law,[171] and is further reflected in the ICC Rome Statute.[172] Customary international law recognises three elements of a superior and command responsibility, namely the subordinate-superior relationship (including superior's effective control over their subordinates), a mental element and a failure to prevent or punish.[173] Elements of 'ordering' as a type of a mode of liability have also been recognised as norms of customary international law.[174] Superior and command responsibility and 'ordering' under customary international law are applicable to crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide.[175] In this analysis, we have treated 'superior and command responsibility' as a mode of liability, as it illustrates the Commander's role in the commission and omission of international crimes by their subordinateses and clearly imputes the crimes of the subordinates to the superior, consistent with a form of complicity.

GOTABAYA RAYAPAKSA: COMMAND AND SUPERIOR RESPONSIBILITY

Between May 1989 and January 1990, the current President of Sri Lanka, Gotabaya Rajapaksa, was District Military Coordinating Officer of Matale District,[176] the stronghold of the JVP.[177] In his role as the commanding officer, he was based at the Matale Kachcheri (District Secretariat), which was within walking distance of the Vijaya College army camp. It was under his watch that the disappearances and other human rights violations were taking place.

Numerous Sri Lankan Government Commissions reported that during the period Gotabaya Rajapaksa was in charge of Matale, more than 700 people – mainly Sinhalese – were disappeared.

As District Coordinator, in charge of administration and security, including the police and army, Gotabaya Rajapaksa would have known about the scale of violence in the small district, home to about 350,000 people at the time.[178] The crimes included gruesome killings with headless corpses strewn across fields and decapitated heads displayed on spikes on bridges. The available evidence indicates that numerous Sinhalese parents went to Gotabaya Rajapaksa in 1989 to ask about the whereabouts and fate of their disappeared children, and witnessed his presence at detention sites, with many survivors confirming him as being physically present in Matale at the various schools and guest houses which had been documented by the government's Commissions as notorious torture sites at the time.

The available evidence confirms that Gotabaya Rajapaksa was the Commander in charge of the security forces in Matale in 1989, and had effective command and control over the security forces, who were responsible for the killings and disappearances reported during that period. Gotabaya Rajapaksa was fully aware of the circumstances in which the crimes were being perpetrated by the security forces under his command and failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures within his power to prevent the commission of such crimes. He furthermore failed to take any action to investigate the crimes, despite complaints being made to him directly by family members of the victims, and failed further to submit the matter to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution. The Commissions' reports detail individual complaints made to him, in his role as the Commanding Officer in charge, of killings and disappearances taking place in Matale during this period by his subordinates. He was therefore fully aware of the crimes being perpetrated and failed to take any action to prevent these crimes from taking place or to hold any of his subordinates accountable. Gotabaya Rajapaksa is named by the Commissions as one of 24 alleged perpetrators in Matale of the mass atrocity crimes perpetrated there. To date, he has never been held accountable for such crimes, either individually or for his command and superior responsibility role.

The failure to hold perpetrators accountable for the gross human rights violations perpetrated in Matale in 1989, which if proven amount to serious violations of international humanitarian law, has been highlighted repeatedly over the years in reports, observations, and by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Working Group on Involuntary and Enforced Disappearances, UN Special Procedures mandate-holders, and by national and international NGOs. Numerous Human Rights Council resolutions have also called on the government to fulfil its legal obligations and commitment to initiate credible and independent actions to ensure justice, equity, accountability and reconciliation for all Sri Lankans.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1: GOTABAYA RAJAPAKSA CAREER

Unknown
Sinha Regiment and Rajarata Rifles

1974
Posted to Jaffna.[182]

1975
School of Infantry and Tactics, Quetta Infantry Company Commanders' course.

20 Jun 1949
Born in Matara.

Education
Ananda College[179]

26 Apr 1971
Joined the Sri Lankan Army as a cadet officer.[180]

25 May 1972
Commissioned as a second lieutenant and given his first command as an officer in the Ceylon Signals Corps after basic training at the Army Training Centre, Diyatalawa.[181]

1972
Military College of Signals, Rawalpindi, Young Officers Course
.

1980 Counter-Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School, Assam, India.

1982-83
Wellington Defence Services Staff College (DSSC), Nilgris, Tamil Nadu, Command and Staff Officer Training.

14 Oct 1983
Gajaba Regiment (after Rajarata Rifles was disbanded for alleged involvement in anti-Tamil riots and amalgamated with Vijayabahu Infantry Regiment).

1987 May & Jun
Vadamarachchi Operation, Jaffna.[183]

1987 Jul
Recalled to Colombo after IPKF intervention and in Vidyalankara camp.[184]

1987 Dec
Staff position, Army HQ.[185]

1988
Visits USA.[186]

1989[187]
Fort Benning, USA Advanced Infantry Officers course.[188]

1 May 1989
Official biographer (C A Chandraprema[189]) says Gotabaya Rajapaksa was in 1st Gajaba Regiment and with the promotion to Commanding Officer he was posted to Matale as District Coordinating Officer until the end of the 2nd JVP insurrection (officially 13 Nov 1989[190]) but believed to be there till Jan 1990.

8 Jul 1989-26 Jan 91 Commander, 1st Gajaba Regiment.[191]

Jan 1990
Gotabaya Rajapaksa applied for 3 months leave and went to USA.

1990
Operation 'Strike Hard' and Operation 'Thrividha Balaya'.

1990
Led one battalion in the assault to retake Jaffna fort.[192]

Late 1990
Moves to Summit flats.[193]

1990-1991
Coordinating Officer Weli Oya area – the site of human rights violations and Sinhala colonisation. [8 July 1990 Photograph shows him with Sumedha Perera off the seas of Muttur.)

Late 1990
At the behest of Minister Wijeratne, Army Headquarters appointed Lt Col Rajapaksa as the Deputy Commandant of the Kotelawala Defence Academy (KDA), in late 1990.[194]

Jul 1991
Elephant Pass Battle.

1 Nov 1991
Retired from the army as a Lieutenant Colonel and emigrated to the US[195] where he acquired US citizenship. In the USA, '…he worked in Loyola Law School in Los Angeles, U.S. as a Systems Integrator and Unix Solaris Administrator.' [196]

2005
Appointed Secretary of Defence of Sri Lanka by his brother the President and held the post for ten years, while a dual national. Also held the Urban Development portfolio.

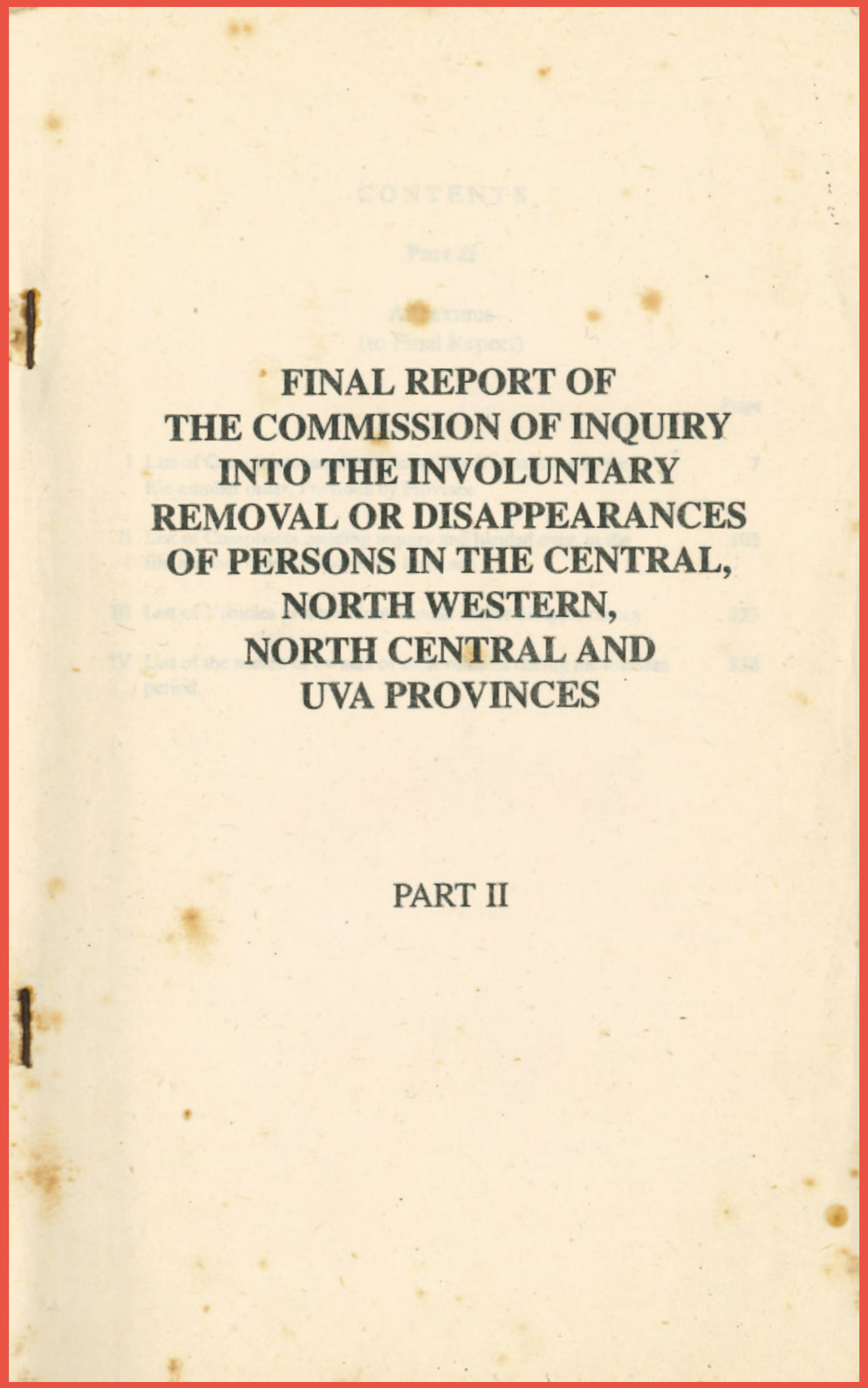
1 Dec 2006
Failed assassination attempt in Colombo.

6 Sep 2009
University of Colombo confers Doctor of Letters on him for recognition as a 'war hero'.

April 2019
Two civil cases filed against Gotabaya Rajapaksa in California in the United States under the Torture Victims Protection Act. [197]

16 Nov 2019
Elected President of Sri Lanka.

ANNEXURE 2: LIST OF DISAPPEARED FROM MATALE DISTRICT



FINAL REPORT OF
THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
INTO THE INVOLUNTARY
REMOVAL OR DISAPPEARANCES
OF PERSONS IN THE CENTRAL,
NORTH WESTERN,
NORTH CENTRAL AND
UVA PROVINCES

PART II

NO.	FILE NO.	COMPLAINT'S NAME	NAME OF MISSING PERSON	DATE OF DIS-APPEARED	PLACE
67.	UVA/MON/0519*	JAYAWARDENA BANDARA DM	WIJEWARDENA DM	18/12/88	MONERAGALA
68.	UVA/MON/0521*	LEELAWATHIE LA	ANANDA RM	04/01/88	MONERAGALA
69.	UVA/MON/0542*	MARATUGODA SCSWKBI	NANAYAKKARA GS	25/12/88	BIBILE
69A.	UVA/MON.0544	UBAYAPALA AM	CANCELLED		BIBILE
70.	UVA/MON/0552*	HEENBANDA WM	ARIYASENA WM	24/10/90	BUTTALA
71.	UVA/MON/0558*	NANDOROS PR	JAYANANDA PR	14/01/89	SIYAMBALANDUWA
72.	UVA/MON/0566*	REV. NANDASARA THISSA THERO B	REV. DHAMMIKA M THERO	16/09/89	MAHAGAMA
73.	UVA/MON/0574*	PIYASENA RM	CHANDRASEKARA RM	07/11/89	BADALKUMBURA
74.	UVA/MON/0583*	DINGI APPY GA	REV. DHAMMIKA THERO D	12/10/89	TANAMAWILA
75.	UVA/MON/0585*	DHANAWATHIE WM	SAMARAPALA KB	/ /89	WELLAWAYA
76.	UVA/MON/0587*	SRIYANI HM	GUNAPALA GH	08/11/90	BUTTALA
77.	UVA/MON/0603*	GUNAWARDENA WA	GUNASENA WA	26/08/89	TANAMALWILA
78.	UVA/MON/0617*	CHANDRIKA DKU	SIRIPALA AG	13/01/89	SIYAMBALANDUWA
79.	UVA/MON/0618*	SEELAWATHIE DR	GUNADASA RPSN	07/02/90	MONERAGALA
80.	UVA/MON/0619*	JAMES GG	SIMON GG	13/08/89	HASALAKA
81.	UVA/MON/0620*	SEELAWATHIE DR	GUNADASA RPSN	07/02/90	MONERAGALA
82.	UVA/MON/0634*	MALLIKA RM	GUNAPALA DM	07/09/89	SIYAMBALANDUWA
83.	UVA/MON/0635*	JAYASINGHE N	GUNAWARDENA RM	27/08/89	SIYAMBALANDUWA
84.	UVA/MON/0642*	HEENMENIKE AM	WIJERATNE WM	14/09/89	SIYAMBALANDUWA
85.	UVA/MON/0646*	CHANDRALATHA W	KARUNARATNE HKA	/ /	SEWANAGALA
86.	UVA/MON/0648*	DHANAPALA P	SILVA P	/ /	MONERAGALA
87.	UVA/MON/0655*	SIRIYAWATHIE PG	ATTANAYAKE S	20/06/90	BUTTALA
88.	UVA/MON/0666*	WIJESEKARA KAA	SARATH KUMARA KP	/ /	WELLAWAYA
89.	UVA/MON/0667*	WIJESEKARA KAA	PREMARATNE KA	/ /	WELLAWAYA
90.	UVA/MON/0689*	ADHARAHAMY AP	RANASINGHE APW	27/06/89	BUTTALA
91.	UVA/MON/0695*	JAYATHUNGA K	SAMANTHISSA HNRU	/ /	WELLAWAYA
92.	UVA/MON/0704*	SIRIYAWATHIE WA	DHARMADASA JK	06/06/94	TANAMALWILA
93.	UVA/MON/0705*	KARUNAWATHIE MP	ANDRIAS G	09/10/89	KIRIIBBANWEWA
94.	UVA/MON/0718*	LEELAWATHIE LA	ANANDA RM	04/01/88	MONERAGALA
95.	UVA/MON/0731*	NANDORIS FR	JAYANANDA PR	14/01/89	SIYAMBALANDUWA
96.	UVA/MON/0740*	WIMALAWATHIE SH	PREMACHANDRA HAPN	02/02/90	WEHERAYAYA
97.	UVA/MON/0744*	PIYADASA LA	SUNIL SHANTHA LA	22/01/90	WELLAWAYA
98.	UVA/MON/0747*	BANDARAMENIKE WM	DHARMADASA WM	26/02/90	TANAMALWILA
99.	UVA/MON/0752*	DAYAWATHIE VG	ANANDA MG	25/11/89	TANAMALWILA
100.	UVA/MON/0756*	RANKOTHDIWELA LH	GUNASENA WA	04/09/89	ETHILIWEWA
101.	UVA/MON/0763*	KUMUDINI WMS	WIJESIRI TM	31/05/90	WELLAWAYA
102.	UVA/MON/0766*	AMARAWATHIE KGA	JAYASENA RG	08/11/90	HANDAPANAGALA
103.	UVA/MON/0771*	SISILIYAWATHIE UD	DIAS DM	03/01/90	WELLAWAYA
104.	UVA/MON/0775*	THILAKASIRI BANDA RM	THILAKASIRI BANDA RM (REMOVAL)	26/02/90	WELLAWAYA .
105.	UVA/MON/0777*	ARACHCHI A	AMARARATNE DGR	31/05/89	HANDAPANAGALA
106.	UVA/MON/0778*	EMONA ML	BANDULA GA	15/10/89	WELLAWAYA
107.	UVA/MON/0789*	PREMAWATHIE WM	SENEVIRATNE VM	26/02/90	TANAMALWILA
108.	UVA/MON/0794*	SIRIYAWATHIE RD	HEEN JAMIS HA	12/04/89	WELLAWAYA
109.	UVA/MON/0795*	PODINONA KM	GNANADASA WM	20/11/89	WELLAWAYA
110.	UVA/MON/0797*	WEERASINGHE S	JAYAWICKRAMA WA	16/02/89	WELLAWAYA
111.	UVA/MON/0802*	LEELAWATHIE RM	DHANAPALA RM	22/09/90	BUTTALA
112.	UVA/MON/0809*	PERERA C	SUNIL PG	12/06/88	SELLA KATARAGAMA
113.	UVA/MON/0815*	HEWANATENNA K	GUNAPALA HA	30/11/88	BUTTALA
114.	UVA/MON/0821*	BANDARA MENIKE RM	PRIYANTHA KUMARA WM	22/08/90	BUTTALA
115.	UVA/MON/0823*	DISSANAYAKE M	APPUHAMY DM	24/10/89	SIYAMBALANDUWA
116.	UVA/MON/0825*	SURASENA JB	WIJESIRI JB	25/10/90	TANAMALWILA
117.	UVA/MON/0837*	RAMMENIKE RM	WIMALASENA JR	26/08/89	TANAMALWILA
118.	UVA/MON/0840*	DINGIHAMY R	PREMADASA R	/07/89	TANAMALWILA
119.	UVA/MON/0849*	SEELAWATHIE DM	IMBULPITIYA IGA	20/09/89	BIBILE
120.	UVA/MON/0851*	SOMAWATHIE DM	UBHAYASENA AMS	03/03/89	BIBILE
121.	UVA/MON/0864*	RANATUNGA KD	RANATUNGA KD (REMOVAL)	15/10/89	BIBILE
122.	UVA/MON/0869*	SIRIYAWATHIE KHM	BANDARA RB	12/02/90	BIBILE
123.	UVA/MON/0872*	INDRAWATHIE RM	WIJERATNE MK	10/10/89	BIBILE
124.	UVA/MON/0873*	BANDARA MENIKE HM	RATNASIRI DM	22/10/89	BIBILE
125.	UVA/MON/0874*	RUPAWATHIE DHM	PERERA DD	15/05/89	BIBILE
126.	UVA/MON/0876*	PUNCHIBANDA KM	KIRIBANDA KM	14/06/89	DHAMBAGALLA
127.	UVA/MON/0883*	DISSANAYAKE DMKR	DISSANAYAKE DMKR (REMOVAL)	21/11/89	BIBILE
128.	UVA/MON/0886*	PUNCHINA A	PIERIS R	28/09/89	SEWANAGALA
129.	UVA/MON/0891*	GUNAWARDENA BANDARA KL	GUNAWARDENA BANDARA KL (REMOVAL)	/ /91	BIBILE
130.	UVA/MON/0893*	JANIS HA	JINASENA HA	16/01/90	UVA KUDAOYA
131.	UVA/MON/0894*	WIMALAWATHIE BH	RAJAPAKSHA S	04/09/89	NOT KNOWN
132.	UVA/MON/0897*	CHANDRASEKARA HGA	JAYARATNE HGP	13/11/90	BUTTALA
133.	UVA/MON/0898*	JAYAWARDENA BANDARA DM	PUNCHIBANDA DM	08/12/88	MONERAGALA

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO INVOLUNTARY REMOVALS OR DISAPPEARANCES OF PERSONS (CENTRAL ZONE)

LIST OF PENDING COMPLAINTS (FILE NO. ORDER)

CENTRAL PROVINCE - MATALE DISTRICT

SNO.	FILE NO.	COMPLAINT'S NAME	NAME OF MISSING PERSON	DATE OF DISSA--PPEARANCE	PLACE
1.	CEN/MTL/0001*	RAMBANDA EM	SISIRAKUMARA EM	19/11/89	GURUWELE
2.	CEN/MTL/0003*	KARUNARATNE RAI	RAJAPAKSHA RC	09/11/90	KIRIBARUWA
3.	CEN/MTL/0004*	KARUNARATNE RAJS	WIJETHILAKE BANDA EMW	09/11/90	AKURAMBODA
4.	CEN/MTL/0005*	GUNAWATHIE RD	GUNADASA PG	19/09/89	NAGAHAPOLA
5.	CEN/MTL/0006*	BANDARANAYAKE E	BANDARANAYAKE BMRRG	27/07/89	MANANWATTE
6.	CEN/MTL/0007*	SOMARATNE PL	SISIRA PL	23/09/89	ARANGALA
7.	CEN/MTL/0008*	CHANDRALATHA R	SENEVIRATNE RN	22/10/89	LIHINIPITIYA
8.	CEN/MTL/0009*	THAMERA KUMARI WM	DHARMADASA KMGG	24/12/89	KAHAGALA
9.	CEN/MTL/0010*	JINADASA BG	PEMARATNE UG	13/09/89	KITHULHITIYAWA
10.	CEN/MTL/0011*	SOMALATHA AGN	WEERASENA AG	22/12/89	IHALADIGGALE
11.	CEN/MTL/0012*	WIMALAWATHIE PG	RANKIRA IG	07/12/89	BALAGATHWATTE
12.	CEN/MTL/0013*	PUNCHIBANDA RR	DASANAYAKE RRG	28/12/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
13.	CEN/MTL/0014*	PUNCHIBANDA AG	NAVARATNE BANDA AG	28/12/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
14.	CEN/MTL/0015*	BANDARA HMK	BANDARA HMC	22/08/89	MADAWALAULPOTHA
15.	CEN/MTL/0016*	SUMANAWATHIE S	JINADASA NG	21/10/89	KIVULA
16.	CEN/MTL/0017*	KARUNAWATHIE HMU	THILAKARATNE HM	24/12/94	KARAWILA HENA
17.	CEN/MTL/0018*	LIYANAGE RH	DHANAPALA AG	20/11/89	RAWENAGAMA
18.	CEN/MTL/0020*	SENEVIRATNE MG	LOKUBANDA MG	20/12/89	LEDIYANGALA
19.	CEN/MTL/0021*	SUMANAWATHIE MG	DHARMADASA KG	31/10/89	LEDIYANGALA
20.	CEN/MTL/0022*	BANDARAMENIKE AG	TIKIRIBANDA AG	31/10/89	DEVEGIRIYA
21.	CEN/MTL/0023*	NANDAWATHIE MENIKE AM	KARUNARATNE WK	31/10/89	GABURUOYA
22.	CEN/MTL/0024*	NANDAWATHIE MENIKE AM	JAYATISSA VP	31/10/89	GABURUOYA
23.	CEN/MTL/0025*	RANI KG	SUMATHIWEERA RWG	31/10/89	LEDIYANGALA
24.	CEN/MTL/0026*	KAPILARATNE PG	NAWARATNE TG	18/10/89	HATTOTA AMUNA
25.	CEN/MTL/0027*	EKANAYAKE PGP	HEEN BANDA PG	/ /	MARAKA
26.	CEN/MTL/0028*	PUNCHIBANDA PG	PUNCHIBANDA PG (REMOVAL)	/ /	MARAKA
27.	CEN/MTL/0029*	SOMAWATHIE IG	WANASINGHE LB	14/09/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
28.	CEN/MTL/0030*	JAYARATNE S	JAYASINGHE NW	25/08/90	HANDUNGAMUWA
29.	CEN/MTL/0036*	KARUNARATNE HM	WIJERATNE HM	17/06/89	GALEWELA
30.	CEN/MTL/0037*	KARUNARATNE HM	GUNAWARDENA HM	17/06/89	GALEWELA
31.	CEN/MTL/0038*	KARUNARATNE HM	RANTHILAKE HM	17/06/89	GALEWELA
32.	CEN/MTL/0039*	KARUNARATNE HM	PODISURIYA HM	17/06/89	GALEWELA
33.	CEN/MTL/0041*	ABARANA APPU DG	SIYADORIS DG	19/11/89	LAGGALA
34.	CEN/MTL/0042*	PUNCHIAPPU DV	SRINATH DVP	11/07/89	NALANDA
35.	CEN/MTL/0051*	HEENBANDA RM	DISSANAYAKE RMRU	03/06/90	DAMBULLA
36.	CEN/MTL/0052*	WIJERATNE CDM	BANDARA RMNR	29/10/89	MAHAKOTTE
37.	CEN/MTL/0054*	PIYASEKARA AG	ATTANAYAKE AGR	10/12/89	WAHIGALA
38.	CEN/MTL/0055*	DISSANAYAKE MR	DISSANAYAKE MRKB	09/10/89	DAMBULLA
39.	CEN/MTL/0056*	NAWARATNE PGR	NAWARATNE PGRO	03/12/89	WAHAKOTTE
40.	CEN/MTL/0057*	BISOMENIKE AG	DAHANAYAKE WGG	14/11/89	KAPUWATTA
41.	CEN/MTL/0058*	LOKUBANDA UKG	SAMARADIVAKARA UKG	14/01/89	MATALE
42.	CEN/MTL/0060*	DARMALINGAM SM	PATHIBAN D	26/06/90	MATALE
43.	CEN/MTL/0071*	BALARATNE KGS	DHARMARATNE KGTS	/ /	WAWELE
44.	CEN/MTL/0075*	CHANDRAKANTHIE PGS	ABEYKUMARA BGP	26/01/90	PALLEPOLA
45.	CEN/MTL/0077*	DHARMALINGAM SM	PATHIBAN D	26/06/89	MATALE
46.	CEN/MTL/0079*	CHRISTIANAPPU MD	WIJERATNE MDS	03/12/89	MALAWAMUKALANE
47.	CEN/MTL/0080*	HERATH MENIKE LRG	HITIBANDA LRG	20/08/89	MADAPIHILLE
48.	CEN/MTL/0081*	PIYASEELI BW	MAITHRIPALA BW	20/12/89	VALIHENA
49.	CEN/MTL/0082*	PIYASEELI BW	ABEYSEELI BW	14/12/89	UDAGAMA
50.	CEN/MTL/0083*	PIYASEELI BW	DHARMABANDU BW	/ /	UDAGAMA
51.	CEN/MTL/0084*	RAJAKARUNA ADG	RAJAPATHIRANA ADG	28/11/89	UDAGAMA
52.	CEN/MTL/0085*	HEENMENIKE GA	UKKUBANDA UGG	10/11/89	DANKANDA
53.	CEN/MTL/0086*	KAMALAWATHIE DP	WILLIAMSINGHO NV	28/10/89	UDAGAMA
54.	CEN/MTL/0087*	KIRIBANDA WM	BANDA WMK	07/10/89	PUBBILIYA
55.	CEN/MTL/0088*	KOIN MENIKE PGI	JAYASENA G	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
56.	CEN/MTL/0089*	UKKU BANDA K	HERATH BANDA K	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
57.	CEN/MTL/0090*	SWARNALATHA PDGR	WIPULASENA KA	02/12/90	KOSGALLA
58.	CEN/MTL/0091*	PINCHIAMMA AG	BANDA AG	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
59.	CEN/MTL/0092*	SATHYAPALA EG	WAIDYATHILAKE EGGK	18/12/89	KITHULHETIYAWA
60.	CEN/MTL/0093*	PELIS MG	GUNARATNE MG	29/10/89	HEEPITIYA
61.	CEN/MTL/0094*	FERNANDO HML	PREMASIRI NV	12/10/89	UDAGAMA
62.	CEN/MTL/0095*	JAYAWANTH SBN	WIJESINGHE WG	12/10/89	UDAGAMA
63.	CEN/MTL/0096*	CHANDRAWATHIE EG	DHARMASIRI WG	12/10/89	UDAGAMA

SNO.	FILE NO.	COMPLAINT'S NAME	NAME OF MISSING PERSON	DATE OF DISA-PPEARANCE	PLACE
64.	CEN/MTL/0098*	GNANALATHA GG	HEMAPALA BW	12/10/89	UDAGAMA
65.	CEN/MTL/0099*	LOKUUKKAWA YG	SOMARATNE YGS	02/01/90	MATALE
66.	CEN/MTL/0100*	KUNJAGAM K	MAILVAGANAM	/ /	RAJJAMMANA
67.	CEN/MTL/0101*	TIKIRIBANDA PG	SENEVIRATNE GGL	19/11/89	MADAWALA
68.	CEN/MTL/0114*	RANMENIKE L	YASARATNE BANDA HM	07/10/89	DAMBULLA
69.	CEN/MTL/0115*	PIYASEELI BW	ABEYSEELE BW	/12/89	UDAGAMA
70.	CEN/MTL/0116*	PIYASEELI BW	MAITHRIPALA BW	/12/89	UDAGAMA
71.	CEN/MTL/0117*	PIYASEELI BW	DHARMABANDU BW	/12/89	UDAGAMA
72.	CEN/MTL/0118*	SAMARATHUNGA MS	SAMARATHUNGA SAS	19/09/89	GALGEDARA
73.	CEN/MTL/0119*	AGNESNONA SA	PREMASIRI MMAR	29/11/89	DAMBULLA
74.	CEN/MTL/0121*	BANDARAMENIKE AG	TIKIRIBANDA WM	31/10/89	DEVAGIRIYA
75.	CEN/MTL/0122*	NANDAWATHIE MENIKE AM	KARUNARATNE WK	31/10/89	GEBURUOYA
76.	CEN/MTL/0123*	ROSALIN HG	SUNIL MG	31/12/89	DEVAGIRIYA
77.	CEN/MTL/0124*	SOMAWATHIE MG	PREMASINGHE MW	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
78.	CEN/MTL/0125*	SOMAWATHIE MG	BANDIYA MG	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
79.	CEN/MTL/0129*	JAYAWEERABANDA UG	JAYAWEERA BANDA UG (REMOVAL)	/ /	DUNUWILAPITIYA
80.	CEN/MTL/0130*	RUPASINGHE LA	RUPASINGHE LA (REMOVAL)	/ /	HANDUNGAMUWA
81.	CEN/MTL/0131*	ARIYARATNE NG	ARIYARATNE NG (REMOVAL)	/ /	HANDUNGAMUWA
82.	CEN/MTL/0133*	KULASINGHE BANDA WMKG	KULASINGHE BANDA WMKG (REMOVAL)	/ /	NUGAGOLLA
83.	CEN/MTL/0134*	SILVA MS	DE SILVA MG	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
84.	CEN/MTL/0135*	PREMADASA HG	PREMADASA HG (REMOVAL)	/ /	NUGAGOLLA
85.	CEN/MTL/0137*	SOMADASA KG	AMARASOORIYA KG	19/02/89	LAGGALA
86.	CEN/MTL/0139*	PUNCHIRALA HMK	ANANDA HERATH HMKS	18/12/89	DAMBULLA
87.	CEN/MTL/0140*	PINCHIAMMA AG	SENEVIRATNE AG	10/11/89	THALAGODA
88.	CEN/MTL/0141*	HAWEDIYA GG	GUNAWARDENA GGU	01/09/89	NAWARATNEGODA
89.	CEN/MTL/0142*	HAWADIYA GG	GUNAWARDENA GGR	01/09/89	NAWARATNEGODA
90.	CEN/MTL/0143*	SWARNALATHA WM	RATNAYAKE AMUJ	24/08/89	ETHABENDIWEWA
91.	CEN/MTL/0144*	BANDARAMENIKE YK	KARUNARATNE NK	29/10/90	HANDUNGAMUWA
92.	CEN/MTL/0145*	KOINMENIKE PG	TIKIRIBANDA PP	07/01/9	LAGGALA
93.	CEN/MTL/0146*	LOKUMENIKE HM	EKANAYAKE EM	29/10/89	HATTOTAAMUNA
94.	CEN/MTL/0148*	WEERAKOON CV	WEERAKOON ASB	24/10/89	RATUKOHODEEGALA
95.	CEN/MTL/0149*	SIRIMAWATHIE UG	DHANAPALA PG	31/10/89	LAGGALA
96.	CEN/MTL/0150*	PUNCHIBANDA DM	DISSANAYAKE DMG	15/12/89	WAWELAWEWA
97.	CEN/MTL/0151*	CHANDRAWATHIE AG	SARATH KUMARA PG	24/10/89	MORATENNA
98.	CEN/MTL/0152*	EKANAYAKE EMR	SUMANAWARDENA MMD	20/12/89	LAGGALA
99.	CEN/MTL/0153*	SOMADASA KG	AMARASOORIYA KG	17/02/90	LAGGALA
100.	CEN/MTL/0154*	KARUNAWATHIE AM	WIJERATNE MG	21/12/88	KARAMBEWA
101.	CEN/MTL/0155*	MUTHUBANDA DM	MUTHUBANDA DM (REMOVAL)	02/11/88	HANDUNGAMUWA
102.	CEN/MTL/0158*	PALINGU MENIKE AG	DISSANAYAKE AG	/ /	LEL OYA
103.	CEN/MTL/0159*	SAMARATHUNGA MS	SAMARATHUNGA SAR	20/12/88	GALGEDAWELA
104.	CEN/MTL/0160*	NARANGAMUWA KGA	EKANAYAKE KGG	07/01/91	HANDUNGAMUWA
105.	CEN/MTL/0161*	ANANDA HMAGS	ANANDA HMAGS	17/11/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
106.	CEN/MTL/0162*	WEERAKOON WMB	WEERAKOON WMB (REMOVAL)	20/12/89	KAIKAWALA
107.	CEN/MTL/0164*	ROSALIN HG	SUNIL AP	31/12/89	DEVAGIRIYA
108.	CEN/MTL/0165*	TIKIRIBANDA PG	SENEVIRATNE GGL	19/11/89	RAJJAMMANA
109.	CEN/MTL/0166*	LEELAWATHIE AG	SENEVIRATNE KBG	09/10/89	DAMBULLA
110.	CEN/MTL/0167*	MISINONA AK	WASANTHA KUMARA MD	09/10/89	DAMBULLA
111.	CEN/MTL/0168*	JAMES IG	JAYASENA IG	07/11/89	KUDAWEWA
112.	CEN/MTL/0169*	WIJERATNE LG	WIJERATNE LG (REMOVAL)	23/09/89	DEVAGIRIYA
113.	CEN/MTL/0170*	PUNCHIHAMINE MG	WEERAWARDENA HG	27/07/89	TAMBILIDENIYA
114.	CEN/MTL/0171*	HERATH MENIKE MGC	HEENBANDA MG	20/12/89	LAGGALA
115.	CEN/MTL/0172*	JAYASINGHE MM	JAYASINGHE MMBS	20/12/89	LAGGALA
116.	CEN/MTL/0173*	SEELAWATHIE AG	HERATH BANDA BM	20/11/89	LAGGALA
117.	CEN/MTL/0174*	PUNCHIAPPUHAMY BG	RAMBANDA BG	04/01/91	LEL OYA
118.	CEN/MTL/0175*	KARUNAWATHIE KG	WICKRAMASINGHE KG	02/12/89	MARAKA
119.	CEN/MTL/0176*	PIYASELI PA	ALAHAPPERUMA MM	13/08/89	LEL OYA
120.	CEN/MTL/0177*	ABARANAPPU DG	SIYADORIS DG	19/11/89	LAGGALA
121.	CEN/MTL/0178*	KAPILARATNE KM	KAPILARATNE KM (REMOVAL)	/ /	MAHARAWA
122.	CEN/MTL/0179*	GUNARATNE R	GUNARATNE R (REMOVAL)	07/02/90	WILGAMUWA
123.	CEN/MTL/0180*	PUNCHIBANDA PG	KUMARA BANDA GGS	24/10/89	HATTOTA AMUNA
124.	CEN/MTL/0181*	DISSANAYAKE RR	NAVARATNE RR	23/09/89	LEL OYA
125.	CEN/MTL/0182*	ARIYAWANSA PGL	DHARMAPALA YG	21/01/90	MARAKA
126.	CEN/MTL/0183*	GNANAWATHIE PG	BANDA PGM	25/08/89	HATTOTA AMUNA
127.	CEN/MTL/0184*	PINCHIAMMA HM	BANDA HMMD	22/07/89	LAGGALA
128.	CEN/MTL/0185*	PULINGUA YG	CHANDRASIRI YG	07/10/89	DELVITA
129.	CEN/MTL/0187*	AMARAWATHIE MM	SENARATNE AGM	09/01/89	LEL OYA
130.	CEN/MTL/0188*	WIJEKOON BANDA IG	WIJEKOON BANDA IG (REMOVAL)	19/01/90	DUNUWILAPITIYA
131.	CEN/MTL/0189*	EKANAYAKE PG	HEENBANDA PG	18/11/89	MARAKA
132.	CEN/MTL/0190*	CHANDRAWATHIE KH	RAJAPAKSHA C	/ /	GALEWELA
133.	CEN/MTL/0191*	TENNAKOON PG	TENNAKOON PG (REMOVAL)	26/01/90	MARAKA
134.	CEN/MTL/0193*	SUMANAWATHIE MG	DHARMADASA KG	31/10/89	LEDIYANGALA

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135.	CEN/MTL/0194*	NANDAWATHIE RM	SAMARANAYAKE PG	24/10/89	MORATENNA
136.	CEN/MTL/0195*	DELIN NONA WG	LIONAL WHS	17/11/89	LAGGALA
137.	CEN/MTL/0196*	JAYAWEERA PJ	JAYAWEERA PJ (REMOVAL)	15/06/89	MARAKA
138.	CEN/MTL/0198*	SUMANAWATHIE RWG	SUMATHIWEERA RWG	13/10/89	DEVAGIRIYA
139.	CEN/MTL/0199*	SOMAWATHIE IG	KARUNARATNE BANDA IG	31/12/89	DEVAGIRIYA
140.	CEN/MTL/0200*	WEERASEKARA MG	SAMARAKOON BANDA MGH	19/02/90	LAGGALA
141.	CEN/MTL/0201*	UKKU AMMA WMPG	LOKUBANDA EMPG	09/08/89	LEL OYA
142.	CEN/MTL/0202*	LIYANAGE RH	DHANAPALA AG	20/11/89	LAGGALA
143.	CEN/MTL/0203*	JAYARATNE S	JAYASINGHE NW	25/08/90	HANDUNGAMUWA
144.	CEN/MTL/0204*	ARIYARATNE PBA	ARIYARATNE PBA (REMOVAL)	15/09/89	GALEWELA
145.	CEN/MTL/0205*	MUTHUBANDA PG	GUNATHILAKE BANDA PG	25/08/89	MORATENNA
146.	CEN/MTL/0206*	UKKUAMMA PG	SUMANADASA PG	19/12/89	MORATENNA
147.	CEN/MTL/0207*	RANATHUNGA KG	RANATHUNGA K	20/11/89	MARAKA
148.	CEN/MTL/0208*	UPASENA UG	UPASENA UG (REMOVAL)	19/07/89	DUNUWILAPITIYA
149.	CEN/MTL/0210*	DASANAYAKE MG	DASANAYAKE MG (REMOVAL)	08/11/89	DUNUWILAPITIYA
150.	CEN/MTL/0211*	DAYARATNE BANDA MM	DAYARATNE MM (REMOVAL)	08/11/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
151.	CEN/MTL/0212*	SEKARA GG	JAYAWEERA GGN	11/12/89	MILLAWANA
152.	CEN/MTL/0213*	SHANTHIKUMARI EM	PIYARATNE JW	08/01/91	MORATENNA
153.	CEN/MTL/0214*	KOIN MENIKE PG	NAVARATNE BANDA PG	02/08/89	LAGGALA
154.	CEN/MTL/0215*	HANDY SINGHO IK	SISIRA KUMARA IKK	18/09/89	DIGAMPATANA
155.	CEN/MTL/0216*	KULATHUNGA PTG	KULATHUNGA PTG (REMOVAL)	06/11/89	MARAKA
156.	CEN/MTL/0217*	PIYASOMA BANDA KG	PIYASOMA BANDA KG (REMOVAL)	08/11/89	DUNUWILAPITIYA
157.	CEN/MTL/0221*	DASANAYAKE DMSK	WIJETHILAKE DM	22/12/89	TENNA
158.	CEN/MTL/0222*	FERNANDO HML		18/10/89	SELAGAMA
159.	CEN/MTL/0223*	ANJALA A	SIVAGNANAM VP	28/12/89	PITAKANDA
160.	CEN/MTL/0224*	LOKU PUNCHI BANDA G	NANDASENA G	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
161.	CEN/MTL/0225*	BANDARA MENIKE AA	GUNASEKERA AG	07/10/89	MADIPOLA
162.	CEN/MTL/0226*	GUNAWATHIE HMW	KARUNARATNE HM	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
163.	CEN/MTL/0227*	ARIYASENA TG	REV. DHAMMARAKITA THERO D	/ /	MAHAWELA
164.	CEN/MTL/0228*	AMARASIRI MGR	AMARASIRI MS	21/01/90	MATALE
165.	CEN/MTL/0230*	GUNASEKARA BP	YATAWARA TC	06/12/89	UDATENNA
166.	CEN/MTL/0231*	SENEVIRATNE SMM	GNANAWARDENA BM	29/11/89	RANGAMA
167.	CEN/MTL/0233*	INGURUWATTE IG	INGURUWATTE IGW (REMOVAL)	08/11/88	DEVAGIRIYA
168.	CEN/MTL/0234*	RATHNAYAKE G	RATHNAYAKE G (REMOVAL	/09/89	
169.	CEN/MTL/0235*	SUBRAMANIAM A	SANGARAWELU	28/12/89	PITAKANDA
170.	CEN/MTL/0236*	DAYAWATHIE PG	KARUNARATNE HG	19/11/89	OVILIKANDA
171.	CEN/MTL/0238*	GUNAWATHIE WG	RUPASINGHE PG	22/01/88	GALNEWA
172.	CEN/MTL/0239*	KUNGI MAGAL EG	KARUNARATNE A	17/09/89	UDASGIRIYA
173.	CEN/MTL/0240*	PUSHPAKUMARI EPD	KALU BANDA EMPAG	27/07/89	UDASGIRIYA
174.	CEN/MTL/0241*	ARIYANANDA EG	WIJESIRI EGJ	05/01/90	OVILIKANDA
175.	CEN/MTL/0242*	PREMAMALA WMR		22/11/89	DAMBULLA
176.	CEN/MTL/0243*	MATHU BANDA AG	HERATH BANDA AG	07/10/89	DAMBULLA
177.	CEN/MTL/0244*	BANDARA MENIKE G	UKKU BANDA PG	07/10/89	DAMBULLA
178.	CEN/MTL/0245*	SOMARATNE HB	CHANDRASENA MG	/ /	DAMBULLA
179.	CEN/MTL/0246*	KARUNADASA RMK	RAJAPAKSHA RMKK	04/12/89	DAMBULLA
180.	CEN/MTL/0247*	WIMALAWATHIE OG	DHARMAPALA EG	26/08/89	MAHAWELA
181.	CEN/MTL/0248*	PALINGU MENIKE K	PREMADASA K	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
182.	CEN/MTL/0249*	NAVARATNE MENIKE RM	MUTHU BANDA G	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
183.	CEN/MTL/0250*	SUSILA KUMARI K	RAJAPAKSHA RKWMSM	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
184.	CEN/MTL/0251*	KALUMENIKE WM	PIYASENA K	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
185.	CEN/MTL/0252*	ABEYSINGHE AMP	DAYANANDA BANDA WA	15/07/89	RATTOTA
186.	CEN/MTL/0253*	CHANDRAWATHIE GG	RUPASINGHE AG	07/10/89	WADEMADA
187.	CEN/MTL/0254*	SEELAWATHIE SB	THILAKARATNE WG	05/01/89	RUSIRUGAMA
188.	CEN/MTL/0255*	WIJEBANDARA NP	WIJEBANDARA NP (REMOVAL)	08/11/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
189.	CEN/MTL/0256*	SOMAWATHIE PG	SEELARATNE RM	31/11/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
190.	CEN/MTL/0257*	WIJAYAWARDENA RWDMGT	WIJAYASINGHE RWDMIN	15/07/89	RATTOTA
191.	CEN/MTL/0258*	ABEYRATNE BANDA AMWG	ABEYRATNE BANDA AMWG (REMOVAL)	30/12/90	MARAKA
192.	CEN/MTL/0259*	UKKUBANDA LG	UKKU BANDA LG (REMOVAL)	17/11/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
193.	CEN/MTL/0260*	SUMANAPALA MG	SUMANAPALA MG (REMOVAL)	15/07/89	KUDUKANDANA
194.	CEN/MTL/0261*	NAVARATNE KG	KIRI BANDA KG	05/11/89	ULPATHA
195.	CEN/MTL/0262*	PUNCHI BANDA PG	NAVARATNE BANDA PG	22/09/89	THALAGASYAYA
196.	CEN/MTL/0263*	HERATH THMTB	DASANAYAKE THM	/01/90	KANDY
197.	CEN/MTL/0264*	KARUNAWATHIE KMG	BANDARANAYAKE KMGN	01/06/90	KAHAGALA
198.	CEN/MTL/0265*	SEELAWATHIE AG	HERATH BANDA BM	20/11/89	LAGGALA
199.	CEN/MTL/0266*	CHITRA BMM	RUPASENA GG	23/01/90	AKARAHADUWA
200.	CEN/MTL/0267*	KARUNAWATHIE TG	ABEYRATNE BANDA MG	10/07/89	PALLAMA
201.	CEN/MTL/0268*	SENEVIRATNE BANDA WG	SENEVIRATNE BANDA WG (REMOVAL)	/ /90	WERALUGASTENNA
202.	CEN/MTL/0269*	MUNASINGHE UG	MUNASINGHE UG (REMOVAL)	/ /90	DANKANDA
203.	CEN/MTL/0270*	KAPILARATNE R	KAPILARATNE R (REMOVAL)	03/01/90	MANDANDAWALA

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204.	CEN/MTL/0271*	KIRIMENIKE DM	JAYASOORIYA GPN	08/10/89	HEENUGGALA
205.	CEN/MTL/0272*	ARIYASENA TG	REV. DHAMMARAKKTHA THERO D	26/12/89	KAIWALA
206.	CEN/MTL/0273*	HEENMENIKE GA	UKKU BANDA / KULATHUNGA UG	10/11/89	DANKANDA
207.	CEN/MTL/0274*	BISOMENIEK ARM	MADDUMA BANDARA KM	/12/89	RATTOTA
208.	CEN/MTL/0275*	KUMARIHAMY HL	SENARATNE KG	11/09/89	ALAWATHUGODA
209.	CEN/MTL/0276*	KUMARIHAMY HL	KALURATNE KG	06/11/89	ALAWATHUGODA
210.	CEN/MTL/0277*	BABY MG	JAYARATNE PM	11/07/89	NALANDA
211.	CEN/MTL/0278*	YAVONIS KG	DHARMARATNE KG	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
212.	CEN/MTL/0279*	JINADASA KG	DHARMASIRI SK	12/09/89	ANKUMBURA
213.	CEN/MTL/0280*	WEERASINGHE A	RANASINGHE SK	15/07/89	MATALE
214.	CEN/MTL/0281*	SOMAWATHIE MG	PREMASINGHE MW	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
215.	CEN/MTL/0282*	SOMAWATHIE MG	BANDIYA MP	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
216.	CEN/MTL/0283*	PIYASEKARA AG	ATTANAYAKE R	10/12/89	WAHIGALA
217.	CEN/MTL/0284*	SUSILA AG	SENEVIRATNE PG	06/02/90	HENWALAYAGAMA
218.	CEN/MTL/0285*	CHANDRAWATHIE GHD	ABEYSEKARA GGEDK	07/10/89	OWILIKANDA
219.	CEN/MTL/0286*	SIRISENA NKGG	WIMALASIRI GG	19/10/89	GONNAGAHAPITIYA
220.	CEN/MTL/0288*	LOKUBANDA JMP	JAYASUNDARA JMPS	06/10/89	GALWADUKUMBURA
221.	CEN/MTL/0289*	MENIKE PG	SOMASEKARA PG	05/01/91	DUNUWILAPITIYA
222.	CEN/MTL/0290*	WIJESINGHE MG	WIJESINGHE MGS	12/01/90	ATHUPARAYAYA
223.	CEN/MTL/0291*	SAMARAKOON P	SAMARAKOON GJ	20/10/89	ALAWATHUGODA
224.	CEN/MTL/0292*	KUSUMAWATHIE DM	KARIYAWASAM KMG	05/02/90	PANNAMPITIYA
225.	CEN/MTL/0293*	APPUHAMY AG	RANBANDA AG	25/11/89	NAULA
226.	CEN/MTL/0294*	HERATH BANDA GG	PREMATHILAKE GG	08/05/90	POLATTAWA
227.	CEN/MTL/0295*	HERATH BANDA GG	HERATH BANDA GG (REMOVAL)	08/05/90	POLATTAWA
228.	CEN/MTL/0296*	HERATH BANDA GG	BANDARA MENIKE GG (REMOVAL)	08/05/90	POLATTAWA
229.	CEN/MTL/0297*	HERATH BANDA GG	YASAWATHIE MENIKE GG (REMOVAL)	08/05/90	POLATTAWA
230.	CEN/MTL/0298*	HERATH BANDA GG	JAYATHISSA BANDARA GG (REMOVAL)	08/05/90	POLATTAWA
231.	CEN/MTL/0299*	HERATH BANDA GG	PIYATHISSA BANDARA GG (REMOVAL)	08/05/90	POLATTAWA
232.	CEN/MTL/0300*	HERATH BANDA GG	JAYARATNE BANDARA GG (REMOVAL)	08/05/90	POLATTAWA
233.	CEN/MTL/0301*	KIRIBANDIYA J	WIJEKOON JA	05/06/89	DEEWALA
234.	CEN/MTL/0303*	EKANAYAKE PG	HEEN BANDA PG	18/11/89	LEL OYA
235.	CEN/MTL/0304*	NANDASENA HG	NANDASENA HG (REMOVAL)	10/12/90	ALIKANDA
236.	CEN/MTL/0305*	APPUHAMY PG	SAMARATHUNGA HMN	16/12/89	HUNGANWELA
237.	CEN/MTL/0306*	JAYANTHA MENIKE EM	JAYAWARDENA BANDA EM	07/07/93	LAGGALA
238.	CEN/MTL/0307*	TIKIRI BANDA PG	SENEVIRATNE PGL	19/11/89	KATAWALA
239.	CEN/MTL/0308*	GUNARATNE GHGN	GUNARATNE GHGN (REMOVAL)	19/07/89	MADAKANDA
240.	CEN/MTL/0309*	PIYASEKARA AG	ATTANAYAKE R	10/12/89	PAHALA WEHIGALA
241.	CEN/MTL/0310*	KAPILRATNE DG	JAYASINGHE DG	30/08/89	HETTIPOLA
242.	CEN/MTL/0311*	ARIYAWANSA JC	ARIYAWANSA JC (REMOVAL)	12/08/89	HETTIPOLA
243.	CEN/MTL/0312*	KAMALAWATHIE MG	JAYAWARDENA PGG	02/09/89	PERAGAHAMADA
244.	CEN/MTL/0313*	JINADASA DG	SAMARANAYAKE DGS	/ /	MATALE
245.	CEN/MTL/0315*	MUDALIMENIKE TM	TENNAKOON BANDA TM	23/10/89	METIHAKKA
246.	CEN/MTL/0316*	JAYARATNE BGC	JAYARATNE BGC (REMOVAL)	10/02/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
247.	CEN/MTL/0317*	RAPIYEL APPU	WIJERATNE KGC	09/10/89	MATALE
248.	CEN/MTL/0318*	SEKARA GG	JAYAWEERA GGN	21/12/89	MILLAWANA
249.	CEN/MTL/0319*	AMARASINGHE WGS	AMARASINGHE WGS (REMOVAL)	13/03/88	NUGAGOLLA
250.	CEN/MTL/0320*	BANDARAMENIKE HM	BANDARA KMG	18/12/89	KAHAGALA
251.	CEN/MTL/0321*	PUNCHIBANDA DM	DISSANAYAKE DMG	15/12/89	WEWALAWEWA
252.	CEN/MTL/0324*	KUSUMAWATHIE DM	GNANARATNE KM	05/02/90	NAULA
253.	CEN/MTL/0325*	PODINONA MP	NANDASENA KM	28/07/90	NAULA
254.	CEN/MTL/0326*	RANI KG	SUMATHIWEERA RWG	31/10/89	DEVAGIRIYA
255.	CEN/MTL/0327*	SOMAWATHIE RP	PIYASENA RG	07/09/89	MULLEGAMA
256.	CEN/MTL/0328*	WEERASINGHE KG	WEERASINGHE KGKV	29/10/89	ANKUMBURA
257.	CEN/MTL/0329*	ROSALIN BG	PIYASENA AKG	17/12/89	MATALE
258.	CEN/MTL/0331*	BALA MENIKE EG	WIMALASIRI MGD	14/12/89	MATALE
259.	CEN/MTL/0332*	PIYADASA YU	PIYADASA YU	13/12/89	MATALE
260.	CEN/MTL/0334*	SELENCHINA PG	SOMARATNE PG	21/10/89	METIHAKKA
261.	CEN/MTL/0335*	RAMBANDA EM	KUMARA EMS	19/11/89	LAGGALA
262.	CEN/MTL/0336*	PALINGUMENIKE GIG	AMARASINGHE BANDA PG	02/11/90	LAGGALA
263.	CEN/MTL/0337*	RATHNAWATHIE WG	RATHNAPALA WAA	31/10/90	HANDUNGAMUWA
264.	CEN/MTL/0338*	PREMAMALA WMR	CHANDRAPREMA KD	22/11/89	DAMBULLA
265.	CEN/MTL/0339*	WIJERATNE GG	WIJERATNE GG (REMOVAL)	08/11/89	WILGAMUWA
266.	CEN/MTL/0340*	JOTHIRATNE AG	JOTHIRATNE AG (REMOVAL)	10/11/89	DUNUWILAPITIYA
267.	CEN/MTL/0341*	ABEYRATNE YMWG	ABEYRATNE YMWG (REMOVAL)	26/01/90	MARAKA
268.	CEN/MTL/0342*	PINCHEAMMA MG	MUDIYANSE DG	30/10/91	LADIYANGALA
269.	CEN/MTL/0343*	WEERASEKARA BGC	DISSANAYAKE WG	26/10/89	LAGGALA
270.	CEN/MTL/0344*	PUNCHIBANDA PG	KIRIBANDA PG	29/07/89	LAGGALA
271.	CEN/MTL/0345*	DINGIRI AMMA KG	DHARMADASA KG	31/10/89	DEVAGIRIYA
272.	CEN/MTL/0346*	KARUNAWATHIE MM	SAMARANAYAKE D	29/12/89	LAGGALA
273.	CEN/MTL/0347*	PUNCHI APPUHAMY DV	SRINATH DVP	11/07/89	NALANDA

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274.	CEN/MTL/0348*	HINNE NONA HP	ALAHAKOON BANDA WM	23/09/89	LEL OYA
275.	CEN/MTL/0349*	PARKGYAJOTHI P	PARTHIPAN D	26/10/90	MATALE
276.	CEN/MTL/0350*	WIMALAWATHIE PG	JAYASENA W	30/10/89	DUNUWILAPITIYA
277.	CEN/MTL/0351*	WIMALAWATHIE RM	NANDASENA KM	28/07/90	NAULA
278.	CEN/MTL/0352*	LEELAWATHIE AG	SENEVIRATNE KPG	09/10/89	DAMBULLA
279.	CEN/MTL/0353*	JAYARATNE KS	JAYARATNE KS (REMOVAL)	/ /	DEVAGIRIYA
280.	CEN/MTL/0354*	LEELAWATHIE RG	CHANDRADASA AG	01/09/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
281.	CEN/MTL/0355*	ARIYATHILAKE AG	ARIYATHILAKE AG (REMOVAL)	08/11/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
282.	CEN/MTL/0356*	BABY NONA WG	SENEVIRATNE WG	02/08/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
283.	CEN/MTL/0357*	PODIMENIKE WG	MUDIYANSE DG	31/10/90	DEVAGIRIYA
284.	CEN/MTL/0358*	SENEVIRATNE MG	LOKUBANDA MG	20/12/89	DEVAGIRIYA
285.	CEN/MTL/0359*	PALLEGEDARA S	PALLEGEDARA S	06/10/89	WILGAMUWA
286.	CEN/MTL/0360*	DE SILVA HC	DE SILVA HU	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
287.	CEN/MTL/0361*	TIKIRI MENIKE RR	WICKRAMASINGHE DADJJ	13/09/89	LEL OYA
288.	CEN/MTL/0362*	SOMARATNE PG	THILAKARATNE PGM	07/10/89	MATALE
289.	CEN/MTL/0363*	JINADASA KG	RATHNASIRI BANDA DMKG	06/08/89	RATTOTA
290.	CEN/MTL/0364*	DHANAPALA AG	DHANAPALA AG (REMOVAL)	24/12/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
291.	CEN/MTL/0365*	PREMACHANDRA MG	KARUNATHILAKE MG	/08/89	DAMBULLA
292.	CEN/MTL/0366*	NANDAWATHIE B	KUMARA HR	18/10/89	DEEWALA
293.	CEN/MTL/0367*	PURANASENA E	WILMON UG	10/07/89	OVILIKANDA
294.	CEN/MTL/0368*	WIMALAWATHIE PG	RANKIRA EG	07/12/89	AKURAMBODA
295.	CEN/MTL/0369*	GUNASEKARA B	YARAWERA BGTC	06/12/89	UDURAWANA
296.	CEN/MTL/0370*	NANDAWATHIE AM	PIYASENA BANDA PG	/ /	YATAWATTA
297.	CEN/MTL/0371*	MALANI	CHANDRAWANSA W	31/10/89	MATALE
298.	CEN/MTL/0372*	DASANAYAKE SPG	RATHNAYAKE SPG	01/09/89	NUGAGOLLA
299.	CEN/MTL/0374*	APPUHAMY WM	WICKRAMASINGHE BANDA WM	29/12/89	METIHAKKA
300.	CEN/MTL/0375*	EMALIN WH	DISSANAYAKE MGG	29/12/89	PANGALA
301.	CEN/MTL/0376*	EMALIN WH	NAWARATNE MGS	17/01/90	PANGALA
302.	CEN/MTL/0377*	EMALIN MG	KARUNATHILAKE MGN	17/01/90	PANGALA
303.	CEN/MTL/0378*	EMALIN WH	PREMATHILAKE MGS	19/01/90	PANGALA
304.	CEN/MTL/0381*	ALWIS BMD	SOMAWEERA UD	28/01/91	MATALE
305.	CEN/MTL/0382*	KUMARIHAMY WPMW	ABEYKOON AG	10/11/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
306.	CEN/MTL/0383*	SOMARATNE PG	THILAKARATNE PGM	07/10/89	MATALE
307.	CEN/MTL/0384*	SOMAWATHIE MG	PREMASINGHE MW	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
308.	CEN/MTL/0385*	PODI MENIKE WG	MUDIYANSE DG	30/10/90	DEVAGIRIYA
309.	CEN/MTL/0386*	PIYADASA DG	KARUNARATNE IG	31/12/89	DEVAGIRIYA
310.	CEN/MTL/0387*	SOMAWATHIE UG	PREMARATNE RM	17/03/90	WILGAMUWA
311.	CEN/MTL/0388*	PODI NONA MG	KARIYAWASAM KMG	05/02/90	NAULA
312.	CEN/MTL/0389*	KOIN MENIKE RM	WICKRAMASINGHE S	16/10/89	METIHAKKA
313.	CEN/MTL/0390*	KOIN MENIKE RM	PIYASINGHE BANDA WM	16/10/89	PALLAMA
314.	CEN/MTL/0391*	SETHU KG	PREMARATNE KG	29/12/90	ANKUMBURA
315.	CEN/MTL/0392*	SOMASENA NK	GAMINI NK	02/11/89	KANDEKUMBURA
316.	CEN/MTL/0393*	KANTHILATHA MR	SIRINIMAL MG	16/12/89	TITTWALGAMMANA
317.	CEN/MTL/0394*	DISSANAYAKE MK	DISSANAYAKE MP	/ /	WILANAGAMA
318.	CEN/MTL/0395*	KARALENA EG	WEERASINGHE EGJ	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
319.	CEN/MTL/0396*	DAMAYANTHI DGW	JAYATUNGA EG	14/11/89	OVILIKANDA
320.	CEN/MTL/0397*	CHANDRAWATHIE AG	JAYAWARDENA AG	14/11/89	OVILIKANDA
321.	CEN/MTL/0398*	GUNADEWA AG	GUNARATNE AG	14/11/89	OVILIKANDA
322.	CEN/MTL/0399*	LEELAWATHIE PG	YASARATNE PG	02/11/89	OVILIKANDA
323.	CEN/MTL/0400*	FRANCINA UG	WILMON UG	10/07/90	OVILIKANDA
324.	CEN/MTL/0401*	WIJESINGHE GGC	SAMARATUNGA EGD	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
325.	CEN/MTL/0402*	GUNAWATHIE YG	PUSHPAKUMARA AGG	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
326.	CEN/MTL/0403*	GUNAWATHIE YG	SUMANASENA AG	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
327.	CEN/MTL/0404*	ARIYANANDA EG	WIJESIRI AGJ	/ /	OVILIKANDA
328.	CEN/MTL/0405*	GUNAWATHIE YG	CHANDRASIRI YG	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
329.	CEN/MTL/0408*	PALINGUMENIKE PG	AMARASINGHE PG	12/09/90	LAGGALA
330.	CEN/MTL/0409*	HEENBANDA A	GUNAWARDENA HMN	21/08/89	MATALE
331.	CEN/MTL/0410*	APPUHAMY WG	PREMATHILAKE BANDA HMWG	/08/89	PALLEGAMA
332.	CEN/MTL/0411*	KAPILARATNE PG	NAWARATNE BANDA PG	18/08/89	HATTOTA AMUNA
333.	CEN/MTL/0412*	JAYAWARDENA HG	JAYAWARDENA HG (REMOVAL)	12/02/89	WILGAMUWA
334.	CEN/MTL/0413*	RAMBANDA KMGG	BANDARA KMGGN	07/07/90	KAHAGALA
335.	CEN/MTL/0414*	HEEN BANDA PG	SIRIWARDENA PP	04/10/89	KONGAHAWELA
336.	CEN/MTL/0415*	SOMAWATHIE GG	SEELARATNE RM	31/11/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
337.	CEN/MTL/0416*	BODIYA EG	SUNDARASINGHO EG	18/06/89	WILGAMUWA
338.	CEN/MTL/0417*	PODIMENIKE WG	MUDIYANSE DG	31/10/90	DEVAGIRIYA
339.	CEN/MTL/0418*	SEELAWATHIE KM	RATHNASIRI BANDA RM	11/11/90	ILUKKUMBURA
340.	CEN/MTL/0419*	GUNATHILAKE GNG	GUNATHILAKE GNG (REMOVAL)	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
341.	CEN/MTL/0420*	MENIKE PG	SOMASEKARA PG	/01/91	DUNUWILAPITIYA
342.	CEN/MTL/0421*	MUTHUKUMARA AW	MUTHUKUMARA AW (REMOVAL) AW	29/12/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
343.	CEN/MTL/0422*	MALDENIYA D	MALDENIYA D (REMOVAL)	27/11/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
344.	CEN/MTL/0423*	SAMARADASA MK	SAMARADASA MK (REMOVAL)	28/12/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
345.	CEN/MTL/0424*	PUNCHI BANDA GG	PUNCHIBANDA GG (REMOVAL	/ /	HANDUNGAMUWA
346.	CEN/MTL/0425*	PARAMESWARI AM	KUMARA AW	23/09/89	GAMMADUWA

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347.	CEN/MTL/0426*	EKANAYAKE GG	DHARMADASA GG	24/12/89	KAHAGALA
348.	CEN/MTL/0427*	RAMBANDA WM	SEELARATNE BANDA WM	04/01/91	DUNUWILAPITIYA
349.	CEN/MTL/0428*	WEERARATNE BANDA WM	WEERARATNE BANDA WM (REMOVAL)	02/11/89	DUNUWILAPITIYA
350.	CEN/MTL/0429*	ARIYASINGHE EAG	ARIYASINGHE EAG (REMOVAL)	06/11/89	MARAKA
351.	CEN/MTL/0430*	CHANDRAWATHIE GG	RUPASINGHE AG	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
352.	CEN/MTL/0431*	KUMARANAYAKE EDGC	PIYASENA EDGGS	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
353.	CEN/MTL/0432*	EKANAYAKE UG	EKANAYAKE UG (REMOVAL)	05/12/92	DUNUWILAPITIYA
354.	CEN/MTL/0433*	ROHINI EG	KULARATNE EG	05/01/90	OVILIKANDA
355.	CEN/MTL/0434*	GUNAWATHIE YG	SUMANASENA AG	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
356.	CEN/MTL/0435*	GUNAWATHIE YG	KUMARA AGGS	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
357	CEN/MTL/0436*	GUNAWATHIE WG	RUPASINGHE PG	22/01/89	GALNEWA
358.	CEN/MTL/0437*	DINGIRI BANDA GG	SEELARATNE N	/ /89	WILGAMUWA
359.	CEN/MTL/0439*	SEETHA KUMARY YM	SAMARAKOON BANDA AM	31/10/88	RATTOTA
360.	CEN/MTL/0440*	NANDAWATHIE DM	ADIKARI AMT	24/08/89	TALAKIRIYAWA
361.	CEN/MTL/0442*	PREMAWATHIE MH	FERNANDO ADAP	10/10/89	MAHAWELA
362.	CEN/MTL/0443*	PALIGATHKARA L	WIJERATNE KJ	/08/88	MATALE
363.	CEN/MTL/0444*	SIRIPALA KG	SIRIPALA KGN	14/12/89	MATALE
364.	CEN/MTL/0445*	WIJERATNE BANDA MG	INDRATHILAKE WG	14/12/89	MATALE
365.	CEN/MTL/0446*	PIYASENA MG	JAYASINGHE EGS	15/12/89	MATALE
366.	CEN/MTL/0447*	GUNARATNE MG	RANJITH MG	15/12/89	MATALE
367.	CEN/MTL/0450*	RANASINGHE WGC	KARUNARATNE AG	14/10/89	OVILIKANDA
368.	CEN/MTL/0451*	PREMALAL AAG	PREMALAL AAG (REMOVAL)	08/11/88	DEVAGIRIYA
369.	CEN/MTL/0452*	WIJESINGHE GGC	SAMARATUNGA EGD	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
370.	CEN/MTL/0453*	PIYADASA DG	KARUNARATNE IG	31/12/89	DEVAGIRIYA
371.	CEN/MTL/0454*	ABEYRATNE AG	ABEYRATNE AG (REMOVAL)	19/07/89	DUNUWILAPITIYA
372.	CEN/MTL/0455*	WIJESEKARA GK	RANASINGHE LC	26/02/89	KARAGALA
373.	CEN/MTL/0456*	GUNATHILAKE BANDA KG	BANDARA KGW	10/02/90	BULAGALA
374.	CEN/MTL/0457*	PREMAWATHIE IG	NIMAL KKD	16/01/90	DAMBULLA
375.	CEN/MTL/0458*	ARIYAWATHIE MK	RATHNAYAKE HSK	23/07/89	DAMBULLA
376.	CEN/MTL/0459*	SAMARAKOON BANDA RM	AMARAKOON BANDA RM (REMOVAL)	08/12/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
377.	CEN/MTL/0460*	KEERTHIRATNE AG	INDRADASA AG	17/10/89	SELAGAMA
378.	CEN/MTL/0461*	MUTHUMENIKE AG	PREMATUNGA WG	01/02/90	DANKANDA
379.	CEN/MTL/0462*	PIYASEELI BW	MAITHRIPALA BW	20/12/89	PALWEHERA
380.	CEN/MTL/0463*	PIYASEELI BW	ABEYSEELI BW	14/12/89	UDAGAMA
381.	CEN/MTL/0464*	PIYASEELI BW	DHARMABANDU BW	26/09/89	UDAGAMA
382.	CEN/MTL/0465*	UDAWATTE KM	UDALIYEDDA J	03/11/89	IRIYAGOLLA
383.	CEN/MTL/0466*	MUTHUMENIKE RM	HERATH AGU	18/03/90	DAMBULLA
384.	CEN/MTL/0467*	JAYASENA PG	JAYAWARDENA PPG	02/09/89	PERAGAHAMADA
385.	CEN/MTL/0468*	ROSALIN NONA WA	SIRISENA W	07/02/90	DAMBAGOLLA
386.	CEN/MTL/0469*	PUNCHIMENIKE HG	EKANAYAKE AG	09/01/91	DANWATTE
387.	CEN/MTL/0470*	PUNCHIKIRA MG	PIYADASA MG	/ /89	MATALE
388.	CEN/MTL/0471*	SAMARASINGHE PGA	SAMARASINGHE GGAP	09/10/89	MILLAWANA
389.	CEN/MTL/0472*	RATNAWATHIE WG	RATNAPALA WA	31/10/90	HANDUNGAMUWA
390.	CEN/MTL/0473*	BABY NONA WG	SENEVIRATNE WG	02/08/89	PUSSELLAYAYA
391.	CEN/MTL/0476*	WILLIAM SINGHO WM	WEERASEKARA WM	24/10/89	NAULA
392.	CEN/MTL/0477*	HEENMENIKE GA	UKKUBANDA G	10/11/89	DANKANDA
393.	CEN/MTL/0478*	BISOMENIKE HMP	RANBANDA K	07/10/89	PALUWEWA
394.	CEN/MTL/0479*	GUNAWATHIE HMW	KARUNARATNE HMHH	07/10/89	PALUWEWA
395.	CEN/MTL/0480*	SUMANAWATHIE WM	KULAWARDENA BANDA WM	17/02/89	TALAGODA
396.	CEN/MTL/0481*	MUTHUBANDA KG	SIRINAMA EHB	22/12/88	KANDALAMA
397.	CEN/MTL/0482*	MUTHUBANDA KG	DHARMASENA IG	22/12/88	KANDALAMA
398.	CEN/MTL/0483*	MUTHUBANDA KG	HEENBANDA KG	22/12/88	KANDALAMA
399.	CEN/MTL/0484*	PUNCHIHAMINE HG	WEERAWARDENA HG	27/07/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
400.	CEN/MTL/0485*	SIRISENA ED	SIRISENA KP	04/11/89	PANWATTE
401.	CEN/MTL/0486*	GUNATHILAKE ND	SARATHCHANDRA NDG	28/12/89	PALLEKANDA
402.	CEN/MTL/0487*	MUTHUBANDA DM	KUMARY DMSV	20/10/88	BELIYAKANDA
403.	CEN/MTL/0488*	WEERASINGHE A	RANASINGHE SK	15/07/89	KALUDAWELA
404.	CEN/MTL/0489*	EMALIN WH	DISSANAYAKE MGG	28/12/89	DEVAHUWA
405.	CEN/MTL/0490*	EMALIN WH	NAWARATNE MGS	28/12/89	DEVAHUWA
406.	CEN/MTL/0491*	EMALIN WH	KARUNATHILAKE MGS	21/01/90	PAGALA
407.	CEN/MTL/0492*	EMALIN WH	PREMATHILAKE MGS	21/01/90	PAGALA
408.	CEN/MTL/0493*	TIKIRA AG	SENEVIRATNE AG	15/12/89	BABARAG--AHAKANDA
409.	CEN/MTL/0494*	SURIYAGODA BMA	RATHNAYAKE RMB	12/10/89	MATALE
410.	CEN/MTL/0495*	PUNCHIBANDA AG	NAWARATNE BANDA AG	28/12/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
411.	CEN/MTL/0496*	GNANAWATHIE PG	THILAKARATNE KG	06/10/89	KIRIMETIYA
412.	CEN/MTL/0497*	KARUNARATNE DG	KARUNARATNE DG (REMOVAL)	13/12/89	PAHALAWELA
413.	CEN/MTL/0498*	SIRISENA ED	SIRISENA KP	04/11/89	OVILKANDA

SNO.	FILE NO.	COMPLAINT'S NAME	NAME OF MISSING PERSON	DATE OF DISA--PPEARANCE	PLACE
414.	CEN/MTL/0499*	DINADASA WG	CHANDRAPALA UGS	11/11/89	NOLOLGASPITIYA
415.	CEN/MTL/0500*	SELENCHIENA PG	SOMARATNE GG	21/10/89	OVILIKANDA
416.	CEN/MTL/0502*	SILVA HS	SILVA HW	12/12/89	UDAWELA
417.	CEN/MTL/0503*	KARUNAWATHIE GG	WICKRAMASINGHE UBG	13/11/89	UDATENNA
418.	CEN/MTL/0504*	GUNADEWA AG	GUNARATNE AG	14/11/89	PARANAGAMTENNA
419.	CEN/MTL/0505*	KARUNATHILAKE KD	KARUNATHILAKE KD (REMOVAL)	28/04/90	DAMBULLA
420.	CEN/MTL/0506*	WIJERATNE HM	KULARATNE HM	08/08/89	KONGAHAWELA
421.	CEN/MTL/0507*	TIKIRI BANDA PG	SENEVIRATNE PGL	19/11/89	KATAWELA
422.	CEN/MTL/0508*	VIOLET GK	WEERARATNE AD	02/10/89	MANINGAMUWA
423.	CEN/MTL/0509*	RANI KG	SUMATHIWEERA RWG	31/10/89	DEVAGIRIYA
424.	CEN/MTL/0510*	HEENMENIKE WM	WICKRAMASINGHE S	16/10/89	METIHAKKA
425.	CEN/MTL/0511*	WIJEYALATHA AG	SOMAPALA HG	23/08/89	UDAWELA
426.	CEN/MTL/0512*	DISSANAYAKE MGV	DISSANAYAKE DMD	31/05/89	DADURUOYA
427.	CEN/MTL/0513*	PODIMENIKE UG	WIJESINGHE UG	12/08/89	DANKANDA
428.	CEN/MTL/0514*	PUNCHIBANDA GG	BALARATNE GKB	18/09/89	GALEWELA
429.	CEN/MTL/0515*	SOMADASA KG	AMARASURIYA KG	19/02/89	KAMBARAWA
430.	CEN/MTL/0516*	RAPHIYEL APPU KG	WIJERATNE KGC	09/10/89	GIRANEGAMA
431.	CEN/MTL/0518*	MENIKE KMJ	SUBHASINGHE KM	06/12/89	GODAHENA
432.	CEN/MTL/0519*	PINCHIAMMA PG	NAWARATNE PG	18/08/89	HATTOTA AMUNA
433.	CEN/MTL/0520*	NANDAWATHIE RM	SAMARANAYAKE P	24/10/89	MATALE
434.	CEN/MTL/0521*	MUTHUBANDA PG	GUNATHILAKE BANDA PG	25/08/89	LAGGALA
435.	CEN/MTL/0522*	KALUMENIKE PG	KUMARA PGS	25/10/89	MATALE
436.	CEN/MTL/0525*	DISSANAYAKE RR	NAWARATNE RM	23/09/89	LEL OYA
437.	CEN/MTL/0526*	SWARNALATHA MENIKE WM	RATHNAYAKE AMUJ	24/08/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
438.	CEN/MTL/0527*	SUMANAWATHIE MG	BANDARA WMJ	16/10/89	MATIHAKKA
439.	CEN/MTL/0528*	SUMANAWATHIE MG	WICKRAMASINGHE WMS	16/10/89	HUNUKATEELA
440.	CEN/MTL/0529*	WILLIAM SINGHO WM	WEERASEKARA WM	24/10/89	NAULA
441.	CEN/MTL/0530*	GUNASEKARA AGC	SOMARATNE BD	24/03/90	OVILIKANDA
442.	CEN/MTL/0531*	SEELAWATHIE GL	KARUNARATNE DNKK	10/10/89	RATALAWEWA
443.	CEN/MTL/0532*	UKKUAMMA WMPG	LOKUBANDA EMPG	09/08/89	LEL OYA
444.	CEN/MTL/0534*	FERNANDO N	JAYASINGHE MGS	15/12/89	MATALE
445.	CEN/MTL/0535*	MALALASEKARA A	MAHANAMA UG	29/10/89	BAMBALAPITIYA
446.	CEN/MTL/0536*	SUSILA AG	SENEVIRATNE PG	06/02/90	SIGIRIYA
447.	CEN/MTL/0537*	KARUNADASA RMK	RAJAPAKSHA RMKN	04/12/89	WEWALA WEWA
448.	CEN/MTL/0538*	PINCHI AMMA AG	SENEVIRATNE AG	10/11/89	TALAGODA
449.	CEN/MTL/0539*	FERNANDO BA	WILLIAM BG	20/08/90	EBBAWELA
450.	CEN/MTL/0540*	SUMANAWATHIE IAD	DINGIRI APPU KG	11/10/89	DANTURE
451.	CEN/MTL/0541*	PODIMENIKE PG	HERATH BANDA WG	13/01/90	GAMMADUWA
452.	CEN/MTL/0542*	JAYASINGHE MM	JAYASINGHE MMB	20/12/89	LAGGALA
453.	CEN/MTL/0543*	MALLIKA SENEVIRATNE SM	GUNAWARDENA BM	29/11/89	RANGAMA
454.	CEN/MTL/0545*	YOGAMBARAM KPK	SUBRAMANIAM I	02/01/90	HUNUGALA
455.	CEN/MTL/0546*	EKANAYAKE PG	HEENBANDA PG	18/11/89	DAGAWILLA
456.	CEN/MTL/0547*	HEENBANDA A	GUNAWARDENA N	/06/89	UKKUWELA
457.	CEN/MTL/0549*	FERNANDO BA	WILLIAM BG	20/03/90	EBBAWALA
458.	CEN/MTL/0550*	KAPILARATNE BANDA HM	SIRISENA HM	29/07/89	SIGIRIYA
459.	CEN/MTL/0551*	SOMAPALA RU	WIJESIRI RUS	07/10/89	MATALE
460.	CEN/MTL/0553*	APPUHAMY KG	EKANAYAKE KKGG	07/01/91	WALITUDUWA
461.	CEN/MTL/0554*	ARIYAWATHIE MK	RATHNAYAKE HSK	23/07/89	MIRISGONIYAWA
462.	CEN/MTL/0555*	PARKIAJOTHY	PARTHIPAN D	26/06/90	UKUWELA
463.	CEN/MTL/0556*	LOKUMENIKE UM	ABEYRATNE KM	05/04/90	BANDARAPOLA
464.	CEN/MTL/0559*	SAMARATUNGA MS	SALIYA SA	19/09/89	LAGGALA
465.	CEN/MTL/0560*	JAYARATNE BANDA AG	EKANAYAKE AM	/ /	WALLEWELA
466.	CEN/MTL/0561*	KUMARIHAMY KWW	HERATH HMSD	10/02/90	BULAGALA
467.	CEN/MTL/0562*	KUMARIHAMY HMP	IDAMEGAMA A	26/01/90	DAMBULLA
468.	CEN/MTL/0563*	FERNANDO MS	TISSERA	02/02/90	POLPITIYA
469.	CEN/MTL/0564*	NANDASIRI KG	NANDASIRI KG (REMOVAL)	17/11/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
470.	CEN/MTL/0565*	WIJEDASA EAD	KARUNARATNE M	18/06/89	PALLEGAMA
471.	CEN/MTL/0566*	CHANDRALATHA KGI	DHARMAPALA HG	16/10/89	WEWALA WEWA
472.	CEN/MTL/0567*	LIYANAGE SGW	KUMARA KAGS	06/07/89	AMPEGAMA
473.	CEN/MTL/0568*	PIYASEELI PA	ALAHAPPERUMA MM	13/08/89	LEL OYA
474.	CEN/MTL/0569*	ABEYRATNE APPU DG	SIYADORIS DG	19/11/89	LAGGALA
475.	CEN/MTL/0570*	KARUNAWATHIE MM	SAMARANAYAKE MD	29/12/89	MADAWELA
476.	CEN/MTL/0571*	RAMBANDA EM	KUMARA S	19/11/89	LAGGALA
477.	CEN/MTL/0572*	SAMARATUNGA K	SAMARATUNGA SAS	19/09/89	GALGEDAWELA
478.	CEN/MTL/0573*	SAMARATUNGA K	SAMARATUNGA SAR	22/11/89	GALGEDAWELA
479.	CEN/MTL/0574*	WEERASEKARA C	DISSANAYAKE WG	/08/89	DASGIRIYA
480.	CEN/MTL/0575*	KUSUMAWATHIE NH	PUSHPAKUMARA MK	16/08/89	KANDALAMA
481.	CEN/MTL/0576*	TIKIRI MENIKE MG	HEENBANDA MG	19/12/89	GALADIULWEWA
482.	CEN/MTL/0577*	DINGIRI BANDA WG	WIJESURIYA WGG	/ /	KARADAMULLA
483.	CEN/MTL/0578*	KUMARIHAMY YMS	SAMARAKOON BANDA AM	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA

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484.	CEN/MTL/0580*	EKANAYAKE AMR	SUMANAWARDENA MMD	20/12/89	LAGGALA
485.	CEN/MTL/0581*	KUMARIHAMY KGP	DHANAPALA R	03/10/88	DAMBULLA
486.	CEN/MTL/0582*	JAYASINGHE MM	JAYASINGHE MMB	20/12/89	LAGGALA
487.	CEN/MTL/0583*	HEENMENIKE YM	WIJERATNE HM	17/06/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
488.	CEN/MTL/0584*	HEENMENIKE YM	GUNAWARDENA HM	17/06/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
489.	CEN/MTL/0585*	HEENMENIKE YM	RATNATHILAKE HM	17/06/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
490.	CEN/MTL/0586*	HEENMENIKE YM	PODISURIYA HM	17/06/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
491.	CEN/MTL/0587*	EMALIN WM	DISSANAYAKE MG	28/12/89	PANGALA
492.	CEN/MTL/0588*	EMALIN	NAWARATNE MGS	28/12/89	PANGALA
493.	CEN/MTL/0589*	EMALIN WM	KARUNATHILAKE MGN	19/01/90	PANGALA
494.	CEN/MTL/0590*	EMALIN WM	PREMATHILAKE MGS	19/01/90	PANGALA
495.	CEN/MTL/0591*	BANDARA MENIKE AG	TIKIRI BANDA WM	31/10/89	LEDIYANGALA
496.	CEN/MTL/0592*	RAPHIYEL APPU KG	WIJERATNE KGJ	09/10/89	GIRANEGAMA
497.	CEN/MTL/0593*	GUNAWATHIE WG	RUPASINGHE PG	22/01/89	THORANEGAMA
498.	CEN/MTL/0594*	BANDUWA AG	DHAMMIKA AGW	12/01/90	KITHULHITIYAWA
499.	CEN/MTL/0595*	SOMARATNE PL	SISIRA P	23/09/89	ATHARAGALLEWA
500.	CEN/MTL/0596*	SOMAWATHIE WG	KARUNADASA DG	04/11/89	MATALE
501.	CEN/MTL/0597*	KUMARY DMW	JAYATHILAKE RA	18/12/89	WEWALAWEWA
502.	CEN/MTL/0598*	KUMARY DMW	JAYARATNE BANDA RA	28/12/89	WAWELAWEWA
503.	CEN/MTL/0599*	DHARMASENA GG	BALASINGHE GG	25/09/89	GALEWELA
504.	CEN/MTL/0600*	HEMALATHA PUWAKPITIYA K	DAYAWANSA GG	06/01/90	RUSIRUGAMA
505.	CEN/MTL/0601*	YASOMENIKE KA	APPUHAMY KAP	29/12/89	DUNUKEULLA
506.	CEN/MTL/0602*	CHANDRAWATHIE KH	RAJAPAKSHA C	09/11/90	KUMBUKGOLLA
507.	CEN/MTL/0603*	ATTANAYAKE KGS	NAGASENA KG	07/11/89	OVILIKANDA
508.	CEN/MTL/0604*	MUTHUMENIKE VR	DASANAYAKE MRKB	09/10/89	DAMBULLA
509.	CEN/MTL/0605*	KUSUMLATHA PGM	KUSUMRATNE EAD	14/10/89	DAMBULLA
510.	CEN/MTL/0606*	JAYADASA YU	JAYATISSA YU	13/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
511.	CEN/MTL/0607*	GUNARATNE MG	RANJITH MG	15/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
512.	CEN/MTL/0608*	BALAMENIKE EG	WIMALASIRI HGD	14/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
513.	CEN/MTL/0609*	KUSUMALATHA PGM	KUSUMRATNE EAD	14/10/89	DAMBULLA
514.	CEN/MTL/0612*	BILINDA NG	JINADASA NG	20/11/89	GODAPUSSA
515.	CEN/MTL/0613*	BABANIS TP	WIJESIRI L	25/11/89	KADAWATHGAMA
516.	CEN/MTL/0614*	SIRIPALA KG	SIRIPALA KGN	14/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
517.	CEN/MTL/0615*	PERERA WWLS	PERERA WWDL	15/07/89	KAIKAWALA
518.	CEN/MTL/0618*	REV. JINARATNE THERO M	KARUNADASA DM	28/12/89	KAIKAWALA
519.	CEN/MTL/0619*	UKKURALA WM	KARUNATHILAKE WM	12/12/89	KALAWEWA
520.	CEN/MTL/0620*	LAISA MG	KUMARARATNE GG	05/09/89	MATALE
521.	CEN/MTL/0621*	ALICE NONA YG	JAYARATNE GR	30/11/89	MATALE
522.	CEN/MTL/0622*	WARNASURIYA WMI	WARNAKULASURIYA WMI	25/11/89	PALLEPOLA
523.	CEN/MTL/0623*	RUPANANDA KG	RUPANANDA KG (REMOVAL	17/09/89	AMBATENNA
524.	CEN/MTL/0624*	JAYAWARDENA KG	JAYAWARDENA KG (REMOVAL)	17/09/89	AMBATENNA
525.	CEN/MTL/0625*	SUGATHADASA KGL	SUGATHADASA KGL (REMOVAL)	17/09/89	MIRISSALA
526.	CEN/MTL/0626*	CHANDRAWATHIE AG	JAYAWARDENA AG	14/11/89	PARANAGAMTENNA
527.	CEN/MTL/0627*	GUNADEVA AG	GUNARATNE AG	14/11/89	PARANAGAMTENNA
528.	CEN/MTL/0628*	SOMAWATHIE MG	SAMARASINGHE MGA	11/12/89	UKUWELA
529.	CEN/MTL/0629*	HEENBANDA AM	WIJERATNE AM	20/12/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
530.	CEN/MTL/0630*	SEELAWATHIE KM	RATNASIRI BANDA KM	11/11/90	ILUKKUMBURA
531.	CEN/MTL/0631*	GUNAWATHIE MM	DANATHILAKE LH	18/12/89	UDANGAMUWA
532.	CEN/MTL/0632*	MENIKE PG	SOMASEKARA PG	05/01/91	DUNUWILAPITIYA
533.	CEN/MTL/0633*	KUMAMENIKE AG	CHANDRASIRI L	20/01/90	WILGAMUWA
534.	CEN/MTL/0634*	LALANI HERATH HM	PODISURIYA HM	17/06/89	THALAKIRIYAGAMA
535.	CEN/MTL/0635*	TIKIRI BANDA PG	SENEVIRATNE PGL	19/11/89	KATAWELA
536.	CEN/MTL/0636*	KUDA APPUHAMY HG	RANBANDA AG	25/11/89	NITTULA
537.	CEN/MTL/0637*	SOMARATNE PL	SISIRA PL	23/09/89	MINIPURAGAMA
538.	CEN/MTL/0638*	SARDAWATHIE HMJ	KARUNARATNE HGN	17/08/89	THABILIDENIYA
539.	CEN/MTL/0639*	WELAGEDARA P	WELAGEDARA J	15/08/89	NANGALLE
540.	CEN/MTL/0640*	PINCHIAMMA AP	SENEVIRATNE AG	10/11/89	NAULA
541.	CEN/MTL/0642*	SIRIYALATHA DA	ASHOKA KAS	16/08/90	KIRIGALPOTTA
542.	CEN/MTL/0645*	WANNINAYAKE HMC	DAYARATNE T	12/01/90	PAHALAWEWA
543.	CEN/MTL/0646*	SIRISENA [illegible]	SIRISENA KP	04/11/89	PANWATTE
544.	CEN/MTL/0647*	SEKARA GG	JAYAWEERA GGN	11/12/89	MILLAWANA
545.	CEN/MTL/0648*	WEERAKOON CB	WEERAKOON ASB	24/10/89	RATUKOHODEEGALA
546.	CEN/MTL/0649*	WEERAKOON CB	WEERAKOON WMJB	24/10/89	RATUKOHODEEGALA
547.	CEN/MTL/0650*	HEENMENIKE YM	WIJERATNE HM	17/06/89	PAHALAWEWA
548.	CEN/MTL/0651*	HEENMENIKE YM	GUNAWARDENA HM	17/06/89	PAHALAWEWA
549.	CEN/MTL/0652*	HEENMENIKE YM	PODISURIYA HM	17/06/89	PAHALAWEWA
550.	CEN/MTL/0653*	HEENMENIKE YM	RATNATHILAKE HM	17/06/89	PAHALAWEWA
551.	CEN/MTL/0654*	YASOMENIKE DM	KAPILARATNE WG	12/09/89	MATIHAKKA
552.	CEN/MTL/0655*	WARNAKULASURIYA WMSI	WARNASURIYA WMI	25/11/89	PALLEPOLA
553.	CEN/MTL/0656*	PUNCHIBANDA ARM	JAYATISSA ARMN	08/02/90	PILAWALAGEDARA
554.	CEN/MTL/0657*	DINGIRI BANDA TM	TISSA TMKA	22/12/89	ANKUMBURA
555.	CEN/MTL/0658*	LEELAWATHIE RG	CHANDRADASA APG	01/09/89	GALEWELA
556.	CEN/MTL/0659*	DE SILVA C	ATHULA THEJA PG	14/02/90	DELGASGODA

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557.	CEN/MTL/0660*	DINGIRI MENIKE WM	BANDARA K	23/10/89	ANKUMBURA
558.	CEN/MTL/0661*	PUNCHINONA AM	BANDARA RMP	04/01/90	ANKUMBURA
559.	CEN/MTL/0662*	ABEYRATNE AMS	RAMBANDA GG	/ /89	HATTOTAMUNA
560.	CEN/MTL/0663*	BALASURIYA S	KULATUNGA L	28/08/90	KITULHITIYAWA
561.	CEN/MTL/0664*	BALARATNE KGS	DHARMARATNE KGTS	24/11/89	ARIYAGAMA
562.	CEN/MTL/0665*	SUMANAWATHIE PG	WANSAPOORNA WGS	09/10/89	ULPOTHA
563.	CEN/MTL/0666*	ROSALIN NONA WA	SIRISENA WP	07/02/90	DAMBAGOLLA
564.	CEN/MTL/0667*	MUTHUMENIKE GG	EKANAYAKE IGV	16/11/89	MADIPOLA
565.	CEN/MTL/0668*	KARUNARATNE WAC	WASALA ARACHCHI WASK	10/11/89	WATASYAYA
566.	CEN/MTL/0669*	NANDAWATHIE DM	ADIKARINAYAKE AMT	24/08/89	ETHABADIELA
567.	CEN/MTL/0670*	LAMADU K	GUNARATNE AG	12/01/90	DAMBULLA
568.	CEN/MTL/0671*	PRABUSENA WM	PADMASIRI BANDA WM	17/01/89	MADIPOLA
569.	CEN/MTL/0672*	SETHU KG	PEMARATNE KG	29/12/89	BOGAHAGEDARA
570.	CEN/MTL/0673*	LIYANAMAHATMA MG	WIJESINGHE MGS	12/01/90	ATHUPARAYAYA
571.	CEN/MTL/0674*	RUPAWATHIE KG	RANAWEERA BANDA IG	14/01/90	MADIPOLA
572.	CEN/MTL/0675*	CHANDRAWATHIE KH	CHANDRASENA R	09/11/90	NAGAHAPOLA
573.	CEN/MTL/0676*	AGNES NONA SA	PREMASIRI MMAR	15/11/89	ATHUPARAYAYA
574.	CEN/MTL/0677*	PREMAWATHIE IG	NIMAL KKD	16/01/90	DAMBULLA
575.	CEN/MTL/0678*	MARIYA AJESTINA CC	SAMARAKOON DT	19/12/89	WAHAKOTTE
576.	CEN/MTL/0680*	SARATHCHANDRASIRI IAS	WASALA ARACHCHI WACK	10/11/89	WATASSAYAYA
577.	CEN/MTL/0681*	KOIN MENIKE MG	KIRIBANDA AG	09/07/89	DELPAVANA
578.	CEN/MTL/0682*	SOMALATHA AGN	WEERASENA AG	22/12/89	DEVAHUWA
579.	CEN/MTL/0683*	RANASINGHE MENIKE WA	SENEVIRATNE BANDA SM	23/10/89	ANKUMBURA
580.	CEN/MTL/0684*	AMARAWATHIE S	ARUMUGAM K	27/12/89	PATHEGASKOTUWA
581.	CEN/MTL/0685*	AMARAWATHIE IGS	CHANDRASEKARA UG	07/11/89	IHALAMULLA
582.	CEN/MTL/0686*	SETHU KG	PREMARATNE HG	29/12/89	IHALAMULLA
583.	CEN/MTL/0687*	LEELAWATHIE NG	KARUNARATNE NG	15/11/89	MILLAWANA
584.	CEN/MTL/0689*	KAPILARATNE BANDA HM	SIRISENA HM	29/07/89	SIGIRIYA
585.	CEN/MTL/0690*	SETHUWA VG	MAHINDA VG	20/09/89	GALHINNA
586.	CEN/MTL/0691*	SOMARATNE PL	LIYANAGE SP	23/09/89	ATTARAGALLAWA
587.	CEN/MTL/0693*	THAVAMALAI P	THANGARAJAH P	/ /	UKKUWELA
588.	CEN/MTL/0694*	UDALAGAMA T	UDALAGAMA GS	05/11/89	PALLEPOLA
589.	CEN/MTL/0695*	HAWEDIYA GG	GUNAWARDENA GGU	01/09/89	PAHANTADIYA
590.	CEN/MTL/0696*	KARUNARATNE RASJ	WIJETHILAKE BANDA EMW	09/11/90	KIRIORUWA
591.	CEN/MTL/0697*	YASOMENIKE AM	BANDARA WMSW	29/10/89	DUNUWILA
592.	CEN/MTL/0698*	SARDHAWATHIE HMJ	KARUNARATNE HGN	16/08/89	TABILIDENIYA
593.	CEN/MTL/0699*	KUMARY TMC	NILAWEERA TMM	/ /	PAHALAWEWA
594.	CEN/MTL/0700*	PREMADASA AG	PREMADASA SK	08/11/89	OVILKANDA
595.	CEN/MTL/0703*	PREMAWATHIE IG	NIMAL KKD	16/01/90	DAMBULLA
596.	CEN/MTL/0704*	WIMALAWATHIE MG	SIRIYARATNE WD	21/10/89	MUWANDENIYA
597.	CEN/MTL/0705*	LEELAWATHIE KG	KARUNARATNE PGU	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
598.	CEN/MTL/0706*	LEELAWATHIE KG	THILAKARATNE PG	16/11/89	OVILIKANDA
599.	CEN/MTL/0707*	LEELAWATHIE KG	MUNASINGHE PGM	02/02/90	OVILIKANDA
600.	CEN/MTL/0708*	GUNARATNE MENIKE PG	KUMARA PGTS	12/09/89	KIMBISSA
601.	CEN/MTL/0709*	SAMARASINGHE PG	SAMARASINGHE PGAP	09/10/89	MILLAWANA
602.	CEN/MTL/0710*	AGNES TD	ANTONY KG	01/08/90	SIYAMBALAGAHAWELA
603.	CEN/MTL/0711*	PIYASEELI HK	ABEYSINGHE AMN	05/09/90	KANDY
604.	CEN/MTL/0712*	SIRISENA ED	SIRISENA KP	04/11/89	PANWATTA
605.	CEN/MTL/0713*	APPUHAMY MAM	APPUHAMY MAR	03/11/89	NAULA
606.	CEN/MTL/0714*	PARTHIBAN P	PARTHIBAN	26/10/90	UKUWELA
607.	CEN/MTL/0715*	WIMALAWEERA GHGS	THILAKASIRI GHGP	11/09/89	WAHIGALA
608.	CEN/MTL/0716*	SEELAWATHIE GL	KODITUWAKKU K	10/10/89	RATALAWEWA
609.	CEN/MTL/0717*	WEERASINGHE EDAPR	EDIRISINGHE APP	10/10/89	ANKUMBURA
610.	CEN/MTL/0718*	REV. JINARATNE THERO P	KARUNADASA DM	28/12/89	DAMBULLA
611.	CEN/MTL/0719*	SAROJADEVI S	MUTTULINGAM S	20/08/88	TAWALAKKAYA
612.	CEN/MTL/0720*	SAROJADEVI S	EGANATHAN S	20/08/88	TAWALAKKAYA
613.	CEN/MTL/0721*	SAMARAKOON P	SAMARAKOON GJ	20/10/89	ALAWATHUGODA
614.	CEN/MTL/0722*	PIYASEELI GA	ALAHPPERUMA MM	13/08/89	LEL OYA
615.	CEN/MTL/0723*	DAYARATNE K	KUMARY KCA	07/07/89	RAJAWELLA
616.	CEN/MTL/0724*	DAYARATNE K	KUMARA KS	07/07/89	RAJAWELLA
617.	CEN/MTL/0725*	SOMAWATHIE GG	DAYANANDA GGU	26/11/89	UDAKITULGOLLA
618.	CEN/MTL/0726*	KARUNADASA KG	PREMARATNE KGS	15/01/90	PAHALA KITULGOLLA
619.	CEN/MTL/0727*	SUMANADASA TG	WANIGARATNE TG	15/01/90	PAHALA KITULGOLLA
620.	CEN/MTL/0728*	KARUNARATNE RAJS	WIJETHILAKE BANDA EMW	09/11/90	KIRIORUWA
621.	CEN/MTL/0729*	LEELAWATHIE RG	CHANDRADASA APG	01/09/89	GALEWELA
622.	CEN/MTL/0730*	DAYAWATHIE HLD	WIJESINGHE KMGND	17/09/89	DADUGAMA
623.	CEN/MTL/0731*	LOKUMENIKE UM	ABEYRATNE KM	05/04/90	BANDARAPOLA
624.	CEN/MTL/0732*	WASTUWA AG	JAYASENA AG	12/11/89	MAHINGAMUWA
625.	CEN/MTL/0733*	MENIKE WMS	RATHNAYAKE AMUJ	24/08/89	ETHABADIELA
626.	CEN/MTL/0734*	VIDANE KGG	SIRIWARDENA KG	24/12/89	PANGALA
627.	CEN/MTL/0735*	WIELATHA AG		23/08/89	UDAWALA
628.	CEN/MTL/0736*	KUMARIHAMY KWW	HERATH HMSD	10/02/90	BOLAGALA
629.	CEN/MTL/0737*	SOMAWATHIE HM	MUDIYANSE PG	24/08/89	ETHABEDIWEWA

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630.	CEN/MTL/0738*	NANDAWATHIE DM	ADIKARI AMT	27/08/89	ETHABADIWEWA
631.	CEN/MTL/0739*	BISOMENIKE AG	DAHANAYAKE WGG	14/11/89	DAMBULLA
632.	CEN/MTL/0740*	KARUNASENA RAJS	WIJETHILAKE BANDA EHWP	09/11/90	KIRIORUWA
633.	CEN/MTL/0741*	GUNAWATHIE BG	WEERAKOON WM	27/10/89	WAWATENNA
634.	CEN/MTL/0742*	SUMANASEKARA KPG	SUMANASEKARA KPP (REMOVAL)	13/11/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
635.	CEN/MTL/0743*	KARUNARATNE LG	KARUNARATNE LG (REMOVAL)	29/08/89	MATALE
636.	CEN/MTL/0744*	WICKRAMASINGHE WGK	PERERA TAD	27/10/89	WAWATENNA
637.	CEN/MTL/0745*	KAPILARATNE BANDA HM	SIRISENA HM	29/07/89	SIGIRIYA
638.	CEN/MTL/0746*	DINGIRI AMMA WM	RATHANAYAKE BANDA BM	27/10/89	BULUGAHAWATTE
639.	CEN/MTL/0747*	MISINONA AK	KUMARA MDW	09/10/89	PALLEPOLA
640.	CEN/MTL/0748*	CHANDRASEKARA K	CHANDRASEKARA TGKN	15/07/89	KITULGOLLA
641.	CEN/MTL/0749*	SIRISENA NKGG	WIMALASIRI GPG -TIYEGEDARA	19/10/89	GONAGAHAPI-
642.	CEN/MTL/0750*	GUNADASA NKGG	UPASENA NKGG	22/10/89	PALUWATTE
643.	CEN/MTL/0751*	HERATH BANDA WW	HERATH BANDA WW (REMOVAL)	10/12/89	MAWATHAPOLA
644.	CEN/MTL/0752*	PREMARATNE SGS	PREMARATNE SGS (REMOVAL)	/05/89	WALLEWELA
645.	CEN/MTL/0753*	SUMANA MENIKE PD	GUNAWARDENA DM	29/11/89	WAHIGALA
646.	CEN/MTL/0754*	MANIKAPPU OG	WEERASENA OG	30/11/89	ANKUMBURA
647.	CEN/MTL/0758*	ANAGE HG	KARUNARATNE HG	19/11/89	OVILIKANDA
648.	CEN/MTL/0759*	YAVONIS KG	DHARMARATNE KG	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
649.	CEN/MTL/0760*	UKKUMENIKE RM	WEERASINGHE WAN	18/09/89	EGADAWATTE
650.	CEN/MTL/0761*	SOMAWATHIE MENIKE WA	RANASINGHE RANSB	20/07/89	PALLEGAMA
651.	CEN/MTL/0762*	YASONA HG	DHARMARATNE HG	14/10/89	OVILIKANDA
652.	CEN/MTL/0763*	SUMANAWATHIE DG	WIJERATNE DG	02/11/89	MAKULEMADA
653.	CEN/MTL/0764*	NANDADEVA DG	THILAKARATNE DG	02/11/89	MAKULEMADA
654.	CEN/MTL/0765*	PRIYANTHIKA EADK	KUSUMRATNE EAD	/ /89	KIMBISSA
655.	CEN/MTL/0767*	JAYARATNE SI	SIRIMEWAN SS	11/10/89	KATUDENIYA
656.	CEN/MTL/0768*	SAMARATUNGA MS	SALIYA SA	19/09/89	GALGEDAWELA
657.	CEN/MTL/0769*	SAMARATUNGA MS	ROHANA SA	20/11/89	GALGEDAWELA
658.	CEN/MTL/0770*	EKANAYAKE EMR	SUBASINGHE EM	20/12/89	GALGEDAWELA
659.	CEN/MTL/0771*	SIRISENA WG	WELGAMA GS	10/01/91	KANDALAMA
660.	CEN/MTL/0772*	MUTHUBANDA DM	KUMARY DMSV	20/10/88	KUMBUKGOLLA
661.	CEN/MTL/0773*	WANNINAYAKE HMC	DAYARATNE T	12/01/90	PAHALAWEWA
662.	CEN/MTL/0774*	SENEVIRATNE MG	LOKUBANDA MG	20/12/89	HIBILIYAKANDA
663.	CEN/MTL/0775*	SILVA HWS	KUMARA HWUS	07/10/89	AKURAMBODA
664.	CEN/MTL/0776*	KUMARA SNR	KUMARA SNR (REMOVAL)	08/10/89	WAWINNA
665.	CEN/MTL/0777*	TIKIRI BANDA PG	SENEVIRATNE PGL	19/11/89	RAJJAMMANA
666.	CEN/MTL/0778*	ASILIN NONA MD	PERERA RAPK	20/07/89	NAULA
667.	CEN/MTL/0779*	JAYASINGHE IG	WARNASURIYA IGJ	29/11/89	KANDALAMA
668.	CEN/MTL/0780*	JAYASINGHE IG	WARNASURIYA IGN	29/11/89	KANDALAMA
669.	CEN/MTL/0781*	LEELAWATHIE AG	WICKRAMANAYAKE WANA	05/12/89	SINGHEPITIYA
670.	CEN/MTL/0782*	JAYANTHIE MALLIKA ME	PIYASENA AG	15/12/89	BAMBARAGAHAKANDE
671.	CEN/MTL/0783*	HEENBANDA AM	WIJERATNE BANDA AM	20/12/89	LAGGALA
672.	CEN/MTL/0784*	RAMBANDA WM	SEELARATNE BANDA WM	04/01/91	NUGETENNA
673.	CEN/MTL/0785*	KUMARAMENIKE DG	PIYASENA PG	06/10/90	KONGAHAMULAYAYA
674.	CEN/MTL/0786*	PODINONA MG	GNANARATNE KM	05/02/90	PANNAMPITIYA
675.	CEN/MTL/0787*	HEENBANDA RM	DISSANAYAKE RMSK	/ /90	PALLEGAMA
676.	CEN/MTL/0788*	PREMAWATHIE GG	KUMARASINGHE BANDA AG	09/01/90	TALANGAMUWA
677.	CEN/MTL/0789*	KUSUMALATHA PGM	KUSUMRATNE EAD	14/10/89	DAMBULLA
678.	CEN/MTL/0790*	KAPILARATNE BANDA PG	NAWARATNE BANDA PG	18/08/89	HATTOTA AMUNA
679.	CEN/MTL/0791*	WEERAKOON CV	WEERAKOON ASB	24/10/89	RATUKOHODEEGALA
680.	CEN/MTL/0792*	LOKUBANDA MG	LOKUBANDA MG (REMOVAL)	08/11/89	DUNUWILAPITIYA
681.	CEN/MTL/0793*	MUTHUMENIKE RM	HERATH AGU	18/03/90	AKURAMB- -ODAGEDARA
682.	CEN/MTL/0794*	PUNCHIBANDA AM	KAMALASENA BANDA AM	16/09/89	POTANA
683.	CEN/MTL/0795*	EKANAYAKE K	RATHNAYAKE AMUJ	29/08/89	ETHABAD ELA
684.	CEN/MTL/0796*	LEELAWATHIE EM	WIJERATNE UG	13/09/89	AMBOKKE COLONY
685.	CEN/MTL/0797*	SUDUBANDA WM	TIKIRI BANDA WM	31/10/89	DEVAGIRIYA
686.	CEN/MTL/0798*	SIRIPALA KG	SIRIPALA KGN	14/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
687.	CEN/MTL/0799*	WIJERATNE BANDA MG	INDRATHILAKE WG	14/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
688.	CEN/MTL/0800*	BALAMENIKE EG	WIMALASIRI HG	14/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
689.	CEN/MTL/0801*	GUNARATNE MG	RANJITH MG	15/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
690.	CEN/MTL/0802*	DISSANAYAKE DMSK	WIJETHILAKE DM	22/12/89	BADDEGEDARA
691.	CEN/MTL/0803*	HEENBANDA RM	DISSANAYAKE RMRU	03/06/90	PALLEGAMA
692.	CEN/MTL/0804*	SUMANADASA RD	TRFD SEE NCP/ANP/1508*	/ /	ANURADHAPURA
693.	CEN/MTL/0805*	KUMARIHAMY WPMW	ABEYKOON BANDA AG	11/10/89	PAHALAWEWA
694.	CEN/MTL/0806*	PIYADASA YU	JAYATISSA YU	13/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
695.	CEN/MTL/0808*	PIYASENA MG	JAYASINGHE S	15/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
696.	CEN/MTL/0809*	AMARASIRI KG	AMARASIRI KG (REMOVAL)	17/09/89	ANKUMBURA
697.	CEN/MTL/0810*	SINERIS DMG	PIYATHILAKE DMG	19/11/89	HALGOLLA
698.	CEN/MTL/0811*	RATNAWATHIE WG	RATNAPALA WA	27/12/89	HANDUNGAMUWA

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699.	CEN/MTL/0812*	MANIKE PG	CHANDRASRNA PG	/08/91	DUNUWILAPITIYA
700.	CEN/MTL/0813*	MUTHUMENIKE VR	BANDARA MRK	10/09/89	PALLEPOLA
701.	CEN/MTL/0814*	BABY NONA WG	SENEVIRATNE WG	02/08/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
702.	CEN/MTL/0815*	BABANIS TP	WIJESIRI L	25/11/89	KANDY
703.	CEN/MTL/0816*	JINADASA KG	BANDARA DMKGR	06/09/89	RATTOTA
704.	CEN/MTL/0817*	SAMIDU LP	KUMARA LBGLWB	29/10/89	HEEPITIYA
705.	CEN/MTL/0818*	RAMMENIKE HM	YASARATNE BANDA HM	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
706.	CEN/MTL/0819*	PUWAKPITIYA KH	DAYAWANSA GG	06/01/90	RUSIRUGAMA
707.	CEN/MTL/0820*	KUSUMALATHA PG	SAMARANAYAKE WM	30/08/89	DENIYAWATTE
708.	CEN/MTL/0821*	GUNAWATHIE YG	SUMANASENA AG	07/10/89	PARANAGAMTENNA
709.	CEN/MTL/0822*	GUNAWATHIE YG	KUMARA AGGS	07/10/89	PARANAGAMTENNA
710.	CEN/MTL/0823*	GUNAWATHIE YG	CHANDRASIRI YG	07/10/89	PARANAGAMTENNA
711.	CEN/MTL/0824*	ANNALAXMY W	MOHAN L	29/12/89	DANKANDAWATTE
712.	CEN/MTL/0825*	ANNALAXMY W	LOGANATHAN	29/12/89	DANKANDAWATTE
713.	CEN/MTL/0826*	JINADASA WG	CHANDRAPALA WGS	11/11/89	THOLOLGASPITIYA
714.	CEN/MTL/0827*	GUNASEKARA BG	YATAWARA BTC	06/12/89	UDATENNA
715.	CEN/MTL/0833*	NANCYNONA T	TENNAKOON TPHJ	10/08/89	DIBULGAMUWA
716.	CEN/MTL/0834*	SAMARATUNGA MS	SAMARATUNGA SAS	19/09/89	GALGEDAWELA
717.	CEN/MTL/0835*	SAMARATUNGA MS	SAMARATUNGA SAR	20/12/89	GALGEDAWALA
718.	CEN/MTL/0836*	DASANAYAKE EG	RATHNAYAKE EG	19/09/89	METIHAKKA
719.	CEN/MTL/0837*	WARNAKULASURIYA WMS	IWARNASURIYA WMI	25/11/89	PALLEPOLA
720.	CEN/MTL/0838*	SUMANAWATHIE KG	NAWARATNE BANDA MM	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
721.	CEN/MTL/0839*	KOIN MENIKE PG	JAYASENA GG	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
722.	CEN/MTL/0840*	MUTHUBANDA AG	HERATH BANDA AG	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
723.	CEN/MTL/0841*	SIRISENA ED	SIRISENA KP	04/11/89	PANWATTE
724.	CEN/MTL/0842*	ANULAWATHIE HU	HAPUGODA HUWK	19/02/90	HAPUGODA
725.	CEN/MTL/0843*	WIJETUNGA WMDB	WIJETUNGA S	18/09/89	IMBULPITIYA
726.	CEN/MTL/0844*	KARUNARATNE P	NANDASENA G	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
727.	CEN/MTL/0845*	SUNIL PG	JAYAWARDENA PG	/ /90	RUSIGAMA
728.	CEN/MTL/0846*	PUNCHI BANDA TG	REV. DAMMARATNE THERO K	/ /	KANDALAMA
729.	CEN/MTL/0847*	KUMARIHAMY HAI	BANDARANAYAKE RG	27/07/89	UDUGAMA
730.	CEN/MTL/0848*	KANTHI PUSPA AG	KARUNARATNE PD	04/11/89	KOSWATTE
731.	CEN/MTL/0849*	THILAKARATNE LG	ABEYRATNE BANDA	18/01/90	AMBANPOLA
732.	CEN/MTL/0851*	DINGIRIBANDA DG	WIJESURIYA WGG	21/01/89	KARADAMULLA
733.	CEN/MTL/0852*	PODINONA MG	GNANARATNE KM	05/02/90	PANNAMPITIYA
734.	CEN/MTL/0853*	PODINONA MG	NANDASENA KM	28/07/90	KONGAHAWELA
735.	CEN/MTL/0855*	YASOMENIKE PWWG	KAPILARATNE PWWG	06/11/89	GURUBABILA
736.	CEN/MTL/0856*	KIRIMENIKE DM	JAYASURIYA GPN	08/10/89	BEENUGGALA
737.	CEN/MTL/0857*	SIRIYAWATHIE MK	RATHNAYAKE HSK	23/07/89	MIRISGONIYAWA
738.	CEN/MTL/0859*	UKKUMENIKE RM	WEERASINGHE WAWGN	18/09/89	EGADAWATTE
739.	CEN/MTL/0860*	EKANAYAKE EMR	SUMANAWARDENA MMD	20/12/89	LAGGALA
740.	CEN/MTL/0861*	LAYAS SINGHO D	WEERASINGHE D	20/12/89	LAGGALA
741.	CEN/MTL/0862*	SHANTHI KUMARI EM	PIYARATNE JW	08/01/91	LAGGALA
742.	CEN/MTL/0863*	SUMANAWATHIE WM	KULAWARDENA BANDA WM	17/02/89	TALAGODA
743.	CEN/MTL/0864*	KARUNAWATHIE KG	JAYAWEERA KGL	/12/89	KANDY
744.	CEN/MTL/0865*	PIYASENA MG	JAYASINGHE IKGS	15/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
745.	CEN/MTL/0866*	SARADIYA EDG	KARUNARATNE A	/ /	OVILIKANDA
746.	CEN/MTL/0867*	TIKIRI MENIKE RR	WICKRAMASINGHE DADJJ	13/06/89	LEL OYA
747.	CEN/MTL/0868*	LEELAWATHIE AG	WICKRAMANAYAKE AA	05/12/89	KIVULA
748.	CEN/MTL/0869*	CHANDRAWATHIE GG	RUPASINGHE AG	07/10/89	WADEMADA
749.	CEN/MTL/0870*	GUNARATNE MG	RANJITH MG	16/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
750.	CEN/MTL/0871*	PUNCHIMENIKE HG	EKANAYAKE AG	08/01/91	DANWATTE
751.	CEN/MTL/0872*	HEENBANDA A	GUNAWARDENA N	/06/89	UKUWELA
752.	CEN/MTL/0873*	HERATH LB	HERATH T	29/08/89	PALLEWERAGAMA
753.	CEN/MTL/0874*	LEELAWATHIE AG	SENEVIRATNE KPG	09/10/89	PALLEPOLA
754.	CEN/MTL/0875*	JINADASA HG	WEERARATNE HGK	08/09/89	ANKUMBURA
755.	CEN/MTL/0876*	SOMAWATHIE AG	NANDASIRI AGA	10/12/89	PAHALA WAHIGALA
756.	CEN/MTL/0877*	HEMAWATHIE TG	SENEVIRATNE UG	23/12/89	ANKUMBURA
757.	CEN/MTL/0878*	DHARMADASA UG	JAYAWARDENA UG	04/01/90	ANKUMBURA
758.	CEN/MTL/0879*	DHARMADASA UG	PREMACHANDRA UGN	03/01/90	ANKUMBURA
759.	CEN/MTL/0880*	DISSANAYAKE SK	WIJETHILAKE PM	22/12/89	MATALE
760.	CEN/MTL/0881*	LEELAWATHIE PG	YASARATNE PG	02/11/89	PASGODAYAYA
761.	CEN/MTL/0882*	ARIYANANDA EG	WIJESIRI EGJ	05/01/90	OVILIKANDA
762.	CEN/MTL/0883*	LOKUBANDA AG	RANASINGHE BANDA AG	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
763.	CEN/MTL/0884*	SUMANAWATHIE KG	RATHNAYAKE G	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
764.	CEN/MTL/0885*	YASAWATHIE MENIKE HM	LOKUBANDA AG	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
765.	CEN/MTL/0886*	BISOMENIKE HMP	RAMBANDA K	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
766.	CEN/MTL/0887*	DASANAYAKE MR	DASANAYAKE RMKB	09/10/89	PALLEPOLA
767.	CEN/MTL/0888*	SOMADEVI MG	NIMALNANDA MG	30/11/88	MADALA EG- -ODAMULLA
768.	CEN/MTL/0890*	GUNERIS PG	SENEVIRATNE PG	/ /89	KIMBISSA
769.	CEN/MTL/0891*	LALITHA KUMARI UMG	SOMARATNE UMG	27/09/89	NAULA
770.	CEN/MTL/0892*	GNANAWATHIE MM	DANATHILAKE LH	18/12/89	MATALE
771.	CEN/MTL/0894*	GUNADASA KKGG	UPASENA NKGG	22/10/89	OVILIKANDA

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772.	CEN/MTL/0895*	PURANGSENA UG	WILMON UG	10/07/90	NUGEMULATENNA
773.	CEN/MTL/0896*	SOMAPALA VM	WIMALARATNE VM	21/12/93	GALEWELA
774.	CEN/MTL/0897*	KUMARAMENIKE DG	PIYASENA PG	06/10/90	KONGAHAMULAYAYA
775.	CEN/MTL/0898*	SELENCHINA PG	SOMARATNE PG	21/10/89	OVILIKANDA
776.	CEN/MTL/0899*	HEENMENIKE GA	UKKUBANDA UG	10/11/89	RATTOTA
777.	CEN/MTL/0900*	PODINONA DG	GAMAGE AB	05/10/89	IMBULANDANDA
778.	CEN/MTL/0901*	HEENMENIKE YM	GUNAWARDENA HM	17/06/89	PAHALAWAWA
779.	CEN/MTL/0902*	SEELAWATHIE JL	KARUNARATNE KK	10/10/89	MAHAWELA
780.	CEN/MTL/0903*	BALASURIYA I	WICKRAMASINGHE BANDA WM	23/12/89	PAHALAWAWE
781.	CEN/MTL/0904*	DHARMADASA EG	WICKRAMAPALA EGC	30/11/89	ENASALMADA
782.	CEN/MTL/0905*	KUMARIHAMY UG	THILAKARATNE IG	18/03/90	NAGOLLA
783.	CEN/MTL/0906*	PIYASENA MG	JAYASINGHE MGS	15/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
784.	CEN/MTL/0908*	DONDIRIS DG	GNANARATNE PG	09/10/89	RAJAGAMMANA
785.	CEN/MTL/0909*	DAYAWATHIE PG	KARUNARATNE HG	19/11/89	TANNA
786.	CEN/MTL/0910*	CHANDRAWATHIE GHD	KARUNARATNE EDG	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
787.	CEN/MTL/0911*	PIYASEKARA AG	ATTANAYAKE R	10/12/89	LOWER WAHIGALA
788.	CEN/MTL/0912*	JAYARATNE AG	PREMATHILAKE AGA	09/09/89	PALLEPOLA
789.	CEN/MTL/0913*	KUMARARATNE A	KUMARA SP	13/12/89	MATALE WATTE
790.	CEN/MTL/0914*	THOMAS EG	ABEYSINGHE EGT	03/12/89	ENASALMADA
791.	CEN/MTL/0915*	MUTHU MENIKE WG	PREMATUNGA WG	01/02/90	RATTOTA
792.	CEN/MTL/0916*	ROSALIN NONA WA	SIRISENA WP	07/02/90	DAMBAGOLLA
793.	CEN/MTL/0917*	NANDADEVA DG	WIJERATNE DGJ	02/11/89	MAKULEMADA
794.	CEN/MTL/0918*	NANDADEVA DG	THILAKARATNE DG	02/11/89	MAKULEMADA
795.	CEN/MTL/0919*	GUNASEKARA GP	WIJESINGHE PGS	15/11/88	MATALE
796.	CEN/MTL/0920*	NAWARATNE BANDA RM	MUTHUBANDA G	07/10/89	DAMBULLA
797.	CEN/MTL/0921*	LEELAWATHIE BG	DINGIRI BANDA G	07/10/89	SIGIRIYA
798.	CEN/MTL/0922*	BANDARA MENIKE G	UKKU BANDA PG	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
799.	CEN/MTL/0923*	KIRIBANDA WM	KUMARASINGHE BANDA WM	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
800.	CEN/MTL/0924*	PINCHI AMMA AG	BANDARA AG	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
801.	CEN/MTL/0925*	KALUMENIKE WM	PIYASENA K	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
802.	CEN/MTL/0926*	UKKU BANDA K	HERATH BANDA K	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
803.	CEN/MTL/0927*	PUNCHIBANDA AG	NAWARATNE BANDA AG	28/12/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
804.	CEN/MTL/0928*	KALUWA GPG	SIRIWARDENA GPG	26/12/89	MAHAWELA
805.	CEN/MTL/0929*	KUDA PUNCHI BANDA G	BANDARA GG	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
806.	CEN/MTL/0930*	CHANDRAWATHIE WG	DHARMATUNGA WG	11/12/89	MILLAWANA
807.	CEN/MTL/0931*	DHARMASIRI NVN	WILLIAM SINGHO NV	28/10/89	UDAGAMA
808.	CEN/MTL/0932*	CHANDRAWATHIE EG	DHARMASIRI WG	12/10/89	UDAGAMA
809.	CEN/MTL/0933*	WIJERATNE EM	SOMARATNE UMB	27/09/89	PALAPATWELA
810.	CEN/MTL/0934*	WIJERATNE EM	RATHNAYAKE UME (REMOVAL)	/ /	PALAPATWEWA
811.	CEN/MTL/0935*	WIMALAWATHIE OG	DHARMAPALA EG	26/08/89	MAHAWELA
812.	CEN/MTL/0936*	YASONA HG	DHARMARATNE HG	13/10/89	OVILIKANDA
813.	CEN/MTL/0937*	WIMALAWEERA GHGS	THILAKASIRI P	11/09/89	WAHIGALA
814.	CEN/MTL/0938*	DISSANAYAKE RR	NAWARATNE RR	23/09/89	LEL OYA
815.	CEN/MTL/0939*	JAYAWANTH SBN	WIJESINGHE WG	12/10/89	SELAGAMA
816.	CEN/MTL/0940*	HEMASIRIYAWATHIE GHG	ARIYARATNE EG	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
817.	CEN/MTL/0941*	RANASINGHE WGC	KARUNARATNE AG	14/10/89	OVILIKANDA
818.	CEN/MTL/0942*	HEMALATHA K	SANJEEWA VPAS	/11/89	KANDALAMA
819.	CEN/MTL/0943*	ARIYASENA TG	REV. DHAMMARAKKITA THERO D	25/12/89	MAHAWELA
820.	CEN/MTL/0944*	KUMARY WMT	DHARMADASA AMGG	24/12/89	MATALE
821.	CEN/MTL/0945*	SWARNALATHA PDGR	WIPULASENA KA	02/12/89	UDASGIRIYA
822.	CEN/MTL/0946*	GUNADASA MG	WIJERATNE MG	27/11/89	WEWALAWEWA
823.	CEN/MTL/0947*	PODIMENIKE WG	MUDIYANSE DG	31/10/90	DEVAGIRIYA
824.	CEN/MTL/0948*	CHANDRAWATHIE AG	JAYAWARDENA AG	14/11/89	OVILIKANDA
825.	CEN/MTL/0949*	KULATUNGA EGSK	KULATUNGA ETB	17/12/88	GALEWELA
826.	CEN/MTL/0950*	ASILIN KG	GUNASINGHE KG	11/12/89	MILLAWANA
827.	CEN/MTL/0951*	BABY AG	JAYAWEERA S	20/11/90	MATALE
828.	CEN/MTL/0952*	PUSHPAM	RAJARATNAM	28/12/89	PITAKANDA
829.	CEN/MTL/0953*	YAHONIS KG	DHARMARATNE KG	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
830.	CEN/MTL/0954*	NANDAWATHIE MENIKE AM	KARUNARATNE WK	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
831.	CEN/MTL/0955*	NANDAWATHIE MENIKE AM	JAYATISSA VP	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
832.	CEN/MTL/0956*	RATNAWATHIE WP	RATNAPALA WA	31/10/90	HANDUNGAMUWA
833.	CEN/MTL/0957*	SOMAWATHIE MG	BANDIYA MG	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
834.	CEN/MTL/0958*	SOMAWATHIE MG	PREMASINGHE MG	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
835.	CEN/MTL/0959*	APPUHAMY AG	RAMBANDA AG	25/11/89	NAULA
836.	CEN/MTL/0960*	BANDA PGP	NAWARATNE BANDA P	22/09/89	ULPATHA
837.	CEN/MTL/0962*	DINGIRIMENIKE KM	SENEVIRATNE KM	21/08/89	KIVULA
838.	CEN/MTL/0963*	DISSANAYAKE UM	DASANAYAKE MH	21/08/89	KIVULA
839.	CEN/MTL/0964*	PUNCHIMENIKE HG	WEERASINGHE GKGA	25/11/89	LENADORA
840.	CEN/MTL/0965*	JINADASA GHD	KUSUMSIRI GH	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
841.	CEN/MTL/0966*	RANHAMY PG	RANASINGHE PG	04/09/89	DIKKUMBURA
842.	CEN/MTL/0967*	JAYASINGHE MM	JAYASINGHE MMB	20/12/89	LAGGALA
843.	CEN/MTL/0968*	SOMAWATHIE UG	PREMARATNE RM	17/03/90	WILGAMUWA

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844.	CEN/MTL/0969*	PUNCHIBANDARA WM	BANDARA WMA	23/09/89	LEL OYA
845.	CEN/MTL/0970*	GNANAWATHIE PG	THILAKARATNE KG	06/10/89	KIRIMETIYA
846.	CEN/MTL/0971*	JAYARATNE S	JAYASINGHE NW	25/08/90	HANDUNGAMUWA
847.	CEN/MTL/0972*	WIJESINGHE MG	WIJESINGHE MGS	12/01/90	DAMBULLA
848.	CEN/MTL/0973*	SIRISENA W	WELGAMA GS	16/01/90	DAMBULLA
849.	CEN/MTL/0974*	HEENBANDA AG	KUMARASINGHE AG	09/01/90	TALANGAMUWA
850.	CEN/MTL/0975*	KUSUMAWATHIE MENIKE DM	ADIKARINAYAKE AMDGSK	26/12/89	KITULHITIYAWA
851.	CEN/MTL/0976*	UKKU AMMA PG	LOKUBANDA PG	/09/89	LEL OYA
852.	CEN/MTL/0977*	MALLIKA UG	SOMADEVA UG	07/12/89	ANKUMBURA
853.	CEN/MTL/0978*	MALLIKA UG	DAMAYANTHI UGR	07/12/89	ANKUMBURA
854.	CEN/MTL/0979*	MALLIKA UG	MALKANTHI UGM	07/12/89	ANKUMBURA
855.	CEN/MTL/0980*	JAYARATNE AG	JAYARATNE AG (REMOVAL)	/ /	IHALAMULLA
856.	CEN/MTL/0981*	HEENBANDA PG	SIRIWARDENA BANDA PG	04/10/89	KONEGAHAWELA
857.	CEN/MTL/0982*	APPUWA RA	JAYARATNE AG	06/02/89	WALAWELA
858.	CEN/MTL/0984*	HEENBANDA A	GUNAWARDENA N	20/06/89	UKUWELA
859.	CEN/MTL/0985*	KUSUMAWATHIE DM	GNANARATNE KM	05/02/90	NAULA
860.	CEN/MTL/0986*	DISSANAYAKE SPG	RATHNAYAKE SPG	01/09/89	NUGAGOLLA
861.	CEN/MTL/0987*	KUMARY DMC	WICKRAMARATNE KG	28/03/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
862.	CEN/MTL/0988*	PUNCHIBANDA RRG	DASANAYAKE RRG	29/12/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
863.	CEN/MTL/0989*	PUNCHIBANDA RRG	NAWARATNE AG	29/12/89	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
864.	CEN/MTL/0990*	DASANAYAKE AVGA	ALUTHWEEDIYA AVGAD	05/12/89	WILANAGAMA
865.	CEN/MTL/0991*	SAMARASINGHE PGA	SAMARASINGHE PGAP	09/10/89	MILLAWANA
866.	CEN/MTL/0992*	SENEVIRATNE MG	LOKUBANDA MG	20/12/89	LADIYANGALA
867.	CEN/MTL/0993*	KANAGARATNAM K	ARASARATNAM K	17/07/90	MATALE
868.	CEN/MTL/0994*	UKKUAMMA UKM		/ /	GALEWELA
869.	CEN/MTL/0995*	KALUBANDA VR	REV. GNANARATNE THERO M	20/09/89	HIRIPIRIYA
870.	CEN/MTL/0996*	KIRIHAMY PGG	WANASINGHE PGGR	17/09/89	DEVAHUWA
871.	CEN/MTL/0997*	RAJASINGHE RMSK	RAJASINGHE RMSK	10/03/93	MATALE
872.	CEN/MTL/0998*	SEELAWATHIE JL	KARUNARATNE KK	10/10/89	MAHAWELA
873.	CEN/MTL/0999*	PAGNASENA WM	PADMASIRI WM	07/01/89	MADIPOLA
874.	CEN/MTL/1000*	REV. CHANDRARATNE THERO D	JAYATHILAKE BANDA RA	28/12/89	DAMBULLA
875.	CEN/MTL/1001*	RATNAYAKE UG	RATNAYAKE UG (REMOVAL)	01/11/88	MATALE
876.	CEN/MTL/1006*	MUDIYANSE JM	JAYASINGHE JMH	06/08/91	MATALE
877.	CEN/MTL/1007*	SUMANAWATHIE PG	GUNASINGHE AL	21/07/89	DANKANDA
878.	CEN/MTL/1009*	LOKUBANDA BM	BANDARA BMSG	21/10/89	MATALE
879.	CEN/MTL/1010*	SANMUGAM J	WIJEYAKUMAR A	21/09/89	RATTOTA
880.	CEN/MTL/1011*	MUTTUBANDA NG		21/10/89	MATALE
881.	CEN/MTL/1012*	MOISA WD	DAYARATNE SPN	28/02/90	DEVAHUWA
882.	CEN/MTL/1013*	JAYASURIYA RSK	MARASINGHE ND	11/02/90	WELLAWA
883.	CEN/MTL/1014*	MALALASEKARA A	MAHANAMA UG	13/11/89	PALLEPOLA
884.	CEN/MTL/1015*	DINGIRINAIDE PG	WIMALASURIYA PG	/ /89	KAIKAWALA
885.	CEN/MTL/1016*	SENEVIRATNE SMM	GNANAWARDENA BM	29/11/89	WAHIGALA
886.	CEN/MTL/1017*	NANDASENA SA	MUDALIMENIKE RG	30/08/89	MATALE
887.	CEN/MTL/1018*	NANCYNONA TG	TENNAKOON TPHJ	10/08/89	MADAWALA ULPOTHA
888.	CEN/MTL/1019*	SEELAWATHIE SB	THILAKARATNE WG	06/01/89	RATTOTA
889.	CEN/MTL/1020*	ESANDU BG	WIJESURIYA DR	31/08/89	ALAWATHUGODA
890.	CEN/MTL/1021*	FERNANDO DW	WEERASINGHE KGKW	23/10/89	ANKUMBURA
891.	CEN/MTL/1022*	KUNJIMAGAL EG	KARUNARATNE EGA	17/09/89	UDASGIRIYA
892.	CEN/MTL/1023*	KUMARIHAMY HM	JAYARATNE KG	11/09/89	ALAWATHUGODA
893.	CEN/MTL/1024*	WIJERATNE TM	ANANDA TM	24/10/89	ANKUMBURA
894.	CEN/MTL/1025*	MOLAGODA RMB	MADDUMABANDARA RAWMK	23/11/89	MATALE
895.	CEN/MTL/1026*	LEELAWATHIE KG	NANDASIRI WS	21/08/90	UDATENNA
896.	CEN/MTL/1027*	AMARASIRI MT	AMARASIRI MS	26/01/90	AKURAMBODA
897.	CEN/MTL/1028*	KADUWELA KWAK	SHANTHA NRS	25/09/89	UKUWELA
898.	CEN/MTL/1029*	KULATUNGA AGM	LANKATHILAKE WGP	05/06/89	UKUWELA
899.	CEN/MTL/1030*	ANULAWATHIE SP	NANDIYASENA WG	25/09/89	UKUWELA
900.	CEN/MTL/1031*	KARUNAWATHIE GG	WICKRAMASINGHE UBG	13/11/89	UDATENNA
901.	CEN/MTL/1032*	GUNARATNE KG	MALHONDHA BD	/11/89	KINIGAMA
902.	CEN/MTL/1033*	WEERASINGHE KWA	WEERASINGHE W	13/12/89	UKUWELA
903.	CEN/MTL/1034*	SETHU MG	SUBASINGHE HG	23/11/89	ANKUMBURA
904.	CEN/MTL/1035*	JINADASA DG	KARUNARATNE DG	13/12/89	MATALE
905.	CEN/MTL/1036*	JINADASA DG	SAMARANAYAKE DGS	13/12/89	MATALE
906.	CEN/MTL/1037*	JINADASA HG	WEERARATNE HGK	08/09/89	ANKUMBURA
907.	CEN/MTL/1038*	MANTHRIHAMY WG	MANTHRIHAMY WG (REMOVAL)	18/08/89	KAIKAWALA
908.	CEN/MTL/1039*	SOBANI KG	SUGATHAPALA KG	21/12/89	PALLEPOLA
909.	CEN/MTL/1040*	ANCHALAI A	SIVAGANANAM P	23/12/89	MATALE

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910.	CEN/MTL/1041*	SOMASEKARAN M	SOMASEKARAN S	17/06/89	MATALE
911.	CEN/MTL/1042*	KUNCHARAM M	MAILWAGANAM M	23/12/89	PITAKANDA
912.	CEN/MTL/1043*	ALMERANONA PA	AMARASENA KB	04/10/89	MATALE
913.	CEN/MTL/1044*	WEERASINGHE K	WIJESINGHE RWDMIN	06/11/89	KAIKAWALA
914.	CEN/MTL/1045*	SUGATHADASA UWG	KUMARA UWGN	15/09/89	MATALE
915.	CEN/MTL/1046*	YASONA HG	DHARMARATNE HG	13/10/89	OVILIKANDA
916.	CEN/MTL/1047*	UKKU KG	ABEYRATNE HG	26/12/89	MAHAWELA
917.	CEN/MTL/1048*	CHINTAMANI N	SUBRAMANIAM M	26/02/90	PITAKANDA
918.	CEN/MTL/1049*	WEDAWALLI S	RAJAKUMAR S	28/01/89	PITAKANDA
919.	CEN/MTL/1050*	PUSHPAM S	RAJARATNAM K	29/12/89	PITAKANDA
920.	CEN/MTL/1051*	LIYANAGE RH	DHANAPALA AG	20/11/89	LAGGALA
921.	CEN/MTL/1052*	ALANNONA PG	CHANDRARATNE SHT	11/11/89	MILLAWANA
922.	CEN/MTL/1053*	SILVA HWS	KUMARA HWUW	08/10/89	AKURAMBODA
923.	CEN/MTL/1054*	KOBBEWA S	KOBBEWA S (REMOVAL)	26/08/89	KAIKAWALA
924.	CEN/MTL/1055*	MENIKAPPU OG	WEERASENA OG	30/11/89	OVILIKANDA
925.	CEN/MTL/1056*	LEELAWATHIE DM	SUMANADASA RA	22/06/89	GELI OYA
926.	CEN/MTL/1057*	NANDAWATHIE TD	DHARMASENA TD	/03/90	DAMBULLA
927.	CEN/MTL/1058*	WIJERATNE DK	WIJERATNE DK (REMOVAL)	14/09/89	ALKADUWA
928.	CEN/MTL/1059*	PUNCHI KIRA MG	PIYADASA MG	/ /	MATALE
929.	CEN/MTL/1060*	SIANERIS DMG	PIYATHILAKE DMG	18/11/89	DELVITA
930.	CEN/MTL/1061*	PIYASEELI PA	ALAHAPPERUMA MM	13/08/89	LEL OYA
931.	CEN/MTL/1062*	HEEN BANDA HMW	PUNCHIBANDA WG	24/07/89	NAULA
932.	CEN/MTL/1063*	GUNARATNE KD	ILANGARATNE KD	13/11/89	MATALE
933.	CEN/MTL/1064*	KUSUMAWATHIE W	SIMON K	19/08/90	MATALE
934.	CEN/MTL/1065*	ABEYRATNE KGUD	ABEYRATNE KGUD (REMOVAL	27/05/90	ALKADUWA
935.	CEN/MTL/1066*	PODIMENIKE WM	WIJERATNE UKGG	10/08/90	MANENWATTE
936.	CEN/MTL/1067*	MARY MG	SOMAPALA MG	10/11/89	MILLAWANA
937.	CEN/MTL/1068*	RAMMENIKA WAG	ABEYKOON WMG	04/11/89	ALAGAMUWA
938.	CEN/MTL/1069*	SUBRAMANIAM A	SANKARAWEL	28/12/89	PITAKANDA
939.	CEN/MTL/1070*	PODINONA VG	GAMAGE B	05/10/89	PALAPATHWELA
940.	CEN/MTL/1071*	PREMATHILAKE AG	09/10/89 MILLAWANA		
941.	CEN/MTL/1072*	ASILIN DG	GUNASINGHE KG	10/12/89	MILLAWANA
942.	CEN/MTL/1073*	THILAKASIRI BANDARA HAD	THILAKASIRI BANDARA HAD (REMOVAL)	/ /89	MAHAWELA
943.	CEN/MTL/1074*	UDAWATTA KM	GODALIYEDDA J	03/11/89	UDATENNA
944.	CEN/MTL/1075*	BOYAGODA YM	BANDARA BDRSN	05/12/89	DORAGAMUWA
945.	CEN/MTL/1076*	KOINMENIKE KM	WIJEKOON WMLK	07/12/89	UDURAWANA
946.	CEN/MTL/1077*	JAYARATNE BGS	JAYASINGHE NW	25/08/90	HANDUNGAMUWA
947.	CEN/MTL/1078*	SEELAWATHIE WA	WIMALARATNE WGA	05/10/89	MATALE
948.	CEN/MTL/1079*	EKANAYAKE EMR	SUMANAWARDENA MMD	20/12/89	LAGGALA
949.	CEN/MTL/1080*	KARUNAWATHIE MM	SAMARANAYAKE MD	29/12/89	LAGGALA
950.	CEN/MTL/1081*	SENEVIRATNE KW	NISSANKA HM	06/10/89	MATALE
951.	CEN/MTL/1082*	AMARASIRI MGR	AMARASIRI MM	26/01/90	MATALE
952.	CEN/MTL/1084*	KANTHIMATHY WMG	MUTTAIAH WT	/ /89	ALKADUWA
953.	CEN/MTL/1085*	DISSANAYAKE WM	DISSANAYAKE WM (REMOVAL)	02/08/90	UKUWELA
954.	CEN/MTL/1086*	SHANMUGAM P	MOHANRAJ S	20/06/89	MATALE
955.	CEN/MTL/1087*	CHANDRASIRI RMS	UPATISSA DKG	25/11/89	WAHIGALA
956.	CEN/MTL/1088*	DISSANAYAKE HWT	DISSANAYAKE HWT (REMOVAL)	04/11/89	WAHIGALA
957.	CEN/MTL/1089*	JAYANTHA EGA	JAYANTHA EGA (REMOVAL)	11/11/89	UDASGIRIYA
958.	CEN/MTL/1090*	PIYARATNE DMA	PIYARATNE DMJ	13/12/89	MATALE
959.	CEN/MTL/1091*	SELENCHINA PG	SOMARATNE PG	21/10/89	OVILIKANDA
960.	CEN/MTL/1092*	CHANDRAWATHIE WG	JAYASENA AG	12/11/89	MILLAWANA
961.	CEN/MTL/1093*	MADAMPAGE HMS	AMARATUNGA HGB	11/10/89	AKURAMBODA
962.	CEN/MTL/1094*	SURAWEERA BGA	SURAWEERA BGA (REMOVAL)	26/02/90	MATALE
963.	CEN/MTL/1095*	WICKRAMARATNE PG	JAYAWARDENA PG	/07/89	RUSIGAMA
964.	CEN/MTL/1096*	CHANDRALATHA AGP	WIJESURIYA MDSDK	16/08/89	ANKUMBURA
965.	CEN/MTL/1097*	ALICE NONA YG	JAYARATNE GR	/ /	MATALE
966.	CEN/MTL/1098*	NANDASENA S	WIJEPALA SA	29/08/89	MATALE
967.	CEN/MTL/1099*	NANDASENA SA	KUSUMAWATHIE SA	29/08/89	MATALE
968.	CEN/MTL/1100*	NANDASENA SA	SENEVIRATNE JRB	29/08/89	MATALE
969.	CEN/MTL/1101*	KUMARIHAMY HML	KULARATNE KG	11/09/89	MATALE
970.	CEN/MTL/1102*	ARIYAWATHIE MG	CHANDRASIRI IGJ	07/11/89	OVILIKANDA
971.	CEN/MTL/1103*	MADAMPAGE MHS	AMARATUNGA HGRLB	11/10/89	AKURAMBODA
972.	CEN/MTL/1104*	GUNARATNE PG	JAYAWARDENA GDS	/ /89	PALLEPOLA
973.	CEN/MTL/1105*	JAYASINGHE ESP	JAYASURIYA CMP	18/12/88	MATALE
974.	CEN/MTL/1106*	GUNASEKARA BG	YATAWARA BTC	06/12/89	UDURAWANA
975.	CEN/MTL/1107*	RAJAPAKSHA DKP	RAJAPAKSHA DKP (REMOVAL)	14/09/89	WAHIGALA

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976.	CEN/MTL/1108*	GUNAWATHIE RD	GUNADASA PG	/ /	AKURAMBODA
977.	CEN/MTL/1109*	TIKIRI BANDA PG	SENEVIRATNE PGL	19/11/89	RAJJAMMANA
978.	CEN/MTL/1110*	VIOLET AGK	DHARMASIRI WMMA	/ /	PALLEPOLA
979.	CEN/MTL/1111*	DE SILVA HS	KUMARA HUW	/ /	AKURAMBODA
980.	CEN/MTL/1112*	CHANDRALATHA AG	JAYAWARDENA PG	/ /	AKURAMBODA
981.	CEN/MTL/1113*	KARUNADASA RMK	RAJAPAKSHA RMKN	04/12/89	WEWALAWEWA
982.	CEN/MTL/1114*	JAYAWARDENA TDS	DHARMAPALA K	/ /	GALEWELA
983.	CEN/MTL/1115*	GUNAWARDENA AAP	PRIYANTHA AAA	/ /	NALANDA
984.	CEN/MTL/1116*	GUNASINGHE W	RANASINGHE TMW	22/07/92	RATTOTA
985.	CEN/MTL/1119*	KARUNAWATHIE BG	MALHONDA BG	/ /89	MAHAWELA
986.	CEN/MTL/1120*	SOMAWATHIE SMD	BANDARA HMJ	08/01/91	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
987.	CEN/MTL/1121*	WILLIAM SINGHO WM	WEERASEKARA WM	24/10/89	NAULA
988.	CEN/MTL/1122*	JAYASINGHE MM	JAYASINGHE MMB	20/12/89	LAGGALA
989.	CEN/MTL/1123*	HEMAWATHIE TG	SENEVIRATNE KG	23/12/89	ANKUMBURA
990.	CEN/MTL/1124*	LILY MG	ABEYRATNE PW	12/12/89	MATALE
991.	CEN/MTL/1125*	SIRISENA UG	MALANI UGS	08/11/89	UDUWELA
992.	CEN/MTL/1126*	KUMARIHAMY HAI	BANDARANAYAKE IWRG	27/11/89	UDUGAMA
993.	CEN/MTL/1127*	BANDARA RG	DHARMARATNE RG	08/11/89	GALEWELA
994.	CEN/MTL/1128*	RAMBANDA WM	SEELARATNE BANDA WM	04/01/90	DUNUWILAPITIYA
995.	CEN/MTL/1129*	APPUHAMY GG	PUNCHIBANDA GG	11/08/89	KAIKAWALA
996.	CEN/MTL/1130*	APPUHAMY GG	DISSANAYAKE GG	/ /	KAIKAWALA
997.	CEN/MTL/1132*	SOMAWATHIE MG	BANDIYA MG	31/10/89	HANDUNGAMUWA
998.	CEN/MTL/1133*	SAMARATUNGA MS	ROHANA SA	20/11/89	LAGGALA
999.	CEN/MTL/1134*	SOMAWATHIE KG	APPUHAMY MAR	12/11/89	NAULA
1000.	CEN/MTL/1135*	HAMABANDU BW	DHARMABANDU	/ /	UDAGAMA
1001.	CEN/MTL/1136*	APPUHAMY GG	DASANAYAKE GG	11/08/89	KAIKAWALA
1002.	CEN/MTL/1137*	PUNCHIHAMINE HG	WEERAWARDENA HG	27/07/89	MAHAWELA
1003.	CEN/MTL/1138*	JUWARIS JSS	SUFIYAN	06/01/90	MATALE
1004.	CEN/MTL/1139*	BANDARAMENIKA HMG	BANDARA KMG	19/12/89	ILUKKUMBURA
1005.	CEN/MTL/1140*	MENIKA PG	SOMASEKARA PG	/01/91	DUNUWILAPITIYA
1006.	CEN/MTL/1141*	PUSHPA WAD	BANDULASENA EM	07/10/89	KAIKAWALA
1007.	CEN/MTL/1142*	CASIM AMM	NAJEEBDEEN AMH	/12/92	UKUWELA
1008.	CEN/MTL/1143*	YASAWATHIE MENIKE HM	LOKUBANDA AG	07/10/89	PALUTAWA
1009.	CEN/MTL/1144*	EMALIN WH	DISSANAYAKE MGG	28/12/89	DEVAHUWA
1010.	CEN/MTL/1145*	EMALIN WH	NAWARATNE MGS	28/12/89	DEVAHUWA
1011.	CEN/MTL/1146*	EMALIN WH	KARUNATHILAKE MGN	20/01/90	DEVAHUWA
1012.	CEN/MTL/1147*	EMALIN WH	PREMATHILAKE MGS	20/01/90	DEVAHUWA
1013.	CEN/MTL/1148*	SIRIWARDENA DGP	KEERTHIRATNE DGJ	/08/89	MATALE
1014.	CEN/MTL/1149*	UKKUMENIKE RM	WEERASINGHE WAWGN	18/09/89	PALLEGAMA
1015.	CEN/MTL/1150*	LIYANAARACHCHI KP	LIYANAARACHCHI L	20/08/89	ALAWATHUGODA
1016.	CEN/MTL/1151*	RAJUGAMUWA RKM	GUNASEKARA HD	16/11/89	DELVITA
1017.	CEN/MTL/1152*	KUMARIHAMY KWW	HERATH HMSD	10/02/90	BULAGALA
1018.	CEN/MTL/1153*	KUMARIHAMY KWW	BANDARA EWW	10/02/90	BULAGALA
1019.	CEN/MTL/1154*	KUMARIHAMY KWW	BANDARA KGV	10/02/90	BULAGALA
1020.	CEN/MTL/1155*	CHANDRANI DW	GUNASEKARA BGA	/ /	TALAKIRIYAGAMA
1021.	CEN/MTL/1156*	BANDARA PGR	KUMARA PGTS	/ /	DAMBULLA
1022.	CEN/MTL/1157*	NANDALATHA MENIKE NK	KARUNARATNE NK	29/10/90	HANDUNGAMUWA
1023.	CEN/MTL/1158*	RAMMENIKA TG	SIRISENA TG	12/07/89	KAIKAWALA
1024.	CEN/MTL/1159*	KUMARY WMT	DARMADASA GG	24/12/89	KAHAGALA
1025.	CEN/MTL/1160*	MENIKA PG	SOMASEKARA PG	01/01/90	DUNUWILAPITIYA
1026.	CEN/MTL/1161*	TIKIRI BANDARA MG	TIKIRI BANDARA MG (REMOVAL)	09/09/89	UKUWELA
1027.	CEN/MTL/1162*	KANAKARATNAM K	ARASARATNAM K	17/07/90	MATALE
1028.	CEN/MTL/1163*	KIRIBANDA WG	SEELAWATHIE WG	/ /	DANKANDA
1029.	CEN/MTL/1164*	DE SILVA HKR	DE SILVA HKR (REMOVAL)	27/08/89	RATTOTA
1030.	CEN/MTL/1165*	MENIKA PG	JAYASENA WG	/ /	DUNUWILAPITIYA*
1031.	CEN/MTL/1166*	MENIKA PG	SOMASEKARA PG	/01/90	DUNUWILAPITIYA
1032.	CEN/MTL/1167*	SHANMUGAM P	MOHANRAJ S	20/06/89	MATALE
1033.	CEN/MTL/1168*	WEERASURIYA WM	WEERASURIYA WM (REMOVAL	19/12/89	NAULA
1034.	CEN/MTL/1169*	RAMBANDA HM	JAYATHILAKE KM	28/07/88	MATALE
1035.	CEN/MTL/1170*	PREMADASA AG	PREMADASA SK	08/11/89	OVILIKANDA
1036.	CEN/MTL/1171*	PREMADASA IV	PINIDARAHAMY BG	20/04/89	MATALE
1037.	CEN/MTL/1172*	JAYARATNE BG	JAYARATNE BG (REMOVAL)	07/08/89	WILGAMUWA
1038.	CEN/MTL/1173*	ABEYRATNE BANDA WM	ABEYRATNE BANDA WM (REMOVAL)	20/06/89	DUNUWILAPITIYA
1039.	CEN/MTL/1174*	CYRIL ID	CYRIL ID (REMOVAL)	12/11/90	WILGAMUWA
1040.	CEN/MTL/1175*	SOMAPALA LG	SOMAPALA LG (REMOVAL)	11/08/89	WILGAMUWA
1041.	CEN/MTL/1176*	PARANAHEWA S	PARANAHEWA S (REMOVAL)	06/08/89	WILGAMUWA
1042.	CEN/MTL/1180*	HUSAIN SR	HUSAIN MR	15/04/94	MATALE

12-D47019

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FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE INVOLUNTARY REMOVAL OR DISAPPEARANCES OF PERSONS IN THE CENTRAL, NORTH WESTERN, NORTH CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES

Part II

(LIST OF ANNEXURES TO PART I)

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NO.	FILE NO.	COMPLAINT'S NAME	NAME OF MISSING PERSON	DATE OF DIS-APPEARED	PLACE
202.	CEN/NEL/0294*	MARYNONA KA	NANDASENA KK	04/01/90	THALAWAKELE
203.	CEN/NEL/0295*	SENEVIRATNE AMN	SENEVIRATNE SM	15/10/89	SAMANALAGAMA
204.	CEN/NEL/0296*	SENEVIRATNE AMN	SENEVIRATNE SA	15/10/89	SAMANALAGAMA
205.	CEN/NEL/0297*	PREMASHEELY SAA	KULARATNE SAM	25/09/89	PITAWALA
206.	CEN/NEL/0298*	THILAKARATNE WM	DHARMASENA WM	01/11/89	UDAPUSSELLAWA
207.	CEN/NEL/0300*	HERATH HMA	HERATH HMLNK	20/12/89	PADIYAPELELLA
208.	CEN/NEL/0301*	SUMANALATHA HW	WEERASINGHE WAN	15/11/89	DEHIGASTENNA
209.	CEN/NEL/0302	WASALA WMKGK	HEENBANDA WMKG	15/08/90	THIBBATUGODA
210.	CEN/NEL/0303*	RANJANI MPGV	SENEVIRATNE HMS	15/09/90	GAMPOLA
211.	CEN/NEL/0305	PERERA WD	CANCELLED	03/07/94	
212.	CEN/NEL/0307	SIRISENA HTA	CANCELLED	/ /	
213.	CEN/NEL/0310*	MUTHUMENIKE VM	DHANAPALA RWM	14/12/89	NUWARAELIYA
214.	CEN/NEL/0312*	SIRIYAWATHIE WM	DAYANANDA LM	07/10/89	KEPPETIPOLA
215.	CEN/NEL/0313*	KULASIRI WGN	THILAKASIRI WG	15/12/89	WALAPANE
216.	CEN/NEL/0314	NACHCHIYAMMA T	THANGAVELU R	15/06/90	KALMUNAI
217.	CEN/NEL/0315	SRIWICKRAMA S	CANCELLED	/ /	NUWARA ELIYA
218.	CEN/NEL/0316*	WEERASINGHE WMS	WEERASINGHE A	09/10/89	UDAMADURA
219.	CEN/NEL/0317*	APPUHAMY MG	HEENBANDA GG	30/10/89	MALHEWA
220.	CEN/NEL/0318*	KUMARI BGSMC	BANDULA BG	30/10/89	MALLEHEWA
221.	CEN/NEL/0319*	SUMANALATHA HW	NIMAL WA	15/11/89	DEHIGASTENNA
222.	CEN/NEL/0321*	MENIK ETHANA RM	WIJAWEERA RSP	19/12/89	IHALA PANNALA
223.	CEN/NEL/0324*	ARIYAWATHIE HAD	PATHMASIRI PH	02/10/89	MAPAKANDA
224.	CEN/NEL/0325	KUSUMAWATHIE WGUG	AKKUPINA UG	02/02/89	KURAWATTA
225.	CEN/NEL/0326	WILSON WA	PREMADASA WAS	21/01/90	PATHANA
226.	CEN/NEL/0332	PALINGU MENIKE BM	PERERA HACA	08/12/89	RIKILLAGASKADA
227.	CEN/NEL/0333*	UKKUBANDA HM	NANDASENA HM	15/12/89	RASNAYAKAPURA
228.	CEN/NEL/0338*	PALINGUMENIKE BM	ASHOKA HC	08/12/89	RIKILLAGASKADE
229.	CEN/NEL/0340	KRISHNA BAGAWAN S	RAMOO M	12/09/90	KALUGALA
230.	CEN/NEL/0341*	HERATH HMA	HERATH HMLNK	20/12/89	KANDURAKADE
231.	CEN/NEL/0345	KRISHNAN A	MUTHTHAIYA ALIAS (WIJAYAN) K	04/04/90	THALAWAKELE
232.	CEN/NEL/0346	RAJARATNAM K	SUBRAMANIAM I	02/01/90	ALKADUWA
233.	CEN/NEL/0348	NANDAWATHIE SM	SIRISENA RM	28/10/89	HALGRAN OYA
234.	CEN/NEL/0352	SEDARAMAN AG	DAYARATNE AG	19/02/90	WELIHINNA
235.	CEN/NEL/0353*	PRIYANTHIE UVD	CHANDANASIRI AA	09/10/89	BADUPOLA
236.	CEN/NEL/0356*	DHARMADASA WW	SIRINANDA TGR	30/09/89	ALAGALA
237.	CEN/NEL/0357*	DHARMADASA WW	DHARMASIRI TGW	13/09/89	NAWALAPITIYA
238.	CEN/NEL/0358*	PREMASIRI DM	PUSHPASIRI DMA	16/12/89	KITHULGALA
239.	CEN/NEL/0360*	PIJADASA RM	UPALI RM	11/09/89	RAJAELA
240.	CEN/NEL/0361*	POLPITIYA WLPSD	PIYASINGHE AA	15/10/89	PITAWALA
241.	CEN/NEL/0362*	SUMANALATHA HW	NIMAL WA	15/11/89	AMBATALAWA
242.	CEN/NEL/0366*	SUMANALATHA HV	NIMAL WA	15/11/89	GINIGATHHENA
243.	CEN/NEL/0370	SUPPAIAH S	MUTTURAMAN S	/ /88	PATHANA
244.	CEN/NEL/0390	JINADASA VG	JINADASA VG (REMOVAL)	17/12/89	WALAPANE
245.	CEN/NEL/0391	KARUNARATNE KAMAGJ	KARUNARATNE KAMAGJ (REMOVAL)	10/09/89	THERIPEHA
246.	CEN/NEL/0392	KARUNARATNE KAMAGJ	SUGATAPALA KMAG	14/01/90	THERIPEHA
247.	CEN/NEL/0395	PUNCHIBANDA RWM	PUNCHI BANDA RWM (REMOVAL)	14/01/90	ALUKULPOTHA
248.	CEN/NEL/0394	ABEYRATNE WMUG	ABEYRATNE WMUG (REMOVAL)	14/01/90	TALAWA
249.	CEN/NEL/0396	KARUNADASA AG	KARUNADASA AG (REMOVAL)	13/10/89	MASGOLLA
250.	CEN/NEL/0397	SOMARATNE DKG	SOMARATNE DKG (REMOVAL)	20/08/89	ILLATTAMADA
251.	CEN/NEL/0463*	SAMID[illegible] SMW	NIRANJAN WPS	26/09/90	NUWARAELIYA
252.	CEN/NEL/0485	SUM[illegible]ATHILAKE BG	SUMANATHILAKE BG (REMOVAL)	26/12/88	RAWANAGODA
253.	CEN/NEL/0486	HEENBANDA HH	HEEN BANDA HH (REMOVAL)	26/12/88	RAWANAGODA
254.	CEN/NEL/0487	RATHNAYAKE PG	RATHNAYAKE PG (REMOVAL)	26/12/88	WIJAYABAHUKANDA
255.	CEN/NEL/0488	SENEVIRATNE YK	SENEVIRATNE YK (REMOVAL)	16/12/88	WIJAYABAHUKANDA

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO INVOLUNTARY REMOVAL OR DISAPPEARANCE OF PERSONS (CENTRAL ZONE)

LIST OF INQUIRED COMPLAINTS (FILE NO. ORDER)

CENTRAL PROVINCE - MATALE DISTRICT

NO.	FILE NO.	COMPLAINT'S NAME	NAME OF MISSING PERSON	DATE OF DIS-APPEARED	PLACE
1.	CEN/MTL/0002	KUMARASENA P	KUMARASENA LYQ	24/11/89	GALEWELA
2.	CEN/MTL/0019	PUNCHIBANDA TG	SIRISENA DG	22/12/89	RATTHOTA
3.	CEN/MTL/0031	EKANAYAKE EMR	RAMANAYAKE	18/01/90	UDUPIHILLA
4.	CEN/MTL/0032	WEERAKUMAR S	THANGAMANI	06/12/89	KADUWELA
5.	CEN/MTL/0033	SIRISENA EG	SIRISENA KP	04/11/89	OVILIKANDA
6.	CEN/MTL/0034	WARNAKULASURIYA WMASK	WARNAKULASURIYA WMASK (REMOVAL)	14/12/89	MATALE
7.	CEN/MTL/0035	MUDALI MENIKE TM	TENNAKOON BANDA TM	23/09/89	RATTOTA
8.	CEN/MTL/0040	KUMARIHAMY TKMK	JINASENA	15/07/89	POLWATTA
9.	CEN/MTL/0043	PIYASENA MG	JAYASINGHE MGS	15/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
10.	CEN/MTL/0044	WIJERATNE MG	INDRATHILAKE MG	14/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
11.	CEN/MTL/0045	PIYADASA YU	JAYATHISSA YU	13/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
12.	CEN/MTL/0046	GUNARATNE MG	RANJITH	15/12/89	MATALE
13.	CEN/MTL/0047	ROSALIN B	AHANGAMA P	17/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
14.	CEN/MTL/0048	SIRIPALA KG	SIRIPALA KGN	14/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
15.	CEN/MTL/0049	BALAMENIKE AG	WIMALASIRI	14/12/89	KOTUWEGEDARA
16.	CEN/MTL/0050	SENANAYAKE DG	KALUBANDIYA	14/12/89	PAHALAWELA
17.	CEN/MTL/0053*	RAJAPAKSHA KN	EKANAYAKE RM	14/12/89	MATALE
18.	CEN/MTL/0059	JAYAAPPU BG	DHARMARATNE N	23/12/89	WALAWELA
19.	CEN/MTL/0061	KAMALAWATHIE KGG	JANAKA RS	13/12/89	WARAKANDAWATTA
20.	CEN/MTL/0062	LIONEL LD	JAYAWICKRAMA A	25/11/88	UKUWELA
21.	CEN/MTL/0063	APPUHAMY	DASANAYAKE	11/08/89	ALAKOLAMADA
22.	CEN/MTL/0064	APPUHAMY	PUNCHI BANDA	11/08/89	ALAKOLAMADA
23.	CEN/MTL/0065	RANHAMY UGG	SENARATH UGKW	09/10/89	ALAKOLAMALA
24.	CEN/MTL/0066	KUMARIHAMY UI	BANDARA UJ	01/06/89	UDUPIHILLA
25.	CEN/MTL/0067	DAYAWATHIE EG	KARUNATHILAKE	21/12/89	OVILIKANDA
26.	CEN/MTL/0068	SIEMON WG	RANAWEERA SP	21/11/89	KADUGANNAWA
27.	CEN/MTL/0069	CHANDRASIRI WAS	WASALAARACHCHI WASK	10/11/89	WATASYAYA
28.	CEN/MTL/0070	PUSHPA EGK	KARUNARATNE PD	04/11/89	KOSWATTA
29.	CEN/MTL/0072	DINADASA UG	CHANDRASENA UG	12/11/89	PANWATTA
30.	CEN/MTL/0073	HEENMENIKA PG	WIJERATNE	30/09/89	MATALE
31.	CEN/MTL/0074*	BISOMENIKE PG	PUNCHIBANDA HG	03/05/90	DANKANDA
32.	CEN/MTL/0076	NANDADEWA DG	THILAKARATNE DG	02/11/89	ILANGASPITIYA
33.	CEN/MTL/0078	JINADASA GGDD	KUSUMSIRI GHW	07/10/89	OVILIKANDA
34.	CEN/MTL/0097	FERNANDO MHP	FERNANDO AP	10/10/89	RATALAWEWA
35.	CEN/MTL/0102	NANDADEVA IG	CHANDRASIRI IGJ	07/11/89	OVILIKANDA
36.	CEN/MTL/0103	KARUNARATNE WAC	WASALAARACHCHI SK	10/11/89	WETASYAYA
37.	CEN/MTL/0104	SOMAWATHIE AG	NANDASIRI A	10/12/89	PANWILA
38.	CEN/MTL/0105	WIMALAWATHIE	UPASENA NKGG	22/09/89	OVILIKANDA
39.	CEN/MTL/0106	WIMALAWATHIE MG	SIRIYARATNE	11/10/89	WETASYAYA
40.	CEN/MTL/0107	NANDAWATHIE WH	TRFD SEE CEN/NEL/0100	27/10/89	GINIGATHHENA
41.	CEN/MTL/0108	CHANDRAWATHIE GG	RUPASINGHE AG	07/10/89	WADEMADA
42.	CEN/MTL/0109	LEELAWATHIE KG	UPALI	05/10/89	ENSALMADA
43.	CEN/MTL/0110	RUPANANDA KG	RUPANANDA KG (REMOVAL)	17/10/89	TENNEWATTA
44.	CEN/MTL/0111	RUPANANDA KG	JAYAWARDENA KG	17/10/89	TENNEWATTA
45.	CEN/MTL/0112	RUPANANDA KG	AMARASIRI KG	17/10/89	TENNEWATTA
46.	CEN/MTL/0113	FERNANDO WN	FERNANDO WN (REMOVAL)	02/09/89	THAWALAN OYA
47.	CEN/MTL/0120	DASANAYAKE AG	RATHNAYAKE AG	19/09/89	METIHAKKA
48.	CEN/MTL/0126	JAYATHILAKA RWDM	WIJESINGHE RWDMIN	15/07/89	POLWATTA
49.	CEN/MTL/0127	WIMALAWATHIE EG	JAYATHUNGA	14/11/89	PARANAGAMTENNA
50.	CEN/MTL/0128	JAYARATNE SI	SIRIMEWAN S	11/10/89	
51.	CEN/MTL/0132	GUNAWATHIE PH	WIJEBANDARA UDD	27/10/89	MAHAWELA
52.	CEN/MTL/0136	MUTHUMENIKE WG	PREMATHUNGA	11/02/90	POLWATTA
53.	CEN/MTL/0138	THOMAS EG	ABEYSINGHE EGT	03/12/89	OVILIKANDA
54.	CEN/MTL/0147	RUBAN SINGHO JM	JAYAMANNA U	29/08/89	WERAGAMA
55.	CEN/MTL/0156	PERERA KAD	RUPASINGHE PG	25/12/89	KAWUDUPELELLA
56.	CEN/MTL/0157	EKANAYAKE EMHB	EKANAYAKE JB	26/03/90	KANDY
57.	CEN/MTL/0163	SAMARADIWAKARA J	THENNAKOON	21/12/89	PALLEWERAGAMA
58.	CEN/MTL/0186	LEELAWATHIE SG	WIJERATNE SG	21/08/89	RATTOTA
59.	CEN/MTL/0192	GUNAPALA MK	CANCELLED	/ /87	
60.	CEN/MTL/0197	PELIS MG	JINADASA	12/11/89	METIHAKKA
61.	CEN/MTL/0209*	JINADASA BA	KULARATNE BAG	27/12/89	DUNUWILAPITIYA
62.	CEN/MTL/0218	HEEN BANDA KM	HEEN BANDA KM (REMOVAL)	03/10/89	PAHALA OVALA
63.	CEN/MTL/0219*	HEWAWASAM PHGG	WIJEBANDARA UGD	22/11/89	MAHAWELA
64.	CEN/MTL/0220	LEELAWATHIE PG	YASARATNE	02/11/89	OVILIKANDA

NO.	FILE NO.	COMPLAINT'S NAME	NAME OF MISSING PERSON	DATE OF DIS-APPEARED	PLACE
65.	CEN/MTL/0229	BOKARAGODA	BOKARAGODA KV	23/01/90	KANDY
66.	CEN/MTL/0232	WIMALAWATHIE OG	DHARMAPALA EG	26/08/89	GALEWELA
67.	CEN/MTL/0237	KALUWELGODA SKBWMP	RATHNAPALA KG	15/07/89	POLWATTA
68.	CEN/MTL/0287*	KALUWELGODA P	RATHNAPALA KG	15/07/89	AMBAGASTENNA
69.	CEN/MTL/0302*	LAMASIRI PUNCHIHEWA GP	EKANAYAKE GMGM	12/09/89	PARAGAHAMADA
70.	CEN/MTL/0314	HEEN BANDA RM	BANDARA W	29/11/89	UDURAWANA
71.	CEN/MTL/0322	HEENMENIKE MAM	CHANDRARATNE BANDA	29/08/89	PALLEWERAGAMA
72.	CEN/MTL/0323	HEENMENIKE MAM	ARIYARATNE BANDA	29/08/89	PALLEWERAGAMA
73.	CEN/MTL/0330*	LAMASIRI PUNCHIHEWA GP	EKANAYAKE GMGM	12/09/89	PARAGAHAMADA
74.	CEN/MTL/0333	SOMAWATHIE D	LIYANAGE NPK	21/10/89	SENARATHGAMA
75.	CEN/MTL/0373*	DASANAYAKE AG	RATHNAYAKE AG	19/09/89	GURUBEBILA
76.	CEN/MTL/0379*	APPUHAMY GG	DASANAYAKE GG	11/08/89	ALAKOLAMADA
77.	CEN/MTL/0380*	APPUHAMY GG	PUNCHIBANDA GG	11/08/89	ALAKOLAMADA
78.	CEN/MTL/0406*	KAMALAWATHIE KG	JANAKA RS	13/12/89	WARAKANDAWATTA
79.	CEN/MTL/0407*	KAMALAWATHIE KG	NISHANTHA RR	13/12/89	WARAKANDAWATTA
80.	CEN/MTL/0438	RANHAMY PG	RANASINGHE PG	04/12/89	DIKKUMBURA
81.	CEN/MTL/0441	GUNAWARDENA MI	GUNAWARDENA KH	29/08/89	WERAGAMA
82.	CEN/MTL/0448	KAMALAWATHIE KGG	NISHANTHA RR	13/12/89	WARAKANDAWATTA
83.	CEN/MTL/0449*	KAMALAWATHIE KG	JANAKA RS	13/12/89	WARAKANDAWATTA
84.	CEN/MTL/0474	DINGIRI MENIKA	KARUNASIRI MG	21/08/89	UKUWELA
85.	CEN/MTL/0475	UKKUAMMA KG	JINASENA DG	15/07/89	NIKAWELLA
86.	CEN/MTL/0501	WITHANAGE A	WITHANAGE GN	29/08/89	PALLEWERAGAMA
87.	CEN/MTL/0517	KARUNAWATHIE HMT	WIJESUNDERA JHM	10/02/90	MIRISGONIYAWA
88.	CEN/MTL/0523*	VITHANAGE A	VITHANAGE GN	29/08/89	KAIKAWALA
89.	CEN/MTL/0533	ARIYAWATHIE HAD	TRFD SEE CEN/NEL/0207	02/10/89	GINIGATHHENA
90.	CEN/MTL/0544	HERATH HMS	ARIYARATNE KM	10/08/91	HANDUNGAMUWA
91.	CEN/MTL/0548	JINADASA AM	TRFD SEE CEN/KND/2684*	20/09/90	KANDY
92.	CEN/MTL/0552	SENEVIRATNE HMMGT	SENARATNE RMPH	09/11/89	SIGIRIYA
93.	CEN/MTL/0557	PODIHAMINE AA	TRFD SEE CEN/NEL/0208	09/10/89	GINIGATHHENA
94.	CEN/MTL/0558*	PODIHAMINE AA	NANDANA KUMARA AA	/ /89	MATALE
95.	CEN/MTL/0610*	BISOMENIKE PG	PUNCHIBANDA HG	03/05/90	DANKANDA
96.	CEN/MTL/0611*	BISOMENIKE PG	WIJERATNE HG	30/09/89	DANKANDA
97.	CEN/MTL/0616*	KAMALAWATHIE KG	JANAKA RS	13/12/89	WARAKANDAWATTA
98.	CEN/MTL/0617*	KAMALAWATHIE KG	NISHANTHA RR	13/12/89	WARAKANDAWATTA
99.	CEN/MTL/0641*	SUMANAWATHIE BK	JAYASINGHE SBM	04/12/89	RATTOTA
100.	CEN/MTL/0643	PUSHPA WD	BANDULASENA EM	07/10/89	KAIKAWELA
101.	CEN/MTL/0644	RANASINGHE C	KARUNARATNE RM	15/07/89	POLWATTA
102.	CEN/MTL/0679*	KUMARASENA P	KUMARASENA LYQ	24/11/89	GALEWELA
103.	CEN/MTL/0688*	KUMARIHAMY TKMK	JINASENA M	15/07/89	ROTTOTA
104.	CEN/MTL/0692	SOMAWATHIE GG	PREMAKUMARA GG	11/08/90	PATTIYAWATTA
105.	CEN/MTL/0701*	CHITHRAMALA RANASINGHE	KARUNARATNE RM	15/07/89	POLWATTA
106.	CEN/MTL/0702	PODIMENIKE RG	GUNASIRI	15/07/89	POLWATTA
107.	CEN/MTL/0755	HERATH HMLB	HERATH HMT	29/08/89	PALLEWERAGAMA
108.	CEN/MTL/0756	SUMANAWATHIE MG	BANDA P	16/10/89	PALLAMA
109.	CEN/MTL/0757	SUMANAWATHIE MG	WICKRAMASINGHE S	16/10/89	HUNUKATAELA
110.	CEN/MTL/0766*	SENEVIRATNE HMGT	SENEVIRATNE RMPH	09/11/89	SEEGIRIYA
111.	CEN/MTL/0807	SOMAPALA WGM	WIMALARATNE BM	21/12/93	MATALE
112.	CEN/MTL/0828	KOKILANAYAGE R	MAHADEVA R	23/11/89	PANWILA
113.	CEN/MTL/0829	RANHAMY HG	PUNCHI BANDA	03/05/90	LAGGALA
114.	CEN/MTL/0830*	RANHAMY HG	WIJERATNE HG	30/09/89	DANKANDA
115.	CEN/MTL/0831*	KAMALAWATHIE KG	JANAKA RS	13/12/89	WARAKANDAWATTA
116.	CEN/MTL/0832*	KAMALAWATHIE KG	NISHANTHA RR	13/12/89	WARAKANDAWATTA
117.	CEN/MTL/0850	SAMIDU GG	CANCELLED	11/02/85	
118.	CEN/MTL/0854	JAYASUNDARA DP	KADAWATHAARACHCHI A	16/08/90	ALUWIHARE
119.	CEN/MTL/0858*	JAYANTHA SAMARADIWAKARA	TENNAKOON TM	21/12/89	PALLEWERAGAMA
120.	CEN/MTL/0889*	SENEVIRATNE HMGT	SENEVIRATNE RMPH	09/11/89	SEEGIRIYA
121.	CEN/MTL/0893*	KARUNAWATHIE HMT	WIJESUNDARA JHM	08/02/89	DAMBULLA
122.	CEN/MTL/0907	PUNCHIHEWA GPL	EKANAYAKE GMGM	12/09/89	PARAGAHAMADA
123.	CEN/MTL/0961*	VITHANAGE A	VITHANAGE GN	29/08/89	KAIKAWALA
124.	CEN/MTL/0983*	WEERAKUMAR S	THANGAMANI S	06/12/89	KUDUWELA
125.	CEN/MTL/1002	RATHNAWATHIE MENIKE MAM	THILAKARATNE BANDA SM	29/08/89	PALLEWERAGAMA
126.	CEN/MTL/1003	FERNANDO MHP	KARUNARATNE A	10/10/89	MATALE
127.	CEN/MTL/1004	LEELAWATHIE KG	THILAKARATNE	16/11/89	ENSALMADA
128.	CEN/MTL/1005	LEELAWATHIE KG	MUNASINGHA	02/02/90	PERADENIYA
129.	CEN/MTL/1008	DHARMAWARDENA LD	DHARMAWARDENA LD (REMOVAL)	17/08/89	YATIGASPOTTHA
130.	CEN/MTL/1083*	BASNAYAKE WMK	WIJETUNGA S	/10/89	IMBULPITIYA
131.	CEN/MTL/1117*	NANDADEVA DG	JAYASIRIWARDENA DG	02/11/89	OVILIKANDA
132.	CEN/MTL/1118*	HEENBANDA	BANDARA N	03/08/90	UKUWELA
133.	CEN/MTL/1131	GUNAWATHIE WLS	KUMARA KAGS	06/06/89	MATALE
134.	CEN/MTL/1177	WASUDEVA LD	TRFD SEE NWP/KNG/1140	28/10/89	WILGAMUWA
135.	CEN/MTL/1178	PREMASIRI R	TRFD SEE NWP/KNG/1138	11/08/89	WILGAMUWA
136.	CEN/MTL/1179	NANDAPALA RG	TRFD SEE NWP/KNG/1088	07/01/91	WILGAMUWA

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO INVOLUNTARY REMOVAL OR DISAPPEARANCE OF PERSONS (CENTRAL ZONE) LIST OF INQUIRED COMPLAINTS (FILE NO. ORDER)

CENTRAL PROVINCE - KANDY DISTRICT

NO.	FILE NO.	COMPLAINT'S NAME	NAME OF MISSING PERSON	DATE OF DIS-APPEARED	PLACE
1.	CEN/KND/0003	KARUNAWATHIE PG	NIMALARATNE WG	02/11/89	BABILATHENNA
2.	CEN/KND/0004	PODIHAMINE PA	ANGUNAWALA PWMRK	29/07/89	PERADENIYA
3.	CEN/KND/0005	SEELARATNE RM	SENEVIRATHNAYAKE RM	05/11/89	MURUTHALAWA
4.	CEN/KND/0006	PIYADASA GGS	GALAPITAGE UK	30/01/90	PETHIYAGODA
5.	CEN/KND/0008	KARUNAWATHIE TRG	SITUNAYAKE DR	08/09/89	GIRANDURUKOTTE
6.	CEN/KND/0009	DHARMASENA BG	DHARMASENA BGH	07/11/89	WATTEGAMA
7.	CEN/KND/0011	WEJESINGHE JG	UDAYARATNE JGS	28/11/89	DUNUKEULLA
8.	CEN/KND/0012	WEJESINGHE JG	MUNASINGHE JGLK	06/11/89	MALPOTHA
9.	CEN/KND/0013	ATHAPATTU AMS	ATHAPATTU ASL	09/12/89	PERADENIYA
10.	CEN/KND/0014	CHANDRASENA MG	JAYAWEERA MGS	06/01/90	DELTHOTA
11.	CEN/KND/0015	WIJETHUNGA P	HERATH HMKR	02/09/89	WALALA
12.	CEN/KND/0016	BISOMENIKE WM	LOKUBANDA G	09/11/89	WALALA
13.	CEN/KND/0017	KOINMENIKE RM	PINNAWALA NMK	19/10/89	GAMPOLA
14.	CEN/KND/0018	SOORIYAGODA BMA	RATHNAYAKE RMB	12/10/89	DUNUKEULLA
15.	CEN/KND/0019	SOORIYAGODA BMA	RATHNAYAKE RMMD	28/10/89	DUNUKEULLA
16.	CEN/KND/0020	MUDALIGAMA C	ARIYAPALA SAPPK	09/01/90	DUNUKEULLA
17.	CEN/KND/0021	APPUHAMY SGD	NANDANA SGN	13/11/89	BOUTMANT ESTATE
18.	CEN/KND/0022	PREMALATHA RP	SENARATNE RPD	04/11/89	KADUGANNAWA
19.	CEN/KND/0023	RATNATHILAKE KM	WICKRAMASINGHE WAU	29/05/90	KANDY
20.	CEN/KND/0024	BALAKRISHNAN R	BALAKRISHNAN K	15/06/90	KANDY
21.	CEN/KND/0025	ABEYRATNE SM	ABEYRATNE SMV	06/10/89	GELIOYA
22.	CEN/KND/0026*	GUNAWARDENA SG	KARUNATHILAKA N	25/10/89	PALLEGAMA
23.	CEN/KND/0027	DASANAYAKE PA	DASANAYAKE PU	26/12/89	HARANGALA
24.	CEN/KND/0030	NANDAWATHIE RG	WIMALADHARMA KG	04/08/89	LUNUKATIYAMA-DITTA
25.	CEN/KND/0032	HEENAMMA KG	KARUNARATNE DGW	20/09/90	POOJAPITIYA
26.	CEN/KND/0034*	WEJESINGHE JG	UDAYARATNE JGS	28/11/89	DUNUKEULLA
27.	CEN/KND/0035*	WIJESINGHE JG	MUNASINGHE JGLK	06/11/89	MALPOTHA
28.	CEN/KND/0036	WIJEKOON PM	WIJESINGHE PMS	14/01/90	KANDY
29.	CEN/KND/0037	PUNYALATHA HNK	PIYASENA HG	10/11/89	HANDAGANAWA
30.	CEN/KND/0038	KARUNAWATHIE WKK	KARUNARATNE KD	06/03/90	HANDAGANAWA
31.	CEN/KND/0039	KUMARIHAMY HMM	POLGASDENIYA R	10/12/89	WALALA
32.	CEN/KND/0040	RAJAPAKSHA G	RAJAPAKSHA TGPS	24/07/89	AMBAGAHAPELE-SSA
33.	CEN/KND/0041	RAJAPAKSHA G	RAJAPAKSHA TGMR	24/07/89	AMBAGAHAPELLE-SSA
34.	CEN/KND/0042	GUNAPALA TG	KARUNARATNE TG	23/07/89	AMBAGAHAPALE-SSA
35.	CEN/KND/0043	PODISINGCHO PL	RATHNAWEERA PLS	22/07/89	WAWINNA
36.	CEN/KND/0044	PALINGUMENIKE KG	KUMARARATNE RMWGU	23/07/89	AMBAGAHAPALE-SSA
37.	CEN/KND/0045	NANDASENA RG	UPALI SARATH RG	17/10/89	WATTEGAMA
38.	CEN/KND/0046	HEMALATHA R	KARUNARATNE RAP	17/09/90	GANGODAPITIYA
39.	CEN/KND/0047	WIJEDASA AG	SHANTHA AGA	17/09/90	PUBBILIYA
40.	CEN/KND/0048*	WIJESINGHE JG	WICKRAMASINGHE JGG	28/11/89	PANWILATENNA
41.	CEN/KND/0049	SENARATNE K	SENARATNE WGDP	10/09/89	DOOLWALA
42.	CEN/KND/0050	THILAKARATNE EHM	WICKRAMASINGHE EHM	18/08/90	ULPATHAGAMA
43.	CEN/KND/0051	DHARMASENA R	KUMARA RDS	26/07/89	KANDY
44.	CEN/KND/0052	SUMANAWATHIE DG	KUMARA HNAU	24/09/90	HEENAGAMA
45.	CEN/KND/0053	JAYASINGHE DGG	SIRIWARDENA JDGC	21/09/89	YATIHALAGALA
46.	CEN/KND/0055	INDRAWATHIE KA	SENARATNE KA	07/02/90	YATINUWARA
47.	CEN/KND/0057	GURUSINGHE C	WEERASINGHE GA	17/01/90	NEW PERADENIYA
48.	CEN/KND/0058	ARIYAWATHIE AG	GUNAWARDENA KMJ	30/01/90	HASALAKA
49.	CEN/KND/0059	YASAWATHIE GGG	POLPELANDENIYA HWGJ	25/12/89	WALAGAMA
50.	CEN/KND/0060	NANDAWATHIE RG	KODITUWAKKU J	19/10/89	LUNUKETIYAMA-DITTA
51.	CEN/KND/0061	NANDAWATHIE RG	KODITUWAKKU S	17/10/90	LUNUKETIYAMA-DITTA
52.	CEN/KND/0062	CHANDRASENA MG	RANJANEE MGA	02/01/90	NARANHINNA
53.	CEN/KND/0063	CHANDRASENA MG	WANASINGHE MG	06/01/90	GALAHA
54.	CEN/KND/0064*	RATNAKALA MENIKE SM	ABEYRATNE SMV	06/10/89	GELIOYA
55.	CEN/KND/0067	ABEYSEKARA A	ABEYSEKARA ASC	29/10/89	KADUGANNAWA
56.	CEN/KND/0069	DHARMADASA PGH	DE SILVA RAA	20/11/89	BELHOODWATTA
57.	CEN/KND/006A	PIYADASA GGS	GALAPITAGE RK	30/01/90	PETHIYAGODA
58.	CEN/KND/0071	SAHANDU MG	SOMAPALA MG	10/12/89	KOLONGODA
59.	CEN/KND/0072	BUBBY KG	WIJEPALA TG	10/12/89	KOLONGODA
60.	CEN/KND/0073	RAMBANDA KM	JAYARATNE KMN	12/08/89	MINIPE
61.	CEN/KND/0074	PALINGUMENIKE DM	BANDARA KK	24/11/89	HASALAKA

ENDNOTES

1 Address to the Nation, Mahinda Rajapaksa, 11 Apr 2022, https://www.colombotelegraph.com/index.php/special-statement-by-prime-minister-rajapaksa-regarding-the-current-situation-full-text/

2 In the late 1980s – early 1990s, Sinhalese constituted around 80% of the district's population, with Tamils at 12% and Muslims at 7%. See https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/52179135.pdf

3 In the first uprising in 1971, thousands of people were also killed in the south when a coalition government headed by Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike crushed an armed insurrection led by the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), the People's Liberation Front, a self-declared Marxist party, which derived much of its support from young, Sinhalese people in rural areas suffering from widespread poverty and unemployment.
See, among others, Rajesh Venugopal (2010), Sectarian Socialism: The Politics of Sri Lanka's Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP); Kearney (1977) A Note on the Fate of the 1971 Insurgents in Sri Lanka and Arasaratnam (1971) The Ceylon Insurrection of April 1971: Some Causes and Consequences.

4 According to 1981 census, the population of the Matale District was 357,354.

5 When contacted by the media several years later, Nandimithra Ekanayake, by now a minister, said he could not remember this particular incident involving Mrs Kamalawathi, but added that he took up 'countless' cases of disappearances of local youth at that time. 'I was the only MP elected from the Opposition; the other four parliamentarians were from the UNP,' he said. He also said Gotabaya Rajapaksa, the Military Coordinating Officer of Matale at that time, had been very 'cooperative' (towards him) and 'kind' to the detained youth. Even those youth who committed 'the worst offences' had been sent to rehabilitation camps, he said, adding, 'That particular instance, (Kamalawathi's) could have been an exception.' 7 April 2013, https://www.colombotelegraph.com/index.php/i-was-sent-back-when-i-went-to-meet-lt-colonel-gotabaya-to-plead-the-release-of-my-sons-a-mother/

6 https://itjpsl.com/press-releases/sri-lanka-torture-map-with-jds, ITJP JDS Torture Map.

7 https://srilankabrief.org/sri-lanka-the-years-of-blood/

8 https://www.facebook.com/pg/gotabayar/about/(deleted); also https://military-history.fandom.com/wiki/Gotabaya_Rajapaksa and https://www.britannica.com/biography/Gotabaya-Rajapaksa
The description of this period on his website is equally scant on details from that period: https://web.archive.org/web/20190524091651/http://gotabaya.info/about.html
https://alt.army.lk/gajabaregiment/1-gajaba-regiment
According to Shamindra Fernando, Ayoma wins the day. War on terror revisited, 30 June 2013, Gotabaya Rajapaksa took up the post of Commander immediately on return from training at Fort Benning, Georgia, USA in 1989. Rproduced at http://slwaronterror.blogspot.com/2013/06/ayoma-wins-day.html

9 Appointed Sri Lanka's permanent representative at the UN in Geneva by Gotabaya Rajapaksa.

10 C A Chandraprema, Gota's War, published 2012, p172-173 itjpsl.com/dossiers/chandraprema-dossier

11 C A Chandraprema 2012, op cit, he followed an Advanced Infantry Training course at the Infantry School of Fort Benning, Georgia, p177

12 https://alt.army.lk/gajabaregiment/1-gajaba-regiment

13 [Gazette notifications indicate it is common to have officers acting in command roles for some time before being substantiated in those roles.]

14 Thomas A Marks and Lt Gen (Ret) Tej Pratap Singh Brar in Impunity: Countering Illicit Power in War and Transition, edited By Michelle Hughes and Michael Miklaucic, Washington, DC: Center for Complex Operations, 2016, p227, https://cco.ndu.edu/Portals/96/Documents/books/Impunity/CHAP_9%20Sri%20Lanka.pdf?ver=2017-01-19-102815-647

15 Thomas A Marks and Lt Gen (Ret) Tej Pratap Singh Brar, op cit, p227

16 Thomas A Marks, State Response To Terrorism In Sri Lanka, in Countering Terrorism and Insurgency in the 21st Century, International Perspectives, Volume 1: Strategic And Tactical Considerations, edited By James J F Forest, p266

17 later Brigadier and Brigadier General

18 https://www.army.lk/past_army_commanders, Hamilton Wanasinghe who held the position from August 1988 to November 1991

19 Gota's War, op cit, p174

20 https://www.dailynews.lk/2019/09/09/sports/196320/army-commander---former-cricketer-stc-matale

21 https://itjpsl.com/reports/jagath-dias-dossier

22 Gota's War, op cit, p173, 'Lieutenants Shavendra Silva, Jagath Dias and Sumedha Perera were among his company commanders in Matale.'
On Sumedha Perera - https://itjpsl.com/reports/gotabaya-rajapaksa-complaint

23 Original Rivira article in Sinhala no longer available online. It was reproduced in English in February 2016 by Ceylon Week: https://ceylonweek.com/2016/02/19/gotabaya-rajapaksa-telling-how-to-come-sarath-fonseka-lead-to-army.html

24 Commissions of Inquiry in Sri Lanka are fact-finding bodies and have no judicial power. Their task here was to conduct inquiries and investigations into the complaints received in terms of their mandate, which expected them, inter alia, to elicit 'credible material indicative of the persons responsible' for the disappearances of the persons concerned. They have to arrive at conclusions after inquiries and investigations based on a balance of probabilities and not look for evidence beyond reasonable doubt. The Commissions were obliged to report their findings back to the President. The law gives the option to the President to keep all the contents or any part of their reports from being made public. Implementing any recommendation of such Commissions is at the sole discretion of the President. M C M Iqbal, 'Impunity in Sri Lanka and the Commissions of Inquiry into Disappearances', Groundviews, 26 July 2018.

25 Terminology used to indicate abductions by state actors, where the person taken was later released.

26 M C M Iqbal, 'Impunity in Sri Lanka and the Commissions of Inquiry into Disappearances', Groundviews, 26 July 2018

27 http://www.disappearances.org/news/mainfile.php/reports_

srilanka/

28 The Law and Society Trust, A Legacy to Remember; Sri Lanka's Commissions of Inquiry 1963.2002: A Reference Guide to Commission Reports with a Tabulated List of Recommendations. September 2010, p.20, http://www.iceelamtamils.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/A-LEGACY-TO-REMEMBER-SRI-LANKA'S-COMMISSIONS-OF-INQUIRY.pdf
The timeframe covered by the Commissions left out many disappearance cases alleged to have occurred in 1987 in relation to the JVP uprising. They were able to conduct a significant number of inquiries, including investigating new cases of enforced disappearances that occurred after they were set up, since they did not have a time-limit. In addition, around 16,000 cases of disappearances from before 1 January 1988 in the north and east fell outside the mandate of these Commissions.

29 United Nations Human Rights Committee, Fourth Periodic Report of Sri Lanka, CCPR/C/LKA/2002/4, 18/10/2002, para 156

30 Home Guards and National Auxiliary Force members were recruited under the Mobilisation and Supplementary Forces Act 1985, passed by the R Jayawardene government in the context of escalation of conflict in the north and east in the mid-1980s. Home Guards were mainly deployed in the border areas between the north and east and the rest of the country.

31 See 'Final Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Involuntary Removal or Disappearance of Persons in the Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces', 1997, 'Final Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Involuntary Removal or Disappearance of Persons in the Northern and Eastern Provinces', 1997; 'Final Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Involuntary Removal and Disappearance of Certain Persons (All Island), 2001

32 This Commission had further received 16,305 cases that fell outside its mandate (p45 of its final report). The AIC recommended that the Human Rights Commission Act be amended to enable it to inquire into these complaints. It is also worth noting that a substantial number of victims did not make complaints to the Commissions, and that the JVP as a party did not cooperate with them.

33 OISL, §483 'OISL has obtained a confidential list of 318 alleged perpetrators named by the All Island Commission.'

34 Interview with confidential source, February 2020. The denial appeared in The Island newspaper, it is no longer available online.

35 In April 1997, Amnesty International reported that the total number of 'disappearances' reported to the organisation since the security forces regained control over the Jaffna peninsula in late 1995-early 1006 had reached 648 the highest number since 1990. https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/160000/asa370101997en.pdf.

36 One exceptional case that came to trial involved the enforced disappearance of dozens of schoolchildren after their arrest by the Army in 1989 and 1990 in Embilipitiya, Ratnapura district, by soldiers acting in collusion with their school principal. ICJ, op cit, p13. See also Rajan Hoole, The 1990s: The Culture of Untruth and a Perilous Vacuum – Part 7. Embilipitiya Schoolboys' Affair – The Thin End Of The Wedge, 9 May 2014, https://www.colombotelegraph.com/index.php/embilipitiya-schoolboys-affair-the-thin-end-of-the-wedge/ and Amnesty International, Sri Lanka: Unresolved 'Disappearances' From The Period 1987-1990: The Case Of Sevana Army Camp, September 1991, https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa37/018/1991/en/.
In its submissions to the UN treaty bodies and Special Procedures in the following years, the government provided 'manifestly unsatisfactory' statistics on the number of cases recommended by the Commissions that were under investigation and

prosecution, ICJ, p101-105.

37 Including the list of names of perpetrators which was annexed to the Final Report of the Central Zone Commission.

38 See http://www.disappearances.org/news/mainfile.php/reports_srilanka/

39 M C M Iqbal, op cit

40 The CZC, for instance, visited 34 localities in the Central, Uva, North Central and North Western Province from March 1995 to April 1997, sometimes spending more than ten days in one location.

41 Report of the OHCHR investigation on Sri Lanka (OISL), A/HRC/30/CRP.2, 16 Sep 2015, https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/LKIndex.aspx. English, Sinhala and Tamil versions are available on this page. See p100, para 484 for this recommendation.

42 APA Citation. Thomson-Senanayake, Jane. & Asian Human Rights Commission. (2014). A sociological exploration of disappearances in Sri Lanka: 'not even a person, not even a word...' Hong Kong, China: Asian Human Rights Commission.

43 According to one source, the site belonged to the Macdowall Fort during the late 1980s. See Janarala, op cit, 3 Dec 2012.

44 Raj Somadeva, 'Human Skeletal Remains Found At The Dis[t]rict General Hospital Premises In Matale', The Report on Forensic Archaeology, Part I, http://www.jdslanka.org/images/documents/disappearances_executions/matale_forensic_archaeology_report.pdf.

45 Raj Somadeva, op cit, p27. The report states: 'According to the production records of the company, manufacture of this particular type of bottles was launched by the company in early 1988 and the production declined in 1989'.

46 Raj Somadeva, op cit, p26

47 Raj Somadeva, op cit, p21

48 Raj Somadeva, op cit, p47

49 Amnesty International, 'Visit of the UN Voluntary Group on Enforced and Involunary Disappearance to Sri Lanka', AI Index: ASA 37/2821/2015, https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ASA3728212015ENGLISH.pdf, n 12

50 Lanka-e-News, 'Gotabaya the prime suspect in Matale mass killings now begins his evidence killing operations –Orders destruction of police records', 8 Apr 2013, https://www.facebook.com/lankaenews/photos/gotabaya-the-prime-suspect-in-matale-mass-killings-now-begins-his-evidence-killi/505768629488307/.

51 https://2009-2017.state.gov/documents/organization/236862.pdf , p13

52 Ravishan, 'Bodies Beneath: Accidentally Discovered Mass Graves In Sri Lanka', 7 Jun 2017, https://roar.media/english/life/history/bodies-beneath-accidentally-discovered-mass-graves-in-sri-lanka/.

53 Report of the UN WGEID on its mission to Sri Lanka, 8 July 2016, A/HRC/33/51/Add.2, https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/146/63/PDF/G1614663.pdf?OpenElement, page 10.

54 The ITJP's figure for killings in Palutawa, Matale District, is 22. 'Palatuwawa' is a village in Matara District.

55 https://janarala.wordpress.com/2013/04/06/mathale-mass-grave/

56 Rohan Gunaratne, op cit, p332

57 The CZC has included the details of two number plates of vehicles that it confirmed were used during abductions. Several testimonies of witnesses report that the vehicles in which the disappeared person was taken away were known to belong to local government departments or indeed to private individuals. The owners of the latter were often forced to hand over their vehicles. In some cases, they were

forced to drive them and were then released after the detainees had been taken into an army camp.

58 Rohan Gunaratne, op cit, p339

59 Amnesty International, Annual Report 1990, p218, https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/POL1000031990ENGLISH.PDF.

60 Currently DG of the Institute for National Security Studies in Sri Lanka, and the ideologue of Sri Lanka's problematic 'rehabilitation' programme for LTTE suspects in 2009.

61 Rohan Gunaratne, op cit, p332

62 "There were a considerable percentage of suspects dying under interrogation and many were executed too. In most camps if a suspect was positively identified as a JVP activist, he or she had no return[s]. If the arrests of these suspects were recorded the circumstances under which death occurred was recorded as 'killed-in-action' (KIA). However, most of those taken into custody particularly those arrested on information given by activists in custody were not recorded. Often bodies of those killed were either dumped in a river, buried in the jungle and burnt in a tyre. Bodies burned smoked till morning. To ensure rapid burning, a body was dismembered and burnt." Rohan Gunaratne, op cit, p332-333.

63 Rohan Gunaratne, op cit, p332-333

64 Amnesty International, Annual Report 1990, Sri Lanka, p209, https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/POL10000011991ENGLISH.PDF

65 Rohan Gunaratne, op cit, p269

66 After the IPKF left in March 1990, the LTTE resumed the war with the Sri Lankan security forces, launching attacks on police stations in the east, killing hundreds of Sinhala and Muslim officers. Soon after, the SLA was deployed in the north and east.

67 Amnesty International, Annual Report 1990, Sri Lanka, op cit, p210

68 The records included are only the ones where a full date of arrest has been recorded by the Commissions; complaints where only the month was reported (10 in 1989 and 4 in 1990) and those where there was no date in the documents obtained by ITJP (36 complaints) have not been included in the calculations.

69 Unofficial ITJP translation of statement in Sinhala.

70 Unofficial ITJP translation of statement in Sinhala.

71 Unofficial ITJP translation of letter in Sinhala of February 1992 [89-12-13 LETTER 1]. In an interview with a newspaper several years later, Kamalawathi stated that she remembers this soldier's name as U P R Perera. Colombo Telegraph, 'I was sent back when I went to meet Lt Colonel Gotabaya to plead the release of my sons' – A mother, 7 Apr 2013, https://www.colombotelegraph.com/index.php/i-was-sent-back-when-i-went-to-meet-lt-colonel-gotabaya-to-plead-the-release-of-my-sons-a-mother/

72 Unofficial ITJP translation of letter to NGO of February 1995 in Sinhala.

73 Unofficial ITJP translation of letter to NGO of February 1995 in Sinhala.

74 Unofficial ITJP translation of letter in Sinhala to the CZC of 13 February 1995.

75 Colombo Telegraph, 7 Apr 2013, op cit.

76 Unofficial ITJP translation of six submissions in Sinhala.

77 Spelling of surname according to grandson's twitter account https://twitter.com/

78 Unofficial ITJP translation of six undated submissions in Sinhala.

79 ITJP has further details of the complaint to the CZC in this case, but is not publishing these in order to protect the complainant and their relatives.

80 Amnesty International, Annual Report 1990, op cit, p219

81 Janarala, Matale Mass Grave. 'Decapitated heads were piled up in the room', 9 Dec 2012. Original article in print edition only, as not available online. It is referenced here: https://janarala.wordpress.com/2013/03/30/%E0%B6%B8%E0%B7%8F%E0%B6%AD%E0%B6%BD%E0%B7%9A-%E0%B7%83%E0%B6%B8%E0%B7%96%E0%B7%84-%E0%B6%B8%E0%B7%92%E0%B6%B1%E0%B7%93%E0%B7%80%E0%B6%BD-%E0%B7%83%E0%B6%AD%E0%B7%8A%E2%80%8D%E0%B6%BA-%E0%B7%80/

82 Janarala, op cit

83 Amnesty International: Sri Lanka: 'Disappearances', Sep 1986 (AI Index: ASA37/08/86), not available online. See also Amnesty International, Annual Report, 1987, p264-9, https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/POL1000021987ENGLISH.PDF.

84 The UN Working Group on Disappearances had considered 326 cases by the end of 1986; despite a government response on 212 cases, the Working Group said only five had been resolved and the fate and whereabouts of 321 people remained unclear. See United Nations, Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Annual Report, p28, https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G87/101/78/PDF/G8710178.pdf?OpenElement.

85 APA Citation. Jane Thomson-Senanayake & Asian Human Rights Commission (2014). A sociological exploration of disappearances in Sri Lanka : hot even a person, not even a word...' Hong Kong, China: Asian Human Rights Commission.

86 Ibid

87 Ibid

88 ICRC, Annual Report, 1989, p63-64, https://library.icrc.org/library/docs/DOC/RA_1989_ENG.pdf

89 ICRC, Collection of press releases, p59; also http://desastres.unanleon.edu.ni/pdf/2005/julio-agosto/parte3/pdf/eng/doc4323/doc4323-4a.pdf

90 Colombo Telegraph, Mangala Samaraweera, Rajapaksa – Then And Now, 2012 https://www.colombotelegraph.com/index.php/rajapaksa-then-and-now/

91 ITJP interview with former Amnesty International member of staff, March 2020. The Mothers' Front was set up in June 1990. Then opposition MPs, Mahinda Rajapakse and Mangala Samaraweera, were among the founders. See https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6abaa6c.html.

92 Amnesty International, Annual Report 1991, op cit, p211

93 UN, Report on the visit to Sri Lanka by three members of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (7-18 Oct 1991), p43, https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G92/100/49/PDF/G9210049.pdf?OpenElement]

94 UN, Report of WGEID, Addendum, Report of visit to Sri Lanka by three members of the WGEID (5-15 October 1992), 30 Dec 1992, https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G93/100/36/IMG/G9310036.pdf?OpenElement

95 Article 2(1), International Convenant on Civil and Political Rights. See also United Nations Human Rights Committee (UN-HRC), General Comment No 31 [80] adopted on 29 Mar, CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.13, 26 May 2004, § 10.

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98 Roger O'Keefe, International Criminal Law, 2016 at 140.

99 Rule 156 of the ICRC IHL Customary Law Database

100 Preamble to the Convention against Torture;

Lord Browne-Wilkinson, Lord Goff of Chieveley, Lord Hope of Craighead, Lord Hutton, Lord Saville of Newdigate, Lord Millett, and Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers, Opinions of the Lords of Appeal for Judgment in the Cause: Regina v Bartle and the Commission of Police for the Metropolis and Others (Appellants) Ex Parte Pinochet (Respondent), Regina v Evans and Another and The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis and Others (Appellants) Ex Parte Pinochet (Respondent) On Appeal from the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division, House of Lords, Mar 24, 1999.

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103 Sri Lanka acceded in 1982.

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109 Nasu, Hitoshi. (2009). Status of Rebels in Non-International Armed Conflict.

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152 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vtgdQyO3Xl0

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170 International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Post- War Justice in Sri Lanka: Rule of Law, the Criminal Justice System and Commissions of Inquiry, January 2010

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175 For arguments in support and relevant jurisprudence see Gideon Boas, James L Bischoff, Natalie L Reid, Debevoise, the Law Practitioner Library, Volume 1: Forms of Responsibility in International Criminal Law, at 175-176.

176 In the late 1980s to early 1990s, Sinhalese constituted around 80% of the district's population, with Tamils at 12% and Muslims at 7%. See https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/52179135.pdf

177 In 1971, thousands of people were killed in the south when a coalition government headed by Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike crushed an armed insurrection led by the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), the People's Liberation Front, a self-declared Marxist party, which derived much of its support from young Sinhalese people in rural areas suffering from widespread poverty and unemployment.
See, among others, Rajesh Venugopal (2010), 'Sectarian Socialism: The Politics of Sri Lanka's Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP)'; Kearney (1977) 'A Note on the Fate of the 1971 Insurgents in Sri Lanka'; S Arasaratnam,'The Ceylon Insurrection of April 1971: Some Causes and Consequences'.

178 According to 1981 census, 357,354 population. Matale was at the time one of 25 districts making up Sri Lanka.

179 Like Karannagoda, Fonseka, Sarath Weerasekera, Jagath Dias, Prasanna de Silva, Chagie Gallage and Kamal Gunaratne.

180 https://twitter.com/siwura/status/1392659635157360646/photo/2 Letter.

181 Letter at xhttps://twitter.com/siwura/status/1392659635157360646/photo/2

182 'I spent most of my time in Jaffna. I first went to Jaffna around 1974.'
As a Signals officer. – Interview with Chandana Kariyawasam, Ceylon Week in Sinhala, https://ceylonweek.com/2016/02/19/gotabaya-rajapaksa-telling-how-to-come-sarath-fonseka-lead-to-army.html

183 VADAMARACHCHI OPERATION, JAFFNA: 1987 May & June, Eelam II War
Gotabaya Rajapaksa was active in the war in the north from the early days – by his own admission commanding a battalion of the Gajaba Regiment when it captured Velvetithurai (VVT) in the Jaffna Peninsula. He complained the Vadamarachchi operation in the late eighties had to be abandoned midway due to Indian intervention, with the Indian Prime Minister complaining of 'horrific loss of life'. Gotabaya is quite convinced that the war would not have dragged so long if the Vadamaracchi operation was allowed to succeed. This shows that his strong belief in a military not political solution.
'General Wimalaratne was the one who said that we cannot stay like this and expanded these camps. This was a rehearsal to go to war. Once it was brought to a certain level, the Vadamarachchi operation was launched to clean it up totally. That Vadamarachchi operation had to be halted midway due to Indian intervention.'
Source: https://ceylonweek.com/2016/02/19/gotabaya-rajapaksa-telling-how-to-come-sarath-fonseka-lead-to-army.html
Lalith Weeratunga, Secretary To The President, https://www.businesstoday.lk/article.php?article=7101

184 Interview with Chandana Kariyawasam, Ceylon Week in Sinhala, https://ceylonweek.com/2016/02/19/gotabaya-rajapaksa-telling-how-to-come-sarath-fonseka-lead-to-army.html

185 Gota's War, p173

186 Gota's War, p173

187 This is the date the course concluded according to Gota's War.

188 Gota's War, p 177

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190 Date Wijeweera was killed. 'Gota remained the security coordinating officer of matale until the end of second JVP insurrection' Gota's War, p177.

191 https://alt.army.lk/gajabaregiment/1-gajaba-regiment. Online official Biography says 1983-1990.

192 'General Kobbekaduwa called me to Vavunia with Sarath Fonseka and said that our two battalions will have to launch the assault'.
1990 JAFFNA FORT
Kamal Gunaratne's autobiography describes how today's top army brass were involved in the Jaffna Fort fighting in 1990 which saw government forces loose the peninsula. These included Gotabaya Rajapaksa, his second in command Sumedha

Perera (Gajaba Regiment), company Commanders Udaya Perera (Gajaba Regiment) and Shavendra Silva (Gajaba Regiment).
Sarath Fonseka later alleged in the election campaign in 2019 that Gotabaya Rajapaksa left the army because he risked been court-martialled for acts in Jaffna:
'In the war, Gotabaya and I went together for the operation to liberate the Jaffna fort. Due to incidents that happened after the battle, the deputy defence secretary at the time Ranjan Wĳeratne decided to take Gotabaya Rajapaksa to a military court. Then Gotabaya and Mahinda Rajapaksa who was an opposition MP met Ranjan Wĳeratne and requested not to court martial him and allow to leave the army. General Ranjan Wĳeratne granted that request. Ashamed to tell the real reason he says that he left on personal grounds.'
http://www.dinamina.lk/2019/10/21/%E0%B6%B4%E0%B7%94%E0%B7%80%E0%B6%AD%E0%B7%8A/82709/%E0%B6%BA%E0%B7%94%E0%B6%AF-%E0%B6%B6%E0%B7%92%E0%B6%B8%E0%B6%A7-%E0%B7%80%E0%B-6%A9%E0%B7%8F-%E0%B7%80%E0%B7%90%E0%B6%A9%E0%B7%92-%E0%B6%9A%E0%B7%8F%E0%B6%BD%E0%B6%BA%E0%B6%9A%E0%B7%8A-%E0%B6%9C%E0%B7%9D%E0%B6%A8%E0%B7%8F%E0%B6%B7%E0%B6%BA-%E0%B6%9C%E0%B6%AD-%E0%B6%9A%E0%B7%85%E0%B7%9A-%E0%B6%9A%E0%B7%9C%E0%B7%85%E0%B6%B9%E0%B6%BA%E0%B7%92
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https://twitter.com/siwura/status/1392659635157360646/photo/1

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Established in 2013, the ITJP is the main body that has extensively investigated and documented unlawful detentions, torture and sexual violence in Sri Lanka. The research group is led by South African transitional justice expert, Yasmin Sooka, and employs international investigators who have worked for tribunals, the United Nations, and the UK's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative.

itjpsl.com

Journalists for Democracy in Sri Lanka (JDS) was founded in 2009 by journalists, writers and human rights defenders who were forced into exile. The group was instrumental in exposing some of the gravest mass atrocities committed during the final stages of Sri Lanka's war while constantly monitoring and reporting on rights situation in the island. JDS functions as Sri Lankan partner organization of Reporters Without Borders (RSF).

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