



டென்மார்க் தமிழர் பேரவை  
**Dansk Tamilsk Forum**  
**Denmark Tamils Forum**

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**Materialer til deputation d. 08.11.2011 kl. 13.30 vedr. Sri Lanka**

**Vejle d. 04.november 2011**

For at gøre vores fremmøde så fyldigt som muligt sender vi her noget indledende materiale som vores deputation vil omhandle. Da deputation foregår over et kort tidsinterval, håber vi på at I vil gennemse så meget af flg. materiale som muligt.

1. Historien omkring hvorfor danske tamilere befinder sig i Danmark;
  - a. CD – En nation bløder – Dokumentar lavet af tamilske Diaspora
  - b. A Brief History of the Eelam Tamils' Struggle for Survival
  - c. Folkeafstemning I DK for tamilerne - Valgresultat
2. Krigsforbrydelser på Sri Lanka
  - a. Uddrag fra FN's ekspertpanels rapport
  - b. CD – Sri Lankas Killings Fields – Dokumentar fra britiske Channel 4
  - c. DTF ligger sag mod Sri Lanka ved International Straffedomstol
  - d. Menneskerettighedsorganisationer
    - a. Human Rights Watch: Act on SL report
    - b. International Crises Group: Reconciliation hader than ever
    - c. Amnesty International Commonwealth: Leaders must stop SL as host
3. Situationen for tamilerne og den tamilske nation i dag
  - a. Grease Devil – systematisk overgreb på civile tamilere
  - b. Udslettelse af tamilsk kulturarv
  - c. Angreb på tamilsk parlamentsmedlem
  - d. Angreb på tamilsk studenterrådsformand
  - e. SL military cancels resettlement

Del 1 fortæller i grove træk hvilke undertrykkelser tamilerne har været ude for og af den grund har været nødsaget til at flygte.



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60 års uafhængighedskamp mundede til sidst ud i et blodbad/folkemord i maj 2009 hvor utallige krigsforbrydelser blev begået. Del 2 omhandler dette.

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Del 3 omhandler aktuelle situation for tamilerne på Sri Lanka, hvor vi bare har medtaget nogle eksempler på de utallige overgreb, som tamilerne fortsat bliver udsat for af det singalesiske overherredømme.

Mvh

Remmon Washington  
Talsmand og Sekretær  
Dansk Tamilsk Forum



## A Brief History of the Eelam Tamils' Struggle for Survival

**Vejle d. 04.november 2011**

Tamils have inhabited a defined territory, the North and East contiguous part of the island of Ceylon, as a distinct nation for more than two millennia. Historically, the term “Eelam” referred to the entire island and the North and East part which is Tamils’ traditional homeland was called “Tamil Eelam.” There is ample archaeological evidence to prove the existence of three kingdoms (one Tamil and two Sinhalese) in the island prior to the arrival of the Europeans in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. In June, 1799, Sir Hugh Cleghorn, the first British Colonial Secretary wrote to the British Government “Two different nations from a very ancient period have divided between them the possession of the Island. First the Sinhalese, inhabiting the interior of the country in its Southern and Western parts, and secondly the Malabars (Tamils) who possess the Northern and Eastern Districts. These two nations differ entirely in their religion, language and manners.” However in 1833, these distinct nations occupying the island were combined under a single rule, for administrative convenience, by the British.

By late 1860s, the British also brought a large number of Tamils from India to develop the coffee/tea plantations in the central part of the island. When the British granted independence to Ceylon in 1948, they left a secular country with Sinhalese, Tamil, and English as official languages and Article 29 in the constitution protecting the rights of the Tamils, because they were a minority group within the whole island. Unfortunately, the Sinhalese politicians used their numerical majority in the parliament to enact a series of legislation that deprived the Tamils of their right to exist in the island as equal citizens.

### **Disenfranchisement of Tamils:**

By 1949, over one million Tamils of Indian origin, working in the tea plantations of the central hills of the island, were disenfranchised by Prime Minister D.S. Senanayake. This reduced the Tamil representation in parliament by 40%. Both major Sinhalese parties were competing with each other to prove to the Sinhalese voters that they are more anti-Tamil than the other party.



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**Buddhism made State Religion:** A major electoral promise in the second parliamentary election in 1952 was to make Buddhism the State religion because 90% of the Sinhalese are Buddhists, while the Tamils are mostly Hindus, Christians, or Muslims. Accordingly, Buddhism was made the state religion.

### **“Sinhala Only” the Official Language:**

To counter this, Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranayake of the opposition Sinhalese party won the third election in 1956 by pledging to make “Sinhala Only” as the official language of the entire island. An agreement made with the Leader of the Tamils, Mr. S.J.V. Chelvanayagam, to allow reasonable use of Tamil in the North and East, was torn up the very next day due to violent protests by Buddhist monks. The “Sinhala Only” law deprived hundreds of thousands of Tamil government servants, who did not know Sinhalese language, of their jobs. The Tamil politicians staged non-violent Gandhian-style protests which were violently put down by government sponsored Sinhalese thugs.

### **Pogroms against Tamils:**

The simmering violence by Sinhalese government sponsored thugs against the civil disobedience campaign by the Tamils escalated and by 1958, the Tamils living outside of the North and East of the island were attacked by the Sinhalese mobs with thousands being murdered, women and children burnt alive, and their property worth millions set on fire. The Tamils were subjected to collective punishment for peacefully demanding their rights. Not a single person has ever been charged for this pogrom and no compensation was ever given to the Tamils for the loss of life and property.

### **Abrogated Pacts:**

In 1965, Sinhalese Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake made the “Dudley-Chelva Pact” with Tamil leader Mr. S.J.V. Chelvanayagam to provide federal rule in the North and East of the island. However, violent protest by the Sinhalese masses resulted in this pact being abrogated immediately. Once again, the Tamils who were non-violently doing a “sit-in” protest in front of government of-



fices were violently attacked by Sinhalese thugs with tacit support of the government controlled police.

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### **Colonization by Sinhalese of Traditional Tamil Homelands:**

In the name of development, major irrigation development schemes were commissioned in the traditional homelands of the Tamils and the newly developed land was settled with Sinhalese as a way to alter the demography of the North and East of the island. The North and East were geographically dry lands in the island. The Tamils had to work hard to get ahead and traditionally they valued education as a means to emancipation.

### **Denial of Educational Opportunities:**

Many Tamils were educated in the Christian Missionary schools setup in the North and East to advance their career potential. By 1970, the Sinhalese majority government enacted laws ("standardization" of university entrance) to cap the number of Tamil students entering the universities, which were all funded and controlled by the government.

### **Tamils were not a party to the 1972 Republican Constitution of Sri Lanka:**

In 1972, the government enacted a Republican Constitution and severed all ties to the British Crown. The island of Ceylon was renamed "Sri Lanka" which is the Sinhalese name of the island. The Tamils boycotted this constitution because even the minimal protection afforded by the British Privy Council was repealed from the statutes and their very existence in the island was being ignored in the document. The total subjugation of the Tamils in the island has become entrenched in the Sinhalese psyche and in the constitution.

### **Arrest and torture of Tamil Youth with Impunity:**

The Tamil students who organized non-violent sit-in campaigns were arrested, tortured, and incarcerated. In 1977, the Prevention of Terrorism Act came into force which gave sweeping powers to the All-Sinhala police to arrest, detain, and torture Tamil youth merely on suspicion. The



Tamil youth became disillusioned with the non-violent struggle from which spanned from 1948 to 1976.

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### **Tamil Consensus Builds to Secede from Sinhalese rule:**

The Tamil political parties gathered together to chart a new strategy to advance the struggle for justice. They formed the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) and asked for a mandate from the Tamils to “Form an independent separate state called Tamil Eelam” which was referred to as the 1976 Vaddukkoddai Resolution. The TULF won a land slide victory with over 82% of voters living in the North and East ratifying the call for Independence of Tamil Eelam. This was the last free election conducted amongst the Tamils in the island. The Sinhalese response was swift. Within weeks, the 1977 anti-Tamil pogrom was unleashed on the Tamil civilians living outside of the North and East of the island. Over 3000 Tamils, including women and children, were massacred; billion worth of Tamil owned property was set on fire. Hundreds of thousands of Tamils were made refugees over-night and were sent by ships to the North and East for their safety. Once again, a commission was appointed, resulting with no one being punished for their crimes and no compensation for the death and destruction!

### **Pogroms Against Tamils Escalates to cultural genocide:**

The escalating violence against innocent Tamils continued from 1956, 1958, 1974, 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1981 culminating in a major pogrom in 1983. In 1981, the Jaffna Public Library containing rare and ancient Tamil manuscripts was set on fire under the watchful eyes of two government ministers. Tamil people who attempted to put out the fire were prevented by the police and Sinhalese thugs. The burning of a Tamil literary treasure was seen as **cultural genocide** of the Tamils. The armed struggle for independence began to take shape around this time. Many Tamil youths joined the different armed groups as self-defense and to put an end to the violence unleashed on them by the Sinhalese government.

### **Short-lived Indian Intervention:**

The escalating attack on the Tamils resulted in India sending the Indian Peace Keeping Force



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(IPKF) in 1987. However, neither the Indian government nor the Sinhalese government was sincere in finding a lasting solution to the problems faced by the Tamils. The IPKF began attacking the dominant Tamil militant group (LTTE) with a view to installing its own puppet Tamil paramilitary group. In the ensuing violence, the IPKF which came to help the Tamils began killing them indiscriminately. The Sinhalese, fearing the Indians will stay in the island, also wanted the IPKF sent out at any cost. In the South, Mr. Premadasa became the President in the next election, promising to send the IPKF out. After the election, the IPKF was unceremoniously asked to leave the island. With that, the Indo-Lanka Accord signed between Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and then Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene became defunct. This is the first time a third-party was involved in a pact which became ineffective. There is simply no will on the part of successive Sinhalese governments to treat Tamils as equal partners within one country.

### **Rise of the Tamil self-rule:**

From 1990 to 1995, the LTTE ruled the Jaffna peninsula. However, the Sinhalese government wanted to re-take the peninsula and started a major military offensive against the peninsula in 1995. The LTTE and over half-million Tamil civilians evacuated the peninsula within days and moved to the Northern mainland called "Vanni." From 1995 to 2001, the LTTE ruled Vanni area despite frequent skirmishes with the GoSL army. Indiscriminate aerial bombardment by the GoSL air force was met with targeted attack by the LTTE in the South. Life becomes uncertain in the entire island. In 2001, the LTTE dealt a devastating attack on the main air force base adjacent to the only International Airport and destroyed more than half the aircrafts belonging to Air Lanka, a government airline that brought tourists to the country. With daily life in the South disrupted, the Sinhalese people wanted peace and elected Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe as Prime Minister.

### **Norwegian Sponsored Peace Accord:**

In 2002, a Norwegian-Government-mediated Peace Accord was signed between the LTTE on behalf of the Tamils and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL). It should be noted that, Mr. Wickremasinghe came to power promising to make





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a negotiated settlement with the LTTE. The peace accord recognized LTTE as the sole representatives of the Tamils and ceded 18,000 sq.km of Tamil homeland under its control.

From 2002 to 2009, the LTTE ruled the Vanni and hinterland in the East with its own police, law courts, taxation office etc. In the 2004 election, the Tamil parties contested as a proxy for the LTTE in the Tamil areas stating that a vote for them is really a vote for the LTTE and won 22 out of 24 seats. Talks between LTTE and GoSL continued in Thailand, Berlin, Oslo, Finland, and Geneva. Even though, Mr. Wickremasinghe's government was negotiating, the President Chandrika Kumaratunge-Bandaranayake, who belonged to the opposition party, vetoed any agreements from being implemented. This frustrated the Tamils who were longing once more for a negotiated settlement.

### **Rise of Mr. Rajapakse:**

In the 2005 Presidential election, Mr. Mahinda Rajapakse came to power with a landslide victory by accusing Mr. Wickremasinghe of ceding too much to the Tamils. The Tamils boycotted the Presidential election because they did not consider the constitution to be valid. The Sinhalese had to decide between the hard-line chauvinist Mr. Mahinda Rajapakse and the peace-negotiator Mr. Wickremasinghe. The Sinhalese people chose Mr. Rajapakse who vowed not to cede an inch to the Tamils. While the Norwegian-sponsored peace accord prevented the LTTE from re-arming, the GoSL was free to increase its armed forces and procure lethal and banned weapons. Mr. Rajapakse, being left-oriented, forged closer ties with China and started to attack areas under the control of LTTE.

### **Massacre of Tamils:**

The GoSL formally withdrew from the peace accord in 2008 and began aerial bombardment of the Tamil areas. Civilians including hospitals were targeted. All INGO personnel were asked to evacuate the Vanni as a prelude to the massacre. By 2009, over 40,000 Tamils were trapped and killed on the beaches of Mullivaikkaal. However, estimates done by the Catholic Diocese of Mannar indicate that over 146,679 people who lived in Vanni seem to be unaccounted for after the May 17-19, 2009, massacre. The UN's 'responsibility to protect' (R2P) doctrine was ineffective in pro-





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protecting the innocent Tamils. Over 300,000 Tamil civilians were captured and kept behind barbed-wire internment camps without adequate facilities or access to the outside world.

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### **The ongoing genocide**

The Tamils have endured 63 years of continuous oppression and violence. They are currently living at the mercy of the all-Sinhala armed forces and police. Murder, rape and disappearances are continuing under the cover of Emergency Rule in the island. The existing law enforcement mechanisms such as the Police and National Human Rights Commission are unable to assist the affected families. The GoSL is continuing to confiscate the land of Tamils under the disguise of “High Security Zones”, ongoing de-mining work, tourist development, and by issuing fake documents to the Sinhalese people. Thousands of Tamil prisoners including LTTE suspects are still detained in prisons all over the country with no charges brought for years. Some of the detained have been denied access to lawyer and ICRC.

More than 2 years have passed by since the last massacre of the Tamils, yet the GoSL have not taking any serious steps toward an accountability process. The LLRC had no credibility and lack sincerity in its work. The UN-report dumped the LLRC. Though more than 2 years have passed by since the GoSL announced the end of the war, the genocide of the Tamils is still ongoing. In 63 years the GoSL with various Sinhalese leaders have been given the mandate to protect the Tamils –all have failed. The history of the Tamils has shown to the international world that no Sinhalese leader, vote to the thrown by the majority of the Sghalese people, will secure and protect the lives of the Tamils. The Tamils living in the island of Sri Lanka and the Eelam Tamil Diaspora living around the world lost their faith in a Sinhalese leader back in 1976 with the mandate to selfdetermination. During the re-mandate of the 1976 Vaddukkoddai Resolution in 2009 and 2010 Eelam Tamil Diaspora re-verified their mandate to selfdetermination. The last massacre – in Mullivaikal - where after 146,679 people are missing – is the undeniable proof of the ongoing systematically genocide of the Eelam Tamils in the island of Sri Lanka for more than 63 years.

## Folkeafstemning blandt tamiler bosat i Danmark – 28. februar 2010

Stemmeberettiget var herboende tamiler og deres ægtefæller og børn over 18 år. Afstemningen blev afholdt på 32 afstemningssteder rundt om i Danmark. Valgstederne åbnede d. 28. februar kl. 10 og lukkede kl. 18.

Afstemningstemaet var:

*Erklæringen til afstemningen d. 28. februar 2010 som udføres blandt tamilerne i Danmark, for at afgøre nuværende validitet af det politiske fundament ved Vaddukoddai Resolution fremlagt af alle tamilske politiske partier i 1976 med stor tilslutning blandt tamilerne ved parlamentsvalget i 1977 på øen der kaldes Sri Lanka (Ceylon):*

*"Jeg giver hermed min fulde støtte til genoprettelse af en uafhængig og suveræn stat Tamileelam i de nordlige og østlige dele af øen der kaldes Sri Lanka (Ceylon) på baggrund af, at Tamilerne på øen udgør en særskilt nation med deres oprindelige hjemland, og med retten til selvbestemmelse"*

Ifølge Danmarks Statistik bor der 7.147 borgere fra Sri Lanka i Danmark heraf har 4.147 afgivet deres stemme, hvilket svarer til en stemmeprocent på 58%.

Stemmeprocenten har varieret meget rundt om i landet. Det stemmested, der havde den højeste stemmeprocent var Skanderborg med 95%. Der var 13 valgsteder med en stemmeprocent over 70%, 12 valgsteder med mellem 50% og 69% i stemmeprocent og 6 valgsteder havde mellem 30% og 49% i stemmeprocent og endelig var der København, der kun havde 16% der afgav deres stemme. (Se notat om stemmeprocenter pr. valgsted nedenfor.)

Afstemningsresultatet blev at:

- Ja: 98,2%
- Nej: 0,5%
- Stemte blank 1,3%

TNS Gallup har fungeret som valgstyrrer, dvs. der er dels udarbejdet valgsystemet og dels er der gennemført en række tilsyn med valgsteder, for at sikre at valget var demokratisk.

Gallup har tilset 4 valgsteder og alle har fungeret demokratisk. Vedlagt følger et kort notat vedr. Gallups kvalitetstjek af valglister og afstemning.

### Hvis der er spørgsmål til valget bedes de rettet til:

Camilla Kann Fjeldsøe, Underdirektør i TNS Gallup, tlf. 2616 5458, [camilla.k.fjeldsoe@tns-gallup.dk](mailto:camilla.k.fjeldsoe@tns-gallup.dk)

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## Notat om stemmeprocent pr. valgsted

Der er afgivet stemmer ved alle valgsteder. Stemmeprocenten svinger dog en del. Nedenstående tabel viser andelen der har stemt i forhold til antallet af stemmeberettigede ved det enkelte valgsted, sorteret efter stemmeprocent:

Stemmested:	Antal stemmer	Population	Stemme pct
Skanderborg	86	91	95%
Middelfart	127	151	84%
Randers	203	247	82%
Tarm	90	112	80%
Åbenrå	148	188	79%
Grindsted	187	240	78%
Svendborg	110	143	77%
Faaborg	58	76	76%
Holbæk	166	218	76%
Slagelse	104	143	73%
Nyborg	130	182	71%
Fredericia	140	196	71%
Ebletoft	114	163	70%
Sønderborg	102	148	69%
Vejle	205	307	67%
Frederikshavn	78	117	67%
Struer	136	209	65%
Herning	406	651	62%
Hobro	96	161	60%
Holstebro	120	204	59%
Ikast	158	270	59%
Aalborg	202	363	56%
Næstved	65	120	54%
Horsens	174	323	54%
Maribo	37	72	51%
Viborg	135	282	48%
Vejen	128	273	47%
Nykøbing Sj.	53	115	46%
Hillerød	96	216	44%
Odense	81	218	37%
Århus	132	433	30%
København	80	515	16%

Nedenstående tabel viser afstemningsstederne sorteret efter antal afgivne stemmer. Heraf fremgår det, at Herning er det afstemningssted, hvor flest har stemt og at 11 afstemningssteder har modtager mindre end 100 stemmer.

<b>Stemmested:</b>	<b>Antal stemmer</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Stemme pct</b>
<b>Herning</b>	406	651	62%
<b>Vejle</b>	205	307	67%
<b>Randers</b>	203	247	82%
<b>Aalborg</b>	202	363	56%
<b>Grindsted</b>	187	240	78%
<b>Horsens</b>	174	323	54%
<b>Holbæk</b>	166	218	76%
<b>Ikast</b>	158	270	59%
<b>Åbenrå</b>	148	188	79%
<b>Fredericia</b>	140	196	71%
<b>Struer</b>	136	209	65%
<b>Viborg</b>	135	282	48%
<b>Århus</b>	132	433	30%
<b>Nyborg</b>	130	182	71%
<b>Vejen</b>	128	273	47%
<b>Middelfart</b>	127	151	84%
<b>Holstebro</b>	120	204	59%
<b>Ebletoft</b>	114	163	70%
<b>Svendborg</b>	110	143	77%
<b>Slagelse</b>	104	143	73%
<b>Sønderborg</b>	102	148	69%
<b>Hobro</b>	96	161	60%
<b>Hillerød</b>	96	216	44%
<b>Tarm</b>	90	112	80%
<b>Skanderborg</b>	86	91	95%
<b>Odense</b>	81	218	37%
<b>København</b>	80	515	16%
<b>Frederikshavn</b>	78	117	67%
<b>Næstved</b>	65	120	54%
<b>Faaborg</b>	58	76	76%
<b>Nykøbing Sj.</b>	53	115	46%
<b>Maribo</b>	37	72	51%

## **Notat vedr. Gallups kvalitetstjek af valgresultatet**

Gallup har foretaget følgende kvalitetstjek:

1. Der var været uvarslet kontrol på 4 valgsteder på valgdagen
2. Der har været samtaler med de danske valgstyrere
3. Valgbogen er tjekket for at de samme navne ikke går igen og at alle navne er tamilske
4. Antal stemmer i valgbogen og antal afgivne stemmer er afstemt
5. Validering af stemmeprocent

### **Ad 1. kontrol af 4 valgsteder på valgdagen**

Gallup har på valgdagen været på følgende valgsteder:

- Hillerød
- Herning
- Sønderborg
- Holstebro

Dansk Tamilsk Forum var ikke bekendt med, hvilke valgsteder Gallup ville besøge og hvornår dette ville ske.

Alle observatører fungerer som valgtilforordnede ved danske folketings- og kommunalvalg og kender derfor til proceduren for demokratiske valg.

Hovedformålet med besøget var at afdække om alle procedurer ved valget blev overholdt. Især var der fokus på, hvorvidt der var tale om hemmelig afstemning og hvorvidt registreringen og identifikation af vælgerne skete efter proceduren. Observatøren var til stede på valgstedet i gennemsnit 1 time. Der blev talt med såvel den danske valgstyrer, de tamilske valgtilforordnede og med flere vælgere.

Der blev ikke fundet nogen uhensigtsmæssigheder ved disse besøg.

### **Ad 2. Samtale med danske valgstyrere**

Under hele planlægningsfasen og på selve valgdagen har flere danske valgstyrere været i telefonisk kontakt med Gallup og på e-mail med Gallup for at få afklaret spørgsmål omkring valgproceduren.

Disse spørgsmål havde dels teknisk karakter fx om hvordan man kom ind på afstemningssitet. Der var også spørgsmål i forbindelse print af valgkort.

Alle valgstyrere er endvidere blevet bedt om skriftligt at redegøre for omstændighederne omkring bortvisning af vælgere. Der har været få anmærkninger omkring at enkelte vælgere ikke havde identifikation på sig og derfor var blevet bortvist.

*Samtalerne med valgstyrene gav indtryk af, at der var informeret godt og tydeligt om reglerne for den demokratiske proces i afstemningen og giver dermed ingen anledning til anmærkninger.*

### **Ad 3. Valgbogen tjekket for navne, der går igen (dubletter) og for nationalitet på navne**

Valgbogen er tjekket igennem. Dels er der lavet en systematisk gennemgang af alle navne – og der er ikke fundet eksempler på personer, der har stemt flere gange.

Der er fundet meget få navne, der er danske – så få, at de langt mindre end 0,5% af alle navne. Hovedparten af disse har et tamilsk klingende mellem- eller efternavn.

*Tjek af valgbogen giver ikke anledning til anmærkninger.*

### **Ad 4. Antal stemmer i valgbogen og antal stemmer afgivet elektronisk**

I valgbogen står anført 4.141 navne, der har afgivet deres stemme. I den elektroniske afstemning er registreret 4.147 stemmer. Der er således en difference på 6 stemmer. Denne difference er så lille, at det ikke har nogen betydning for valgresultatet.

*Tjek af difference mellem valgbog og afgivne stemmer giver ikke anledning til anmærkninger.*

### **Ad 5. Validering af stemmeprocent**

Der er ikke nogen præcise opgørelser over, hvor mange tamiler, der bor i Danmark. Men ifølge Danmarks Statistik er der bosat 7.147 borgere, der enten er født på Sri Lanka eller efterkommere af borgere, der er født på Sri Lanka. Indeholdt i dette tal er et ukendt antal Singalesere. Der imod er danskere der har giftet sig med tamiler ikke indregnet i de 7.147.

Det er Gallups vurdering at det korrekte antal stemmeberettigede ved folkeafstemningen er mindre end 7.147, men da dette tal er det eneste officielle tal, har vi valgt at anvende dette. Stemmeprocenten på 58% er dermed sandsynligvis en smule undervurderet.

I forlængelse heraf kan det konstateres, at forudsat en stemmeprocent på 58% og med et afstemningsresultat på 98% der stemmer ja, så ville der være tale om et flertal på ja – selvom alle de der ikke har stem, potentielt ville stemme nej.

*Stemmeprocenten tilstrækkelig høj til, at det ikke giver anledning til anmærkninger.*

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S  
PANEL OF EXPERTS ON ACCOUNTABILITY IN  
SRI LANKA**



**31 March 2011**



# **REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PANEL OF EXPERTS ON ACCOUNTABILITY IN SRI LANKA**

## **Executive Summary**

On 22 June 2010, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of a Panel of Experts to advise him on the implementation of the joint commitment included in the statement issued by the President of Sri Lanka and the Secretary-General at the conclusion of the Secretary-General's visit to Sri Lanka on 23 March 2009. In the Joint Statement, the Secretary-General "underlined the importance of an accountability process", and the Government of Sri Lanka agreed that it "will take measures to address those grievances". The Panel's mandate is to advise the Secretary-General regarding the modalities, applicable international standards and comparative experience relevant to an accountability process, having regard to the nature and scope of alleged violations of international humanitarian and human rights law during the final stages of the armed conflict in Sri Lanka. The Secretary-General appointed as members of the Panel Marzuki Darusman (Indonesia), Chair; Steven Ratner (United States); and Yasmin Sooka (South Africa). The Panel formally commenced its work on 16 September 2010 and was assisted throughout by a secretariat.

### Framework for the Panel's work

In order to understand the accountability obligations arising from the last stages of the war, the Panel undertook an assessment of the "nature and scope of alleged violations" as required by its Terms of Reference. The Panel's mandate however does not extend to fact-finding or investigation. The Panel analysed information from a variety of sources in order to characterize the extent of the allegations, assess which of the allegations are credible, based on the information at hand, and appraise them legally. The Panel determined an allegation to be credible if there was a reasonable basis to believe that the underlying act or event occurred. This standard gives rise to a legal responsibility for the State or other actors to respond. Allegations are considered as credible in this report only when based on primary sources that the Panel deemed relevant and trustworthy. In its legal assessment, the Panel proceeded from the long-settled premise of international law that during an armed conflict such as that in Sri Lanka, both international humanitarian law and international human rights law are applicable. The Panel applied the rules of international humanitarian and human rights law to the credible allegations involving both of the primary actors in the war, that is, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Government of Sri Lanka. Neither the publicly expressed aims of each side (combating terrorism, in the case of the Government, and fighting for a separate homeland, in the case of the LTTE), nor the asymmetrical nature of the tactics employed affects the applicability of international humanitarian and human rights law.

Sri Lanka is a party to several human rights treaties which require it to investigate alleged violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and prosecute those responsible; customary international law applicable to the armed conflict also includes such obligations. In addition to underscoring these legal obligations, in providing its advice to the Secretary-General, the Panel has drawn heavily on the international standards expressed in various United Nations documents and views of treaty bodies. These sources express the core understanding that

## **VIII. Recommendations**

443. In light of its conclusions, the Panel offers the following recommendations regarding the implementation of the joint commitment on accountability. The Panel hopes they will serve as the framework for an ongoing and constructive engagement between the Secretary-General and the Government of Sri Lanka on this matter. These recommendations will require complementary action by the Government of Sri Lanka, the United Nations and other parties. The recommendations address the various dimensions of accountability that the Panel considers essential. The Panel emphasizes that the recommendations below constitute an integrated and interdependent whole. The Panel has grouped them thematically and it sees each recommendation as essential for accountability.

444. The Panel's report and its advice to the Secretary-General, as encapsulated in these recommendations, are inspired by the courage and resilience of the victims of the war and civil society in Sri Lanka. If followed, the recommendations would comprise a genuine process of accountability that would satisfy the joint commitment and would set Sri Lanka on the course of justice, dignity and peace.

### **Recommendation 1: Investigations**

- A. In light of the allegations found credible by the Panel, the Government of Sri Lanka, in compliance with its international obligations and with a view to initiating an effective domestic accountability process, should immediately commence genuine investigations into these and other alleged violations of international humanitarian and human rights law committed by both sides involved in the armed conflict.
- B. The Secretary-General should immediately proceed to establish an independent international mechanism, whose mandate should include the following concurrent functions:
  - (i) Monitor and assess the extent to which the Government of Sri Lanka is carrying out an effective domestic accountability process, including genuine investigations of the alleged violations, and periodically advise the Secretary-General on its findings;
  - (ii) Conduct investigations independently into the alleged violations, having regard to genuine and effective domestic investigations; and
  - (iii) Collect and safeguard for appropriate future use information provided to it that is relevant to accountability for the final stages of the war, including the information gathered by the Panel and other bodies in the United Nations system.

### **Recommendation 2: Other immediate measures to advance accountability**

In order to address the immediate plight of those whose rights were and continue to be violated, and to demonstrate the Government's commitment to accountability, the following measures should be undertaken immediately:

- A. The Government of Sri Lanka should implement the following short-term measures, with a focus on acknowledging the rights and dignity of all of the victims and survivors in the Vanni:



- (i) End all violence by the State, its organs and all paramilitary and other groups acting as surrogates of, or tolerated by, the State;
  - (ii) Facilitate the recovery and return of human remains to their families and allow for the performance of cultural rites for the dead;
  - (iii) Provide death certificates for the dead and missing, expeditiously and respectfully, without charge, when requested by family members, without compromising the right to further investigation and civil claims;
  - (iv) Provide or facilitate psychosocial support for all survivors, respecting their cultural values and traditional practices;
  - (v) Release all displaced persons and facilitate their return to their former homes or provide for resettlement, according to their wishes; and
  - (vi) Continue to provide interim relief to assist the return of all survivors to normal life.
- B. The Government of Sri Lanka should investigate and disclose the fate and location of persons reported to have been forcibly disappeared. In this regard, the Government of Sri Lanka should invite the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances to visit Sri Lanka.
- C. In light of the political situation in the country, the Government of Sri Lanka should undertake an immediate repeal of the Emergency Regulations, modify all those provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act that are inconsistent with Sri Lanka's international obligations, and take the following measures regarding suspected LTTE members and all other persons held under these or any other provisions:
- (i) Publish the names of all of those currently detained, whatever the location of their detention, and notify them of the legal basis of their detention;
  - (ii) Allow all detainees regular access to family members and to legal counsel;
  - (iii) Allow all detainees to contest the substantive justification of their detention in court;
  - (iv) Charge those for whom there is sufficient evidence of serious crimes and release all others, allowing them to reintegrate into society without further hindrance.
- D. The Government of Sri Lanka should end state violence and other practices that limit freedoms of movement, assembly and expression, or otherwise contribute to a climate of fear.

### **Recommendation 3: Longer term accountability measures**

While the current climate of triumphalism and denialism is not conducive to an honest examination of the past, in the longer term, as political spaces are allowed to open, the following measures are needed to move towards full accountability for actions taken during the war:

- A. Taking into account, but distinct from, the work of the LLRC, Sri Lanka should initiate a process, with strong civil society participation, to examine in a critical manner: the root causes of the conflict, including ethno-nationalist extremism on both


sides; the conduct of the war and patterns of violations; and the corresponding institutional responsibilities.

- B. The Government of Sri Lanka should issue a public, formal acknowledgment of its role in and responsibility for extensive civilian casualties in the final stages of the war.
- C. The Government of Sri Lanka should institute a reparations programme, in accordance with international standards, for all victims of serious violations committed during the final stages of the war, with special attention to women, children and particularly vulnerable groups.

#### **Recommendation 4: United Nations**

Considering the response of the United Nations to the plight of civilians in the Vanni during the final stages of the war in Sri Lanka and the aftermath:

- A. The Human Rights Council should be invited to reconsider its May 2009 Special Session Resolution (A/HRC/S-11/L.1/Rev. 2) regarding Sri Lanka, in light of this report.
- B. The Secretary-General should conduct a comprehensive review of actions by the United Nations system during the war in Sri Lanka and the aftermath, regarding the implementation of its humanitarian and protection mandates.



**Steven R. Ratner**



**Marzuki Darusman**  
Chair



**Yasmin Sooka**

New York, 31 March 2011

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International Criminal Court - ICC  
Information and Evidence Unit  
Office of the Prosecutor  
Post Office Box 19519  
2500 CM The Hague  
The Netherlands

Dato: 27. oktober 2010  
Skr.: Inger Lykke Clausen  
J.nr.: 604-E 1172/km

## Regarding.: prosecution of genocidal and other atrocities against Tamils

A large number of Tamil refugees, members of the "Denmark Tamils Forum", have contacted me regarding the genocidal atrocities committed over the years by the regime of Sri Lanka against Tamil groups. They request that these actions be prosecuted before the ICC.

The "Denmark Tamils Forum" is a registered organization for Eelamtamils residing in Denmark. Its purpose is to improve the conditions for Tamils in general.

Sri Lanka not being a state party to the Rome Statute the ICC jurisdiction in this matter depends on a series of other circumstances, for instance that a person responsible for these crimes against humanity is present on the territory of a state party to the Rome Statute, or that the UN Security Council refers the case to the Prosecutor.

My clients have been informed that some top ranking Sri Lanka military leaders recently have been posted as diplomats in states parties to the Statute, and as we read it diplomatic immunity does not exclude your prosecution.

For this reason my clients hereby ask you to undertake the first steps to initiate such prosecution. They are fully prepared in confidence to pass on to you the names, ranks and present functions of the said persons, just like comprehensive documentation on the acts committed by the Sri Lanka regime such as detailed information on events, places, dates and persons involved, based on and contained in eye witness reports, photographs, videos and medical journals.

On behalf of my clients I look forward to your reaction on this letter.

Yours sincerely

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## UN Rights Council: Act on Sri Lanka Report

Failure to Follow Up Would Be Shameful

**SEPTEMBER 13, 2011**

(Geneva) – The United Nations Human Rights Council should act on the recommendations in a report commissioned by the UN Secretary-General detailing grave abuses during the final months of Sri Lanka's armed conflict, Human Rights Watch said today. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon sent the report to the council on September 12, 2011. Ban has said that he would welcome a mandate to establish an international investigation mechanism, the main recommendation of his Panel of Experts report.

In May 2010, Ban commissioned a three-member Panel of Experts to advise him on accountability in Sri Lanka after President Mahinda Rajapaksa failed to investigate alleged laws-of-war violations during the conflict, which ended in 2009. The panel's report, published on April 25, concluded that government forces and the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) conducted military operations "with flagrant disregard for the protection, rights, welfare and lives of civilians and failed to respect the norms of international law." The report also said that tens of thousands of civilians might have been killed during the last five months of the war, the majority by government shelling.

"When a UN Panel of Experts report concludes up to 40,000 civilians died amid war crimes, the Human Rights Council should feel compelled to act," said Brad Adams, Asia director at Human Rights Watch. "The council should order a full international investigation – anything less would be a shameful abdication of responsibility."

The Panel of Experts examined "reports, documents and other written accounts" by UN and inter-governmental organizations, nongovernmental groups and journalists and experts on Sri Lanka, as well as satellite imagery, photographs, and video materials. It reviewed submissions received in response to requests on the UN website, and consulted individuals with expertise or experience related to the armed conflict. The panel included allegations as credible "when based on primary sources that the Panel deemed relevant and trustworthy. These primary sources were corroborated by other kinds of information, both direct and indirect."

The panel recommended that Sri Lanka conduct genuine investigations into the allegations alongside the international investigation, but it also found that "Sri Lanka's efforts, nearly two years after the end of the war, fall dramatically short of international standards on accountability and fail to satisfy either the joint commitment of the President of Sri Lanka and the Secretary-General, or Sri Lanka's legal duties."

Instead of responding to the report seriously, the Sri Lankan government launched an aggressive public relations offensive against both the report and panel. The government's official news portal stated that it "strongly rejected" the report, calling it "illegal," as well as "biased, baseless and unilateral."

"The Sri Lankan government has stone-walled allegations of abuse for more than two years, making ridiculous claims about global conspiracies and faked evidence," Adams said. "The Human Rights Council should tell the government that time is running out. If the Sri Lankan government won't provide justice for victims, the international community will."

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*When a UN Panel of Experts report concludes up to 40,000 civilians died amid war crimes, the Human Rights Council should feel compelled to act. The council should order a full international investigation – anything less would be a shameful abdication of responsibility.*

Brad Adams, Asia director

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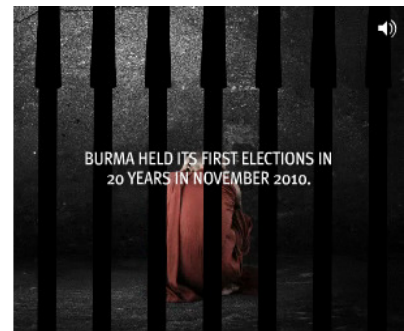
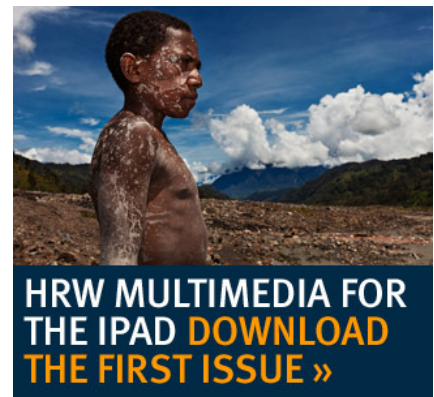
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# Reconciliation in Sri Lanka: Harder than Ever

Colombo/Brussels | 18 Jul 2011

President Mahinda Rajapaksa's authoritarian and Sinhalese nationalist post-war policies are undermining prospects for reconciling Sri Lanka's ethnic communities, weakening democracy for all Sri Lankans and increasing the risk of a return to violent conflict.

*Reconciliation in Sri Lanka: Harder than Ever*, the latest report from the International Crisis Group, analyses how the Rajapaksa government continues to use its war-time "with us or against us" paradigm to consolidate power and deny the Tamil minority's legitimate grievances against the state.

"Two years since the defeat of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), Sri Lanka is further from reconciliation than ever", says Robert Templer, Crisis Group's Asia Program Director. "President Rajapaksa and his powerful brothers continue to repress the media and political opponents, while manipulating elections and silencing civil society".

Decades of political violence and civil war have polarised Sri Lanka's ethnic communities and politicised institutions, particularly those involved in law and order. Each of the major ethnic groups – Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims – has suffered immensely. Conflicts have left hundreds of thousands dead, injured or displaced and entrenched fears and misunderstandings in each community.

Instead of addressing these post-war challenges, the government has increasingly co-opted opponents, undermined institutions and cut minorities out of decisions on their economic and political futures, clinging to its claim that the war was about "terrorism" and not an ethnic conflict. It has controlled narratives both within and outside the country, reacting furiously to any challenge to the official version. Its hand is strengthened by the unwillingness of much of the million-strong Tamil diaspora to recognise the brutality of the LTTE and its share of responsibility for a largely broken Tamil society.

The government tells the international community and its own people a different story of economic and political progress. But this is belied by facts on the ground. Northern areas once ruled by the LTTE are now dominated by the military, which has taken over civil administration and controls all aspects of daily life – undermining what remains of local capacity. Democratic political activities in the north and east have been suppressed through the use of violent and corrupt ethnic Tamil proxies and other Rajapaksa loyalists. Killings, disappearances and violence against women continue to plague the north and east. Some 180,000 people – including many Muslims expelled from the north by the LTTE two decade ago – are still displaced, while most of those "resettled" in their home districts lack basic necessities.

Reconciliation will slip further out of reach if the government maintains its policies. Partners, especially India, Japan, the U.S., UK, European Union (EU) and UN, should send a strong message against increasing authoritarianism and condition aid on transparency and restored civilian administration in the north and east. An international inquiry into

alleged atrocities by both the government and LTTE in the final stages of the war is needed; UN member states should actively work to establish one, unless the government shows conclusively by year's end that it is willing and able to ensure accountability on its own.

“To avoid an eventual return to violence, the government must change course drastically”, says Alan Keenan, Crisis Group’s Senior Analyst on Sri Lanka. “The 30-year emergency needs to be lifted, the military should cease running civilian life in the north and east, and the rule of law and accountability should be made top priorities. Sri Lanka may be ‘post-war’, but it will never be ‘post-conflict’ until all its people are free to build a credible narrative of its past and to play meaningful roles in their own governance”.

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27 October 2011

## Commonwealth leaders must stop Sri Lanka hosting key summit



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Thousands trapped in camps were injured or killed in the last days of Sri Lanka's war

The Commonwealth risks becoming 'irrelevant' if its leaders allow Sri Lanka to become its next host, Amnesty International said today ahead of the organization's biennial summit.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) begins in Perth, Australia today, with Sri Lanka due to chair the next summit in 2013 despite an appalling human rights record.

"It's absurd to even consider allowing Sri Lanka to host CHOGM as long as it fails to account for alleged war crimes," said Madhu Malhotra, Amnesty International's Asia-Pacific Deputy Director.

"Today Commonwealth leaders are faced with a choice – reform the Commonwealth so that it can effectively address human rights violations by its members, or risk becoming irrelevant."

Sri Lanka, along with India, is reportedly trying to block the proposal to establish a human rights envoy aimed at making the Commonwealth more effective on human rights.

A report by an advisory group of 11 Commonwealth countries makes over 100 recommendations aimed at reforming the organization, including bolstering the organization's ability to tackle violations of its core principles by member states.

The document, which was supposed to be discussed at this weekend's CHOGM, is still officially secret, but leaks suggest it proposes a new human rights monitor.

"Sri Lanka and India's pre-emptive attack on these reforms - before they've even had a chance to be discussed - shows they would have a lot to lose if their human rights records were open to scrutiny," said Madhu Malhotra.

In the final weeks of Sri Lanka's war with the Tamil Tigers, some 300,000 people were trapped by the fighting in government declared 'safe zones'. They were deprived of basic facilities and systematically bombarded by the army's heavy artillery, leaving more than 10,000 dead.

Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa has publicly pledged to resist any international efforts to prosecute Sri Lankan 'war heroes'.

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## SOUTH ASIA

29 August 2011 Last updated at 00:56 GMT

# The mystery of Sri Lanka's 'grease devils'

**By Charles Haviland**  
BBC News, Puttalam

**A few nights ago Tuan Mohamed Saleh Nona Faris heard a rustling outside her house and saw a shadow move.**

"He looked like a gorilla, he was completely covered in black from top to toe. I couldn't see his face or hands," the elderly lady in the west coast fishing district of Puttalam said.

She believes the intruder was one of Sri Lanka's notorious "grease devils".

Over the last few weeks large swathes of the country have been gripped by a fear of nocturnal prowlers who have frequented rural areas assaulting women at night.

The media and the public were swift to dub the intruders "grease devils". This is an old caricature referring to malevolent men who smear themselves in grease to avoid being caught.

But this wave of violence has spawned a series of brutal retaliatory vigilante attacks. People have been killed, there have been arrests by the hundred and tanks have been deployed.

There are conspiracy theories: villagers blame the security forces for launching and even fostering the grease devil assaults. They deny the charges, but violence has continued unabated.

It is a confusing situation in a febrile atmosphere - and no-one has got closer to working out who is actually behind the wave of assaults.

And there appears to be an ethnic dimension too: almost always, those reporting attacks from "grease devils" have been Muslim or Tamil rather than from the majority Sinhalese community.

### **Blood ritual?**

Some of the descriptions of the intruders seem to merge fact with fantasy.

Meeting us at her home, Mrs Faris, who is a Muslim, seems edgy. After all, in Puttalam over the last few days a policeman has been lynched and villagers shot.

She called her son, who attacked the mystery intruder with a stick. It broke in two. They chased him but he leapt over the compound fence and escaped, apparently by motorbike.

A male neighbour said there had been 12 such incidents within the past week. "To catch them, you'd need springs on your feet," he said.

There is ambiguity about the nature of these intruders. Mrs Faris says she is afraid because of stories that some criminals are seeking female blood for ritual purposes. A government minister says that in some places people attribute "bionic" or superhuman powers to the intruders.

But these two villagers largely reject outlandish explanations. "He looks like a gorilla but he's a man," says Mrs Faris.

In Puttalam shops were closed and white flags fluttered in tribute to a 23-year-old traffic policeman lynched by a mob who accused the police of harbouring a "devil." In reality this was apparently a drunken fisherman he had apprehended.

But on street corners, tanks are now deployed with soldiers carrying AK-47 rifles.

When people demonstrated in Mrs Faris's village and burnt a police motorbike, they were shot at, allegedly by the police. Her two grandsons are injured and in hospital. More than 30 other young men have been arrested.

#### **Lynching and vigilantes**

People have tended to blame the security forces for sheltering those they insist are criminals. Typically they say the intruder is seen running to a military or police compound for refuge.

In the central highlands, two outsiders have been lynched. On Friday a 16-year-old boy was shot dead "over alleged suspicious behaviour", according to a local website. In the north, 95 people accused of vigilantism were arrested and some - reportedly - so badly beaten that they were sent to hospital.

In the east many people say they have been stabbed, nearly strangled, sexually assaulted or otherwise injured by the "devils".

Campaigners for women's rights told a meeting in Colombo that in the east, women and girls have been attacked outdoors. They are now afraid to stay out late and some men, not wanting to leave them alone, have stopped going out to work.

"A prevailing sense of fear is pervading all these areas," said Sepali Kottegoda of the Women and Media Collective.

Equally concerned, the defence secretary Gotabhaya Rajapaksa held a meeting with Muslim imams flown in from the east.

He sternly warned of "maximum punishment" for anyone taking the law into their own hands.

But, speaking to the BBC, some imams were critical of the military and its allegedly vengeful behaviour.

#### **Soured relations**

The "grease devils" affair remains a mystery. Some insist it is some kind of government plot; others believe it is a spike in crime - or a figment of people's imagination.

But it has soured social relations.

At the funeral of the lynched policeman black smoke billows as tyres are burnt. A military helicopter hovers overhead as crowds of Sinhalese mourners demonstrate against the police's failure to protect one of their own. Some chant anti-Muslim slogans.

But back in Mrs Faris's village, the atmosphere is different - sympathy across the ethnic divide.

A lot of the arrested youths come from there. One of the few people we see is a young carpenter, T Premasiri, whose family is one of only five Sinhalese ones with more than 300 Muslim families as neighbours.

He is sympathetic to his Muslim friends: "The Muslim people have left - they're afraid."

"I feel for them because it's their holy month, it's their festival. They can't even eat. And even if they cook I don't think they will be in the mood to eat."

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[டென்மார்க் தமிழர் பேரவை](#)–Dansk Tamilsk Forum–Denmark Tamils Forum » Udslettelse af tamilsk kultur – omdannelse af Sri Lanka til singalesisk

nation

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## Udslettelse af tamilsk kultur – omdannelse af Sri Lanka til singalesisk nation

Det nordøstlige Sri Lanka, som i tusinder af år har været beboet med tamilere og fyldt med tamilsk kultur, har over de sidste 60 år været under omdannelse til singalesisk område. Dette omhandler udslettelse af både den tamilske kultur og således også drab af tamilere. Udslettelsen af kulturen ses både i form af opbyggelse af buddhist templer og statuer i de tamilske områder, som hovedsageligt bestod af hinduer, muslimere og kristne samt i udslettelse af sproget.



Det nederste billede er fra Kilinochchi, som var den midlertidige tamilske hovedstad over perioden 2001–2009. Det estimeres at over 2.500 templer og 400 kirker er blevet ødelagt under krigen. Det forbydes at genopbygge disse. Men omvendt så er over 2.500 buddhistiske templer og statuer blevet bygget i de tamilske områder over den sidste årrække.

Både under krigen og nu, skal man igennem Omanthai passet for at få grønt lys til at komme nord på. Selv denne tamilske by har fået et singalesisk navn i: "Omantha". De personer som rejser igennem her er op til 90% tamilere, alligevel skal de have en singalesisk talende person med sig for at kunne komme svare på alle spm. som der er obligatorisk at svare på.

Hele øen dækker over 65.619 kvadratkilometer, heraf dækker det Tamileelam (Som er det oprindelige tamilske område) over 18.880 kvadratkilometer. Men idag har den singalesiske hær besat over 7.000 kvadratkilometer heraf. Så singalesiske militærleje og generelt soldater er et alm. syn i det tamilske område.

Det singalesiske styre har over flere omgange talt ud om de udviklinger de vil gøre i de tamilske områder, men desværre er realiteten den at de eneste det vil gavne er jobløse unge singalesere som bliver flyttet til de tamilske områder. Selv disse projekter er udelukkende singalesere som får kontrakter på. Specielt den singalesiske hær vil få gavn af disse udviklingsprojekter, hvoraf infrastrukturen har prioritet.

Mht. sprogproblematikken ses også hvordan det tamilske sprog så småt bliver skubbet ud til siden. Både ved omdøbelse af tamilske bynavne til singalesiske, men også ved at stille byskilte op i tamilske områder som kun står skrevet på singalesisk. Se blandt anden nedenstående billede fra Puthukudiyiruppu, som er tamilsk område:

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Ligeledes gælder denne militærpost i samme by, hvor skiltet også udelukkende er på engelsk og singalesisk.



Tilfældet med skoler er det samme. Nye skoler bliver bygget i singalesiske byer, mens den tamilske befolkning stadigvæk har forfaldne skoler til rådighed. Sådan kan man blive ved med at nævne eksempler på den usselhed tamilerne lever under selv den dag idag.

Denne artikel samt billederne er hentet med inspiration fra en artikel i "[The Weekend Leader](#)"

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முகப்புBlanketterKontakt osOm ஓதமிழ்



## Omverdenen skal fordømme angrebet på det srilankanske parlamentsmedlem!

I går blev det srilankanske parlamentsmedlem S. Sritharan, som er tamiler og medlem af Tamil National Alliance, TNA, forsøgt angrebet. Dansk Tamilsk Forum anmoder omverdenen, om straks at fordømme angrebet samtidigt med at forsikre sikkerheden for det tamilske folk på øen der kaldes Sri Lanka.

**Vejle d. 06 marts 2011**

I disse dage oplever vi flere steder i verden folkelige omvæltninger. Vi ser hvorledes omverdenen støtter op omkring den folkelige modstand i mod eneherkernes regimer. Men da den folkelige tamilske modstand i mod den singalesiske regimes undertrykkelse og folkemord på tamilerne blev nedslået af de singalesiske væbnede styrker, var der en udbredt passivitet fra omverdenen, hvilket skubbede tamilerne ud i at bruge væbnede midler. I dag er de tamilske våben gjort tavse og tamilerne fortsætter deres kamp for selvstændighed via demokratiske veje. At omverdenen fortsat kigger den anden vej er afgørende for, at singaleserne i dag igen påbegynder folkemord mod tamilerne.

De singalesiske militærestyrker er i færd med at ødelægge den tamilske del af øen, der i dag kaldes Sri Lanka, samtidigt med, at enhver bevis på tamilske kulturarv bliver systematisk destrueret. De højtrespekterede tamilske martyrs grave nedrives samtidigt med at der efterfølgende bygges militære bygninger på stedet. For nylig var der gjort hærværk på statuen, som det tamilske folk havde rejst, af den tidligere indiske politiker og minister M.G. Ramachandran. En politikere, som talte tamilernes sag og støttede op om den tamilske folkelige modstand.

Uretfærdigheden og undertrykkelsen har endda medført at tamilerne på øen, der i dag kaldes Sri Lanka, ikke engang er i stand til at udføre demokratisk modstand. Trods dette blev de tamilske partier tvunget til at deltage i Sri Lankas parlamentsvalg. Men, at den srilankanske regering på ny er begyndt at angribe de tamilske folkevalgte parlamentsmedlemmer, kan ses af gårsdagens angreb og dermed manglende sikkerhed til den tamilske TNA og parlamentsmedlem S. Sritharan.

S. Sritharan var én af de få parlamentsmedlem, som talte tamilernes sag. Samtidigt er han et af vidnerne omkring de singalesiske styrkers folkemord på tamilerne. Disse årsager var grunden til, at netop S. Sritharan var målet for gårsdagens angrebsforsøg.

Omverdenen skal presse den srilankanske regering til at udføre en retfærdig undersøgelse for at klarlægge baggrunden bag angrebsforsøget på S. Sritharan, så de ansvarlige kan blive straffet. Samtidigt skal det internationale samfund, uden mere tøven, i gang med at arbejde for en international uafhængig undersøgelse for begået folkemordet i foråret 2009.



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**Vejle d. 06 marts 2011**

Ligesom omverdenen støtter op omkring de folkelige modstande i forskellige lande i disse dage, således skal omverdenen arbejde for at stoppe den singalesiske nations undertrykkelse og tyranni mod det tamilske folk på øen Sri Lanka. Ligesom der for nyligt blev afholdt valg i Sydsudan, skal omverdenen arbejde for at afholde et valg på øen Sri Lanka, hvor tamilerne selv kan afgøre deres skæbne. Alene på denne måde, kan den tamilske nation bevares mod den singalesiske nation tyranni og udslettelse og alene gennem sådan et valg, vil der opnås varigt fred på øen, der i dag kaldes Sri Lanka.

Remmon Washington, Talsmand  
Dansk Tamilsk Forum



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**Tamilsk studenterråds formand gennembanket af Sri  
Lankas militær!**

**Vejle d. 17. oktober 2011**

Overgrebene på tamilerne på øen, der kaldes Sri Lanka, fortsætter. Der er nu gået mere end 2 år siden den officielle udmelding fra den srilankanske regering om bedre tider for tamilerne. Realiteten er til gengæld en helt anden og værre end, hvad den var før 2009.

Et eksempel på ovenstående er netop den grufulde hændelse, som er hændt Jaffna Universitets studenterrådsformand Subramaniyam Thavapalasingham. Mere end 8 mænd, formentligt fra Sri Lankas militær, forfulgte studenterrådsformanden og gennemtævede ham med jernstænger. Formanden er nu indlagt med alvorlige kvæstelser på Jaffna Teaching Hospital. Angrebet var nøje planlagt med det formål at afskrække Subramaniyam Thavapalasingham og universitetets studenterråd fra deres arbejde med at oplyse om overgrebene på tamilerne på øen.

Den 18. maj 2010 afholdt studenterrådet 1 års mindedag for folkemordet i Vanni. For nylig var Subramaniyam Thavapalasingham med til mobilisere studenterne i demokratiske protester mod de såkaldte grease-devil-angreb på de tamilske kvinder. Trods angrebene og modstanden fra militæret og paramilitærgruppen er det også lykkedes studenterrådet at møde udenlandske politikere.

Jaffna-halvøen er en del af det oprindelige tamilske område med næsten udelukkende tamilske borgere, men ligesom de andre tamilske områder på øen er også Jaffna besat af den srilankanske militær. Overgrebene på tamilerne udføres af paramilitære organisationer i samarbejde med militæret. For Jaffna halvøen drejer det sig om paramilitærgruppen EPDP, som ledes af Sri Lankas minister Douglas Devananda. EPDP forsøgte allerede under studenterrådsvalget at presse universitetsledelsen til at afvise valget af Subramaniyam Thavapalasingham som studenterrådsformand.

Det er ikke første gang, at den srilankanske regering udøver vold mod Jaffna Universitets studenterrådsformand ved hjælp af militæret og paramilitærgruppen. Flere af de tidligere formænd har også været udsat for overgreb.



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**Vejle d. 17. oktober 2011**

”Angrebet på Thavapalasingham betragtes som et angreb på hele studentersamfundet”. Dette var udmeldingen fra én af studenterrådets repræsentanter. Tamilerne i omverdenen forsøger gang på gang at oplyse omverdenen om overgrebene på øen, men det internationale samfunds passive politik har ingen indvirkning på den srilankanske regerings kurs.

Det forventes, at studenterne i de kommende dage vil arrangere protester for at udtrykke deres utilfredshed og vrede.

Remmon Washington, Talsmand og Sekretær  
Dansk Tamilsk Forum



**Feature**

## Occupying SL military cancels resettlement in Ira'naip-paalai

[TamilNet, Tuesday, 18 October 2011, 08:31 GMT]

**Occupying Sinhala military cancelled the resettlement of the war-displaced villagers of the Ira'naip-paalai village in the Puthukkudiyiruppu division of Mullaitheevu district a few days ago. Facing the monsoon rains, the Tamil villagers continue to live in the camps in Vavuniyaa. Their resettlement was announced on the 7th of this month. While they were waiting for transportation after completing due registrations, the SL Army in the last minute cancelled the resettlement indefinitely. The demining has already been completed in the village, but the occupying Army has some special reasons for blocking the resettlement as it fears exposure of some of the details and evidences of its war crimes if resettlement is allowed without erasing all the remaining 'traces', informed sources said.**

Ira'naip-paalai is located a few km east of Puthukkudiyiruppu towards Puthu-maaththa'lan in the coast where the last stages of the genocidal war took place.

Around 500 people belonging to 125 families of the village survived the war and are living in the camps in Vavuniyaa.

While people of the village are not resettled, the occupying military's interest is in showing some of the facilities used by the LTTE in the village as 'tourist attractions' for the Sinhalese coming from the South to see the genocidal ground.

A house and a pond in the village are displayed as facilities used by one of the commanders of the LTTE's Sea Tiger wing.

Meanwhile, a mass grave of around 35 people haphazardly buried in a paddy field near Ira'naippaalai is shown to the Sinhala visitors as burials of the victims of 'LTTE's killings'.

The villagers know well that these particular burials belong to some of the victims of SL aerial bombings, shelling of Puthukkudiyiruppu and those who were brought with injuries and died without medical facilities. Some of the victims of such sporadic killings in the war before the last days were buried in the paddy field, as there were no other facilities available at that time.

The people of the locality also know many other secrets of the genocidal war. Obviously, if resettlement is allowed lies cannot be said any longer.

Besides, a large number of burnt vehicles and other movable properties are still found in the village. The Occupying military also eyes on them with greed, people of Vanni say.

\* \* \*

Even though demining has been completed in the village, issuing a certificate in this regard to the SL Government Agent in Mullaitheevu is still stalled.

Theavi-puram, Aananda-puram, Koampaa-vil and Maaththa'lan are the four villages around Ira'naip-paalai. 1760 families belonging to these villages as well as Ampalavan-pokka'nai and Mu'li-vaaykkaal East have to be resettled.

Their resettlement is planned not in their original villages but in a forest outside of Koampaa-vil. They will continue to face another camp life there.

Some people are resettled at Theavipuram, but they face a prison life. Everyone who enters the village has to handover his or her identity card to the SL military keeping the open prison. Outsiders can't stay for more than a day in the village.

Even after submitting the identity card a SL military personnel will follow the visitor to see which house the person visits.

Ira'naip-paalai will have the same fate, even if resettled, social workers familiar with realities in Vanni said.

\* \* \*

The small, beautiful village of Ira'nap-paalai in the past was engaged in deep-sea fishing in the Indian Ocean, lagoon fishing in a patch of water connected to Nanthik-kadal and small-scale farming in the hinterland.

Even in the late 1980s, occupying SL and Indian militaries targeted the village, affecting its deep-sea fishing, since the village was an important link in the Jaffna – Mullaiththeevu communication of the LTTE.

Under the LTTE-run civil administration, the villagers once again were able to go for deep-sea fishing, but that was stopped when the SL military was using the sea for its Jaffna – Trincomalee communication, after the closure of the A9 Highway.

People were then depending on fishing by throw-net in the lagoon and rain-fed cultivation. The LTTE had a Black Tiger military base in the village.

Ira'naip-paalai is beyond identification even to its own people now. That much of destruction – houses without roofs and burnt vehicles.

A real resettlement of the people means proper housing and restoration of deep-sea as well as lagoon fishing rights and facilities.

Occupying military keeping the people of the land subjugated in open prisons, while Sinhalese fish in their seas and 'victors' pay visit to whet their feeling of triumphalism is neither resettlement nor reconciliation but continuation of genocidal torture, commented a 'resettled' social worker in Vanni.

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