

## **PART II**

### **CASE NO: 12 - KILLING OF SIXTY EIGHT PERSONS AT KEBETHIGOLLAWA ON 15, JUNE 2006**

#### **1. Background**

The terrorist activities of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a terrorist group seeking to establish a separate state in the North and East of Sri-Lanka have been intensified since July 1983. The LTTE has used terror tactics not only against the security forces but also against the civilians including political leaders of both the Sinhalese and the Tamil communities, assassinated a President of the country and also a Prime Minister of India. Bombing of public places and the use of suicide cadres to carry out explosions by the LTTE has resulted in the death of thousands of innocent civilians. The LTTE has been recognized as one of the world's deadliest outfits which has brought untold misery to the population, destroyed property and the environment and adversely affected the economy of the country.

After two decades of fighting and three failed attempts at peace talks (including the unsuccessful deployment of the Indian Army as a peace keeping force in 1987), a lasting negotiated settlement to the conflict appeared possible when a ceasefire was declared in December 2001 and a ceasefire agreement signed with international mediation in 2002. However, despite the ceasefire agreement the LTTE continued with attacks on security forces that occurred with increasing frequency in 2005 which led to the escalation of the conflict by mid 2006.

Following the LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran's annual address on Mahaveer day in November 2005, a new round of violence erupted. Beginning in December 2005, there was increased guerilla activity in the North & East, including claymore mine attacks. Violence continued to spiral. In April 2006, six Sinhalese farmers were massacred in their paddy fields by the LTTE in the Trincomalee district and in May 2006 LTTE had launched a suicide attack on a naval convoy in which 18 sailors died. Further violence followed as LTTE cadres massacred farmers engaged in cultivating their fields in the bordering villages.

It was in this backdrop of violence that the Kebethigollawa bus bombing was carried out by the LTTE on June 15<sup>th</sup> 2006 killing 68 civilians and injuring another 68. This tragedy took place in the village of Kongollewa within the administrative Division of Kebithigollewa in the Anuradhapura district of the North Central Province. This area is in the border between the Anuradhapura and Vavunia districts.

#### **2. The Facts and Circumstances Pertaining to the Incident**

Tata bus No 62-2548 belonging to Kebethigollewa People's Transport Board route No 845/3 routinely plied between Thalgaswewa and Kebethigollewa four times daily. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of June 2006, at 6.30 a.m. the bus had started from Vihara Halmillewa Temple in order to go to Thalgaswewa. From Thalgaswewa the bus proceeded passing Kongollewa, Hallmillewa, Yakawewa, Hallmillewetiya to its destination Kebethigollewa.(see Annexe I – Map of the location) The explosion had occurred when the bus was passing Kongollewa, Hallmillewetiya at about 7.45 a.m. The

incident had taken place between Vihara Halmillewa and Halmillewetiya, about 4 kms from the right direction of 'Y' Junction, which is about 2 km from Kebethigollewa, on the Vavuniya main road. Near a culvert in the Kongollewa area the bus had veered to the left and gone off the road with the impact of the explosion. Scrub jungle surrounded either side of the road and there were no houses in the area. The right frontal side of the bus was riddled with large holes. About 4 metres from the edge of the road on the right there were two depressions about 3 ½ metres apart, indicating that the explosion had been set off by two claymore mines.

On the day of the incident a large number of passengers had got in from Yakawewa as there had been a funeral of a Grama Arakshaka (Home Guard) at Kachchikudiya. The relations of the deceased were traveling in the bus for the funeral. Therefore, that day a large number of people, about 190 had traveled in the bus. 68 persons men, women and children had been killed in the incident, and another 68 had suffered injuries. The bus was very badly damaged and beyond repair.



Picture of the damaged bus

**3. Description, nature and backgrounds of persons who have directly suffered death, injury or any other physical harm as a result of the incident.**

Sixty eight persons were killed in the incident and the post mortem examinations have revealed that 56 deaths have been due to injuries suffered in the blast and 12 deaths were due to shock. Another 68 persons were injured as a result of the claymore bomb explosion. The people who suffered death or injury were villagers who were going to the town for various needs. On this day the funeral of a home guard who had been killed by the rebels was to be held in the village of Kachchikudiya and there were many people traveling to take part in the funeral as the deceased hailed from a village in this area. There were also mothers and children traveling to attend a health clinic conducted at Kebithigollewa. (The list of dead and injured persons is given in Annex II)



Pictures of the Victims

#### **4. The circumstances that may have led to or resulted in those persons referred to above suffering such death, injury or physical harm**

The Kebithigollewa Police had carried out the investigations regarding this incident and discloses the circumstances under which these deaths and injuries have occurred. The Government Analyst also has visited the scene of crime and after an examination of the site has given his report.

The Investigation Unit of this Commission has carried out a comprehensive investigation of this brutal attack and collected all the relevant material. They had visited the area had discussions with the local police, government officials and the local communities and recorded the statements of witnesses. They have also perused the Case Record No. B. 360 / 2006 of the MC/Kebithigollewa.

As such the COI did not conduct a preliminary investigation, but proceeded directly to conduct the Inquiry. The Public Inquiry Sessions commenced on 22 September and concluded on 7 October 2008. Mr. Mahinda Ekanayake Attorney at Law, from the un-official assisted the Commission.

The names of witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission and a summary of their evidence are given below:

##### **D.B. Padmawathie/Witness**

On 14<sup>th</sup> June 2006 she had received a message that her second son who was a Grama Arakshaka at Kachchikudiya had been killed by the LTTE. Upon receiving news of the death of their son, her husband and the eldest son had left by motor bicycle for Kachchikudiya at Aluthgama for the funeral.

On the morning of 15<sup>th</sup> June, she, her two parents, 2 children, and five of her brothers and sisters including all their family members and relatives had left by CTB bus from Yakawewa to attend the funeral. She and her elder brother's wife were seated together, her daughter had been standing by her side and her son had stood in the front near the driver. She could not recollect the exact number of her relatives who got into the bus with her, but states that twenty of her relatives had died in the bomb blast.

They had got into the bus at about 7.00 a.m. When they had traveled about 5 km she had heard an explosion and she had been unable to open her eyes. Immediately, after the first explosion there was another. After the second explosion, she had felt the bus hit a culvert. She had been seated on the right hand side of the bus, with the impact of the explosion the bus had turned over to the left side. She had not been able to open her eyes as they were covered with glass.

Thereafter, the army had come and taken her to the Kebethigollawa hospital. She had been in her senses but she was in shock and was not able to talk. At the time of the explosion there had been about 100 passengers in the bus. She had not been able to see at all with her left eye, but when she was looking through the right eye all she could see was a pool of blood. She could not identify anyone. She had been

injured in the left eye. She had also sustained injuries to her left hand and on both her legs.

She had been transferred from Kebethigollawa hospital to Anuradhapura hospital. Other than her relations and family members there were villagers as well, who had come in the bus to attend the funeral. She has stated that she cannot recall the number of villagers but they were related to her husband and they were from her village. Twenty of her family members died due to the bomb blast and about 20 of her relatives were injured in the incident.

The hospital staff had taken her to the funeral of her dead relatives and brought her back to the hospital.

The funeral expenses had been met by the State. The 7<sup>th</sup> day alms giving expenses too had been met by the state. After that, she had borne the expenses for the 3 months and 1 year almsgivings. She had not been able to return to her home as it was near the jungle. Since she had lost her family members she could not stay alone by herself. Therefore, she had gone to the Boralukande refugee camp. For two years she had continued to stay in the refugee camp. She is presently living at Vissewela camp in a temporary house. She does not want to go back to her original house, as it reminds her of her children and family members she has lost. Now at present the only family member living is her eldest son.

The son who died was 18 years of age attending school and the daughter was 10 yrs of age. She had received compensation of Rs 50,000/- each for her son and daughter. When her husband who had been a home guard and a cultivator died she had received compensation of Rs 150,000/- from the Home Guard Headquarters. She and her son were the recipients of her husband's EPF which amounted to Rs 15,000/- for each of them. She had also received compensation of Rs 200,000/- for the deaths of her parents. Compensation had been paid for three of her family members who died in the tragedy and it had been divided among 8 of her family members. Before the tragedy befell her family her husband and her son had earned about Rs 20,000/- per month.

She is still having problems with the injured left eye and is taking treatment. A clinic at Kebethigollawa had given her a pair of glasses. She has stated that when she reads letters her left eye gets clouded. Though her injuries are now healed, as a result of the injuries she has frequent back ache and she cannot do any work with her left arm.

The land she was living in the village had been inherited from her parents. Her father had given one acre to each of his children. After this incident she hadn't allowed her son to sow the paddy field on her acre of land, as she was afraid to go back to the village. So she did not have any income from her land after this incident.

The only other surviving family member is her eldest son, who is presently working in Yakawewa which is about 9 km away. She would like if her son could be given a transfer to the Boralukande zonal office as it was only 1 km from the place where she is presently residing. She had made an appeal to get her son transferred but had not been successful.



## **R.K. Wimaladasa/Bus Conductor**

In 2002 he had obtained employment at the Kebethigollewa Peoples' Transport Service as a bus conductor. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of June 2006 he had been the Conductor of bus No 63-2548. It was a yellowish Tata bus that plied from Kebethigollewa to Thalgaswewa on route 845/3. For security reasons the Depot Manager had instructed the bus to be parked in front of the temple, as there were previous incidents of LTTE attacks. For instance, on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2006 his brother-in-law had been killed by the LTTE. This incident had occurred about 1 km from his residence at Thalgaswewa. His brother-in-law had been killed whilst collecting sand from Mukunu ela canal. A person who had gone fishing was also killed during the shooting. Thalgaswewa village is surrounded by jungle and LTTE cadres often move about in the area.

On 15<sup>th</sup> June 2006 the bus had commenced its journey at 6.30 a.m. from Halmillewa temple on its way to Kebethigollawa. They had passed Kongollewa at about 6.45 a.m., without any incident. The bus had gone first to Thalgaswewa and then proceeded to Kongollewa. Thereafter, they had gone to Hallmillewetiya and then to Yakawewa.

When the bus was returning from Yakawewa it had passed Kongollewa at about 7.45 a.m. The explosion had occurred when it was coming from Yakawewa and passing Hallmillewetiya. The explosion occurred before reaching the culvert. The bombs had been placed on the right hand side of the road in the Kongollewa area. By this time he had issued about 160 tickets. He had about 10 more passengers to issue tickets and there were small children to whom tickets were not issued. According to him there would have been about 190 passengers traveling in the bus at the time of the incident. There was only one bus running along this route and many of the villagers were attending the funeral of a home guard that had been killed by the LTTE at Mahakachchikudiya. It was also a clinic day and there were small children been taken to the clinic. On a normal day only about 50 to 60 passengers travel in the bus. 40 people can comfortably sit in the bus. When the bus reached Kongollewa it was about 7.40 to 7.45 a.m.

He had been issuing tickets at the rear entrance of the bus. The bus had been traveling at about 40 km per hour due to over loading. As a result of the explosion the bus went and hit a culvert. Altogether 69 people were killed by the explosion. 68 people had been injured.

He had received compensation for his injuries from the Divisional Secretariat.

The incident as stated by this witness has taken place when passing Kongollewa. He said terrorists move about in that area very often and Thalgaswewe is surrounded by jungle. This area borders the Mullaitivu jungle. During this period they had not been informed that the road was being cleared by the army in the morning. Subsequent to this incident, the STF now inspects the road and once declared safe they are allowed to take the bus.

The area where the accident took place was also jungle area. There was only a small hut in the area. It belonged to a chena cultivator named Lal. He has bought a small lorry after this incident. The witness was asked whether Lal who was a chena that cultivator would have sufficient income to buy a lorry. The witness had

answered since Lal was engaged in chena cultivation he cannot imagine how he came to buy the lorry. It also transpired that Lal's brother-in-law was an army deserter and after the incident they had disappeared.

When questioned by the Commission whether he had heard of any connection Lal had with the LTTE the witness answered that he did not hear anything but that he had his suspicions. When asked whether he knew of a person called Jamis who had worked for Lal, he had replied that Jamis too was missing.

### **M.D.R. Samarakoon Wijesinghe/Grama Niladhari**

He had been appointed Halmillawetiya, Kanugahawela Grama Niladhari in June 2006. At 7.30 a.m. on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2006 he had received a telephone message that there had been a bomb explosion from one Ratnayake also a Grama Niladhari. He had thereafter informed the Divisional Secretary, who had come within 5 minutes. When they reached the scene of the tragedy at about 7.45 a.m. at Kongollawa, they had seen the bus fallen to the left side and a lot of people were lying on the ground, who were either dead or injured. They had put two bodies in the Divisional Secretary's cab and taken them to the Kebethigollawa hospital. He had helped to unload the injured who were brought to the Kebethigollawa hospital by ambulance and other vehicles. He had also helped to load the injured into vehicles to be taken to Anuradhapura hospital. He was not able to identify the injured as they were covered with blood.

At about 4.00 p.m. he had seen villagers from the surrounding areas come streaming into Kebethigollawa, as they were scared to remain in the villages. The villagers were provided accommodation at the Kebethigollawa MV. They had set up 5 camps to accommodate the influx of villagers fleeing from their villages in fear of LTTE attacks. Even at present there are 32 families at the Boralukande camp. Now they are not provided with any relief assistance. However, occasionally NGOs give them assistance.

The funerals of the dead people had taken place on 16<sup>th</sup> June. About 3 to 4 days later part compensation was paid to the victims of the incident. The balance compensation was paid only after getting the documentation with regard to medical records, death certificates and other similar records. His role had been to identify the persons who claimed compensation. The computations for compensation were made by the Social Services Dept. An unmarried person had been paid Rs 50,000/- and a married person Rs 100,000/00. The injured people had been paid according to the medical records. Therefore, amounts varied.

Road checks were carried out during this period for security purposes. However, towards the interior of the villages there were no security arrangements. He had come to know that on the 15<sup>th</sup> of June the road had been checked for land mines. The people in the area had been saying that the incident had taken place only after the road was checked. It was the duty of the police and the Home Guards to check the roads. About 70% of the male population of Yakawewa and Kebethigollawa area are engaged as home guards.

At the time of the incident the jungle on either side of the road had not been cleared. After this incident the STF has been deployed for check point duty in addition, there were also home guards who are engaged in security.

Before and at the time of the incident there were road checks for security but beyond that in the interior villages there were no security arrangements. However, there were civil security committees set up for this purposes in the villages. What the civil security committees did was to meet and discuss matters regarding security issues and keep the police informed. But what frequently happened was that they kept the police informed of matters such as illicit brewing of liquor.

There was a police checkpoint towards Yakawewa about ½ km (500 metres) from the place of incident. There had been terrorist activity in the Kongollewa area. Terrorists had attacked lorries that had gone to collect sand. This had happened about 2 months before this incident. Either side of the road had not been cleared during this period. Furthermore, there had been no security cordon at that time. Now there is a forward defence line. Even after this incident there was a claymore attack on a motor cyclist in the Kongollawa area.

The closest house to the place of incident was about 300 metres away from the place of incident. One Lal Wijeweera occupied this house. At that time the house was not visible from the road as either side of the road was covered with jungle. The people who were living in this area were engaged in chena cultivation.

### **W.S.K. Jayaratne/Samurdhi Development Officer**

He is working as a Samurdhi Development Officer attached to the Kebethigollawa Samurdhi Bank. Prior to that he had been working as a Home Guard, and he had been attached to the Kebethigollawa police station.

On 15<sup>th</sup> of June he had left for work between 7.00 and 7.15 a.m. His destination was the Samurdhi Bank at Kebethigollawa. He had entered the bus from the rear entrance and moved about one row forward. The bus had been fully packed. There would have been about 150 passengers. The reason for the unusually crowded bus was because a Grama Arakshaka residing at Yakawewa, who had got married to a person from Kachchikudya, had died of a terrorist attack. Many of the people in the bus were attending the funeral of the Grama Arakshaka. The bus was traveling from Halmillawetiya to Kongollawa. The bus was not traveling fast due to the heavy load of passengers. Suddenly, an explosion was heard from the right side of the bus. Almost simultaneously, there had been another explosion. After the second explosion the bus had over turned to the left side. He could not remember anything thereafter, as he had become unconscious.

The people in the village had raised the bus with the aid of a support. He had not been able to get up by himself. The people who came to help had taken him out of the bus. He had seen people both dead and injured but he could not remember things clearly about what happened. He was injured on the left arm and his knee was dislocated. He had been taken to Kebethigollawa hospital and from there transferred to Anuradhapurapura hospital. He had been there for 5 days.



He had been paid Rs 5000/- as compensation. The reason for the large number of children in the ill fated bus was because they were accompanying their parents who were attending the funeral and also some were going to the clinic at Kebethigollawa.

Even prior to this incident he had known of terrorist activities in the area. For instance, at Thalgaswewa a person by the name of Kumaradasa had been shot. At Kongollewa a civilian who had gone to his chena had been shot by terrorists. To his knowledge the terrorists controlled area from the place of incident was about 10 to 12 miles away. On one side of his village was the Vavuniya town and towards the other side were the Mullaitivu jungles. After this incident they had taken security measures, such as 2 or 3 families who lived close to each other had slept together in one house, and they would take turns in keeping a vigil through out the night.

The dogs start barking when they heard a sound. With experience, the villagers were able to identify when dogs bark, whether the sounds are made by seeing an animal or a human being. Then they would leave the house where they were sleeping and go in to the jungle. Even on the day of the incident they had been sleeping in the jungle and came out only in the morning. Now there is a forward defense line covering the villages.

### **Sarath Kumarasinghe/Inspector of Police**

From 2004 onwards he had been in charge of the administration section of the Kebethigollewa police station. Presently, he is the OIC of Nochchiyagama police station.

On the day of the incident he was the Acting Headquarters Inspector. He and the ASP had left for A'pura for a meeting. On the way he had received a message informing him that a bus traveling from Yakawewa to Kebethigollewa had been hit by two claymore mines at Kongollawa. He had received the message from SI Wanasinghe who was at the Kebethigollewa police station. The time would have been about 7.00 a.m.

They had gone to the place of incident upon being informed and had reached the place at about 8.00 a.m. The bus had run against the culvert and turned over. The villagers were gathered there as well as army personnel and they were trying to take the injured from the bus.

To take the people who were trapped underneath the bus they had cut down some logs and raised the bus. He had phoned the police station and got down a truck to transport the injured to the hospital.

They had cordoned off the area with tapes and kept a police sergeant on guard. By 11.30 a.m. the injured and the deceased were brought to the Kebethigollewa hospital and medical treatment was given to the injured. The seriously injured were taken to the A'pura hospital. He had entrusted an SI with a team to attend to these matters and then had taken steps to inform the Magistrate and the JMO.

After seeing the patients admitted to hospital he had returned to the scene of the incident at about 1.00 p.m. to make his observations. He had made his observations and notes in the GCIB of 18/05/05 to 12/07/06.

According to his observations the overturned bus was about 72 metres from the place of explosion. The reason for the bus to have overturned 72 meters away from the place where the mines exploded was due to the driver not being in control of the bus as he had received serious injuries. The bus may have run against the culvert and then overturned.

The area was surrounded by scrub jungle with bushes growing up to about 3ft. Where the explosion took place there was a pit about one foot deep and there were signs of the shrubs been burnt. He had handed over a soil sample which he had taken as production. He had not taken further action as another team was conducting investigations. He had secured the place until the arrival of the Govt. Analyst. The Govt. Analyst had arrived on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June. Thereafter, he had assigned officers to assist in the conduct of the post mortem examination. He had also assigned SI Ranasinghe to prepare a 'B' Report and submit it to the Magistrate.

At about 3.40 p.m. in the afternoon H.E. the President and Members of Parliament had come to the hospital. They had visited the police station as well.

At this stage, as a large number of people had gathered in the town he had been directed to go to the town and take whatever action was necessary to control the situation. In two places in the town tyres were burning. He had got the police station bowser to bring water to extinguish the fires. He had also got information through an informant that people were gathered in the town to attack vehicles that were transporting Tamils. He had taken all possible measures to prevent the occurrence of such events. He had also advised Vavuniya and Horowapatana police stations to stop any vehicles carrying Tamil people and turn them back. He had also informed them not to send buses transporting Tamil people across town, until the situation subsided.

He said there had been similar incidents of terrorist activities earlier. Two days prior to the incident a person had been killed when he had gone to collect bees' honey. The police had taken security measures by setting up check points and army camps were also there.

According to Kumarasinghe, judging from the incidents which had taken place in these areas on previous occasions and also because the crime had been committed in the jungle area it appears that it was done by LTTE.

When queried as to how it was possible for any body to go away without being seen by the army who were manning security check points, he had replied, that from the place of incident up to about 20 to 30 km it was thick jungle. It was deserted area and there were no houses in the vicinity. Therefore, it was possible to go away without getting caught to the army. The closest check point from the place of incident was about 2 to 3 kms. away.

The nearest Tamil village from the place of incident was at Vavuniya, which was about 60 km away. Sinhala settlers lived in the area around the place of incident. When the incident occurred the army and the home guards did a joint search operation of the area. The surrounding police stations to the place of incident were at Vavuniya, Horowapatana, Medawachchiya and Padaviya. There were about 7 or 8 guard posts on the main road. The army was stationed at Halmillawetiya, which was about 5 km from Yakawewa.

The army contingent comprised about 15 personnel, and from the place of incident they were about 4 km away. The army personnel were responsible for searching the main road in the morning. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, the army security had searched the area passing Kongollawa, and they had not found anything unusual. The bus had passed the place of incident prior to returning from Yakawewa. Whilst passing they had not seen any person or anything unusual near the place of incident. That is, within half an hour of the bus passing this place, the incident had occurred on the return trip. Despite the presence of the army and police posts the perpetrators had not been found due to the area being covered with thick jungle.

### **S.U. de S. Gunasekara/PC 1017**

He had reported for work at the Kebethigollawa police station on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2005. He had been in charge of Halmillawetiya police post from May 2006. There had been 17 Home Guards working with him at the Guard Point.

His duties were to deploy the home guards attached to this checkpoint in the security activities of the Halmillawetiya village. From Halmillawetiya on the right hand side of the road to Kebethigollawa, from Kongollewa onwards there is jungle. The home guards go to clear the road at about 6.00 a.m. Home guards accompany army personnel when they go on these routine clearing jobs. There were no home guards in the jungle area. Where there were houses located, there was one guard point. This guard point was about 1 ½ to 2 km from the police post. When questioned as to whether there was sufficient number of home guards at the police post, he has answered, "when you take the area into consideration it was not sufficient." They had not informed their superior officers in writing about this. However, when classes were held they had brought up this matter. The boundary of the area coming under this road security check point extended upto Vihara Halmillawa. After route clearing the home guards and the army personnel return usually at about 9.00 a.m.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of June 2006, about 4 home guards had gone on the route clearing duty. The army camp was located about 50 metres from the Halmillawetiya police guard post towards Kebethigollawa. The bus had passed the police post in the morning at about 7.00 a.m. Before the bus comes to Halmillawetiya it picks up passengers from 2 or 3 villages. He had heard the explosion from the Kongollawa area at about 7.30 a.m.

When he heard the explosion two things had come to his mind. First was, that the officers who went on route clearing may have been attacked by the terrorists. Otherwise it must have been an attack on the Kebethigollawa bus.

On hearing the explosion he had asked the home guards who were protecting the police post to remain there, then had gone to the road as quickly as he could do so. He had seen a motor bi-cycle that was going towards Kebethigollawa stopped nearby, and had gone as a pillion rider on the bi-cycle to the scene of the explosion. He had seen the army officer in charge of the army contingent and had asked him to get on the motor bi-cycle, and all three of them had gone in the direction of the explosion. When they traveled about 2 to 3 kms. they had come to Kongollewa and had seen the bus that went to Kebethigollawa had turned towards the left bank of the road. At that time they were about 150 metres away from the bus towards

Halmillawetiya. Expecting terrorist attack they had stretched themselves on the road and gone crawling towards the bus. Then they had seen a few people wearing army uniforms and home guards running towards the bus. They had seen some of the people who had got thrown out of the bus come running towards the paddy fields. They had shouted to them and asked them to come back on to the road. When they went to the bus they had seen a number of injured people fallen out of the bus. Villagers too had come running. With the help of the villagers and the army personnel they had taken the injured out of the bus. A van had come collecting factory workers from Kebethigollawa. They had got them to turn the vehicle and then loaded the injured people into the van. At the same time a number of army vehicles had come and they had loaded the injured into these vehicles to be taken to the hospital. From the surrounding villages many people had come on motor bicycles as well. They had used all vehicles that came by to transport the injured to hospital.

After this incident S.I. Dissanayake and 20 other officers reported for duty to the police post, and a Motorola was also installed.

The police posts closest to his were (1) Vihara Halmillawetiya police post (2) Kalugahawewa police post (3) Yakawewa police post. The bus was full on the days the Kebethigollawa fair is held. The bus was full on this particular day because a home guard from Yakawewa village, who was residing in a village in Vavuniya had died in a terrorist attack, and the relatives and his brother officer home guards were attending the funeral.

He had not received any intelligence report that such an attack was imminent.

### **Wanninayake Weerakoon/Social Service Officer (Retired)**

He had been working as a social service officer from 1989. He had been attached to the Kebethigollawa Divisional Secretary's office as a social service officer from 01/01/2003 to 10/08/2007. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of June had been serving at the Kebethigollawa Divisional Secretary's office. As a result of the bomb explosion 68 persons were killed and 40 persons were injured.

The funeral expenses were borne by the Govt. Agent, Divisional Secretary's office at Kebethigollawa and others. An initial payment was made by the govt. to the relatives of the dead persons to cover the religious rites and other ritual performances. Rs 15,000/- per person was paid in connection with the religious rites to be performed at the burial. The payments were made according to Circular 2003/1 of the Social Services Dept. This was in addition to the funeral expenses. The amounts were calculated according to the Cabinet Memorandum of 26/09/1988 to pay compensation to the dead persons as well as for the injured.

Compensation was calculated as follows:-

Married Adults	=	Rs	50,000.00
Unmarried Adults	=	Rs	25,000.00
Less than 21 years of age	=	Rs	15,000.00

To calculate these compensation payments they had to produce the death certificates, birth certificates, police report and the relatives who were claiming the compensation had to identify their relationship- to the dead or injured person. Further, they had to submit an affidavit along with the above particulars. Even in the case of injured persons they had to produce a certificate from the Grama Niladhari, police report, medical officer's report from the hospital where the injured persons had received treatment and an affidavit from a JP. On these calculations the Divisional Secretary's office had issued the relevant cheques. This Circular also had a provision that there should be evidence that the death or disability was due to a subversive act. The policy remains unchanged to date.

The criteria for paying compensation as stated by this witness has been revised by a Cabinet Memorandum dated 11/10/2006. The Divisional Secretariat had received the revised rates. The Circular sent by the Rehabilitation Ministry to the Divisional Secretary based on the second Cabinet Directive was as follows:-

A Married dead person was paid a maximum	=	Rs	100,000.00
An Unmarried dead person	=	Rs	50,000.00
An injured adult person was paid a maximum of	=	Rs	50,000.00
An injured under 21 person was paid a maximum of	=	Rs	25,000.00

However, the dependents of all 68 dead persons were not paid compensation according to the above computation. The above rate of payment was only for those who received a monthly income of less than Rs 3,000/00 per month. The Circular did not cover govt. servants and employees of corporations etc. There is a different procedure for any compensation for govt. servants and it is the relevant institution that pays the compensation.

He undertook to provide the Commission with a list of all those who received compensation from the Social Services Dept.(The list is given in Annex III). He has explained that payments were initially computed on the basis of the Circular issued in 1989. But that after the Kebethigollawa tragedy an increased compensation package was approved by the Cabinet.

After the bomb explosion when the people evacuated from the villages, they were accommodated in refugee camps at Halmillawetiya, Y Junction, Digawewa, Ihala Uswellawa, Vihara Halmillawa and Boralukande. Relief was given to the people in these refugee camps through the Social Services Dept. In terms of the Circular of 2003 they were provided with cooked food for 3 days, and were given coupons to collect dry rations from the cooperative stores. This facility was given to them until December 2006. They were also paid in cash and kind by Non Governmental Organizations and International Non Governmental Organizations. They have now gone back to their villages, except for a few families still staying in one of the camps. He could not say whether these people who are still residing in camps, received any relief from the Govt. as he was no longer in service.

Even prior to this incident there were displaced persons in refugee camps. Namely, Those displaced from Wahalkada D8 and 9, were brought to camp 4 and when there was an attack on Padaviya at Urawe village, the displaced were brought to Kebethigollawa, Medawewa camp. These people are still in the refugee camps. At the time of his retirement, that is on 10/08/2007 the people in these refugee camps received relief from the Govt.

He has stated that the Divisional Secretary had intervened and made arrangements for children of IDP families to have uninterrupted schooling facilities. They had made arrangements for such children to attend evening classes at a Maha Vidyalaya. Furthermore, that it was the responsibility of the Provincial Council Education Department to ensure access to education. After this incident, security arrangements have been made for the villagers to return to the villages.

### **J.M. Ananda Wijepala/Deputy Director, Projects, Ministry of Rehabilitation**

He was a Deputy Director of Projects at the Ministry of Rehabilitation. On 17<sup>th</sup> June 2006, he had gone from the Rehabilitation Authority to Kebethigollawa Maha Vidyalaya to pay compensation (Advance) to the relatives of the dead persons. An advance compensation payment of Rs 10,000/- was paid to the next of kin of the dead persons. 44 persons had been paid on that day. Some of the dead person's relatives were not there to receive the compensation, as the next of kin were also injured and being treated in hospital.

By this time the Divisional Secretary had submitted a list of names of the dead persons to the Rehabilitation Authority. According to the Compensation Circular a married adult person was paid Rs 50,000/-, unmarried adult Rs 25,000/- an under aged person Rs 15,000/-. Injured persons were paid a maximum of R 25,000/-

On 11/10/2006 they had received a directive which stated that amounts paid as compensation was amended through a Cabinet Memorandum. Accordingly, on 14/11/2006 the Divisional Secretary of Kebethigollewa was informed by the Rehabilitation Authority about the new basis for paying compensation. The new categorization was as follows:-

Married Adult	=	Rs	100,000.00
Unmarried Adult	=	Rs	50,000.00
Under Aged Persons	=	Rs	25000.00
Married Injured Persons	=	Rs	50,000.00

Accordingly, action was taken to pay compensation by issuing more than one cheque per person.

The procedure followed to claim compensation payment is as follows:-

- The next of kin of the dead or injured person had to submit an application and this should be recommended by the Grama Sevaka and the Divisional Secretary. The death certificate in the case of a dead person had been attached.
- To confirm kinship of the person: if it is a married person, marriage certificate an unmarried person the birth certificate had to be produced. In the case of a dead person a police report and a G 35 voucher had to be signed and submitted with certified copies.

It was only after all these records were filed that compensation was paid.



After this incident there were more than 640 families displaced. Normally the Rehabilitation authority gives some relief. The Rehabilitation Authority implements a scheme when displaced persons are re-settled. Such as when houses are damaged certain amount is paid and a cost of living allowance is also paid. But in this particular incident houses were not damaged as there was no attack on the houses. So this particular scheme did not apply to the victims of this incident but they were paid.

However, the displaced persons were qualified to receive Rs 25,000/- to set up their employment again. Only when their houses are destroyed that they are paid Rs 75,000/- to reconstruct their houses.

The displaced persons due to this incident came under the first category. However, up to now no steps have been taken to pay cost of living allowance to these persons. A document containing these details have been prepared by the Divisional Secretary, Kebethigollawa and submitted to the Rehabilitation Authority and the Ministry to get financial provisions. The Divisional Secretary has written many times to the Rehabilitation Authority regarding the need for a cost of living allowance. They have forwarded information pertaining to persons who had been displaced, those who were displaced and gone back to the villages and the others who are still in the Refugee Camps to the Rehabilitation Authority.

### **Ariyananda Welianga/Senior Govt. Analyst**

Mr Welianga is the Senior Assistant Govt. Analyst at the Dept. of Government Analyst. On 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2006, he had submitted the investigation report with regard to the incident to the OIC of Kebethigollewa police station. On the 17<sup>th</sup> of June he had gone to the place of the incident accompanied by the police officers from the Kebethigollewa police station.. On 15<sup>th</sup> June 2006 the bus belonging to the Raja Rata Bus Company bearing No 63-2548 had been traveling from Yakawewa to Kebethigollewa and at Kongollewa due to a landmine explosion it had overturned at a culvert.

There were thickets of high thorny bushes growing on either side of the road. About 72 metres behind the bus, on the right side the bushes were broken and burnt. He had not seen any buildings in the area. On the right hand side of the bus there were a large number of circular holes. All the glasses and windows and front and rear windscreens were shattered into smithereens. The bus was about 9 metres in length, the holes had spread from the front to the rear up to about 6 meters, and on the body of the bus on the right hand side the diameter of the circular holes were about 4 mm and 6 mm, in some places there were over a 100 bullet holes within a square foot. On the left hand side of the roof of the bus there were elliptical holes and dents and the front of the bus also was damaged with elliptical holes.

There were two craters created as a result of the explosion on the road. The diameter of the craters were 21/2' & 3' respectively and the depth 3\$ ft to 1 ft. He had found small pellets and 3 pieces of electrical wire. The bushes and trees on the right hand side of the road were badly damaged. The grass was uprooted and the soil was disturbed.

His observations had revealed that on the right hand side of the road on the ground there were evidence that two bombs had exploded containing high explosives, with a large number of metal balls to cause directional and shrapnel effect when it exploded. When the bus was traveling towards Kebethigollewa these two bombs had been aimed at the bus and exploded by remote control. These are called claymore bombs. Sometimes shrapnel are found when bombs explode. However, he had not found any covers, as they had got destroyed in the explosion. This resembles to an attack carried out by the LTTE.

### **Rajapakse Pathirage Rajapakse/OIC of the COI Investigating Unit**

As the OIC of the Investigating Unit of the Commission of Inquiry, he had investigated the scene of the incident and got down a map of the Kebethigollawa area. He has produced before the Commission a map of the Kebethigollawa area, which he had obtained from the Surveyor General's Dept. On this map the main high ways, main roads, by roads, foot paths and jungle areas are shown.

### **5. The identities, descriptions and backgrounds of persons and groups of persons, who are responsible under the applicable laws and legal principles of Sri Lanka, for the commission of deaths, injury or physical harm to any person during, in the course of, or as a result of, any of the incidents investigated and inquired into by the Commission of Inquiry.**

The incident has taken place in the border area between Vavuniya and Anuradhapura districts. The Sinhala villagers in these border areas have been vulnerable to LTTE attacks from time to time, since the commencement of terrorist activities.

It is manifest from the evidence of the witnesses that the villagers living in these border areas lived in fear of LTTE attacks. As stated by witness WSK Jayaratne even on the day of the incident the villagers had stayed the previous night in the forest and returned to the village in the morning through fear of attacks by the LTTE.

Even though there are no eye witness evidence with regard to the perpetrators of this attack, the circumstantial evidence overwhelming points to LTTE involvement; as there has been previous attacks on villages by LTTE infiltrators in the area.

### **6. Having regard to relevant circumstances and possible reasons that may have influenced or been relevant to the conduct of investigations, examine and comment on the nature, propriety and efficacy of the investigations conducted into the incidents investigated and inquired into by the Commission of Inquiry.**

The investigations that have been conducted by the Kebethigollewa police along with the circumstantial evidence points to the culpability of the LTTE in committing this crime. It had been the motive of the LTTE to clear these areas of other ethnic

groups and annex the land to establish their/Eelam. Previously there have been many incidents where the LTTE had killed innocent villagers without any provocation. There was no other party operating in the area which had a motive to carry out such a crime, nor the capability of carrying out such an act.

However a more detailed investigation would have helped to gain an understanding of the techniques employed by terrorist groups in committing this kind of attacks. That would have been useful for the authorities in planning counter offensive acts against terrorist actions.

Another aspect that the police should have looked into was whether there were any accomplices who helped the LTTE to carry out this act for any pecuniary considerations. It has been conjectured that Lal Wijeweera had bought a vehicle which he could not have been able to do with his normal earnings (Evidence of Bus conductor, Wimaladasa). The police should have investigated further on this line of inquiry.

**7. Recommend measures that should be taken in accordance with the laws of Sri Lanka, against those persons identified under paragraph 4 above.**

Although the LTTE is identified as the organization responsible for the commitment of this offence the individuals who actually committed the act have not been identified. The authorities should explore the possibility of holding the leadership of the LTTE as responsible for crimes against humanity.

**8. Recommend appropriate measures of reparation to be provided to the victims of serious violations of human rights investigated and inquired into by the Commission of Inquiry and to their next- of kin.**

Compensation has been paid according to a Cabinet decision doubling the rates provided for in the Circular on the subject. Accordingly for a death of a married adult person is paid a sum of Rs. 100,000 and an unmarried adult a sum of Rs.50,000. The injured persons are paid according to the nature of the injuries as indicated in the medical reports. The Commission is of opinion that taking into consideration today's cost of living and general needs of an individual this amount should be increased by at least another 25%. Income of these persons is totally insufficient for a living. It is recommended that, Mrs. D.B. Padmawathie who has lost 5 members of her family due to terrorist attack, who herself has been injured and her sight being impaired and still living in a camp be treated as a special case and an allowance be paid through the Social Service Department.

## **9. Conclusion**

This is yet another case which shows the ugly face of terrorism which has brought untold misery to innocent people. Resolution of differences through democratic means is the best way to avoid human suffering. It is hoped that with the defeat of the LTTE the country will embark on an agenda of national reconciliation as it is the ultimate solution to such conflicts.

However it has to be stated that as long as these conflicts are ongoing the security arm of the government should take all precautionary actions to prevent such incidents. In this case if the authorities responsible for security in the area had implemented road clearing activities daily before the buses travel this tragedy could have been avoided. Clearing of jungle on either side of the road is another measure. Although the police have mentioned that there was a shortage of manpower they should have attempted to mobilize villagers on a voluntary basis for these tasks.

## **Acknowledgements**

The COI wishes to convey its appreciation of the services rendered by the Panels of Counsel from the Official and Unofficial Bar, the Head and staff of the Investigation Unit, the Head and staff of the Victim and Witness Assistance and Protection Unit, including the Advisors, the Secretary to the COI and his staff, and the translators and interpreters and thanks them for the cooperation and assistance extended to the COI in the performance of the onerous task entrusted to it.

The COI also conveys its thanks to the Presidential Secretariat and the Director General and staff of the BMICH for providing the necessary facilities for the smooth performance of the work of the COI.

Although the IIGEPs left prematurely they and their assistants have been helpful in many respects and the Commission wishes to thank them for their valuable contributions.

Considerable coverage and publicity was given to the proceedings of the COI by the print and electronic media and the COI wishes to convey its appreciation to all media personnel who were involved in this exercise.

The Commission wishes to express our appreciation to His Excellency the President, Mahinda Rajapakse for the confidence placed in us and entrusting this task to the Commission.

## **Map of Kebethigollawa**



## List of Dead and Injured Persons

### Persons who Died

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Address</u>
1.	K. Leelawathie	54	Cultivator	Yakawewa Halmillawetiya
2.	W. S. Tharanganie	23	-do-	-do-
3.	S. N. Chammadona			
4.	D. Karunawathie	44	-do-	-do-
5.	D. Karunadasa	02		-do-
6.	K. Indralatha	48	-do-	-do-
7.	C. Anulawathie	48	-do-	-do-
8.	B. Somawathie	46	-do-	-do-
9.	U. Piyaratne	48	-do-	-do-
10.	S.G. Siriwardena	09		-do-
11.	S.S. Lakmali	09		-do-
12.	S.U. Sandaruwan	04		-do-
13.	R. Samaraweera	48	Trader	-do-
14.	S.S.D. Samaraweera	01		-do-
15.	D. Gunawathie	48	Cultivator	-do-
16.	N. Chatenie	16	-do-	-do-
17.	M. Dingiribanda	80	-do-	-do-
18.	K. Karunawathie	41	-do-	-do-
19.	U. Sumanawathie	45	-do-	-do-
20.	U. Herathbanda	38	Home Guard	-do-
21.	S. Punchibanda	48	Cultivator	-do-
22.	V. Gunaratne	70	-do-	-do-
23.	R. P. De Silva	15		-do-
24.	S.G. Priyantha	22	Grama Sevaka	-do-
25.	K. Upamawathie	38	Cultivator	-do-
26.	S.S. Prasad	04		-do-
27.	N. Vipularatne	44	Cultivator	-do-
28.	U.P. Dissanayake	38	Home Guard	-do-
29.	D.T. Priyadarshani	32	Cultivator	-do-
30.	A. Rupasinghe	11		-do-
31.	S.P. Rupasinghe	06		-do-
32.	R. G. Dissanayake	19		-do-
33.	S. Dayawathie	33	Cultivator	-do-
34.	A. Senanayake	38	Home Guard	-do-
35.	U. Ukkumanika	52	Cultivator	-do-
36.	K. Siriwardena	70	-do-	-do-
37.	A. Kumarasinghe	54	Home Guard	-do-
38.	A. Ranasinghe	62	Cultivator	-do-
39.	C. Ratnasiri	24	Home Guard	-do-
40.	K. Yasawathie	48	Cultivator	-do-

41. N. C. Jayawardena	16		-do-
42. Y.M. Sudarshani	20	Cultivator	-do-
43. K.A. Dananjaya	01		-do-
44. S. Pathmalatha	36	Cultivator	-do-
45. N.K. Seneviratne	17		-do-
46. S.N. Sanjawanie	14		-do-
47. M.A. Kirimanika	32	Cultivator	-do-
48. D.D. Dissanayake	01		-do-
49. T.S. Kumara	20	Home Guard	-do-
50. U. Dharmapala	32	-do-	-do-
51. K.M. Kumarasinghe	10		-do-
52. G.G. Dissanayake	32	Home Guard	-do-
53. P.R. Malkanthi	18	Cultivator	-do-
54. D. Chandrani	40	-do-	-do-
55. C. M. Wijesiri	14		-do-
56. A. Anulawathie	48	Garment worker	Kanugahawewa Galmillawa
57. W.P. Hemalatha	56	Cultivator	-do-
58. K.H. Kosala	04		-do-
59. A. Seelawathie	86	Cultivator	-do-
60. P. Ranbanda	65	Home Guard	-do-
61. C.K. Premasiri	36	Army	Alavimandala Road
62. A.M.N.N.Abeysinghe	28	Cultivator	Kanugahawewa Galmillawa
63. K.C. Sewmini	01		-do-
64. C. Abeypala	37	Cultivator	-do-
65. Rev.Aparatute Sudasse	33		Alpitikanda Bambaragalla
66. W. Pathmawathie	36		Kanugahawewa Galmillawa
67. W. Gunaratne	35	Worker	-do-
68. S. Illangasinghe	-	Cultivator	Kurunegala

### Persons who were Injured

1. U. Dassanayake	49	Home Guard	Yakawewa Galmillawetiya
2. P.N. Karunaratne	24	-do-	-do-
3. S. Leelaratne	47	-do-	-do-
4. A.P. Dissanayake	37	-do-	-do-
5. R.M. Jayaratne	45	-do-	-do-
6. N. Premadasa	39	-do-	Kanugahawewa Galmillawa
7. C. Rupasinghe	36	-do-	Yakawewa Galmillawetiya
8. A. Basnayake	38	-do-	-do-
9. K. Somasiri	29	-do-	-do-
10. W. Karunaratne	23	-do-	-do-
11. N. Sugathadasa	46	-do-	-do-
12. A.G. Yasapala	18		-do-
13. N. Karunaratne	65		-do-
14. V. N. Ratnasiri	34		-do-
15. J.H. Dissanayake	30	Army	Ihalawatta Kotavehera
16. S.K. Jayaratne	14		Galmillawetiya Kebethigollawa
17. H.D. Yasapala	30	Home Guard	Yakawewa Galmillawetiya
18. R. Leelawathie	38	Cultivator	-do-
19. R.D. Kalyani	28	-do-	-do-
20. C.M. Dilruksha	24		-do-

21. W.S. Wijeratne	34	-do-	-do-
22. N.M. Bandara	04		-do-
23. S. Pathmakanthi	35	Cultivator	-do-
24. D. Pathmawathie	46	-do-	-do-
25. R. A. Prabath	41	-do-	-do-
26. G.S. Chandrika	06		-do-
27. N. Ratnayake	60	Cultivator	-do-
28. R.G. Dissanayake	36	Home Guard	-do-
29. R. Gamini	28	-do-	-do-
30. N. Wijeratne	42	Cultivator	-do-
31. N. Premadasa	39	Cultivator	Kanugahawewa Galmillaweitya
32. M. Dharmapala	43	-do-	-do-
33. S.V. Somasiri	36	-do-	-do-
34. S. D. Priyantha	19		Yakawewa Galmillawetiya
35. A. Tillakaratne	30	Home Guard	-do-
36. B. Chandrapala	32	Cultivator	-do-
37. W. Ranjith Kumara	31		Talgahawela Kebethigollawa
38. W. D. Kumara	20		Kanugahawewa
39. R.C. Kumara	27	Cultivator	-do-
40. K. Yasapala	48	-do-	-do-
41. R. Wickramasiri	34	-do-	-do-
42. K.S. Malkanthi	21	-do-	-do-
43. S. Chaturanganie	15		-do-
44. P.N. Wijewardena	17		-do-
45. K.L. Mahesh	06		-do-
46. K.M. Samaranayake	33	Cultivator	-do-
47. R.M. Jayaratne	37	-do-	-do-
48. W. Sarath	31	Home Guard	-do-
49. P.S. Kumara	23	-do-	-do-
50. Davinda	04		-do-
51. W. Wijesinghe	09		-do-
52. S. Seneviratne	38	-do-	-do-
53. C. Rupasinghe	28	Cultivator	-do-
54. A.S. Chandrapala	10		-do-
55. M. Karunaratne	38	Cultivator	Galmillaketiya Kebethigollawa
56. D.M. Sisira Kumara	21	Home Guard	-do-
57. A. Kumaranayake	31	Cultivator	Yakawewa Galmillavitiya
58. A. Senanayake	28	-do-	-do-
59. M. Siriyawathie	70	-do-	-do-
60. B. Kamalawathie	38	-do-	-do-
61. W. Chandrawathie	32	-do-	-do-
62. A. Karunadasa	28	-do-	-do-
63. M. Dissanayake	38	-do-	-do-
64. P.S.S. Anuradhika	05		-do-
65. N.L. Dissanayake	3,1/2		-do-
66. N.S. Nimal	28	Cultivator	-do-
67. B.P.C. Kumudini	23		-do-
68. R. Nishantha Kumara	29	Home Guard	-do-

**List of Persons who received Compensation**

<b>No .</b>	<b>Name of Deceased</b>	<b>Beneficiary Name</b>	<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Amt. Paid Rs.</b>	<b>Amt.Paid Rs.</b>
01	R.P. Silva	Ms.R. Leelawathie	Mother	-	25,000
02.	Ms.N.W. Jayawardena	M. Jayawardena	Father	-	25,000
03	R.S.P. Rupasinghe	C.Rupasinghe	Father	-	25,000
04	A.H. Rupasinghe	C. Rupasinghe	Father	-	25,000
05	D.B.D.T. Priyadarshani	C. Rupasinghe R.A.P. Rupasinghe	Husband Son	- -	25,000 25,000
06	S.S. Dushmantha	K.S. Malkanthi	Mother	-	25,000
07	R. Samaraweera	K.S. Malkanthi	Wife	-	50,000
08	J.M. Wijesiri	W.M.A. Wijesiri	Father	10,000	25,000
09	D.B.Chandrawathie	W.M.A. Wijesiri	Husband	10,000	50,000
10	B. Somawathie	P.Palitha Kumara	Son	10,000	50,000
11	U. Ukkumanika	P.M. Punchibanda	Husband	10,000	50,000
12	K.M. Kumarasinghe	S.Chandra Padmakanthi	Mother	10,000	25,000
13	D.B. Karunawathie	K.Yasapala C.P.Yasapala A.G.Yasapala	Husband Son Son	- - -	25,000 12,500 12,500
14	P.R. Malkanthi	A.Ariyasena A.P.Hanshika	Husband Daughter	10,000 -	25,000 25,000
15	W. Karunadasa	K.M.Nayanakanthi K.D.Dishnakanthi K. D.Priyankara K.P. Warnakanthi	Daughter Daughter Son Daughter	10,000 - - -	12,500 12,500 12,500 12,500
16	A. Indulatha	K.M.Nayanakanthi K.D.Dishnakanthi K. D.Priyankara K.P. Warnakanthi	Daughter Daughter Son Daughter	10,000 - - -	12,500 12,500 12,500 12,500
17	K. Karunawathie	M. Sugathapala M. Priyalal	Husband Son	10,000 -	25,000 25,000
18	S. Padmalatha	K. Karunadasa K.M.Somasiri K.S. Sudarshani K.S.Chaturanganie	Husband Son Daughter Daughter	10,000 - - -	25,000 8,333.33 8,333.33 8,333.33
19	K. Leelawathie	J.P. Jayawardena	Daughter	10,000	50,000
20	K. Siriwardena	A. Kirimanika S. Hemalatha	Wife Daughter	10,000 -	25,000 25,000
21	R.G. Dissanayake	A. Mallikawathie	Mother	10,000	25,000
22	K.C.D.Kumaradasa	D.K.Dassanayake	Father	10,000	25,000
23	S.S. Lakmal	B.Siriwardena	Father	10,000	25,000
24	S.U.Sandaruwana	B.Siriwardena	Father	10,000	25,000
25	S.Geetanjali	B.Siriwardena	Father	10,000	25,000
26	N.K.Seneviratne	D.B. Padmawathie	Mother	10,000	25,000
27	N.S.Seneviratne	D.B.Padmawathie	Mother	10,000	25,000

28	N.C. Senaratne	B.Senaratne	Father	10,000	25,000
29	D.B.Donawathie	N. Ratnayake	Husband	-	50,000
30	K. Yasawathie	U. Dassanayake	Husband	-	50,000
31	C. Anulawathie	D.B. Sirisena	Husband	10,000	50,000
32	I.T.Wijesiri	B. Senaratne	Husband	10,000	50,000
33	S. Dayawathie	B. Sirisena	Husband	10,000	25,000
		A.P. Sirisena	Son	-	12,500
		N.P. Sirisena	Daughter	-	12,500
34	S. Punchibanda	B. Kamalawathie	Wife	10,000	25,000
		N.R. Bandara	Daughter	-	8,333.33
		N.P. Bandara	Son	-	8,333.33
		S.A. Bandara	Son	-	8,333.33
35	A. Ranasinghe	C. Wimalawathie	Wife	10,000	50,000
36	U. Sumanawathie	K. Piyaratne	Husband	10,000	50,000
37	Y.M.S. Yasapala	D. Kumaradasa	Husband	10,000	50,000
38	N. Ethani	D.B.Sirisena	Son	-	16,666.66
		D.B. Padmawathie	Daughter	-	16,666.66
		D.B. Upamawathie	Daughter	-	16,666.66
39	M. Dingiribanda	D.B.Sirisena	Son	-	16,666.66
		D.B. Padmawathie	Daughter	-	16,666.66
		D.B. Upamawathie	Daughter	-	16,666.66
40	K. Upamawathie	B. Siripala	Husband	10,000	25,000
		M.P. Siripala	Daughter	-	12,500
		A.P. Siripala	Son	-	12,500
41	S.S.M.Siripala	B. Siripala	Father	10,000	25,000
42	W.A. Gunaratne	J.J. Leelawathie	Wife	-	25,000
		S.B.Samankumara	Son	-	25,000
43	S. Kumaradasa	P. Nanayakkara	Wife	10,000	25,000
		K.V. Kumaradasa	Son	-	12,500
		A.S. Kumaradasa	Daughter	-	12,500
44	M. Abeyapala	G.Premawathie	Wife	-	50,000
45	W. Premawathie	K.B. Jayawardena	Husband	-	50,000
46	W.P. Hemalatha	W. Karunaratne	Husband	10,000	50,000
47	K.H.K.Karunaratne	W. Karunaratne	Father	10,000	25,000
48	A.H.M.N. Nandani Abeyasinghe	W. N. Ratnasiri	Husband	-	25,000
		T.N. Ratnasiri	Son	-	12,500
		D.N. Ratnasiri	Son	-	12,500
49	K.V.Sewmini	M. Karunaratne	Father	-	25,000
50	A. Anulawathie	W.D. Silva	Husband	10,000	50,000
51	H.M.S.Illangasinghe	A.M.D. Illangasinghe	Daughter	-	50,000
		A.P.Illangasinghe	Son	-	50,000
52	K. G. Kularatne	R. Damayanthi	Wife	10,000	

### Payment of Compensation to Home Guards

No.	Name of Deceased	Beneficiary	Relationship	Amount Paid Rs.
01	P. Dissanayaka	W. Indrani	Wife	10,000
02	A. Kumarasinghe	M. Premawathie	Wife	10,000
03	U.A. Herath Banda	M. Chandrawathie	Wife	10,000
04	A.N.C. Ratnasiri	A. Chandrasekera	Father	10,000
05	J.Gamini Dissanayake	P. Jayawardena	Wife	10,000
06	U. Dharmapala	U.B. J. Anurakumara	Wife	10,000
07	P. Ranbanda	W.S. Wijeratne	Wife	10,000
08	U.A. Prematillake	K. Sudharma	Wife	19,000
09	S. Tillakaratne	A. Nandawathie	Mother	10,000
10	G.P. Seneviratne	C. Padmawathie	Mother	10,000

### Payment of Compensation to persons who were injured in the Kebetigollawa Bomb Explosion

No.	Name of the Injured	%	Amount Paid Rs.
01	C.P. Yasapala	75	50,000
02	N. Ratnayake	65	32,500
03	K.S. Karunadasa	60	30,000
04	C.S. Prasandika	70	25,000
05	R.C.K. Ratnayake	50	25,000
06	A. Kumaranayake	50	25,000
07	N. Weerasena	50	12,500
08	M. Siriyawathie	50	12,500
09	S.C. Padmakanthi	25	6,250
10	K. Samantha Nimal	25	6,250
11	S. A. Walisingha	25	6,250
12	B. Bandupala	10	5,000
13	P. Bandula Gamini	10	5,000
14	U. Dassanayake	10	5,000
15	A. Rupasinghe	10	5,000
16	B.M.C.K.Dissanayake	10	5,000
17	W. Samarapala	10	5,000
18	S.A. Priyadarshani	10	5,000
19	S. Senanayake	10	5,000
20	U. Kapuruhamy	10	5,000
21	M. Karunaratne	10	5,000
22	M. Dharmapala	10	5,000
23	W.S. Wijeratne	10	5,000
24	R.N.M. Bandara	10	5,000
25	A. Ariyadasa	10	5,000
26	P. W. K. Piyaratne	10	5,000
27	D.B. Padmawathie	10	5,000



28	S. Wijesinghe	10	5,000
29	R.N.D.N.Lakshan Dissanayake	10	5,000
30	P.P. Kumara Piyaratne	10	5,000
31	B. Kamalawathie	10	5,000
32	R. Deepa Kalyani	10	5,000
33	K.Manel Samaranayake	10	5,000
34	W. R. K. Wimaladasa	10	5,000
35	K. W. Ethana	10	5,000
36	W. Chandrawathie	10	5,000
37	C.M. Dilrukshi	10	5,000
38	I. P. Siriwardena	10	2,500
39	W.N.S. Weerawardena	10	2,500
40	K. S.Chaturanganie	10	2,500
41	R.D. N. Ratnasiri	10	2,500
42	B.J. Ashan Weerasinghe	10	2,500
43	K.U. Devandra	10	2,500
44	W.D.K. Weerasekera	10	2,500
45	K. P. Warnakanthi	75	25,000
46	K. S. M. Karunanadasa	15	7,500