

Chapter 4

Partners in crime: SLAFs and Paramilitaries

4.1 Introduction

After the signing of CFA, LTTE first publicly warned of the existence of paramilitaries operating in GoSL controlled areas as early as January 2003. This warning was ignored for more than two years by GoSL, SLMM and everyone else. By 2005, crimes committed by the paramilitaries rose to an alarming rate and it could no longer be ignored by these bodies. The existence of paramilitaries and the GoSL awareness of its existence are not hotly debated anymore. What remains to be proved is that the SL armed forces is partner in crime with these paramilitaries. The following evidence will be useful for this.

- a. The location of paramilitary camps very close to SLAFs camps.
- b. SLAFs ignores available evidence of paramilitary criminal activity.
- c. SLAFs and paramilitary have committed crimes together.

There have been several reports regarding the above points in the media. NESOHR has also collected statements from affected families about paramilitary-SLAFs collusion in committing crimes (see NESOHR report). This evidence will be reviewed below.

4.2 Paramilitaries: who are they?

The discourse in the south on paramilitaries at the beginning of 2006, prior to the Geneva talks, is all about explaining the presence of paramilitaries as a sociological phenomenon, rather than seeing it as a CFA violation by GoSL. Some of the arguments put forward are,

- Paramilitaries are a sociological process created by the internal dynamics in the NorthEast.
- EPDP is a political party and not a paramilitary. They may be armed for their protection.
- Karuna group formed after the CFA and therefore it is not a violation of CFA.

In any conflict where armed struggle is sought as the means of settling a political conflict, the emergence of several armed groups is the norm. In due course one group gains recognition as the leader in taking the struggle forward. If this selection does not take place early in the struggle, then the struggle deteriorates to lawlessness and excessive violence. It is also common for the forces against the armed struggle to create and nurture opposing armed groups as a military arsenal to fight the group that is leading the struggle. Invariably these opposing armed groups are motivated for the material gains offered to them by their “masters”. Often, these opposing groups contain criminal elements within

them. A good example of paramilitaries put to such use is the militias that operated in East Timor during its struggle for independence.

In the NorthEast, LTTE, having emerged as the leader of the armed struggle had set up the de-facto state at the time of signing the CFA in February 2002. Those forces that were fighting the LTTE have always courted the other armed groups as one of their arsenal in their fight against LTTE. Both the Indian government during the presence of Indian military in the NorthEast and later the GoSL have supported and raised the other armed groups in the NorthEast for the sole reason of having a force within the Tamil community to fight LTTE.

The occupying forces of GoSL in NorthEast with their military weaponry are at liberty to arm anyone in the NorthEast they chose. The arming of these paramilitaries will never turn out to be a threat to them. Yet, these armed paramilitaries through the wealth given to them and through their violence will try to conveniently divide the community to suit the occupying forces.

When paramilitaries are viewed in this light the CFA clause on armed paramilitaries is very clear. SL forces must not allow paramilitaries be it in guise of a political party like EPDP or a new one forming after CFA like the Karuna group to operate in NorthEast.

Spokesperson for SLMM, Helen Olafsdottir, commenting on this topic in January 2006 said,

“If you look at the numbers, I think the LTTE has violated the CFA more. But it goes a lot deeper than that. The current dilemma stems from beneath the surface. There are several paramilitary groups operating and we have seen one of these camps and it was quite clear that the army on the ground was aware because this was in the government controlled area.” (Section 4.7.4)

Helen Olafsdottir did not go as far as to say that the SL armed forces are colluding with the paramilitaries in their violence. Through the reports listed in the following sections and also in the document on “SLAFs-Paramilitary Command Structure” this fact is revealed. Also see the accompanying document on “Human Rights” for statistics on violence perpetrated by paramilitary groups.

4.3 Evidence of SLAFs-paramilitary collusion

4.3.1 Thivuchchenai Karuna camp

The Sunday Leader newspaper writer Amantha Perera reported in the Sunday Leader of 20-03-2005 that he visited the above camp of the Karuna Group. According to this same issue, *Brig. H M H A Herath of 231 Division has accepted this to the villagers when villagers complained to him about the camp.*

Steen Jorgensen, former head of the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) for Batticaloa testified before a presidential commission that he had seen fighters loyal to a renegade LTTE commander Karuna near a Sri Lankan military base in Welikande. This was first reported by Reuters in April 2005 and was quoted by TamilNet on 7 April.

December 25 Sunday Times article by Iqbal Athas reproduced excerpts from report dated March 30, 2005 sent by Mr Haukland's, Head of SLMM, to the GoSL Peace Secretariat. In this he describes the visit by SLMM monitors to the Thivuchchenai Karuna camp and the cadres at this camp admitting that they are members of the Karuna group. (see Section 4.7.3)

The above reports make the connection between a camp in Thivuchchenai and the Karuna group. The following story confirms this.

Members of one family were abducted in September 2005 *after they have cleared the checking at the Welikande SLAFs camp*. This family was kept in the Thivuchchenai camp. They were later released by the ICRC who visited this camp. According to this family this camp belonged to the Karuna group and the family was tortured in this camp. NESOHR has recorded the family's abduction by the Karuna group and their release later by ICRC who visited the Karuna camp to obtain the family's release.

It is worth taking note of the fact that the 10 TRO employees who were abducted in February 2006 also have just *cleared the checking at the Welikande SLAFs camp*.

The three abductions, the case of the family abduction and the two TRO employees abductions, soon after they have cleared the Welikande SLAFs checkpoint, point to the collusion between the Welikande SLAFs camp and the Karuna camp in Thivuchchenai.

4.3.2 Paramilitaries with arms in Buddhist temple

On 05-07-04 Fourteen people were arrested in a Buddhist shrine in Welikande with arms and brought to the courts. They were released the next day on bail. According to the criminal law of Sri Lanka those arrested with arms can be released on bail only by the high courts. Yet these fourteen men were released by the district court. *Clearly there was pressure brought on the police from several quarters to release them.* (Section 4.7.2)

4.3.3 Senkaladi Black Bridge checkpoint

This is a cross over point from SLAFs occupied area to LTTE managed area. An LTTE supporter, Chellaih Suresh, was arrested by SLAFs at this point on 16 November 2005. His family was with him at the time of the arrest. The family laid a complaint at the Eravur police station. Suresh's body was discovered three days later. People of the area say that Suresh was handed over to the paramilitaries who murdered him.

4.3.4 Mankerni SLAFs checkpoint

On the strip of road that leads from SLAFs controlled area to LTTE managed area of Vaharai, there are two checkpoints. One is exactly at the exit point just before the no-man land and the other few hundred Km into the SLAFs area. Paramilitaries are stationed at the inner checkpoint into the SLAFs area.

There have been several attacks on LTTE members between these two checkpoints. When LTTE members enter the SLAFs area the SLAFs personnel at the entry point will inform the paramilitaries at the inner checkpoint who will come forward and attack the unarmed LTTE members between these two check points.

LTTE members have seen paramilitaries in SLAFs uniform checking the IDs. These paramilitaries in SLAFs uniform have even threatened the LTTE members for still being in the movement.

4.3.5 Kommanthurai checkpoint on the Batti-Colombo road

This checkpoint is located on a bend. In addition SLAFs has placed judder bars to slow down the vehicles. There are raised SLAFs observation post near this bend. SLAFs has stationed paramilitaries in these high rise buildings who will watch out for their targets in the vehicles as the vehicle slows down at this bend. There have been many attacks on LTTE members within half a Km of this bend.

4.3.6 Mangalam of Karuna group meets GoSL Minister

Mangalan of Karuna group and Minister Maithirbala Sirisena discussed the Presidential elections. Irutthina Sinhala paper 20-01-2005 (c).

4.3.7 Paramilitary camp in Amparai

UNP MP for Amparai, Thayaratne, has complained to the Defence Minister about a paramilitary camp in Amparai near a SLAFs camp (a).

4.3.8 Paramilitary bank accounts

The following two Colombo based bank account numbers have been given to business people by the Karuna group, and the business people were threatened with dire consequence if they failed to deposit money into these accounts. They are:

- 1 Account holder: T. Rudra
 Bank: Commercial Bank, Grandpass, Colombo-14
 Acct No: 8105000165 & 1570007096
- 2 Account holder: T Rudra
 Bank: Seylan Bank, Colombo
 Acct No: 8100905169

4.3.9 Jaffna terror in Dec 2005 – Jan 2006

In several mid night abductions and assassinations reported to NESOHR, families articulated the involvement of both paramilitaries and SLAFs in the abductions. According to the families, in several cases SLAFs helped to clear the way for the paramilitaries to carry out the crime. Examples are:

1. Manipay murder of mother and two daughters;
2. Abduction of two DDG mine workers;
3. Abduction of Rajeevmohan;
4. Murder of Iyathiurai Baskaran;

5. Murder of Thambiraja Arulajanthan

(see NESOHR reports)

4.3.10 EPDP letter in Jaffna

A letter sent by EPDP member Manuththolar to several people in Jaffna in January 2006, threatening them to attend an EPDP meeting warned that the fate of the three women in the Manipay murder will visit them also if they failed to attend. (Section 4.7.1).

4.3.11 EPDP camps in Jaffna

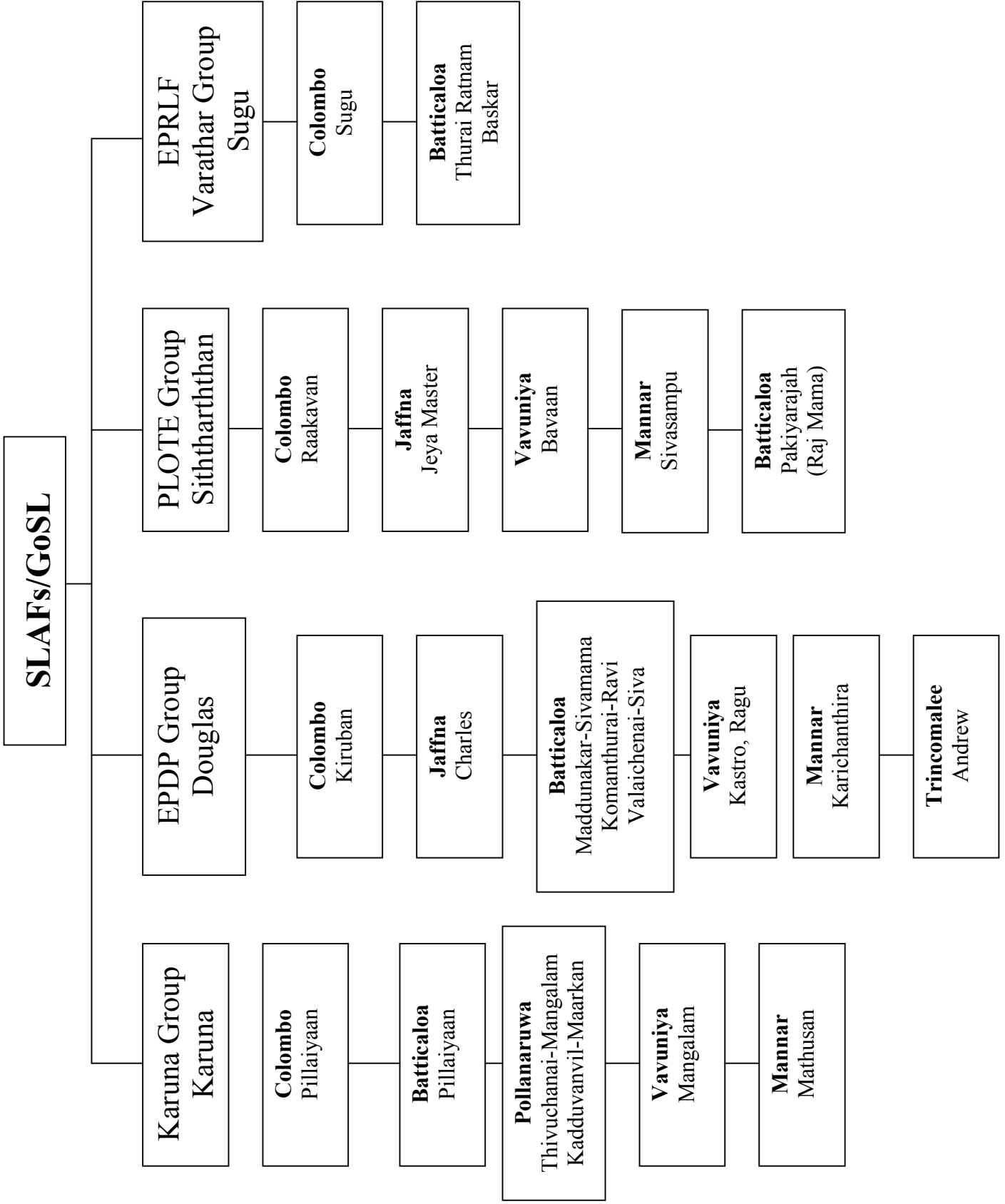
A review of the location of the EPDP camps in Jaffna (Section 4.6, Figures 1-7) will demonstrate how closely they are located to either SLAFs camps or SL police stations suggesting.

4.3.12 Civilian witness about SLAFs-EPDP collusion in Nelliady

During the 6-8 weeks of terror in Jaffna in Dec 2005-Jan 2006 period civilians in Jaffna have seen men in civilian clothes coming out of the Nelliady EPDP camp to join SLAFs patrol moving from the Nelliady SLAFs camp (Section 4.6 – Fig 5). This corroborate with the statements of many families of victims who reported to NESOHR. These families told NESOHR that the perpetrators were both paramilitaries and the SLAFs working in collusion.

4.4. Paramilitary-SLAFs Command structure

Below is a diagram showing the major paramilitary groups and their leaders who report to the SLAFs and GoSL. Each group leader in turn have district level leaders who report to them.



4.4.1 Paramilitaries reporting to Sri Lankan military intelligence

EPDP

1. Name (Paramilitary Name): Soosaimuthu Alexande (Charles)

He is the officer in charge of EPDP's intelligence group of Jaffna district. He is staying in 512th Brigade head quarters in Jaffna. We have confirmed that he comes intermittently to his EPDP office in Chavakachcheri.

2. Name (Paramilitary Name): Siva (Pandyan)

3. Name (Paramilitary Name): Thurairasa Thamilarajan (Rajan)

These two are acting under direction of EPDP member Kiruban. Rajan came to Jaffna just a few months ago.

4. Name (Paramilitary Name): Sebamalai Thisaiveerasingam (Linges)

He is provoking youths to act against LTTE in Vavuniya. He has contacts with MI and Karuna faction under the guidance of Kiruban.

5. Name (Paramilitary Name): Ilayathampi Harichanda (Harichandra)

He is involved with Karuna group in an attack on LTTE in Mannar. He communicates with MI member Kumara, Suresh, Ramesh and Ranjith.

6. Name (Paramilitary Name): Anthonipillai Jeyaraj (Kiruban)

He is the person responsible for the joint activities of EPDP and the Karuna group. He has direct communication with Pillayan and other Karuna group members. And also he has contacts with Colombo MI, CSU, SLN intelligence groups.

7. Name (Paramilitary Name): Thanabalasingam Mayuran (Castro)

He is the person in charge of a camp of Varathar group (the recent camp) in Kurumankadu.

8. Name (Paramilitary Name): (Siva mama)

He is working with Sri Lankan military intelligence. He is staying in EPDP camp in Batticaloa town.

9. Name (Paramilitary Name): Anthunan Kanthasami (Siva)

He is working with Sri Lankan military intelligence in Valaichenai

10. Name (Paramilitary Name): (David)

He is working with STFs in Karaitivu camp in Amparai

11. Name (Paramilitary Name): Tharmalingam Ilamaran (Ravi)

He is working in Senkalladi, Kommanthurai. He is working with SLA in Kommanthurai.

PLOTE

1. Name (Paramilitary Name): Rasanayaham Sivakumar (Puvan)

He is staying in Bambalapity camp. He is involving in cordon search operations in Colombo with the SL police.

2. Name (Paramilitary Name): Rasasami Sunthararaja (Sivasamu)

He is an informant about LTTE, with the direct communication with MI member Kumara in Mannar.

3. Name (Paramilitary Name): Arumuham Sriskantharaja (Peter)

He was arrested under suspicion for involvement in journalist Sivaram's murder. He is a close communicator of late PLOTE Mohan.

4. Name (Paramilitary Name): Sannathi Parkiyanathan (Marababu)

He was near when Lt. Col. Meedin was killed. (Newspaper confirmed)

5. Name (Paramilitary Name): Kanthaiyah (Thoolbavan)

He recruits youths to take part in cordon search in Vavuniya. He is guided by Marababu.

6. Name (Paramilitary Name): K.Selvarasa (Ootaibavan)

He is working under direct contact of MI member Bandara in Vavuniya.

TELO

1. Name (Paramilitary Name): Soosaipillai Mohanathas (Subas)

He gets payment from EPDP. He is working under the direct command of MI, CSU.

Karuna Group

- 25 Karuna Group members led by Iyathurai Kathirkamathurai (Mankalam) who is from Batticaloa are working with the Thivuchenai SLA camp.
- 15 Karuna Group members led by Iyathuri Ravi (Markan) who is from Valaichenai Batticaloa are working with Kadduvan in Batticaloa.
- Some Karuna Group members led by EdwinSilva Ananthan (Mathusan) and Sivanesathurai Sathiyakanthan (Pillayan) are acting with military intelligence in the Brigade office in Batticaloa under Capt. Kumarasenake.
- 8 Karuna Group members led by Jeyanthan and Powser are staying in a house in Addalai , Amparai. STF in 40th MilePost give support and safety for them.

EPRLF Varathar group

- Members led by Rasaiya Thurairadnam (Radnam) are working with SLA in Batticaloa town area.

4.4.2 SLAFs officers and Paramilitary members reporting to them

4.4.2.1Jaffna

	Name of SLAFs officers commanding paramilitary members	Paramilitary group name	Paramilitary member name
01.	Captain MLM Siran (Hameeth) 512 th brigade (Jaffna)	EPDP	Charles
02.	Captain PNT Happugama(shan) (Urelu)	EPDP	Kanthan
03.	Captain DMKC Thisanayake (Ajith) 512 th brigade (Jaffna)	EPDP	Charles
04.	Let PMSD Paliskara (Santha, Palith) (Urelu)	EPDP	Jeya master
05.	Captain Karunaredna (Nunavil)	EPDP	Charles
06.	Captain Samintha (Real name unknown)	EPDP	Charles

4.4.2.2 Batticaloa

	Name of SLAFs officers commanding paramilitary members	Paramilitary group name	Paramilitary member name
01.	Major GAS Vethagama RSP	Karuna Group	Pillaiyan
02.	Captain ALM Upathissa (Sampath)	Karuna Group	Pillaiyan, Markkan
03.	Rayu (Real name unknown)	Karuna Group	Makilan, Sodditharan
04.	Kumara Seneke (Real name unknown)	Karunr Group	Pillaiyan
05.	Saman (Real name unknown)	Karuna Group	Piratheepan

4.4.2.3 Colombo

	Name of SLAFs officers commanding paramilitary members	Paramilitary group name	Paramilitary member name
01.	Captain Martin RSP (Munas)	EPDP, PLOTE	Kirupan, Marababu
02.	Major TS Sale (Real name unknown)	Karuna Group	Karuna, Pillaiyan
03.	Major TN Majith (Real name unknown)	Karuna Group, PLOTE	Pillaiyan, Pabun

4.4.2.4 Welikande

	Name of SLAFs officers commanding paramilitary members	Paramilitary group name	Paramilitary member name
01.	Captain Karunaredne	Karuna Group	Markkan, Mangalam
02.	Captain Bandare (Real name unknown)	Karuna Group	Mangalam, Mathusan

4.4.2.5 Vavuniya

	Name of SLAFs officers commanding paramilitary members	Paramilitary group name	Paramilitary member name
01.	Captain TTP Srivarththana (Kumara)	EPDP	Ragu, Kastro
02.	Let MGIN Pedikoda (Steepan)	PLOTE	Driver Bavaan, Uththai Bavaan, Iya
03.	Saman (Real name unknown)	EPDP	Linges, Kastro

4.4.2.6 Mannar

	Name of SLAFs officers commanding paramilitary members	Paramilitary group name	Paramilitary member name
01.	Kumara (Real name unknown)	EPDP, PLOTE	Karichchanthira, Sivasampu
02.	Suresh (Real name unknown)	EPDP, PLOTE	Karichchanthira, Sivasampu
03.	Ramesh (Real name unknown)	EPDP, PLOTE	Karichchanthira, Sivasampu
04.	Ranjith (Real name unknown)	EPDP, PLOTE	Karichchanthira, Sivasampu

4.4.2.7 Trincomalee

	Name of SLAFs officers commanding paramilitary members	Paramilitary group name	Paramilitary member name
01.	Major Santhike Mathathanthike 22th brigade (Trinco)	Jihath	Noortheen Niyam
02.	Raja (Real name unknown)	Jihath	Noortheen Sharom
03.	Thisanayake (Real name unknown)	Jihath	Noortheen Sharom
04.	Jiyaththulla	Jihath	Paseen Sharom
05.	Jenap	Jihath	Kunesh Najeem
06.	Radnayake(Pilandanad Point Camp)	Jihath, EPDP	Andrew
07.	Kumara (pot military camp for SLAFs)	Jihath, EPDP	Andrew

4.4.3 Karuna Group Details

4.4.3.1 Karuna group member list

No	Movement name	Full name	Address
01.	Karuna	Vinayakamoorththi-Muralitharan	Kiran, Batticaloa
02.	Pillaiyan	Sivanesathurai-Santhirakanthan	Valaichchenai, Batticaloa
03.	Markkan	Iyaththurai- Ravi	Puthukkudiyiruppu, Valaichchenai
04.	Mangalam	Iyaththurai-Kathirkamaththampi	Aandankulam, Kathraveli
05.	Jeyam	Nagalinkam- Thiraviyan	Mallikaiththeevu, Vakarai
06.	Iniyabarathy	Kumarasami- Pushpakumar	Senkaladi, Batticaloa
07.	Sooditharan	Kannappan- Ganesan	Pam colony , Mankeni, Batticaloa
08.	Makilan	Mary Antany- Ajantheepan	Trincomale road, Vakarai
09.	Mathushan	Edvinsilva- Aananthan	Ampalaththadi, Vantharumoolai
10.	Uruththira	Thankavel- Uruththira	Illuppadichchenai, Pankudaveli
11.	Sinnaththampi	Kanthaiya- Suventhiran	Kiran, Batticaloa
12.	Kalai/ Supan	Thampinathan- Kaleenthiran	Kommanththurai, Senkaladi
13.	Suthan	Ponnuththurai- Rupanathan	Komari-1, Akkaraipparru, Amparai
14.	Veera	Uthyakumar- Pushparajan	Kokkaddichcholai
15.	Seelan/ Viththiya	Vijayaraja- Vijayatheepan	Thirukkivil, Amparai
16.	Vannaalan	Kathirkamaththampi-Saththiyaseelan	Paruththichchenai, Kannankuda
17.	Thevikanth	Aarumukam- Kumarasami	Palachcholai, Vantharumoolai
18.	Piratheepan	Jonsan- Jeyakkanthan	Periyakallaru, Batticaloa
19.		Apukkami- Kunam	Theevuchchenai, Velikkanthai
20.	Mathy	Seevarednam- Mathyvanan	Sonakapuram, Theevuchchensai
21.		Muththurajah- Shanthirakasan	Muththukkal, Sevanappiddi
22.		Thevarajah- Ladsumanan	Senakapuram, Theevuchchenai
23.	Suthan	Punniyamoorthy-Sureshkumar	Muththukkal, sevanappiddi
24.	Sinnakkuddiyan	Seeveradnam-Jegatheeshwaran	Senakapuram, Theevuchchenai
25.		Sathanantham- Raventhiran	Karuppalai, Sevanappiddi
26.	Vanan	Veerapuththiran- Thanojan	Senaikkudiyiruppu, Senkalady
27.		Silva- Thillivalavan	Karadiyanaru, Sekaladi
28.	Reegaseelan		
29.	Anpumani	Irasaiya- Shatheeshkumar	RDS Road, Mavadivempu
30.	Muththu	Kumarakulasingam-Pirabakaran	Manal road, Kaluvankkeni
31.	Jeyanthan	Kathirkamaththampi-Jeyaseelan	Kannan Villegge, Valaichchenai

4.4.3.2 Karuna Group's phone numbers

	Name	Phone numbers
1.	Pillaiyaan	0773118076
2.	Siththa (Mathusan)	0773242390
3.	Soodditharan	0773242391
4.	Soodditharan	0776702195
5.	Barathy	0779193317
6.	Barathy	0773333182
7.	Suthan	0776757374
8.	Riyaseelan	0773170734
9.	Mangalam	0773186428
		0776550291

4.4.4 Information on the Muslim Jihath Group

4.4.4.1 General information

- In Trincomalee's Thoppoor region, Gajamuhamad, Varakath and several other Muslim men are working with the Sri Lankan military intelligence wing.
- Gajamuhamad and Varakath are in charge of Thopoor, Palathopoor, Jinnanagar, and Pasathnagar villages.
- Mappillai and Asath Raheen are operating as heads of Asathnagar and Jinnanagar respectively. Gajamuhamad is the head of all of these persons. Gajamuhamad was in the SLAFs and left it. Gajamuhamad and Varakath possess pistols.
- Gajamuhamad and Varakath frequently stay at the Thopoor Paddiyadi SLAFs camp.
- Sri Lankan military intelligence officers from the Mahindapura SLAFs camp have met Gajamuhamad and advised him.
- Hakeem is the head for the Muslim areas on the other side of the 3rd Mile Hill. Because, of his connections with the Sri Lankan military intelligence personnel, he moves around with a pistol, and of his thuggish activities he is the hero for the youths in his area. Hakeem extorts money from farmers and shop owners and use that money to purchase weapons from the underground groups in Colombo.
- The weapons are brought from Colombo in the vehicles of Muslim Cabinet Ministers by their bodyguards. It is worth noting that these weapons are brought through the SLA checkpoints.

- In the 2003 period there was another Muslim group called Osama. Presently this Osama group has joined with the Jihath group. A few are still in the Osama group and they are working against the Jihath group.
- Training and weapons for the Jihath group are provided by Sri Lanka military intelligence wing personnel. Members of the Jihath group are mostly those who left the Sri Lanka military intelligence wing or those who ran away from the Sri Lanka military intelligence wing.
- The mode of action of the Jihath group is that each area is under a head. These heads operate with the policy that other Jihath heads of other areas must not interfere in their area. Thus they all work independently with the Sri Lanka military intelligence wing.

4.4.4.2 Details of persons operating in the Jihath group

1. Gayamuhamad, Varakath: Main heads in charge of Thoppoor, Palathoppoor, Jinnanagar, and Pasathnagar.
2. Mappillai, Asath Raheen: Heads of Jinnanagar and Asathnagar Jihath paramilitary group.
3. Hakeem: Head of 3rd Mile Post area Jihath paramilitary group.
4. Rasulla: Head of Naduththivu, Nallainagar and Akkaraichchenai area Jihath paramilitary group.
5. Sameem, Sarom (Both left SL military intelligence wing): Heads of Chinna-Batticaloa and adjoining area Jihath paramilitary group.
6. Abdul Rasak: Head of Muthur nagar Jihath paramilitary group.
7. Nandu (Sathethu), Najeem: Heads of Periyapalam area Jihath paramilitary group.
8. Asia: He operates in the Muthur town area. He ran away from the SL military intelligence wing. He worked with Muththalip.
9. Nakooran, Kapoor: Muthur nagar.
10. Rabeek, Navasmaster: Akkaraipattuchenai.
11. Nurtheen, Niyam: Asathnagar.
12. Kaleel: Palainagar.
13. Paseen, Sarom, Kunes, Najeem: Muthur. They operate closely with SL military intelligence wing. From the Planton Point SLA camp, Dissanayake and Raja visit them regularly.

4.5. More attacks by SLAFs-Paramilitary collusion

Listed below are further attacks that were certainly carried out by this unholy collusion. Also see the document on “*Human rights in the NorthEast during CFA period*” for more statistical data on the violence perpetrated by SLAFs and paramilitaries.

1. Tharson, who worked as a painter, from the Mamankam-Thiraimadu area in Batticaloa was shot dead in June 2005. SL military intelligence wing assisted the paramilitaries to carry out this crime.

Sudditharan and Urmilan from the Karuna Group work under Kumarasena of the Batticaloa district military intelligence wing. Also under Kumarasena is another military intelligence wing officer Sergeant Rayu from the Muslim community.

Tharson was arrested from his sister's house at 9.00 pm by intelligent wing officers Sergeant Rayu, Karunaratna and Karuna group members Suddiharan, Urmilan and Kajan. Tharson was shot dead at 11.00 pm at the Batticaloa Gnana Suriyam Square.

2. In June 2005, the LTTE political office in Kalmunai in Batticaloa was attacked. Karuna Group member, Pratheepan (Sinthujan) and Amparai SLAFs intelligence wing members Manoj, Lakeer carried this out.

Amparai SLAFs intelligence wing members Manoj, Lakeer are planning to carry out a few more attacks with the assistance of Pratheepan.

3. Journalist Nadeson was killed by Barathy and another by member of Karuna group.
4. Sasikumar of Kommanthurai in Batticaloa was arrested by Asala and Thakeer of Sri Lanka military intelligence wing at Welikande and was handed to Markan. Markan shot Sasikumar dead.
5. Maniam and Geethan were abducted in a white-van from Vantharumulai by a group 15 people, headed by Iniyabarathy. Also among them was Abayaratna of Sri Lanka military intelligence wing. Maniam was later released. Geethan (Selvara Uthayan) was shot dead by Thevan working under Iniyabarathy.
6. SLAFs arrested Suresh at the Chenkaladdi Black Bridge and he was handed to Mathusan who shot him dead in Valaichenai.
7. Military intelligence officer Abeyaratna, with Iniyabarathy and his men Suman, Thevan, and Jenthan, also with ENDLF members Chandrmohan and Murali, together with the assistance of a Muslim man named Belar attacked LTTE intelligence officers Lt Col Muhilan and Capt Vellai in the house of a Muslim person.
8. Lead by Pillaiyan, Barathy, Sudditharan and a few others together with a military intelligence officer Thakeer attacked Lt Col Kousalyan and three other LTTE members in Punani.
9. Barathy and Kajan carried out the attack on the Eastern University lecturer Thambaih at his home.
10. Lead by Anpuani, ENDLF members Surenthar and Kannan carried out a claymore attack on two people in the Vantharumulai Lakehouse Road.
11. Nisanthan of Abikambikai was beaten to death in Manthoddam in Amparai by a group lead by Barathy together with Thevan and ENDLF member Chandramohan.

12. A claymore attack was carried out by Mahilan under the headship of Reehaseelan in Welikande on vehicle with military protection carrying LTTE members.
13. Eelanatham distributor was shot and killed by Karuna group members headed by Pratheepan in Batticaloa.
14. The security guard of a TRO Welfare Centre in Batticaloa was killed by grenade thrown by Karuna group members Pratheepan and Yogan.
15. Manoharan and Thayaparan were shot dead in Vantharumulai by a group headed by Sinnathamby with help from Thangarasa and Muhanthan.
16. LTTE members Pakalavan and Nitharson were killed by Karuna group members Barathy and Anpumani with help from military intelligence wing.
17. LTTE Women's Division Head for Batticaloa, Kuveni, was attacked in Akkaraipattu in Amparai by Pratheepan, Kajan and Suddihaman.
18. An auto driver was attacked in Batticaloa Thandavanveli junction by intelligence wing officers, Rayu, Saman, Kumara, and Karunaratna together with Karuna group members Sudditharan and Kajan.
19. LTTE members Lt Col Vava and Yoga were killed at Mankerni Pallavi junction by Karuna group members, Reehaseelan, Sudditharan and Palithevan. Military intelligence officers also assisted them in the attack.

4.6 Maps of paramilitary camps

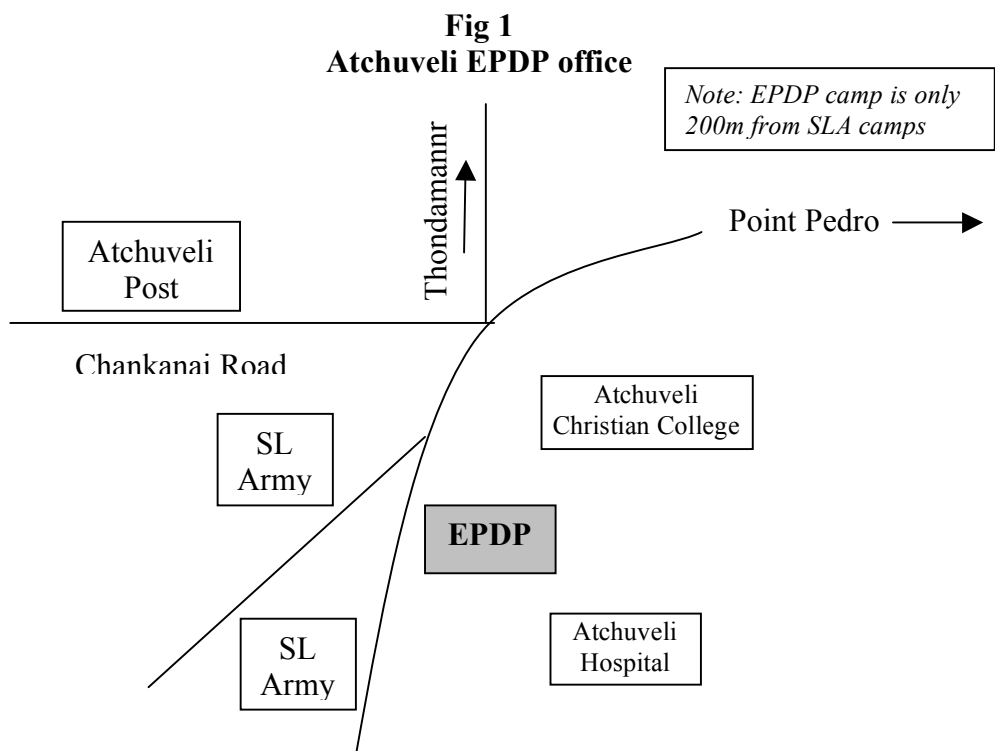


Fig 2-Srithar Theatre EPDP office in Jaffna town

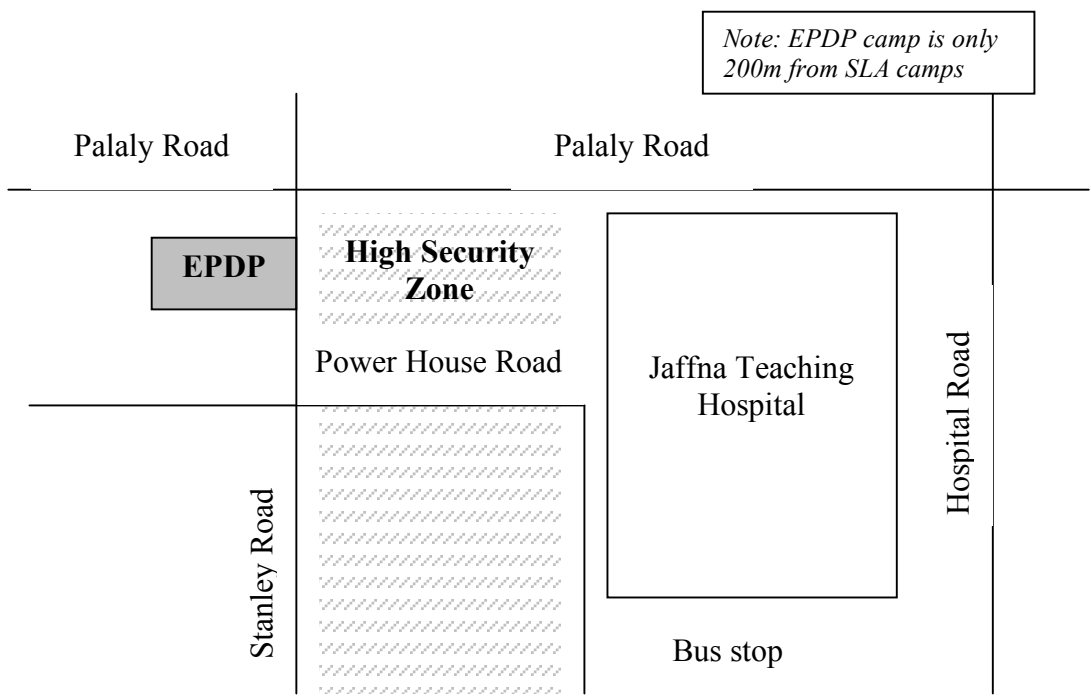


Fig 3 - Chavakachcheri EPDP office

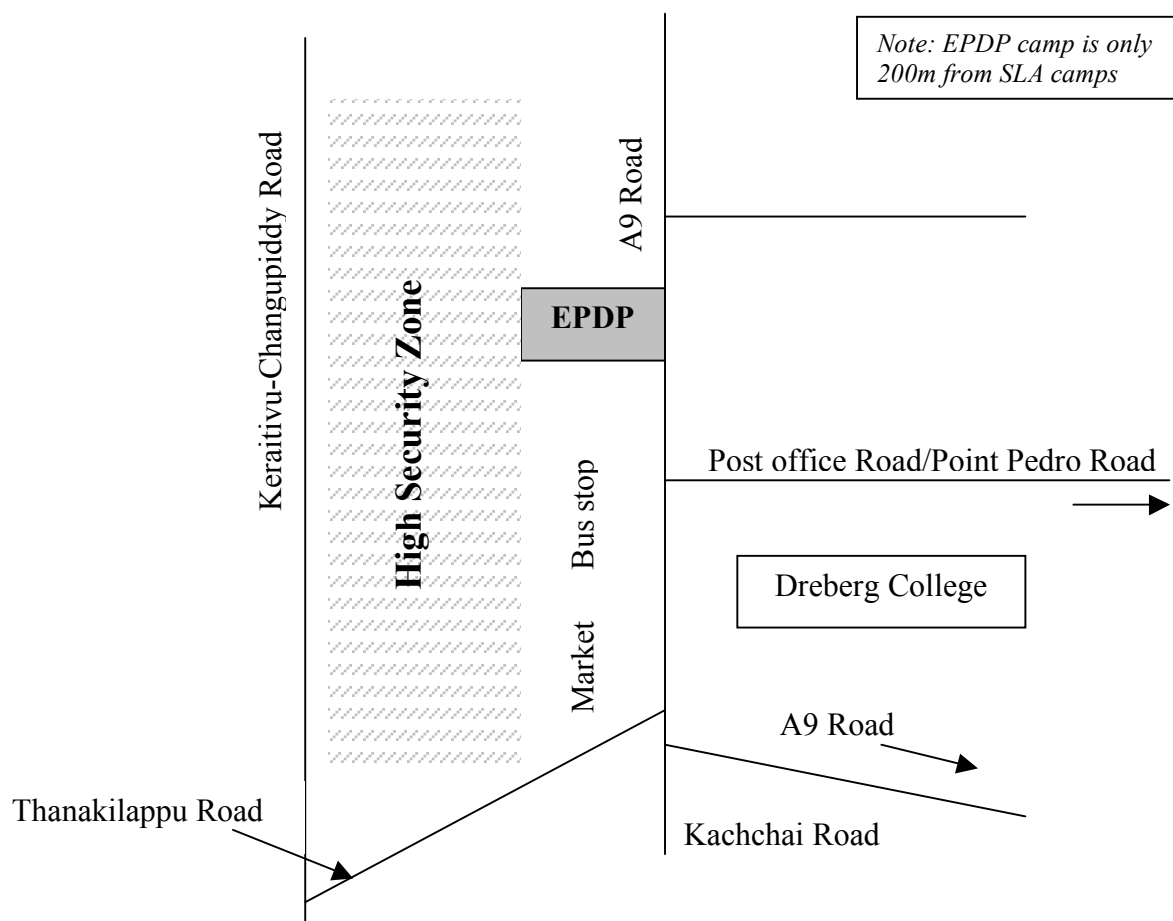


Fig 4 - Manthikai EPDP office

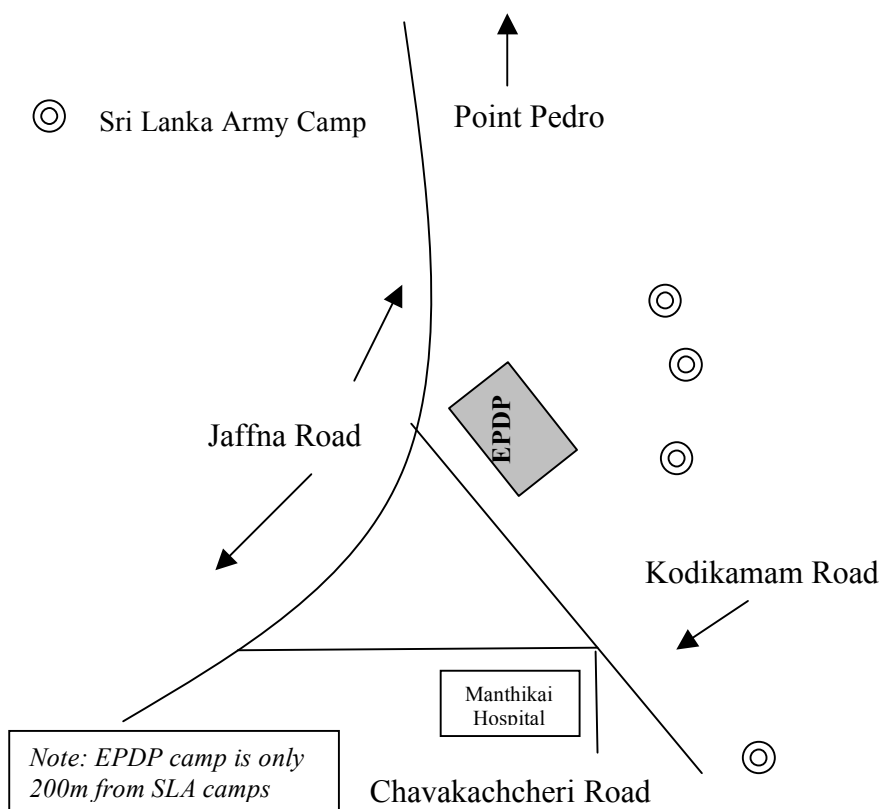


Fig 5 - Nelliady EPDP office

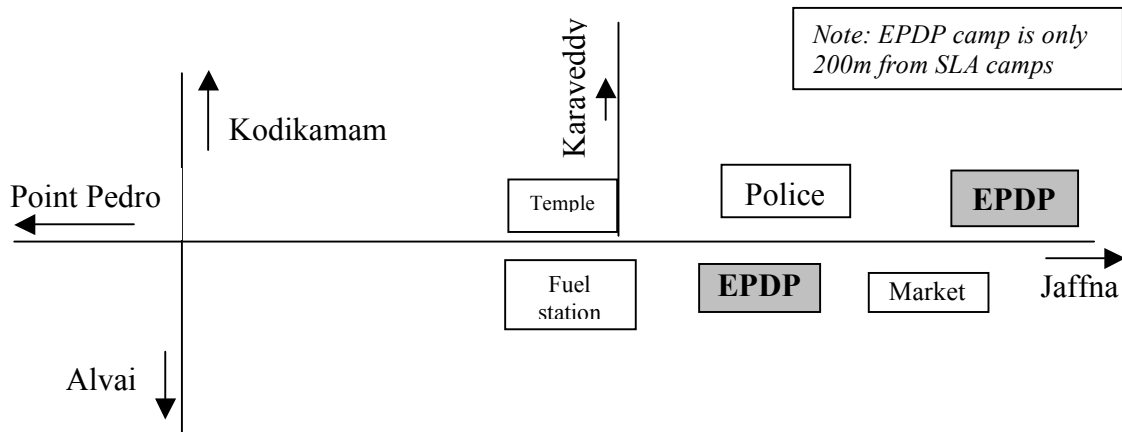


Fig 6 - Manipay EPDP office

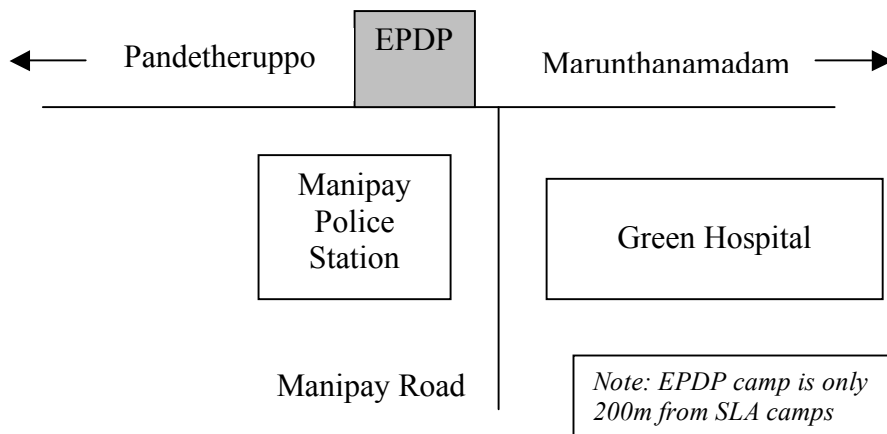


Fig 7-Kayts EPDP office

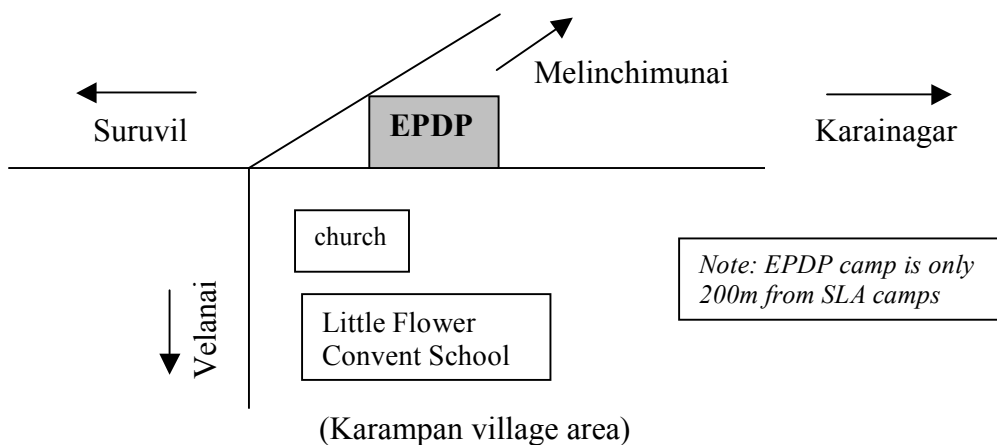
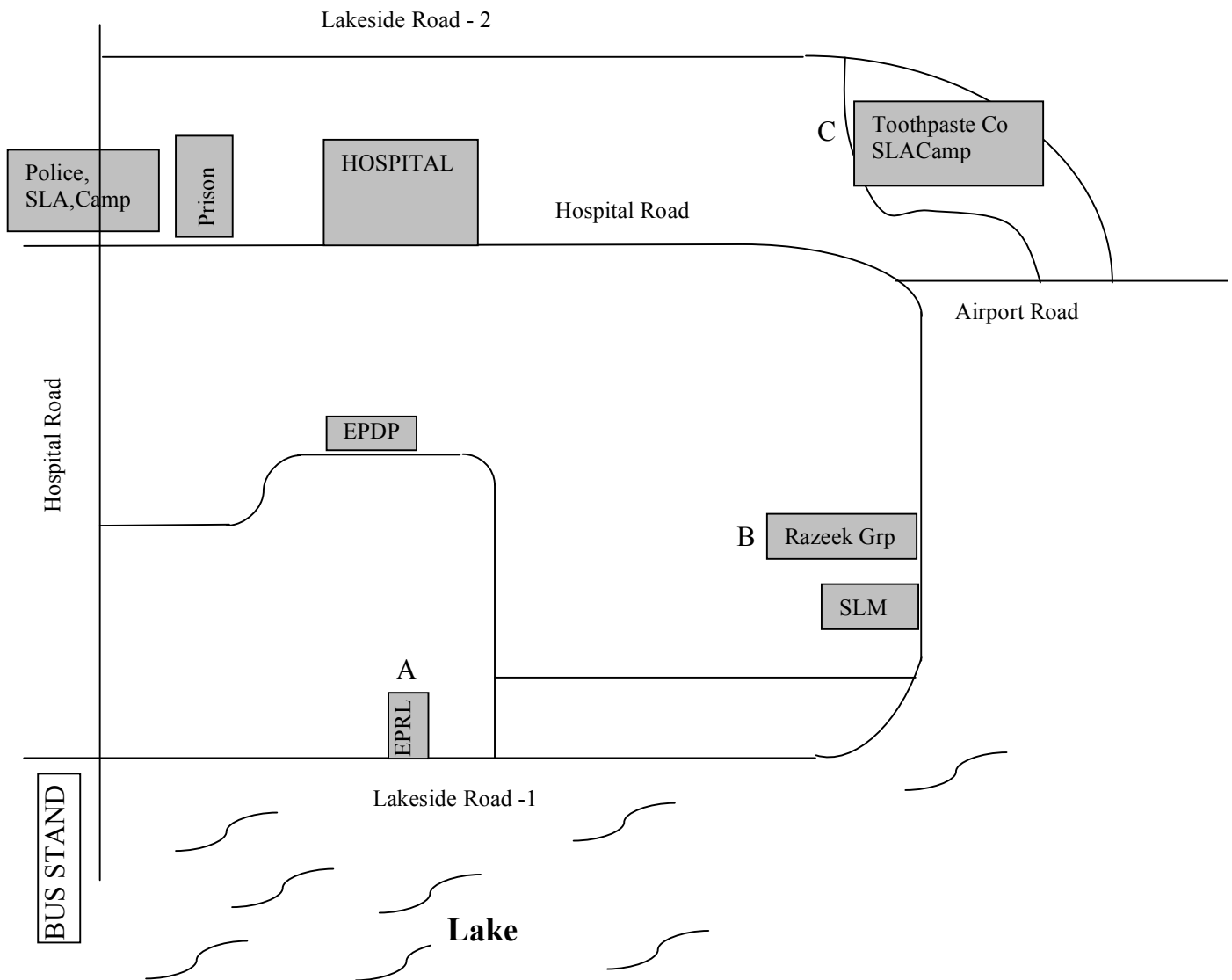


Fig – 8 Batticaloa Town Camps



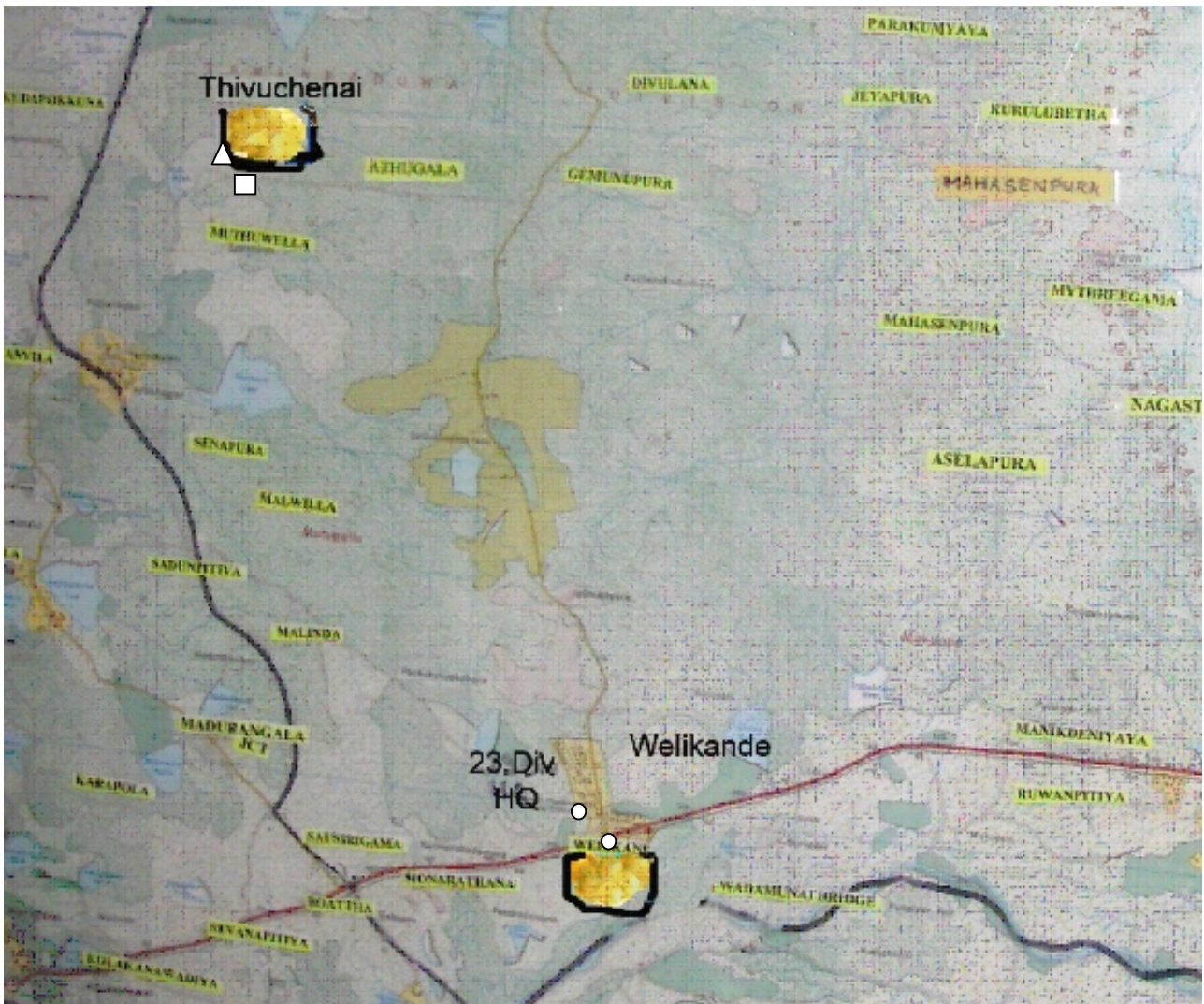
Notes

Paramilitaries take supporters of Tamil Nationalism from the bus stand and take them to the EPRF office marked **A**.

People in the neighbourhood say that suspicious movements and activities were going on at **B** prior to the attack on the SLMM office next to it.

Paramilitaries who arrive from Thivuchenai for attacks in town are taken to the SLAFs camp marked **C** and given instructions by the SLAFs.

Fig 9 – Map of Welikanada – Thivuchenai



- SLAFs camps
- △ Spot where Karuna Group retreats for protection
- ENDLF, Karuna Group camp



1. Monitors from SLMM District Office 5 in Batticaloa (DO 5) visited the alleged Karuna Group Camp in Thivuchchenai / Diwulsena on 26 March at approximately 0900 hours.

2. Location where ICRC went for the release of the family abducted by the alleged Karuna Group.

Fig 10 – Valaichenai EPDP Camp

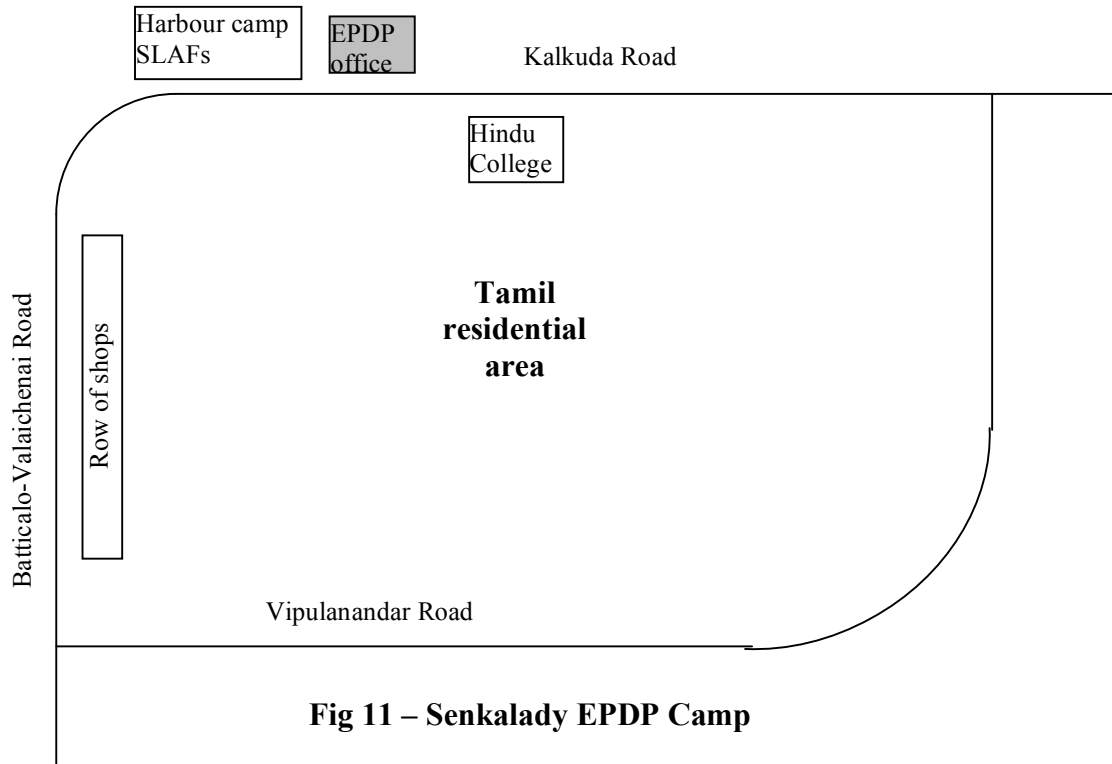
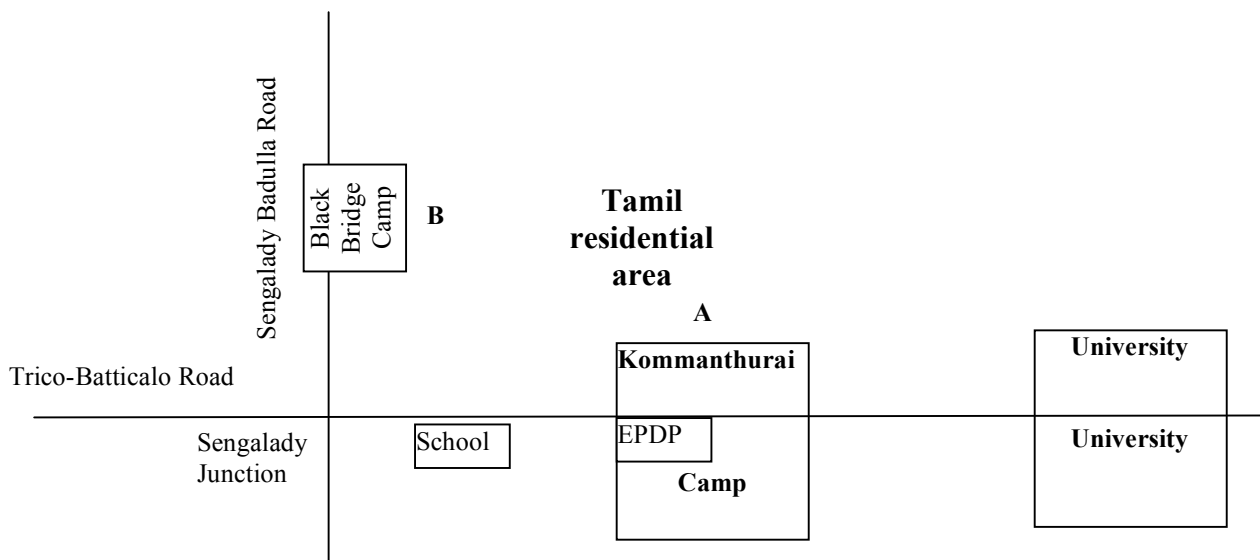


Fig 11 – Senkalady EPDP Camp



Notes

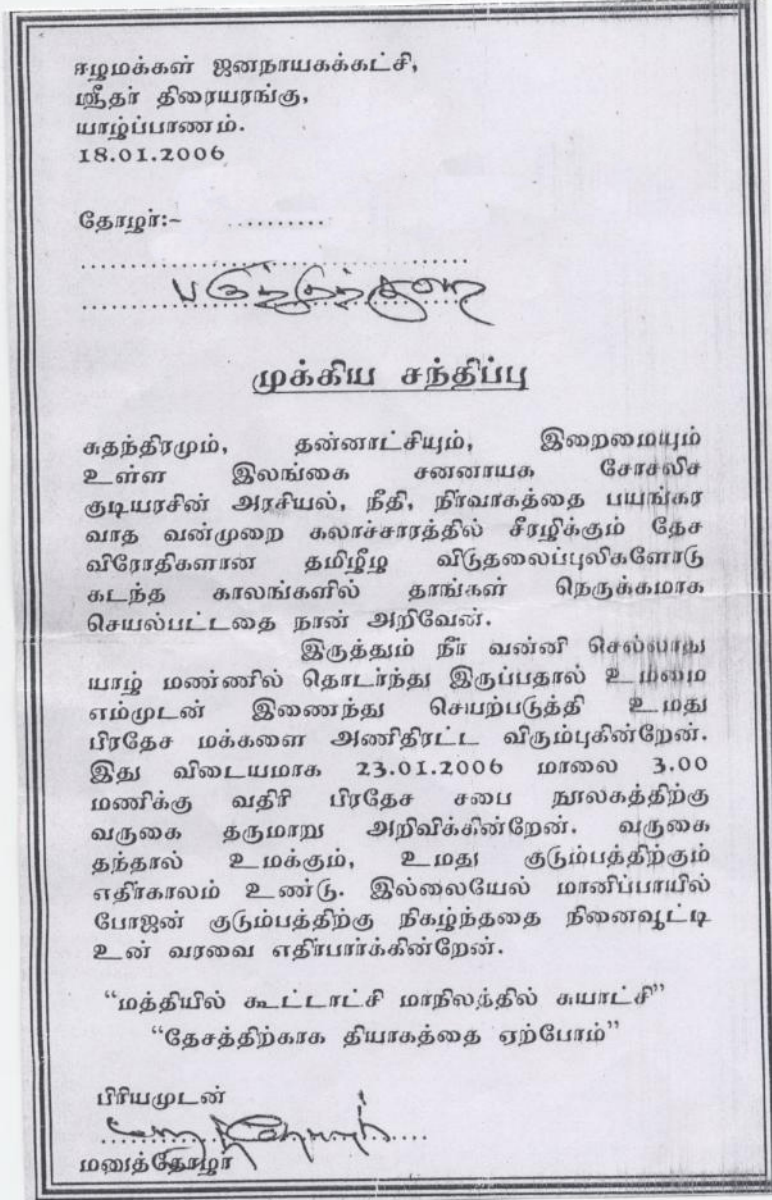
Inside this Kommanthurai Camp (A) is also a paramilitary camp. Ravi belonging to a paramilitary group functions from here and he and his men are responsible for many murders.

The Black Bridge SLA camp (B) is a cross over point from SLAFs occupied area to LTTE managed area. Chellai Suresh, was arrested here by SLAFs in front of his family and handed to paramilitaries who murdered him (see Section 4.3.3)

4.7 News reports on paramilitaries

4.7.1 EPDP letter

Eelam Peoples Democratic Party
Srithar theatre
Jaffna
18.01.2006



“We are aware that you worked closely with the Liberation Tigers who are destroying justice and administration of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka through a culture of terrorism.

Since you have not fled to Vanni and continue to live in Jaffna, we are keen to include you as part of our force in order to join others in your area with us. We are hereby informing you to come to the meeting we are holding on 23-01-2006 at 3.00 pm in Vathri Pradeshya Sabha library. If you attend you and your family will have a future. If not I like to remind you the fate that befell the family of Bojan in Manipay and expect your attendance.”

“Confederation in the centre and self-determination in the regions”.
“Let us accept sacrifice for the nation”.

Signed
Manuththolai

4.7.2 Armed paramilitaries in Buddhist temple

Armed Tamil youth arrested in Buddhist temple

[TamilNet, July 05, 2004 18:36 GMT]

Hingurakgoda Police said Tuesday morning that the arrested youth had in their possession three T- 56, three T - 84 type assault rifles and a T - 81 special assault rifle. They also had six hand grenades. A van and a car in which they had traveled were also seized from the Bubula temple, Police said.

Sri Lanka army's US trained Special Forces were camped by the Bubula Buddhist temple until recently, sources said. The Special Forces have been involved in many deep penetration operations into LTTE held areas in the [Batticaloa](#) district in the past.

The chief monk of the Bubula temple (Bodhirukkarama Vihara) was a candidate of the JHU in the Polannaruwa District at the elections to Parliament in April this year.

Police took into custody fourteen Tamil youth armed with several assault rifles from a Buddhist temple in the village of Bubula in [Hingurakgoda](#) in the Pollannaruwa District Monday evening. The chief monk of the Bubula temple is a member of Jathika Hela Urumaya(JHU), the Sinhala Buddhist nationalist party. Polannaruwa borders the Batticaloa District. The Bubula monk told Police that the Tamil youth were bound for the east but that he was unaware that they were armed.

The monk claimed that the youth were sent to him by the JHU headquarters in [Colombo](#), Police sources said.

Meanwhile, around midnight a source at the Hingurakgoda Police said the arrested youth were yet to be brought to the station.

Meanwhile, media sources in Hingurakgoda said frantic moves were afoot Monday evening to get youth released.

They are suspected to members of a paramilitary which is backed by Sri Lanka army intelligence, the media sources said.

The Tigers have accused this paramilitary of murdering their cadres, a journalist and an academic in Batticaloa.

Suspected Karuna cadres released on bail

[TamilNet, July 06, 2004 14:27 GMT]

The Hingurakgoda magistrate Tuesday released fourteen Tamil youth who were arrested with assault rifles and bombs by Sri Lanka Police in a village Buddhist temple in Hingurakgoda Monday evening. They were enlarged on personal surety bail, Police said. Possession of illegal weapons is a unbailable offense under Sri Lankan law.

Sinhala nationalist media in [Colombo](#) did not report the arrest.

Meanwhile, the head of LTTE's political division in [Batticaloa](#), Mr. E. Kousalyan said that he had conveyed message to Deputy Inspector General (Eastern Range), Mr. Nevil Wijesingha, confirming the identities of the fourteen youth as members of the renegade commander Karuna's group.

Police sources said that the released youth, who did not know any Singhalese were escorted out of court by persons from the Sri Lanka army intelligence.

"Now it is very obvious that the Sri Lankan authorities are conniving with their military intelligence and Police to gather, arm and send stragglers of the Karuna group to murder innocents and sabotage the peace. "What happened today is a travesty of justice", Mr. Kousalyan said.

He further pointed out that a group of LTTE cadres who were arrested by Sri Lanka Police with a box of cartridges in Batticaloa in early 2003 are still in custody because the courts refuse to grant them bail.

Police sources in [Hingurakgoda](#) who were involved in the arrest of the armed youth said that they (the youth) had told them that they were on their way to the Thoppigala jungles in the Baticaloa District. LTTE has military bases in this region.

4.7.3 Sunday Times Dec 2005

Excerpts from Iqbal Athas article in Sunday Times of December 2005



Monitors from SLMM District Office 5 in Batticaloa (DO 5) visited the alleged Karuna Group Camp in Thivuchchenai / Diwulsena on 26 March at approximately 0900 hours

A copy of Mr Haukland's report dated March 30, 2005 was obtained by The Sunday Times. This is what it says:

"Monitors from SLMM District Office 5 in Batticaloa (DO 5) visited the alleged Karuna Group Camp in Thivuchchenai / Diwulsena on 26 March at approximately 0900 hours.

"The Karuna Group Camp is located on the northern side of the road and fenced with barbed wire. The size of the camp is approximately 50X30 metres with fire positions in the corners. The Camp has a mix of accommodations (sic) and more structures.

"There are check points (CPs) on both sides of the camp. The eastern one (nearest the Sri Lanka Army (SLAFs) position) is unmanned but the one on the other side was manned by 9 males. When SLMM monitors approached the camp the cadres were seen hiding a T-56 assault rifle (AK 47) (sic)"The SLMM monitors met the second in command (2ic) of the camp at the Western CP and the atmosphere was very relaxed and friendly. "He openly admitted that he and his comrades are Karuna cadres and that they came to this jungle area North of Senapura in September 2004.

The first camps were established in the jungle north of Thivuchchena/Diwulsena village but in December 2004 the Karuna faction established a camp in the village itself. Initially the camp was located closer to the tarmac road before SLAFs told

them to move. The camp was then moved to its present location. According to the 2ic, today's total strength of this Karuna group is 140 combatants. The main Karuna camps are now in the jungle North of Thivuchchenai/Diwulsena.

"Until 16 March 05 the Karuna Faction used this camp without any interference from SLAFs. This day an SLAFs uniformed officer came to the camp and told that cadres carrying weapons would have to pull back to the jungle and that armed cadres seen inside the village would be arrested by the SLAFs.

"According to the 2ic, SLAFs is patrolling through the village regularly and at least once a day. The patrols pass alongside the camp, continuing some hundred metres before returning the same way they came. When SLAFs patrols approach, the Karuna cadres hide their weapons. "Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission will follow up this case and continue our inquiry."

This is what the office of SLMM's District 5 in Batticaloa said in its report to its own headquarters in Colombo:

"Along A 11 Road on the way from Valaichchenai to Manampiriya, DO 5 (District Office 5) could observe an increased number of SLAFs checkpoints (approx 6, compared to normally 2). DO5 further followed the road from Sewanapitiya junction through Muttugala to Thivuchchenai approx. 7km north, where we stopped and asked villagers at five different places about the location of the alleged Karuna camp. They all acknowledged the presence of the camp, located in the Thivuchchenai, besides giving the location of a SLAFs army post in the village.

"Approx. 300m before the alleged Karuna camp, we asked at the said SLAFs army post (3 soldiers) about the location of the Karuna camp, and were informed that the camp was just around the corner.

"As DO5 continued a few hundred meters, passing through one unmanned checkpoint, a total of 20 men partly in civilian and military looking outfits (on both sides of the road), approx. five (5) with arms and one (1) armed man (45-50 years old) in full combat gear could be observed. Upon returning, another unmanned checkpoint was seen at the end of the village.

"When leaving the area, two men on a motorbike (passenger in military trousers/bike no. 363990) is following the DO5 vehicle, stopping at the nearest SLAFs army post, approaching the soldiers. Upon seeing our vehicle stopping next to the same SLAFs soldiers, they quickly move to the nearby shop. It was obvious that they did not want to be seen with the SLAFs.

Approx. 2km away from the alleged Karuna camp, DO5 met with a high speeding dark red Nissan van with the SLAFs Army marking in the front window, heading to the direction of Thivuchchenai (approx. 10:00am)"When returning to DO5 office, HOD (Head of District) was contacted by somebody presenting himself from the "Army HQ", asking where we have been and what we have seen. No detailed information was given."

4.7.4 Sunday Times interview by SLMM

Excerpts from the Sunday Leader Interview

'LTTE, Army both violating CFA' By: Wilson Gnanadass Source: The Sunday Leader - January 14, 2006

Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) spokesperson Helen Olafsdottir is deeply concerned about the recent spate of incidents in the north and east.

Q: According to your monitoring observations which party has violated the Ceasefire Agreement more? LTTE or the army?

A: You see everyone will think that my answer will be LTTE. If you look at the numbers, I think the LTTE has violated the CFA more. But it goes a lot deeper than that. The current dilemma stems from beneath the surface. There are several paramilitary groups operating and we have seen one of these camps and it was quite clear that the army on the ground was aware because this was in the government controlled area.

The killing spree that was started after the LTTE split created certain chaos on ground and in some way a vacuum was created allowing various elements to utilise the situation. And some of this is also criminal activity that is allowed to hide behind the conflict as well. What is disturbing is that this mission was set up to monitor peace and if you look at all the killings from last year, 346 people have been killed in suspected conflict related killings. But of course private disputes can also be amongst this number. But in none of these cases, have the police, army or SLMM been able to identify the killers. This is not normal in a time of ceasefire.

These killings have in fact created nothing but mistrust between the two sides and undermines any chance of coming back to the negotiating table. I don't think these killings would stop until the two parties sit down and find a solution. These killings would continue until these two parties solve the problems between them and then think of solving the ethnic crisis. The parties say that they are committed but the more people are killed the more the LTTE and the government are moving away from each other.

Q: One of the principal clauses in the CFA was to disarm paramilitary groups. But so far the government has failed to do this and it is a fact that Karuna's group operates openly in the east. Don't you think this itself is a serious violation of the CFA?

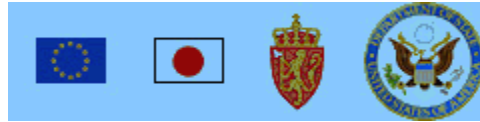
A: We brought this up with the government last year. Waited for their reaction. The government claimed that it had nothing to do with this group and was not aware of their existence. But when we visited the spot in the east and asked the Sri Lankan army where we could find Karuna, they told us where to go. So it was clear that the local army knew where he was. We have stressed this to the government that they need to be disarmed. You have also seen the Co-chairs asking the government to disarm paramilitaries.

4.7.5 Co-Chairs statement

Statement by Sri Lanka Peace Process Co-Chairs

Media Release

19 July 2005



The Co-chairs of the Sri Lanka peace process, the European Union, United States, Japan and Norway, are alarmed by the deteriorating security situation in Sri Lanka.

Since February 2005 there has been an escalation of violence resulting in the killing and injuring of persons associated with the Government of Sri Lanka, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and other political groups. Unless security is guaranteed, a central pillar of the Ceasefire Agreement will be undermined. If the Ceasefire Agreement ceases to function, the wider peace process would be gravely jeopardized and international support for that process would be deeply eroded.

The Co-chairs call on the Government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE each to take immediate action to prevent killings. The LTTE must stop all killings by their forces. The Sri Lankan government, in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement, must ensure that all paramilitary groups are disarmed and prevented from any activity that might lead to acts of violence. The government must also guarantee the security of unarmed LTTE cadres in government-controlled areas.

Maintenance of the Ceasefire Agreement is the responsibility of the two parties alone. In this effort, they have had the excellent assistance of the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission and the full support of the international community. The Co-chairs believe that it is time the parties demonstrate the seriousness of their commitment to the Ceasefire Agreement by coming together to resolve outstanding issues and renew their cooperation. The SLMM can only fulfill its functions under the Ceasefire Agreement if the parties actively demonstrate the will to uphold the agreement.

Helaena W. Rathore
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Colombo 3, Sri Lanka