

Saturday Review

SRI LANKA

Vol. 6 No. 18 23rd May 1987

Air Force Vs. Army

A Sri Lankan Air Force helicopter bombed three soldiers, killing them on the spot.

This happened on Wednesday (20th May), when about 25 soldiers from the Palaly Camp attempted to advance through Vallalai.

In the direct confrontation between the Liberation Tigers and the Army, 6 soldiers were shot dead by the Tigers. The other soldiers began to retreat.

Three soldiers who had run out of ammunition were stranded, not knowing what to do.

Tiger Lt. Kones went up to them and asked them to surrender.

Noticing this, an Air Force helicopter hovering overhead, dropped bombs on the group, killing the three soldiers and Lt. Kones.

SHAKE HANDS? YES? NO?

The crucial question of whether, when and where negotiations for the settlement of Sri Lanka's ethnic problem shall take place is again engaging the minds of both President Jayewardene's Government and the Tamil militant groups.

The first priority for any negotiations to take place is the creation of an atmosphere conducive to a meeting of the two conflicting parties.

Here, the ball is in the Government's court.

If the Government is really keen on a negotiated settlement, then it must do a number of things:

(1) Lift the economic blockade of the Jaffna Peninsula, beginning with the revocation of the order banning fuel supplies.

(2) Restore telecommunication facilities between the North and the South.

(3) Allow fishermen to go fishing, even in a restricted area, off the Northern coast for the present.

(4) Relax the extensive checking that goes on at a number of checkpoints, especially at Elephant Pass. (The checkpoints have only bred corruption while the 'elephants' — white or pink or black — get away.)

We thank all those Readers who wrote in expressing solidarity with us in our hour of tribulation.

The bombing on 23rd April did shake the SATURDAY REVIEW printing establishment but it was not sufficient to silence us.

Of course, there may be more bombings. But we are ready to face any situation.

Thank you, dear Readers.

(5) Forget the mad idea of shifting the Jaffna General Hospital elsewhere. (There is no place in the entire Jaffna district to which the Hospital could be shifted.)

(6) Release as many as possible of the Tamil youths now in detention under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (many of whom have had nothing to do with 'terrorism').

If all these are done, we believe that the militant groups, chief of which is the Liberation Tigers of Tamil

Eelam led by Mr. Velupillai Prabhakaran will be amenable to reason.

WAR or PEACE?

That is the crucial question.

A negotiated settlement or a fiery death, where all Sri Lanka will be burnt to ashes.

THOSE WHO CARE FOR SRI LANKA MUST TAKE CARE THAT THEY DO NOT ACT FOOLISHLY IN THIS MOMENT OF AGONY.

We appeal to all sides in this conflict to come to the negotiation table.

(Which could well be the dining table).

Bombs... still more bombs

The shelling and bombing of Jaffna Peninsula have gone on intermittently this week as well.

The worst affected areas have been Thondaimanar, Vasavilan, Kattuvan, Kurumbasiddy and Atchuvvely.

At least 23 people are feared killed and many others injured. The damage has been more than physical. The people are living in a state of fear not knowing where to hide or whom to appeal to.

And they celebrated National Heroes Day in Colombo yesterday. Bravo!

KILLED IN ACTION

Lt. Colonel Radha of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), who was in charge of the Jaffna District, was killed in the eight-hour battle between the Tigers and the Army on Wednesday (20th May).

Hundreds of soldiers from Palaly, Vasavilan, Thondaimanar, Kurumbasiddy, Kadduavan Army camps and Minicamps tried to advance on Wednesday under cover of aerial bombardment and heavy shelling from the Army camps.

In the fierce battle that followed the Tigers repulsed the Army.

Ultimately the Army was forced to retreat to their camps, having suffered heavy losses.

One civilian was killed and 15 others injured during the air strikes. Several houses too were damaged.

The former Area Commander of Mannar District, 30-year-old Radha had been called to Jaffna to strengthen the LTTE fighting units in the face of heightened onslaughts by the Security Forces in the Peninsula.

Radha, an old student of Jaffna Hindu College, was the mastermind

behind the Pannai mini camp attack, KKS Harbour attack and Myliathanai mini camp attack. He led all these attacks.

Jaffna observed a day of mourning on the 21st. The streets were all draped with black flags and thoranams. A large gathering was present at his funeral. Several thousand people paid their last respects.

HOW SAFE IS 'SAFETY'?

One of the buses of the Jaffna based, privately owned SAFETY Company, which was carrying 39 passengers to Colombo on the morning of 18th May was sprayed with bullets at the Army Barrier at Elephant Pass.

In this attack a woman passenger Mrs. Jeyanthithevi Yogeswaran of Koppay was killed and her neighbour, Miss Satheeswary—also a teacher—was seriously injured.

The deceased, Mrs. Yogeswaran, was attached to the Uruthirapuram Maha

Vidyalaya, Kilinochchi. The other five passengers who were injured were taken to the Vavuniya hospital, reportedly by the Security Forces, as medical facilities at Kilinochchi could not cope with the injured.

The ill-fated SAFETY bus is still detained at the Elephant Pass Army Camp.

In the meantime, the Security Forces have stopped all the transport to and from Jaffna, for the fourth consecutive day.

Release All Political Prisoners In Sri Lankan Jails

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Pattern Of Cruelty In Iran

Amnesty International has also called on the authorities in Iran to abandon the "pattern of cruelty and inhumanity" in their treatment of political and criminal prisoners by ending torture and punishments designed to kill, cause intense pain or result in mutilation.

The worldwide human rights organisation said it was appealing to the Government to bring laws and practices involving human rights into line with international standards to which Iran was committed by treaty.

For instance, it was asking that provisions for stoning to death, crucifixion, amputations and floggings should be replaced with more humane punishments. At least six men and two women were stoned to death in 1986 and the authorities were using a specially devised electric guillotine for cutting off prisoners' fingers.

ST. JUDE: Our most grateful thanks to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. JUDE for all the bountiful blessings and favours granted.

— B.

TRRO SHIFTED

Jaffna became a ghost town after 24th April. People living in the Cross Streets, Main Street and Gurnagar areas packed their belongings into lorries, bullock carts, tractors and other available vehicles and trekked into the apparent solace of the interior without even a glance like Lot at their former abodes.

The Refugees Rehabilitation Organisation (TRRO) was among the many important institutions that moved out.

The Refugees Rehabilitation Organisation suffered much on 24th April when all hell broke loose. The roof of the building caved in, ceiling blown down, window panes were blown to smithereens and the tiles of the building were scattered all

around so much so that it took more than half a day to pick the pieces. The walls were cracked at several points. Mercifully the staff had left the building when the raid began. The Rehabilitation Office has now shifted to another building to continue their humanitarian work, with much inconvenience.

But the SATURDAY REVIEW still holds the Fort.

Inspector Killed

Sathanathar Shanmuganathan, an Inspector attached to the Northern Region Transport Board, a father of seven children was killed by helicopter strafing on the night of 16th May whilst on duty. Another member of the Surprise Squad, S. Paramanathan was seriously injured. Tharmarajah, Ganapragasam and Maheswaran, members of the same squad fortunately escaped.

White flags were carried by all transport buses plying in the region as mark of mourning.

Marching Orders

Tamil Workers at Palaly Airport attached to the Sri Lanka Aviation Ltd. have been given marching orders from 12th May by the authorities without any reasons being abduced by the Brigadier at Palaly Camp.

As a result, three officers and twenty other employees have lost their jobs. Representations have been made to higher authorities in Colombo.

Gift Parcels

The Pt. Pedro Trader's Association gave gift parcels to patients in the mental and childrens' ward Base Hospital Pt-Pedro.

The President of the Traders' Association, Mr. V. Rajalingam the Vice-President Mr. P. Mahadeva, the Secretary Mr. N. Sivasubramaniam and the Treasurer Mr. S. Sivarajah were present on the occasion.

Father Long Remembered



The 26th death anniversary of Very Rev. Fr. T.M.F. Long, Rector of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, was commemorated as usual on 30th April.

A special memorial mass was said by the ex-officio President, Rev. Fr. Francis Joseph (present Rector), at 6.30 a.m. in the College Chapel followed by a short simple memorial meeting and breakfast at the Patrician O.B.A. Institute.

A good number of old boys and friends was present. Mrs. Antonia Saminathan, a well known retired teacher of Holy Family Convent, Jaffna, a J.P. and ex M.M.C. was the guest of honour. She was invited to garland the portrait of Fr. Long and to say a few words.

In her speech she recalled the great days of Fr. Long and the great connections her old school had with St. Patrick's.

At the end of the function special memorial cards (available with Dr. J.P.C. Philip's at the Philip's Nursing Home, Main Street, Jaffna) were distributed to those present.

— W. Gnanaratnam

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— DIRECTOR

Begging Bowl Minister Ronnie De Mel will go on bended knees once again seeking aid from the Sri Lanka Aid Consortium which meets on 25th June 1987.

This is a Memorandum submitted by the Tamil Information Centre to members of the Sri Lanka Aid Group.

The lives of the Tamils in Sri Lanka are in increasing danger from the Jayewardene Government's military attacks, atrocities and economic war against the Tamil nation. When a government sets out to destroy its own people (Tamils) and everything they cherish in life, it is only natural for them to cry out for help — as we have done in the past, appealing to the international communities which value every human being's right to life, livelihood, liberty and dignity.

In our last letter, dated 4th June 1986, to members of the Sri Lanka Aid Group we cautioned that the military activities of the Sri Lanka Government portended not only destruction of the Tamil nation in Sri Lanka but also ruin for the country as a whole. We are glad that serious note of Sri Lanka's violations against the Tamils was taken at the last two years' Aid Consortium Meetings held in Paris. However, the message delivered by the donor community to Sri Lanka not to pursue its military options against the Tamils was effectively negated by the increasing aid commitments made by most of the major donors. It is therefore understandable that the Sri Lankan Government propped up financially by aid donors, has continued its course of blatant violation of human rights and has relentlessly pursued and intensified its war of destruction against the Tamils.

The Government's increasing violations of human rights are a matter of public record as documented by independent sources. During 1986 alone more than 2,800 Tamils have

been killed by the security forces (Annex 1). Amnesty International has again reported on the widespread practice of torture and unexplained disappearance of hundreds of Tamil youths taken into custody by the Sri Lankan Government (Annex 2). At the recent sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights several delegations condemned Sri Lanka on its dismal record of human rights violations (Annex 3) and a resolution was passed urging the Sri Lanka Government to permit the International Committee of the Red Cross to fulfil the function of protecting humanitarian standards and to provide assistance to victims of violence. At the hearings of the Representatives in March 1987, the Government was condemned for its atrocities against the Tamils in pursuit of its military "solution".

As such military "solution" has proved elusive, the Government has from the beginning of 1987, slapped on a severe economic blockade of the Northern Province combined with intensive aerial bombing, helicopter strafing and mortar firing, and by killing of Tamils by frequent forays into civilian areas. While wreaking immeasurable economic damage and human suffering on the Tamil population, the Government is also guilty of bringing economic ruin to the country as a whole. The inhuman nature of these military attacks and the economic pressure against the Tamils is characterized by the stoppage of fuel, food and essential me-

dical supplies, and by the bombing of hospitals, schools and places of worship (Annex 4). Although the Government has maintained that these actions were taken against "terrorism" the facts are that during 1986 almost 3,000 Tamils, almost all of them civilians, were killed, and reportedly more than 800 Tamils were killed in the first three months of 1987 alone.

At the same time there has been no abatement in the "saerch and destroy" operations and mass arrests of Tamils, many of whom have been subjected to the most inhuman forms of torture and many more reported to have disappeared. Also, in a diabolical attempt to change the ethnic composition of the traditional homelands (Annex 5), several towns and villages have been subject to destruction and devastation by military offensives by air, sea and by land, and wholesale burning of houses, shops and other property, with the result that the residents have been terrorized to flee into jungles and refugee camps. The number of Tamils refugees in Sri Lanka alone has risen to more than 200,000 about 10% of the Tamil population of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, in addition to the 250,000 Tamil refugees in India and elsewhere. The atrocities against the Tamils reached such abominable proportions that a group of British mercenaries who have been partly instrumental in carrying them out have walked out in protest against the depths of brutality resorted to by the Government security forces (Annex 6/7).

The genocidal actions of the Sri Lankan Government would not come as a surprise anyone who has followed their pronouncements and actions. Ever since July 1983 when state-sponsored terrorism on a massive scale was unleashed against the Tamils, the Government has adopted a systematic plan of placating the aid donors just prior to the annual meetings of the Sri Lanka Aid Group by well orchestrated actions and propaganda designed to create the impression of readiness to negotiate peaceful, political settlement of the ethnic problem. However, after aid commitments are obtained, the Government has consistently scuttled the peace moves and escalated the military attacks in the Tamil provinces. Such placating tactics have also been frequently adopted by the Government, aimed some times at the USA, other times at

India, and every time just prior to international events such as World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings, United Nations Sessions, U.S. Congress hearings on Human Rights violations, visits to Sri Lanka by foreign dignitaries etc. It should also be noted that some of Sri Lanka's specific proposals in the Government negotiation packages, such as SECOND CHAMBER OF PARLIAMENT with greater representation for Tamil minorities, appointment of a TAMIL VICE PRESIDENT of the Republic, and TRIFURCATION OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE, the Tamil homeland, are in fact cornerstones of a diabolical scheme by Jayewardene's Government to decimate the Tamil nation (Annex 5).

It is too evident now that India's mediation efforts have failed to secure from the Sri Lankan Government a negotiated settlement. International diplomatic persuasion even by Western countries, has failed. We therefore feel that the only meaningful weapon left in the international arsenal is the suspension of generous aid offerings by donor countries.

It would be a mistake to assume that only the Dollars 450 - Dollars 500 million expressly allocated in Sri Lanka's annual budget is all that is used in the war against the Tamils. What about the millions spent by the various government departments and parastatal corporations providing services in this war? It should not be assumed that finance provided by the donors is used purely for development purposes and not diverted to military activities, as sanctimoniously pledged by Sri Lanka's Finance Minister. Money is fungible. What ever is given by the donor helps to release other resources for the overt and covert military activities of the Government against the Tamil minority.

We are encouraged to learn that in the "Country Study And Norwegian Aid Review" the study group has taken into consideration the serious human rights violations in Sri Lanka. The report recommends inter alia to "Stop Commodity Assistance/Import Support as soon as the present commitments have been fulfilled." (Annex 7).

In the name of humanity, therefore, we plead with you to stop the aid to Sri Lanka until a peaceful, meaningful and sustainable settlement is reached with the Tamils.

RAPE OF THE GOOD EARTH

Text of a press release issued by the Movement For Inter-Racial Justice And Equality (MIRJE) Northern Branch:

The MIRJE (Northern Branch) expresses its sincere solidarity with the peasants of Moneragala in their heroic struggle against the Government-sponsored International Capitalist, the M. W. C., Meta International which is a Bermuda based Indian Multi-national Company. We condemn the state repression,

where armed policemen had been used to crush the growing unrest among the peasants.

We deplore the action by the Government to take over nearly 25 villages, that is about 54,000 acres of land in order to cultivate sugar cane. The rape of these fertile agricultural lands will cause a socio-economic imbalance and reduce the traditional peasants to the state of labourers in sugar cane plantations. We recognise Moneragala as the "Homeland" of these peasants and wish them success in their just struggle.

HOW DO YOU SHIFT HOSPITALS?

JUST LIKE THAT!

The order to close Jaffna hospital on 8th May reached the hospital authorities on 3rd May. They were asked to shift patients to peripheral hospitals. The massive operation was to be accomplished in just 5 days. Jaffna hospital has 1150 beds and is the region's main hospital to which parents are referred from the peripheral hospitals. Hospital sources said that even under normal circumstances transferring equipment such as those belonging to the x-ray unit, and the operating theatre is a delicate operation. Much of the operating theatre equipment is built in. Some sensitive and expensive equipment was moved to the faculty of medicine. But given the short notice and the lack of amenities the rest had to be left behind.

Jaffna hospital has been shelled 7 times, the most serious being that on 30th April where 8 patients and an attendant were killed in ward 19/20. It is a measure of the importance of the hospital that it was kept going despite this. Being a teaching hospital, its closure will automatically lead to the closure of Jaffna University's faculty of medicine, the only such institution in Tamil areas. As a result of the fear created by shelling, in a hospital that was over-crowded at one time, its occupancy on 3rd May had dropped to about 700.

PERIPHERAL HOSPITALS

The two main peripheral hospitals are at Pt-Pedro (20 miles from

Jaffna) with 250 beds and at Tellippalai (10 miles from Jaffna) with 300 beds. Several Clinics are run using doctors from the main hospitals. On 25th April Dr. Viswaranjan of Jaffna hospital was shot dead by the army while returning from a clinic at K.K.S. On 2nd April the ambulance serving Pt-Pedro hospital was destroyed by helicopter fire while transferring patients to Jaffna hospital, killing the driver Mr. Paramsothy, and 4 patients. Insecurity caused by helicopter firing at Vallai-veli put an end to specialists from Jaffna visiting Point-Pedro hospital. Point-Pedro hospital was shelled by the army on 11th November '86 resulting in damage to the DMO's Office. Again during the last week 3 shells fell near Pt-Pedro hospital without causing damage. Tellippalai hospital too has recently become endangered by shell-fire from Palaly and Kattuvan army camps. In addition to security problems there is one of transport resulting from fuel shortage. It is often difficult to find transport for the numerous civilian victims of shellfire. A screaming 3 year old child whose arm was severed by a shell in Nallur on 23rd April was carried to hospital by his uncle on a bicycle. Mr. Venugopal who was injured by a shell which fell on Tellippalai junction on 28th March died of excessive bleeding because no vehicle could be found. He had to wait until someone strong enough to put him on the shoulder

and take him on the bicycle to Tellippalai hospital came along. Non-emergency cases are now required to provide petrol for transport by ambulance.

TELLIPPALAI HOSPITAL

Like in Jaffna hospital, patients and staff at Tellippalai hospital too have to live with the sound of intermittent shell-fire. Hospital attendants with their own anxieties and psychiatric patients can find each other mutually trying. Dr. Daya Somasunderam is in charge of the psychiatric section at Tellippalai. Speaking to me he said "In requesting the operations to be shifted to peripheral hospitals they

safety provided by the over head concrete from shells. They have no room to stretch their legs. If a psychiatric patient gets alarmed in the night, it becomes a problem for all other patients. We are badly in need of relief. There is no question of taking in any more patients."

THE REMEDY

It is recognised by senior doctors at the Jaffna hospital that given the unusual function of the army at Jaffna Fort, no guarantee can prevent shells falling on Jaffna hospital, short of an overall peace package. The soldiers are not expected to go out and make arrests. In this situation the authorities, according to their logic, have little choice but to allow the soldiers to fire cannons in order to cool tempers or in a mistaken bid for self-defence. Scared or angry soldiers are not always going to be particular about the direction in which cannons are pointing, orders notwithstanding. This the fate of the Jaffna hospital and of health care in Jaffna is tied up, among other things, with a peace package that will meet the Tamil's basic aspiration. The role played by the main body of the Government Medical Officers Association (GMOA) in Colombo. Shows that the path of reason and humanity are still open.

by A Special Correspondent

must be either ignorant, or must be joking. They say they are concerned about the safety of the patients, and staff but are these other hospitals any more secure 'from military action? On the night of 6th May a shell hit a pylon just outside the hospital causing some damage to places of worship and the psychiatric section. If not for the providential pylon, the shell would have hit the female psychiatric ward. All the hospital patients now sleep on the floor of the administration block for the

21st May 1986

Midnight

The house burns
As you watch
They stab your wife
The bombers dive
As they swoop
Sunlight glints
Off them
The bombs fall
Baby is crying
Every where
A baby screams
Grandmother yet Murmurs
About her specs.
They broke when she rushed into
the trench
The blood bank
Tells me
"No blood from you, please"
I am yet searching
For my friend's friend
Who disappeared
in a 'friendly' gunfight.
Democratic Revolution?

Socialist Revolution?

Some who argued their heads out
Have now been cannoned
To death.
I've just escaped
27 heli attacks
2 aerial bombardments.
As I ran,
I banged into a puppy
My ankle sprained
I limped back to bed.
A friend drooped in
"Zen Buddhism and the
Art of motorcycle maintenance;"
The title of the book.
The heli shots kill the man
Painting the red cross
On the hospital roof
Crows yet fly around
Machine guns sound
Now and always
The guns will sound
The wind carries the bullets.

— CHERAN

ISN'T IT GENOCIDE?

Does the Government think that at the drop of a hat
A big teaching hospital can be closed just like that
Shifting it to a remote area, away from the common man's access
Means automatic genocide, a Mossad brainware - I guess
Only petty-minded politicians, stoop to such low a level
'Instant orders' aren't surprising, because they've teamed up with the devil
Can the higher-ups, so inhumane, cruel and barbaric be
That public suffering and hardship, they simply cannot see
Denying them prompt, medical relief, in their hour of need
Is a flagrant violation of Human rights, indeed
To hurt and annihilate the indomitable Tamil man
Wholesale, painful killing, is the Govt. master plan
They want to kill, young and old, the Dharmista way
Forgetting that Nemesis will visit them some day
Notorious Hitler was decent, because hospitals he did spare
But the Buddha followers are heinous, beyond compare
O Compassionate one: make the decision-makers behave statesman-like
Realising for lasting peace, they should treat all citizens alike.

— A. R. KAVITHA

21st May is the poet's birthday

Excerpts from a despatch by Arturo Fontaine Talavera.

SANTIAGO-Pope John Paul II's visit to South America is being scrutinized by political analysts who have been straining to spot political messages in the hundreds of pages of text read by the Pope in Chile and Argentina. For example, much has been made of his comments concerning Argentina's *desaparecidos*—leftists presumably murdered by Argentina's former military rulers. Yet by focusing on obvious cues, the experts have missed the overall message of the Pope's tour, particularly during his visit to Chile: The Pope was intent on being seen as a messenger of the Gospels rather than as a political figure. In so doing, the Pope has overruled those who would use the church as justification for political actions.

Most of the people supporting Chile's current military regime—certainly including Gen. Augusto Pinochet himself and most of his cabinet members—are devoted Roman Catholics who go to Mass every Sunday and are convinced that their battle is against Marxism and in favour of traditional Chilean values. Most of the opponents of Gen. Pinochet are also Roman Catholics. In both groups one finds religious

interpretations playing an important role in the way they understand and justify their Political options. Everyone in these groups wanted to politicize the Pope's visit. But thanks to his style and determination, the Pope managed to avoid being used as a political tool by anybody.

brated on April 3. The organizers of the Mass called in the police to stop the demonstrators from getting to the altar. Chilean *carabineros* used tear gases, water cannons and batons to dissolve the demonstration. Only the cool reaction of the 600,000 or 700,000 attending the Mass at the park was responsible for ensuring

In his speeches the pope stressed the traditional orthodoxy of the Roman Catholic Church. He condemned violations of the "rights of man", the ideological interpretation and manipulation of the Christian faith, the "so-called church of the people," atheist and materialist doctrines that advocate class struggle, abortion, divorce, etc.

On economic matters he expressed his concern for extreme poverty and unemployment. He said that "the poor cannot wait" and supported subsidies to alleviate extreme poverty. But with respect to the area of influence of the state vs. private property, the Pope said that the state "should not supplant the initiative and responsibility that individuals and lesser social groups are able to assume," John Paul II affirmed that there is no long-term solution for economic problems in Latin America except growth. He celebrated "the moral causes of prosperity" including "hard work, competition, order, honesty, initiative, frugality, savings, spirit of service, fulfilment of promises, courage."

The pope's Message will probably lead to a greater influence by traditionalists within the major institutions of the Chilean Church.

The Pope's Political Message

Nevertheless, a few hundred well prepared individuals, under the banners of the Communist Youth and MIR (an extremist marxist group), threw sticks and stones at the police, and wounded individuals including policemen participating at the public Mass cele-

that the disturbances did not lead to a major tragedy. The organizers of the violent protests miscalculated the effect of the charismatic personality of this Pope.

What will be the political effects of John Paul II's visit to Chile?

APPRECIATION

Miss Pathma Ramanathan

"Great was her work of education, greater were her efforts to build the school, but greater still, was her contribution to the womanhood of Jaffna." This was one of the many tributes paid to Miss P. Ramanathan on her recent death.

Four outstanding characteristics of hers come to mind when we recall her life.

First, her God-fearing nature—a faithful servant of God whose radiance she reflected in her everyday living. Secondly, she was a great educationist, an organiser and a perfectionist. Thirdly, a very balanced, unambitious and clever administrator and, fourthly, she was a greater lover of children and people, a real and true friend.

The Hindu Ladies' College of today being graded as the best and most sought after institution for girls in the North, owes much to Miss Ramanathan's courage, vision, faith and dedicated service. Even her ailment towards the end did not slow her down or deter her enthusiasms. Her goal was to render silent, but lasting service to the school and community.

Having known Miss Ramanathan as a friend and colleague in the field of administration, I can vouch that she was a person unaffected by the glamour of any publicity and honours heaped on her.

Even her superiors thought twice before approaching her, especially during times when they needed the school premises while the school was in session. She was always outspoken and gave top priority to her school children and their education even at the expense of displeasing her superiors. But in no way did she fall short of the high hopes and expectations placed on her by the Education Department, the parents or her pupils.

She had a dream for her school and she did transform that dream into reality. Whether in the classroom, at the examinations, on the games field or on the stage, she would permit the best or nothing at all. She helped so many people at times of need, ungrudgingly and she was deeply loved and admired by all those who had the opportunity of associating with her.

Mrs. G. Pararajasingam,
(Lecturer, Dept. of Education,
University of Jaffna)

Murugesu Thambiah

Mr. Murugesu Thambiah passed away on the 9th of May, 1986 at the age of 72 years. He joined the Survey Department in 1937 and rose to be Assistant Superintendent of Surveys in 1962. He served in this capacity till he retired in 1972 at 59, and was in private practice till his death. His professional career was marked by efficiency, thoroughness and conscientious attention to detail. His handwriting was considered to be an example of superior calligraphy. His relations with his superiors were always correct, with his colleagues cordial and with his labour force considerate. There was no taint of communalism in his attitude to those whom he worked with, wherever his lot took him, and he was stationed in widely-ranging parts of the country, with a variety of communities.

He was fortunate in having as his helpmate an enlightened, cheerful lady, and his married life was one of singular felicity. Together they kindled a light whose radiance was felt by every visitor to their home. And when the children arrived, the bond of love and devotion that held the parents together stretched to enfold the offspring in its

close embrace. In their turn they gave their parents and one another their filial and fraternal and sisterly affection. Well brought up and lacking nothing, they have attained reputable positions in life, and when they married, have had the shining example of their parents to follow.

After retirement Mr. Thambiah set up in private practice and carried out his tasks with the same diligence and integrity that characterized his official career. Thereby he won the respect and regard of his clients and his many friends and acquaintances. He never failed to greet them with a cheerful smile on his face and twinkle in his eyes, which came from the depths of his heart. When one was depressed it was a boost to one's morale to meet and have chat with him, and whatever help he could give was always available.

His whole outlook and actions were governed by his deep religious faith, so amply shared with his wife.

His passing away has left a great void in the wide circle of his friends and relatives.

—A Friend

Text of a press release by the Standing Committee of Tamils (SCOT), the largest organisation of expatriate Tamils living in the UK.

The bomb explosion in Colombo on 20th April in which over 100 civilians, mostly belonging to the Sinhalese community, were killed was a cowardly, brutal and inhuman act. Equally cowardly, brutal and inhuman are the indiscriminate air strikes by the government's air force in the north of the country in which scores of Tamil civilians have been killed.

The government of Sri Lanka, first having blamed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), later accused the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation (EROS) of being responsible for the Colombo blast. Both these groups have denied responsibility.

Whoever carried out this senseless outrage in Colombo, there is no doubt that it was an act of unadulterated terrorism. The bomb was planted at a time and place to cause maximum injury and loss of life to civilians.

Despite the denials of responsibility and absence of hard evidence, the fact that the finger of suspicion for the blast is directed at a Tamil militant group in itself has already caused incalculable harm to the Tamil cause. If the perpetrators of this gruesome tragedy thought they were even remotely helping the Tamil cause by their action, their efforts have only proved counter-pro-

ductive. At a time when the international community was becoming more and more aware of the violence and violations to which the Tamil community in Sri Lanka are subjected, this senseless action would have most likely served to alienate international opinion. It has also served to strengthen the forces of extremist Sinhala chauvinism in south Sri Lanka, and thereby exposing Tamil people living in the south to physical danger. Additionally it has provided an excuse and an opportunity to intensify its military pursuits in the Tamil areas, especially in the northern Jaffna peninsula at a time when the attention of the international community is preoccupied with the Colombo explosion.

If the Colombo outrage is an act of unadulterated terrorism, the retaliatory and revenge seeking air strikes and naval bombardments carried out by the government following the Colombo blast are acts of unvarnished state terrorism. Under the pretext of attacking Tamil militant hideouts, what the government has undertaken is the indiscriminate killing of civilian Tamils, and the destruction of their homes, temples, schools and hospitals. The Minister

of National Security, Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, is already on record as having stated that these indiscriminate aerial and naval attacks would continue until the Tamil militant groups agree to go to the negotiating table. The government has unashamedly admitted that many Tamil civilians have been killed in these attacks. The government which deliberately takes revenge on innocent and defenceless civilians has once again demonstrated that it is there to act only on behalf of the Sinhala community and that it is prepared to kill and maim as many Tamils as it can to satisfy its own hardline constituency.

The continuing air strikes and naval bombardments and the menacingly blood-curdling statements by other leading members of the government would indicate that the government is bent on a military solution even at the risk of killing an incalculable number of civilians. Prime Minister, Ranasinghe Premadasa has declared that anyone suggesting that there should be negotiated political solution would be regarded as an enemy of Sri Lanka. The Minister of Land Development Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, has stated that "all the camps in Jaffna should be removed. No matter who suffers

Everybody who participates in terrorism should be removed from society, not arrested...It is true that many innocent lives will be lost." Another leading MP of the ruling party, Mr. Merrill Kariyawasam, has threatened to turn Jaffna into a replica of Hiroshima following the dropping of the atom bomb.

We alert the international community to the grave situation that is developing in Sri Lanka. We appeal to the various governments to bring pressure upon the government of Sri Lanka to desist from the course it is adopting, and persuade it to seriously undertake a political solution to the ethnic conflict in that country.

AI CALL TO GUATEMALAN GOVT.

Amnesty International has called on the civilian Government in Guatemala to live up to its promises on human rights by investigating the thousands of atrocities committed by its military predecessors.

The worldwide human rights organisation says such investigation of human rights crimes "staggering of proportions" is vital because security police and military units responsible for human rights abuses are still functioning virtually untouched — 16 months after President Cerezo took office in January 1986. He is the first elected civilian president in more than 20 years.

One of the aims of an inquiry would be to identify the structures and policies that allowed the violations to take place over such a long period, Amnesty International says.

SR ROUSES DALSTON'S IRE

Editor
SATURDAY REVIEW

The horrible atrocities and massacres perpetrated at Habarana and the Pettah Bus station were not referred to at all in your issues of 18th and 25th April. The second issue had an oblique reference to the Pettah incident in connection with the prison riot against the Tamil prisoners at Welikade.

Why this silence? Each time there is a massacre of Tamil civilians your paper comes out loud and clear in denouncing such violations of human rights. This silence, to say the least, proves once again your partisan and racist stand in the ethnic question. You could have consoled with the relatives of the innocent Sinhala and Muslim victims without going into the responsibility for the attacks.

This kind of partisan reporting and view-point will not further the

cause of justice, reconciliation and peace. We expect better standards from your journal. Only the truth can make us free.

REV. DALSTON J. Forbes
Colombo

Note by Editor:

Your moral indignation does you credit Fr. Dalston Forbes. But where did that indignation go when Fr. Marry Bastian and Bro. Wenceslaus were killed by the Army? Where, oh where? Trying to be more Sinhala than the Sinhalese themselves? A familiar inferiority complex that afflicts members of minority groups. Yes, only the Truth can make us free.

Heil Hitler

Editor
SATURDAY REVIEW

In 1940, Adolf Hitler summoned Marshal Goering, Chief of the Lu-

ftwaffe (the German Air Force) and commanded him to bomb the city of Warsaw systematically so that there will be no pockets of resistance when the German Army marched into Warsaw. Goering saluted and said "Yes, mein Fuhrer". Hitler: "You will report back to me in two weeks". Goering: "Yes, mein Fuhrer. Many people will die in

LETTERS

a carpet bombing operation". Hitler: "Kill them all, kill the men, kill the women, kill the children". (These are the very words used by Hitler which could be verified by reference to the Daily News of the relevant date).

Marshal Goering called a briefing session of the Commanders of

the Luftwaffe the same day. He told them that operations will commence immediately. "If you see anything moving in the city, stop it. If you see anything stopped, move it". All the commanders said with one voice "Heil Hitler" except one. He said, "What do we do with that great hospital complex in the heart of the city?" Goering gave the order. "Give them one week to get the hell out of that..... (unprintable word) place". The city was bombed out, but the Luftwaffe pilots were human beings. They did not bomb the Warsaw Hospital. (These facts could be verified from newspapers of that time.

In the North and East of Sri Lanka, some of the targets have been the hospitals. Most of the casualties have been old men, women, and children.

Jaffna Hospital Patient
Jaffna

PRIO REPLIES AMBASSADOR

We have noted that your letter has also been published in the "Ceylon Daily News" of 4th April 1987, before we had an opportunity to react. We would appreciate it if you could see to it that this letter will receive the same publicity as your comments.

Firstly, as Director of the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, I would like to point out that the publication "The negotiations process in Sri Lanka, 1983-1986: a select bibliography" referred to has only the status of a Working Paper. This, according to the policy of our Institute, is a publication series for preliminary papers and drafts intended for scholarly criticism and comments, rather than final research works.

Also, it should be noted that this Working Paper forms part of a larger research project undertaken at PRIO's Sri Lanka Human Rights Database Project, the outcome of which will be a more extensive bibliography on various aspects of the situation of human rights and the ethnic conflict. This we hope to publish in the course of the summer of 1987. This present Working Paper is, as the title suggests, concerned with only one aspect of a larger complex of developments with regard to the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka: namely the negotiations process in Sri Lanka. In the introduction on page two, dated 15th September 1986, the objectives of this publication are indicated as follows:

"In the present bibliography we have tried to include the most important monographs, documents, and commentaries on the various policy proposals made by the involved parties to resolve the tragic ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

The selection of records only begins after the tragic events of July

1983. The bibliography encompasses several important initiatives by the Government of Sri Lanka to resolve the conflict, beginning with the All Party Conference 10th January to 30th December 1984), Thimpu I 8th July to 13th July (1985), Thimpu II (August 12th to 17th August 1985) and the current Political Parties Conference. The political parties conference represents, in our view, a significant step forward and provides a basis for serious discussions on the devolution of power, which must be the basis for a permanent settlement."

Permit us also to reproduce our statement with regard to the final bibliography:

"The Sri Lanka project which is based on the HURIDOCs standard formats, will publish an extensive bibliography on Human Rights in Sri Lanka, with about 4000 records. In the meantime we hope to publish other selections on important themes and to keep our records updated."

The documents published by the Government of Sri Lanka (as well as others) dealing with atrocities committed by Tamil militant groups on innocent civilians will of course be included in the final bibliography under the heading "Collective violence."

As I am sure you will understand, a scholarly bibliography will necessarily reflect a variety of viewpoints. It is the policy of the Sri Lanka Human Rights Database Project to include in its database public documents from all sources. There is a great variety of published material on the subject with which we are concerned.

This variety is indeed even more apparent from the author index which you have provided.

Also, as a basic scholarly principle, each item has to be considered on its own merits, within the framework in which it has been published. A first selection of items to be included is made by us, on the principle that we intend to include documents which constitute an addition to the ongoing discussion. Further analysis is left open for all users of the bibliography. Such an ana-

(1 document)
Ministry of Justice
(1 document)
Presidential Secretariat
(2 documents)
Sri Lanka News Letter (London High Comm.) (2 documents)
Also, we would venture the opinion that the entries included from "Forum", "Lanka Guardian" and "Saturday Review" in general are more broad than an "echo of the Tamil Eelam Propaganda":

(emphasis ours-Ed.)

From your source index you may also note that non-governmental organizations of the Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Christian communities have been included in the bibliography, as well as for example documents of the Citizens Committee for

Here is the full text of the reply given by Mr. Sverre Lodgaard, Director of the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO), Norway to Mr. L. Kurukulasuriya, Ambassador of Sri Lanka in Sweden. Mr. Kurukulasuriya has levelled severe charges against PRIO publication, THE NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN SRI LANKA, 1983 - 1986 - a SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Kurukulasuriya stated in his letter that the Bibliography contains 47 entries from the Tamil Eelam lobby's propaganda journal - TAMIL TIMES - and just six entries of documents published by the Sri Lanka Government.

In addition there are 28 entries from FORUM, 71 from the LANKA GUARDIAN and 36 from the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Almost all of which asserts Mr. Kurukulasuriya, "echo the Tamil Eelam or anti-government view points". It is evident that PRIO's bibliography/manifestly biased in favour of Tamil Eelam cause, is totally unsuited for perusal by any serious minded scholar".

lysis should not only be quantitative, but also qualitative. In other words: it cannot be expected from the Government of Sri Lanka to publish a public document on the negotiations process every week or fortnight. The editor of a journal like Lanka Guardian finds it easier to comment on recent developments on a more regular basis.

This does not exclude the possibility that in the final publication we will be more critical with regard to the selection of documents. Also, permit me to remind you that the work in question is as yet only a Working Paper.

With regard to your statement that that the Working Paper includes "just 6 entries of documents published by the Government of Sri Lanka!" I ought to point out that the Working Paper includes more official documents whose content reflects government viewpoints. They are referred to in your source index as documents emanating from:

All Party Conference (12 documents)
Colombo (press release) (3 documents)
Department of Information (3 documents)
Government Press (1 document)
Government of Sri Lanka (5 documents)
Ministry of State

National Harmony, which seeks to support the peace process in Sri Lanka.

We would also like to mention that all documents on the negotiations process which we received from your Embassy are included in the publication. Likewise, documents more recently received from your Embassy relating to the negotiations process will be included in the final publication. If you are aware of any specific omissions we would be most grateful to receive (a reference to) the documents concerned.

Within its limited possibilities as a small, independent research institute, it is the aim of PRIO to do whatever we can to strengthen the peace process in Sri Lanka, within the framework of the territorial integrity and unity of your country.

And lastly, I would like to take this opportunity to defend the scholarly integrity of the Sri Lanka Project; the publication of the final bibliography will be a testimony to this work. With regard to Dr. Kumar Rupasinghe himself, may I assure you that as a patriot of his country he has stood firmly for the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. However, his scholarly criticisms and concern for the conflict in his country should not be misconstrued as serving the political ends of any political force, "Eelam" or other, in Sri Lanka.

May I express the wish that this letter has helped to clarify any ambiguities. We appreciate your interest in the work of our Institute.

Displaced Persons Within The Jaffna Municipal Areas

All families displaced due to the recent bombing and shelling in the Jaffna Municipal Area are requested to send in the following details to the Municipal Commissioner. Jaffna before 15th May, 1987.

1. Name of Declarant;
2. Names and ages of displaced persons (with relationship to declarant);
3. Occupations of Chief Occupant and others in the family;
4. Address of residence at the time of incident;
5. Date of displacement;
6. Reason for displacement;
7. Present Address;
8. Immediate relief required;

- a) Food items per day;
- b) Educational Facilities: Books and Stationery requirements;
- c) Any Nutritive food requirements;
- d) Clothing (esp. for school going children)

9. Whether AGA/GS has been informed of displacement;
10. Estimate of loss and any other relevant information;

— JAFFNA CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Saturday Review

SRI LANKA

HELL'S BELLS

Twelve persons died and more than fifty others injured by helicopter fire between Yakachchi and Pallai on 16th May.

Two helicopters were pursuing an Elf Route Van which managed to pull into Pallai without any damage or injury.

Their blind fury then fell on three mini buses and more than ten lorries which were stationary. Their strafing and bullet-spraying ended in death and destruction all around. The dead and injured were taken to Pallai, Chavakachcheri and Jaffna Hospitals.

Among the injured admitted to the Jaffna Hospital were — Rasaretnam Ravindran (30), M. S. Hamid (43), S. Kaleel (29), M. Rasalingam (40), C. Thambipillai (36), S. Surendra-
rajan (28), M. Savari (18), M. Mohandas (20), E. Yogarajah (26), T. Sri Karan (12), T. Sanmugaraja (32), A. Richard (30), M. Kugathasan (22), C. Murukanandan (8), S. Ponnammah (58), V. Kandiah (47), M. Karayahtirumagan (28) and A. Sellammah (42).

Civilians? Hang Them!

Troops are pouring into the North. Practically daily hundreds of soldiers along with arms and ammunition are brought by ship to Kankesanthurai and thence to Palaly camp.

Air Attacks Continue

The area around Kopay Junction was attacked by two helicopters, three bombers and a sea plane on 18th May.

In a 'blitzkrieg' two helicopters appeared on the scene about 6-20 p.m. from Palaly and fired on a stationary lorry parked alongside a diesel pumping station. Arumugam Navaretnam, the lorry cleaner, was injured and died on admission to the Jaffna Hospital. Soon after three bombers joined the attack in the area. One of them is stated to have dropped six bombs simultaneously. Much damage was caused to houses and shops in the neighbourhood during the half hour swoop.

A high-ranking conference of Army officials was held on 18th May and informed sources state that plans are afoot for a large scale attack in the Peninsula. This is also substantiated by the fact that transport to Colombo from the North has virtually come to a standstill. In this connection it is also relevant to hark back on the statement made by President Jayewardene to foreign journalists on 1st May (according to Daily News of 1st May) "We are trying our best to avoid civilian casualties. But it happened in Punjab (referring to the Army capture of the Golden Temple at Amritsar). It happened in Vietnam. It happened in London, Hamburg and Berlin. It happened in the dropping of the Atom Bomb at Hiroshima. Asked whether India would not protest at the civilian casualties that would be involved, President Jayewardene waved such protests away. I am not interested. That statement will be returned with thanks."

'Stay Hospital Closure Order'

The Jaffna Diocesan Justice, Peace and Development Commission has appealed to President Jayewardene to get the order issued by the Ministry of Health to close the Jaffna Hospital stayed.

It has said: "This is the one institution catering to the urgent and ultimate medical and surgical needs of the public of entire North Sri Lanka, especially the poor who cannot afford to bear the enormous expenses involved in obtaining treatment at private hospitals. We need not elaborate to you on the importance and indispensability of this premier Government health institution".

NOTIFICATION

Commission of Inquiry into the events that took place at the Government Hospital Jaffna on 30th March 1987

His Excellency the President has been pleased to appoint Anthony Christopher Alles Esqr., LL.B. (Lond.), former Judge of the Supreme Court, as a One-Man Commissioner under Section 2 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act (Chap. 393) to inquire into and report on the incidents that took place at the Government Hospital, Jaffna on 30th March, 1987.

2. The Terms of Reference of the Commission are as follows:

1. The circumstances in which the Government Hospital Jaffna, was damaged on the morning of March 30, 1987 resulting in death and injury to several persons;
2. The nature and extent of the damage caused to the building and equipment of the Government Hospital Jaffna on the aforesaid date; and to make recommendations as may be deemed necessary as a result of the inquiry including such recommendations as to the appropriate remedial measures to be adopted.
3. The Commissioner invites all persons and institutions able to furnish any relevant evidence pertaining to the Terms of Reference aforesaid to submit written representations supported by documentary evidence if any, in the form of affidavits, to the undersigned by registered post on or before June 15, 1987.
4. Persons or institutions making such representations should furnish their full names, designations and addresses. They should also state whether they are willing to give oral evidence, if necessary, at any sittings of the Commission. All statements will be treated with the strictest confidence.

Ministry of Defence,
Republic Building,
P. O. Box 572;
Colombo 1.
11 May 1987.

Secretary,
Commission of Inquiry,

Willis Pierce Nursing School

at Green Memorial Hospital, Manipay
&
McLeod Hospital, Inuvil, Chunnakam

Applications are invited for the following Courses:

- (1) Midwifery and Community Health Worker —
CEYLON MEDICAL COUNCIL Exam 2 year Course.
- (2) GENERAL NURSING
Ceylon Medical Council Syllabus 3 year Course.

Training is provided by fully-qualified Lecturers, Nursing graduates and doctors.

Apply on forms available at both Hospitals on payment of a fee of Rs. 10/- (for prospectus and forms).
Applications close on 01-06-1987.

Minimum educational qualifications: G.C.E. O. Level, 6 passes with credits in Tamil, Mathematics, Science and Health Science in not more than two sittings.

The course for the selected candidates will begin in July for the Midwifery and September for the General Nursing.

Dr. (Mrs.) R. G. Selvadurai,
Medical Supdt. and
Principal, School of Nursing

DRAFT PROPOSALS — 5

(Continued from last issue)

16:5 Awarding of Scholarships for Post-Graduate Education within Sri Lanka to personnel attached to the Institutions specified in 1 above.

17. Indigenous Medicine—Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani—

17:1 Establishment of Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Hospitals, Grants to such Dispensaries and Hospitals;

17:2 Establishment and maintenance of Herbaria.

18. 18:1 Resthouses maintained by local authorities; and

18:2 Circuit Bungalows presently administered by Government Departments whose functions are exclusively specified in this List.

22. Pawn Brokers—Pawn Brokers other than Pawn Brokers business carried on by Banks.

23. Markets, Fairs.

24. Food supply and distribution within the Province.

25. Co-operatives—

25:1 Co-operative undertakings and the organization, registration, supervision and audit of co-operative societies within the Province;

25:2 Co-operative development within the Province including Co-operative education and propaganda;

25:3 Provincial Co-operative Employees Commission;

25:4 Matters connected with Employment, promotion, retirement and other connected matters of employees of Co-operative Societies within the Province.

26. Land—Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenure, transfer and alienation of land, land use, land settlement and land improvement, to the extent set out in Appendix (II);

29. Irrigation—Planning, designing, implementation, supervision and maintenance of all irrigation works, other than irrigation schemes relating to rivers running through more than one province.

33. Animal Husbandry—Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases within the province.

39, 40 & 47 Subject to the formulation and implementation of National

Policy in regard to development and planning, the power to promote establish and engage in agricultural, industrial, commercial and trading enterprises and other income-generating projects within the province without prejudice to the power of the Central Government and Public Corporations to have such enterprises and projects.

(This would include the promotion of scientific and industrial research within the province and the preparation coordination and the implementation of industrial development plans for the province)

42. Reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature and persons detained therein, arrangements with other provinces for the use of such institutions.

43. Possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors.

44. Burials and burial grounds, cremations and cremation grounds, other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national memorial cemeteries.

45. 45:1 Libraries, Museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by a Provincial Council;

45:2 Ancient and historical monuments and records other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national importance.

46. The regulation of mines and mineral development, to the extent permitted by or under any law made by Parliament, within the province.

48. Incorporation, regulation and judicial winding up of Corporations with objects confined to the province, excluding trading corporations, banking, insurance and financial corporations.

49. Regulation of unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations.

11, 31 & 50 (1) Theatres and dramatic performances, music, cinemas-entertainments and amusements, excluding the sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition and public performances.

(2) Encouragement and development of sports associations).

51. Betting and gambling, other than the imposition of licence fees and taxes.

53, 54 & 55. To be considered later once the structure of the Public and Provincial Service is determined.

56. Provincial debt.

57. Offences against statutes with respect to any of the matters specified in this List.

59. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List excluding fees taken in any Court.

65. Development, conservation and management of sites and facilities in the Province for the generation and promotion of electrical energy (other than hydro-electric power and generated to feed the national grid), power.

69 & 70. The borrowing of money and direct taxation within the Province in order to raise revenue for provincial purposes, to the extent permitted by or under any law made by Parliament.

(A) Protection of the environment within the Province, to the extent permitted by under any law made by Parliament.

Note.—Numbering of the above items is in accordance with the numbering in the TULF List.

APPENDIX I (23.09.86)

NOTE ON DEVOLUTION OF POWER IN RESPECT OF LAW AND ORDER

I. The subject devolved shall be described as follows:—

Public Order and the exercise of Police powers as set out in this Schedule within the Province, but not including—

(a) national defence;

(b) national security; and

(c) the use of any armed forces or any other forces under the control of the Government of Sri Lanka in aid of the civil power.

2. The I.G.P. shall be the head of the Sri Lanka Police Force. The Sri Lanka Police shall be divided into—

(a) the National Division (including Special Units); and

(b) a Provincial Division for each Province.

2.1. The National Division shall consist of the I.G.P. D.I.G.G., S.S.P.P., A.S.P.P. and other ranks recruited at the national level.

2.2 A Provincial Division shall consist of the D.I.G., S.S.P.P., S.P.P. and A.S.P.P., all seconded from the National Division and Provincial Assistant Superintendents of Police, Chief Inspectors, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables recruited in the Province. Members of the Provincial Division shall be eligible for promotion to the National Division.

3. Recruitment to the National Division and Promotions of Police Officers in the Provincial Divisions to the National Division shall be made by a National Police Commission composed of three members, namely—

(a) the I.G.P.;

(b) a person nominated by the public Service Commission in consultation with the President; and

(c) a nominee of the Chief Justice.

3.1. The National Police Commission shall, before promoting any Police Officer serving in any Provincial Division to the National Division, call for a Confidential Report on such Officer from the relevant Provincial Police Commission and take the matters specified in such report into consideration in deciding whether to promote such Officer or not.

3.2. The Commission shall also be responsible for promotions, transfers, and disciplinary control of members of the National Division other than the I.G.P. subject to paragraph 4.1 below.

3.3 It shall hear and determine appeals from officers seconded to Provincial Divisions against whom disciplinary action has been taken by Provincial Police Commissions.

3.4. It shall set standards for recruitment and promotion of Police Officers of all Divisions and such standards shall be uniform for all Provincial Divisions.

4. Recruitment to each Provincial Division shall be made by a Provincial Police Commission composed of three members, namely—

(a) the D.I.G. of the Province;

(b) a person nominated by the Public Service Commission in consultation with the President; and

(c) a nominee of the Chief Minister of the Province.

4.1 A Provincial Police Commission shall be responsible for transfers, promotions and disciplinary control over officers in the Provincial Division; for Promotion of Officers of the National Division seconded to the Provincial Division up to the rank of the S.S.P.; and for transfer and disciplinary control over officers seconded to the Provincial Division, except the D.I.G.

Provided that any officer of the National Division seconded to any Provincial Division against whom disciplinary action has been taken by a Provincial Police Commission, shall have the right to appeal to the National Police Commission, whose decision on such appeal shall be final.

5. The National Police Commission or a Provincial Police Commission shall be entitled to delegate such of its powers as may be prescribed to such other person or authority as may be prescribed.

6. The I.G.P. shall appoint a D.I.G. for each province with the concurrence of the Chief Minister of the Province. However, where there is no agreement between the Inspector-General of Police and the Chief Minister, the matter will be referred to the President, who, after due consultations with the Chief Minister, shall make the appointment.

7. The cadres of Police Officers of all ranks of the National Division shall be fixed by the Government of Sri Lanka. The cadre of Officers and other ranks of each Provincial Division shall be fixed by the Provincial Administration with the approval of the President, having regard to—

(a) the area of the Province;

(b) population of the Province; and

(c) such other criteria, as may be agreed to or prescribed.

These principles shall be uniformly applied to all Provincial Divisions.

7.1 The cadres of the Provincial Divisions shall be fixed on ascertained principles such as population, area, number of Police Stations involved and other relevant considerations. These principles shall be applied to all Provincial Divisions without distinction.

7.2 The salary scales and perquisites of office enjoyed by the various ranks in the National and Provincial Divisions shall be determined by the Government of Sri

Lanka after consultation with the Chief Ministers of the Provinces. The salary scales and perquisites of office as enjoyed by Members of the Provincial Divisions shall apply uniformly to all Provincial Divisions.

8. The nature, type and quantity of fire-arms and ammunition and other equipment for the National Division shall be determined by the National Police Commission. The nature, type and quantity of fire-arms and ammunition and other equipment for all Provincial Divisions shall be determined by the National Police Commission after consultation with the Provincial Police Commission and uniform standards and principles shall be applied for all Provincial Divisions.

9. Recruitment to the National Division shall be made at the ranks of P.C., S.I., and A.S.P. Recruitment to the Provincial Division shall be made at the ranks of P.C., S.I. and P.A.S.P. (rank referred to in para 2.2 above).

9.1 Recruitment to the National Division shall be made by the National Police Commission and recruitment to the Provincial Division shall be made by the Provincial Police Commission having regard to the standards of recruitment and other criteria prescribed in this behalf. Provided also that a recruit may, on appointment, set out his preferences as to the Division in which he wishes to serve and that he shall if possible, be posted to the Division of his choice, with the consent of the Division concerned.

9.2 The Government of Sri Lanka shall be responsible for the training of all recruits to and of members of all Divisions of the Sri Lanka Police Force.

The President may, where he considers it necessary, provide for alternative training for members of any Provincial Division.

10. Members of the National Division and the Provincial Divisions shall wear the same uniforms and insignia of rank, provided that uniforms of the members of each Division shall bear a distinctive shoulder flash, indicating the Division to which he belongs.

10.1 There shall be one uniformed police force in each Province, comprising of the members of the Provincial Division and the officers seconded thereto. Members of the National Division shall ordinarily be in plain clothes provided that they may wear uniforms when performing any duties in respect of the maintenance or restoration of public order as set out in paragraphs 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4. Provided also that the I.G.P. and such other Of-

ficers as may be specified shall ordinarily be attired in uniforms.

11. All Police Officers serving in units of the National Division and Provincial Divisions in any Province shall function under the direction and control of the D.I.G. of such Province.

11.1 The D.I.G. of the Province shall be responsible to and under the control of the Chief Minister thereof in respect of the maintenance of public order in the Province and the exercise of police powers in the Province as set out in this Schedule.

11.2 The provisions of paragraph 11.1 above are subject to the qualifications that—

(a) Upon the declaration of an emergency in the province, the President may assume such powers and responsibilities of the Chief Minister and the Provincial Administration in respect of public order within the Province as he may, by regulation, provide; and

(b) Where the President is of the opinion that the security of or public order in a Province is threatened by grave internal disturbance, he may, without the declaration of an emergency, but in consultation with the Chief Minister of such Province, and subject to the provisions of the Public Security Ordinance, by order deploy in aid of the civil power, any unit of the National Division, in the Province for the purpose of restoring public order.

Provided that every such order shall cease to be in force as soon as the President is satisfied that public order has been restored or on the expiry of thirty days from the date of the order, whichever is earlier.

12.1 The Provincial Division shall be responsible for the preservation of public order within the Province and the prevention, detention and investigation of all offences (except the offences specified in the Schedule) and subject to the powers of the Attorney-General in terms of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, the institution of prosecutions in the relevant Courts in respect of such offences.

The National Division of the Sri Lanka Police Force shall be responsible for the prevention, detection and investigation of all offences specified in the Schedule and subject to the powers of the Attorney-General in terms of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, for the institution of prosecutions in the relevant Courts in respect of such offences.

12.2 Where the Chief Minister seeks the assistance of the National Division to preserve public order

within a Province, the I.G.P. shall deploy such personnel of the National Division as are necessary for the purpose, and place them under the control of the D.I.G. of the Province.

12.3 Where a State of Emergency is declared in the Province, the I.G.P. may deploy such units of the National Division as he deems necessary in any Province for the restoration and maintenance of public order within such Province.

12.4 Any offence which may ordinarily be investigated by a Provincial Division may be investigated by the C.I.D. or any other unit of the National Division—

(a) where the Chief Minister requests, that such investigation be undertaken by the C.I.D. or any other unit of National Division; and

(b) where the I.G.P. is of opinion that an investigation of such offence by the C.I.D. or any other unit of the National Division is necessary, in the public interest, and directs, after consultation with the Chief Minister, and the approval of the Attorney-General, that such offence be investigated by the C.I.D. or any other unit of the National Division.

13. The National Division shall perform all the functions vested in a Provincial Division, in any Province for a period of one year or until a Provincial Division is established in such Province, whichever is earlier.

14. All gazetted officers of the National Division and Provincial Divisions shall be required to attain the prescribed standard in Sinhala and Tamil. All Officers of the rank of A.S.P. and above shall also be required to attain the prescribed standard of English.

Every recruit to the Sri Lanka Police Force shall have proficiency in his mother tongue. For the first promotion he shall acquire proficiency in a language other than his mother tongue. For the next promotion he shall acquire a knowledge of the third language. The three languages recognized for this purpose are Sinhala, Tamil and English.

August 31, 1986.

APPENDIX II (23.09.86)

LAND AND LAND SETTLEMENT

The subject of land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenure, transfer and alienation of land, land use, settlement and land improvement will devolve on Provincial Councils which devolution will be subject to the following proposals :-

1. Lands which are vested in the State (State Land)

1.2 Lands required for the purposes of the Government of Sri Lanka in respect of subjects not devolved on the Provincial Councils may be utilized in accordance with National Land-use Policy, without any restriction by the Government of Sri Lanka. The Government of Sri Lanka would consult the relevant Provincial Council with regard to the utilization of such land in respect of such subjects.

1.3 The Provincial Councils shall administer, control and utilize State land within its Province for the purposes of the subjects devolved on them. Such land shall be utilized for such purposes in accordance with National Land-use Policy.

1.4 The alienation or disposition of such lands under such schemes to any citizen or to any organisation will be made by the Governor of that Province on the advice of the Provincial Council, in accordance with statutes of that Provincial Council and such other laws under which the Provincial Councils shall be entitled to act.

2. Inter - Provincial Irrigation and Land Development Projects.

2.1 Such projects would comprise irrigation and land development schemes —

(a) within the Province initiated by the State and which utilize water from rivers flowing through more than one Province; a Provincial Council however, may also initiate irrigation and land development schemes within its Province utilizing water from such rivers;

(b) within the Province which utilize water through diversions from water systems from outside the Province; and

(c) all schemes where the command area falls within two or more Provinces such as the Mahaweli Development Project.

2.2 These Projects will be the responsibility of the Government of Sri Lanka.

2.3 The Principle and criteria regarding the size of holdings of agricultural and homestead lands arising out of these projects will be determined by the Government of Sri Lanka in consultation with the Provincial Councils.

2.4 The selection of allottees for such lands will be determined by the Government of Sri Lanka having regard to settler selection criteria including degree of landlessness, income level, size of family and agricultural background of the applicants. The actual application of these principles, selection of allottees and other incidental matters con-

nected thereto will be within the powers of the Provincial Councils.

2.5 The distribution of allotments of such land in such projects will be on the basis of national ethnic ratios. In the distribution of allotments according to such ratios, priority will be given to persons who are displaced by the project landless of the District in which the project is situated and thereafter the landless of the Province.

2.6 Where the members of any community do not, or are unable to, take their entitlements of allotments from any such project, they would be entitled to receive an equivalent number of allotments in another Inter - Provincial Irrigation or Land Development Scheme. This unused quota should be utilized within a given time - frame.

2.7 The distribution of allotments in such projects on the basis of the aforesaid principles would be done as far as possible so as not to disturb very significantly the demographic pattern of the Province and in accordance with the principle of ensuring community cohesiveness in human settlements.

2.8 The administration and management of such projects will be done by the Government of Sri Lanka.

3. National Land Commission

3.1 The Government of Sri Lanka shall establish a National Land Commission which would be responsible for the formulation of national policy with regard to use of State Land. This Commission will include representatives of all Provincial Councils in the Island.

3.2 The National Land Commission will have a Technical Secretariat representing all the relevant disciplines required to evaluate the physical as well as the socio-economic factors that are relevant to natural resources management.

3.3 National policy on land use will be based on technical aspects (not on political or communal aspects), and the Commission will lay down general norms in regard to the use of land, having regard to soil, climate, rainfall, soil erosion, forest cover, environmental factors, economic viability etc.

3.4 In the exercise of the powers devolved on them, the powers shall be exercised by the Provincial Councils having due regard to the national policy formulated by the National Land Commission, 5.9.86

APPENDIX III

EDUCATION

The manner in which devolution will be implemented in the area of Education has been spelt out in

the Annexure to the Report of the Committee 1- Committee on General Devolution. Accordingly, the following powers and functions will go to the Provincial Authority.

(1) Provision of facilities for all State Schools other than specified schools. (Specified Schools will be National Schools, Special Schools for Service personnel and schools for specified development schemes)

(2) Supervision of the management of-

(a) all Pre-schools; and

(b) all Government schools other than specified schools indicated above.

(In order to ensure standards the Ministry of Education too will need to retain the right to inspect and supervise the management of schools)

(3) The transfer and disciplinary control of all educational personnel, i.e. teachers, Principal and Education Officers. Officers belonging to a National Service but serving the Provincial Authority on secondment will have the right of appeal to the P.S.C. Officers belonging to the Provincial Service will have a right to appeal to the P.S.C. against dismissal.

(4) Recruitment into the Teaching Service of those with diplomas and degrees from Colleges of Education and Universities recognised as teaching qualifications.

(5) Until adequate numbers of these categories are available recruitment into the Teaching Service of others will be on the results of recruitment examinations conducted by the P.S.C. On the results of these examinations interviews and selection will be conducted together with the Provincial Authorities.

(6) Appointment of Principals of all schools other than those in 1A, B, C categories. (Criteria will be laid down by the Minister of Education/E.S.C.)

(7) Appointment of Principals of 1A, B, C schools will be by the Ministry in concurrence with the Provincial Authority.

(8) Training of teachers and other educational personnel will come within the purview of the National Institute of Education. Provincial Authorities will indicate their needs to the N. I. E.

(9) Appointment of Provincial Boards of Education which will have advisory functions, will be the responsibility of the Minister of Education. However, this will be done in concurrence with the Chief Minister of the Provincial Authority.

(10) Provincial Authorities will establish School Boards conforming to the specifications laid down by the Minister of Education.

(11) Provincial Authorities will supervise the working of School Boards.

(12) Preparation of plans (educational development plan and annual implementation plan) will be the responsibility of Provincial Authority.

(13) Implementation of the Annual Education Development Plan.

(14) Appraisal of the performance of Principals, Teachers and Education Officers.

(15) Conducting of In-service training programmes for which prior approval of the N. I. E. has been obtained.

(16) Conducting of local examinations approved by the Commissioner General of Examinations.

(17) Implementation of Non-formal Education programmes

(18) Registration and supervision of Pre-schools.

(19) Obtaining the approval of the N. I. E. for local variations in the Primary curriculum and selected subjects in the Secondary curriculum.

(20) Construction and maintenance of educational buildings, libraries and playgrounds.

(21) Procuring and distribution of teaching aids, visual aids and audio visual materials, furniture and other equipment.

(22) Procuring and distribution of science equipment other than certain specified items indicated by the Ministry.

(23) Production and distribution of school textbooks after approval by the Ministry.

(24) Organization and development of school libraries in accordance with guidelines given by the National Library Services Board.

23.09.86

LIST III

(Concurrent List)

(Article 154G (5))

1. Planning-

1.1 Formulation and appraisal of plan implementation strategies at the provincial level;

1.2 Progress control;

1.3 Monitoring progress of public and private sector investment programmes;

1.4. The evaluation of the performance of institutions and enterprises engaged in economic activities;

1:5 The presentation of relevant data in the achievement of plan targets;

1:6 The dissemination of information concerning achievement of plan targets;

1.7 Publicity of implementation programmes;

1:8 Manpower planning and employment Data Bank;

1:9 Nutritional planning and programmes.

3. and 4. Education and Educational Services—Education, except to the extent specified in items 3 and 4 of List 1.

5. Higher Education—

5:1 The establishment and maintenance of new Universities;

5:2 To establish degree awarding institutions under the Universities Amendment Act No. 7 of 1985, and other institutions for tertiary, technical and post-school education and training.

7. National Housing and Construction—The promotion of integrated planning and implementation of economic, social and physical development of urban development areas.

8. Acquisition and Requisitioning of Property.

10. Social Services and Rehabilitation—

10:1 Relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons;

10:2 Relief of distress due to floods, droughts, epidemics or other exceptional causes and rehabilitation and resettlement of those affected;

10:3 Restoration reconstruction and rehabilitation of towns, villages, public institutions and properties, industries, business places, places of worship and other properties destroyed or damaged grant of compensation or relief to persons or institutions who have sustained loss or damage and the reorganization of civil life.

13. and 14. Agriculture and Agrarian Services—

13:1 Establishment and promotion of agro-linked industries, the establishment and maintenance of farms and supervision of private nurseries;

13:2 Soil conservation;

13:3 Plant pests

16. Health—

16:1 Schools for training of Auxiliary Medical Personnel;

16:2 The supervision of private medical care, control of nursing

oomes and of diagnostic facilities within a province;

16:3 Population control and family planning;

16:4 Constitution of Provincial Medical Boards.

19. Registration of births, marriages and deaths.

20. Renaming of Towns and villages.

22. Private lotteries within the Province.

23. Festival and Exhibitions.

24. Rationing of food and maintenance of food stocks.

25. Co-operatives. Co-operative Banks.

28. Surveys.—For the purpose of any of the matters enumerated in the Provincial or Concurrent List.

29. Irrigation.—

29:1 Water storage and management, drainage and embankments flood protection, planning of water resources;

29:2 Services provided for inter-provincial land and irrigation schemes, such as those relating to rural development, health, education, vocational and technical training, Co-operatives and other facilities.

30. Social Forestry and protection of wild animals and birds.

32. Fisheries—Other than fishing beyond territorial waters.

33. Animal Husbandry—

33:1 Production, processing, distribution and sale of livestock and livestock products;

33:2 Veterinary training services and research inclusive of the provision of science laboratories and science equipment;

33:3 Animal breeding, care and health;

33:4 The establishment of pastures.

34. Employment—

34:1 Employment planning at Provincial level;

34:2 Special Employment programmes relating to the Province;

34:3 Promotion of youth employment activities relating to the Province;

34:4 Technical Manpower Development Programmes in relation to the province,

36. Tourism.—Development and control of the Tourists Industry in the Province.

39, 40 and 47—Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of—

(a) the products of any industry where the control of such industry by the Central Government is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, and imported goods of the same kind as such products; and

(b) foodstuffs and cattle fodder.

45. Newspapers, books and periodicals and printing presses.

57. Offences against statutes with respect to any matters specified in this List.

59. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, excluding fees taken in any Court.

60. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions.

61. Price control.

62. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this List or in the Provincial List.

63. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods.

64. Drugs and Poisons.

65. Extension of electrification within the Province and the promotion and regulation of the use of electricity within the province.

(A) Protection of the environment

(B) Archaeological sites and remains, other than those declared by or under any law made by Parliament to be of national importance.

(C) Prevention of the extension from one Province to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting human beings, animals or plants.

(D) Pilgrimages.

Note—Numbering of the above items is in accordance with the numbering in TULF List.

WORKING PAPER ON BANGALORE DISCUSSIONS

Preamble

In September 1986 the Government of Sri Lanka handed over to the Government of India a set of proposals to be transmitted to the Tamil side. These proposals may be referred to. Some reservations and modifications have been suggested by the Tamil side in respect of these proposals which have been communicated to the Sri Lankan side today.

Taking these suggestions into account, further discussions between President Jayewardene and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi were held on 17.11.1986 at Bangalore. They were followed by discussions at the Ministerial level. On the basis of these discussions, the following formulations have emerged which shall be read as improvements / modifications to the aforesaid set of proposals:

1. As regards the Governor in a province, the Sri Lankan side has agreed that the Governor shall have the same powers as the Governor of a State in India. However, it was pointed out to the Sri Lankan side that some modifications would be required so that the ambiguities and difficulties experienced in working the Indian provisions should not be carried into the Sri Lankan Constitution and care should be taken to avoid these ambiguities and difficulties even at this stage. It was, therefore, proposed to the Sri Lankan side that the provision regarding the Governor may be drafted keeping in mind the following aspects:

(a) There shall be a Board of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor of a Province in the exercise of his functions.

(b) The Governor shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice, except in so far as he is by the Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion.

(c) Suitable Provisions shall be made in the Constitution limiting the Governor's discretionary powers to:

(i) The appointment of a Chief Minister;

(ii) Reporting to the President on the failure of the constitutional machinery requiring imposition of President's Rule.

1.1 In all other matters touching upon the Office of the Governor reference may be made to the formulations contained in the Sri Lankan paper given after two rounds of discussions with TULF.

2. Three Provincial Councils shall be constituted in the territory now comprising the "Eastern Province". One of the three provinces shall be constituted having regard to the territory now comprising the District of Batticaloa.

2.1 The President shall, within two weeks of the signing of this accord, constitute a Demarcation Committee to advise the President on the constitution of the aforesaid three Provinces. The Demarcation Committee shall submit its report within two weeks thereof.

(To be continued)