

Saturday Review

SRI LANKA

Vol. 6

No. 19

30th May 1987

Bunkers And Bunkum

The Government Media Centre—way off centre as usual—put out a piece last week which was picked up by State Television—Rupavahini—and telecast worldwide.

Sri Lanka's Security Forces which moved out of the Thondaimannaru Army Camp on Wednesday (20th May) had, according to Rupavahani, over-run several "terrorists" bunkers at Vallalai when they advanced through Iddaikadu.

These are the facts: seven people who had taken refuge in two separate trenches in their houses during the aerial bombardment on Wednesday, were called out by the army personnel advancing on foot.

They were dealt with summarily. Parvathy (70) and Subramanian (60) were two of the seven persons shot dead. 'Terrorism' or Bunkum?

OPERATION 'BLUE-STAR'

All hell broke loose in Jaffna city this week with President Jayewardene's Security Forces embarking on an unprecedented shelling, bombing and strafing spree which left nearly 100 people killed and many others injured while extensive damage was caused to house and property.

The Government's final push to regain control of the capital of the Tamil-dominant North from the militants was still on as we went to press under extremely difficult conditions—frequent power cuts, cut-off of all telecommunications, breakdown of postal services, inability of most of the staff to report for work, shortage of newsprint—and, to top it all, CURFEW.

Since early this year, there had been intermittent shelling of the city from the Army camp in the old Dutch Fort situated slap-bang in its midst.

But never with such intensity as on Tuesday (26th May) and Wednesday (27th May).

This was accompanied by bombardment and strafing from helicopters, bombers and Avros.

In what was clearly a well-planned manoeuvre by the Joint Operation Command (JOC) in Colombo styled "OPERATION LIBERATION" the Security Forces engaged the militants in other parts of the Peninsula as a diversionary tactic while troops stationed inside the Fort attempted to come out—for the first time in nearly three years.

Serious trouble in Jaffna Peninsula as a whole began on Monday (25th May) when the Amman Kovil at Suthumalai was bombed. Seven persons, including the Kurukkal (officiating priest) of this ancient Hindu temple were killed.

The same evening, a shell fell on St. James School, adjoining St. James Church, on Main Street, Jaffna, blowing eight persons—four women and our children—into fragments.

They were part of a crowd who had taken refuge in the premises in response to a Government notice dropped from the sky by helicopters, that all people residing in Jaffna should move to schools, kovil, church and temple premises to avoid getting caught in the crossfire as the Security Forces carried out their "flushing out" operations.

The next day (Tuesday), the Government imposed a 24-hour curfew in Jaffna district, beginning at 6 a.m. It was continued for 72 hours, with a brief relaxation on Friday (from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m.) to allow the people to buy provisions.

The curfew was enforced from the air. Anyone seen moving around during the curfew hours was liable to get shot from the helicopter gunships.

Around 8-30 a.m., troops from the Fort began moving out along Beach Road under the cover of heavy artillery and aerial bombardment.

The militants, led by General Kittu, the Northern Commander of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (who is minus a leg after a recent assassination attempt directed operations) took them on.

There was a fierce fight lasting nearly three hours.

Finally, the Army withdrew. First reports said that seven militants were killed. The number of soldiers killed was not known, but it is undoubted that they suffered heavy casualties, around 20 at least, both killed and injured.

In the afternoon and evening, the shelling, bombing and strafing continued, resulting in more panic among the public.

People were seen scurrying in all directions, carrying whatever belongings they could take.

Among the buildings damaged by the shelling and bombing were the

Bahirawa shrine in the historic Kandasamy Kovil at Nallur, the Sivan Kovil in the heart of the city and the Sivan Kovil at Vannarponnai (from where Armuga Navalar had carried on his campaign for the revival of Tamil nationalism and culture).

Another historic temple, the Perumal Kovil, escaped damage as the shells fired fell on either side of it, damaging several houses nearby. What we said earlier—that the Sri Lanka Army cannot shoot straight—was vindicated by this episode.

At the Sivan Kovil, the scene was tragic. Seven of the hundreds of people who had taken refuge within its premises were killed when a shell fell on it.

The "Gopuram" (pinnacle) of the temple is now on the verge of collapse because the concrete base on which it has been built has been damaged.

NOT SINCE THE PORTUGUESE ERA HAS SUCH VANDALISM BEEN CAUSED TO SO MANY HINDU SHRINES IN THE NORTH.

The shelling, bombing and strafing continued on a more limited scale on Wednesday when incendiary bombs were also used. Two shop buildings and two houses were set on fire.

Jaffna General Hospital was once again shelled on the 27th. This time Ward No. 9 was hit. Another ambulance was shot at near Tellippalai killing two.

People in the neighbourhood rushed to douse the fires while the Jaffna Municipal Fire Brigade remained in hiding.

Contrasting with the intensity of the operation by the Security Forces, the casualties were fairly low.

This can be attributed to the fact that most of the people living within the 1,000 metres "Security

Zone" of the Fort Camp had vacated to "safer places" while those still remaining took shelter in underground bunkers.

The Jaffna General Hospital continued to function—but minus most of its staff. Many of the 1000-odd beds in the Hospital remained empty. Who was going to come there (despite grievous injury) and how to come there, remained big problems.

Meanwhile heavy fighting between the Security Forces and the militants was also reported to be taking place in other parts of the Peninsula, particularly at Iyakachchi, V V T and Thondamannar. No clear details were available as we went to press.

Within the Peninsula as a whole, shortages of food, fuel and other essential supplies have become critical. Flour stocks may not last for more than two more days.

There is no one in authority, beginning from the Government Agent, who seems to be able to do anything to help the people, many of whom have been reduced to the status of refugees.

Prices of whatever goods available have also shot up. The best index is that "Gal" arrack is now selling at Rs. 100 a bottle, nearly double the price in Colombo!

With the telecommunication and newspaper "gap" (Colombo newspapers are hard to come by now owing to transport problems), people in the North are not aware of what is happening in the South and the rest of the world. And vice versa. State-controlled Radio, TV and the newspapers continue to misguide the people.

Yet, the race newspapers printed in the South come regularly to Jaffna. How come?

It is a hell of a world in Jaffna now.

Wish you were here, is the SATURDAY REVIEW's invitation to the leaders in the South.

RELEASE ALL THE BOMBS ON JAFFNA!

Saturday Review

SRI LANKA

No. 118, 4th Cross Street,
P. O. Box 122
JAFFNA

Telegrams: SATVIEW

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GAMINI NAVARATNE

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TIGERS OR LIONS?

President Jayewardene opened the newest Bank of Ceylon complex in the Fort on 27th May.

In his speech one was reminded of the late lamented Adolf Hitler's speech in the Reichstag in the late '30's before he embarked on his misadventure in Europe. The President spoke less of banking and more about Prabhakaran.

Said the President, "Prabhakaran, on his own admission, murdered Mr. Alfred Duraiappah, and is now being helped by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, whose private army is the LTTE. The ethnic crisis began with the murder of 13 soldiers in 1983. However, we have as a democratic nation, tried to settle the issue by dialogue. We did it in Thimpu, in New Delhi and even in Colombo.

"In a democratic set-up, there is no place for violence.

"If the LTTE wants peace, it must show the white flag and come for talks. If not, we shall fight them. Either they will win or we will win."

SOLDIERS NEARLY SHOOT G.A.

A meeting was to take place at K.K.S Harbour View Army Camp on 21st May '87, to discuss the reopening of the Harbour and the two cement works. The closure of these resulted in the aftermath of the LTTE's raid on the Harbour on 22-4-87 and the killing by the army of Lanka Cement Limited (LCL) employees. It is understood that the initiative to re-open the Cement Works and the Harbour came from the Prime Minister's Office. The Prime Minister had reportedly commended the performance of the two plants under the prevailing conditions. Mr. Jayamanne the General Manager of LCL and senior officials of LCL, undertook the necessary arrangements for the meeting. Mr. Jayamanne was to

Junction along a deserted road pockmarked with bullet holes. The eerie silence was broken by the shots which rang out from Rajanayake Theatre. Mr. Thurairajasingham lay down on the floor of the car. Mr. Balamoorthy who had been wounded on the leg followed by Mr. Shanmugaratnam promptly got out of the car with their hands up and shouted to the soldiers who were shooting, in Sinhalese. After some shouting the firing stopped. One soldier came out of the theatre, and the situation was explained to him. It turned out that these soldiers from Palaly were covering the movement of a convoy between KKS and Palaly. The Harbour View Camp is a further half a mile away in the west towards Keerimalai.

Senior Officials in Jaffna who represent the Government here. Even for the G.A to contact his superiors in Colombo, the obtaining of a telephone link depends on the mood of the army. Mr. Jayamanne waited at the Harbour View Camp till 3.30 p. m. and left for Colombo, without knowing what had happened. The LCL officials in Jaffna were able to inform Mr. Jayamanne only the following day by sending a message to Anuradhapura and having it conveyed by phone. The LCL sources here say that Mr. Jayamanne now understands the situation here. Of late the employees of the Cement plants and the Harbour have been anxious about the difficulty of working with an army that shouts at civilians on sight.

Given the nature of this army the kindest explanation would be that the army commanded at Palaly had been negligent in informing its soldiers about the proposed meeting — for which plans had been painstakingly made.

by

A Special Correspondent

be present at the Harbour View Camp in the morning. Mr. Balamoorthy, the shipping agent went to the main Palaly camp, early in the morning and gave details of the persons and the vehicles that would be going to the Harbour View Camp. The army gave clearance and undertook to take the necessary precautions.

Around 10 a.m. two cars proceeded towards K.K.S Junction along the Jaffna road. The first car was driven by Mr. Balamoorthy with LCL's harbour Engineer Mr. Thurairajasingham seated in front and LCL's Electrical Engineer Mr. Shanmugaratnam seated at the back. The second car contained LCL's Works Manager Mr. Ranjithpalan; Mr. Punchalingam, G.A. Jaffna; Mr. Jeyakumar, Works Manager Cement Corporation and Mr. Tharmakulasingham, Chief of Security, Cement Corporation. The 2nd car was to wait near the Cement Factory entrance, on the Jaffna road, while the first car reported to the Harbour View Camp and returned to summon the second car. The first car approached the KKS

The soldier told Mr. Balamoorthy that he may take away the car by reversing. Though wounded and very much in pain Mr. Balamoorthy reversed the car. Just passed Nadeswara College and turned into a lane. It was then they noticed that Mr. Thurairajasingham was wounded on the head and was unconscious. Though finding himself getting weaker, Mr. Balamoorthy managed to drive the car into a lane. Just past Nadeswara College near Dr. Rajendran's clinic. Having laid Mr. Thurairajasingham on the seat. Mr. Balamoorthy and the other person made their way towards the party in the second car. With some help Mr. Thurairajasingham was carried to the second car, and was driven to the Jaffna Hospital.

Mr. Thurairajasingham is reported to be out of danger though the nature of the long-term damage is not yet known. The Government is yet unaware of the serious damage resulting to its conception of the unitary State. Ministries in Colombo are unable to communicate with their

Lalith Won't Bear The Cross

Everyone—at some stage of his/her life—has to bear life's crosses, just as Jesus Christ did.

But National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali — whatever other crosses he has borne — refuses to bear the International Red Cross on his well-fleshed shoulders.

When the delegation from the Jaffna General-cum-Teaching Hospital, led by Medical Superintendent Dr. S. Nachchinarkinian met the Minister recently for the third time to discuss the Government's proposed closure of the Jaffna hospital, the Minister said 'No'—a categorical 'No'—to Red Cross mediation. (See SR, 16th May, 1987)

The Minister had told the delegation he's prepared to accept locals as mediators—even if they are the Government's sworn opponents—but certainly not the International Red Cross.

Trainee Dispensers

Applications are being received by McLeod Hospital, Inuvil for Trainee Dispensers. Selected candidates will be trained by the hospital Pharmacist and suitable trainees will be permitted to sit the Pharmacists' examination conducted by Sri Lanka Medical Council on his recommendation.

Qualifications G. C. E. (A.L) with at least three subjects including Chemistry and English as a subject in G. C. E. (O.L).

Apply before 10th June 1987 to the Medical Superintendent on forms available at the hospital paying Rs. 10/-.

— Medical Superintendent

Eelanadu Office Damaged

The Eelanadu — one of the independent daily in Jaffna — got its shares on the night of 27th May when six bombers attacked Jaffna Town.

The front portion of the Eelanadu office was completely damaged. Heavy damage was also inflicted on Mr. T. Seenivasagam's house. He is the Manager of the Eelanadu Ltd.

Avro

Rolls Out The Barrels On Temples

Avro—popularly known as the Barrel Bomber—rolled out several barrels—Sri Lanka's equivalent of napalm bombs—over the Jaffna Town area on Wednesday night (27th May), killing several people and setting ablaze a hut in Nallur, a shop down Manipay Road, and damaging Vannarponnai Sivan Kovil Mandapam, Nallur Kandaswamy Kovil and the vicinity of Vannai Perumal Kovil.

Just after the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation's newcast was over, round about 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the night raiders appeared in the skies: at least 3 bombers, a heli' and then the Barrel Bomber.

While the people huddled in makeshift trenches for over 1½ hours, the

raiders rained death and fire from the skies; bombs, rockets and the local napalm bombs.

The Avro dropped its special egg on a hut in a lane off Sankiliyan Veethi, Nallur razing it to the ground and scorching the crowns of a coconut tree and a palmyrah tree in the compound. Fortunately the people had earlier got into a trench close to the hut. But they had a time getting out of it when the hut started blazing away, because a 1½ month-old baby and an old man had to be hurriedly pulled out of the trench.

The Avro dropped its barrel bomb on the Vannai Sivan Kovil Mandapam, charring to death seven people who had taken refuge there and badly injuring several others. When

the barrel burst, the chemicals splashed onto nearby boutiques, gutting them completely.

The charred refugees had sought refuge in the Kovil Mandapam on the advice of the 'Jaffna Radio, (run by the Security Forces), which suddenly began transmissions on Tuesday morning (26th May) announcing an indefinite curfew. Leaflets were heli-dropped the previous day advising people to seek refuge in temples and schools.

Vannai Sivan Temple was founded by Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan the great national leader, who braved the submarine-infested seas to go to Britain in 1915 to plead for justice for the Sinhalese who were at the receiving end of British oppression during the anti-Muslim riots.

The bomb dropped on Nallur Kandaswamy damaged a portion of the temple and injured 2 people.

This temple was originally built by Sapumal Kumara (a Tamil) who later became the King of Kotte (now Jayewardenapura, after President J. R. Jayewardene's Government came to Power in 1977).

The bombs aimed at Vannai Perumal Kovil just missed it, badly damaging 2 houses on either side of the temple.

The obvious conclusion one can draw from these bombing excursions is: Seek refuge in the Buddha; don't seek refuge in Hindu temples and Christian churches (St. Antony's Church, Manipay, was damaged by bombs dropped nearby on Monday (25th May).

Merger: No Great Danger

A point of view by S. Jeevaraj appearing in the S.R. of 25th April 1987, under the Caption "Merger—Central Issue or Red Herring" is divorced from reality and embarks on a sinister and curious design. In his opening sentence he states that, "negotiations between the Government and Tamil representatives appears to have stalled on the issue of North-East linkage". It is a pity that Mr. Jeevaraj has confused the issue of traditional homeland of the Tamils which has been popularly accepted and *de facto* recognised and awaiting its *de jure* recognition. Therefore "merger" could only be understood in the context of anti-thesis of bi-furcation or tri-furcation of the Northern and the Eastern provinces which constitute the traditional homeland of the Tamils. As such the Tamil movement diverting from the "central issue" which is vague and unrealistic doesn't arise and his prophesy of "greater danger" is unwarranted.

Negotiations are stalled not on the conception of Mr. Jeevaraj but by the aggressive and unstatemanlike approach of the Sri Lanka Government and the attempts made by the Sri Lankan Government to present to the World a wrong picture of our National Liberation Movement as "terrorism" and under this coverage persisting in a process

of killing innocent people designed at annihilation of the Tamils. The Government has also refused to start negotiations on the December 19th formula which President Jayewardene has twisted in his usual characteristic manner, as only an "opinion" which Mr. Jeevaraj will do well to recollect before he could pass judgement on the Tamil representatives.

At the same time Mr. Jeevaraj contradicts his ownself and speaks of the right to "self government" "development of human resources" and preservation of "national identity" which are impossible of achievement

by

without political sovereignty resting with the Tamils in their traditional homeland. On the other hand these have been progressively declining thus driving the Tamils to the lowest stage of existence designed to culminate in total annihilation politically culturally and nationally. Therefore this conception of identity of existence should have been clear to Mr. Jeevaraj if he is sincerely inclined to a satisfactory settlement to the aggrieved party i.e. the Tamils.

He says that, under provincial government the Tamils will have the "dominant voice" in one province, "major voice in another" and a

"significant" voice in several others'. Recounting what the actual position was in the near and distant past, Mr. Jeevaraj is endeavouring to set up a trap by attempting to confuse the mass mind presumably with his meagre knowledge of past events or deliberately with ulterior motives. It is presumed that, by the "major voice" in another province he means the Eastern Province which the Government claims that the Tamils are in a minority. He also portends a non-existing "significant voice in several others". This argument taken, as a whole would mean that there will be no Sinhala voice or Government in the entire Country. Are the Sinhalese and Tamils alike are foolish

M. Mahalingam

to lend themselves to such insensible arguments?

He jabbars about key issues being traded off for merger and a "truncated homeland", "viability", absence of "central substance" and the rest of it, and on the top of it states that, an exclusive Tamil homeland will be seen as a concession to Tamil separation and will invite the hostility of the Government and the Sinhala population. Although his real motive is somewhat clear from his subsequent point, he also endeavours to transfer his terror to the Tamil masses. He is also just emerging from the obscurity of the backwoods, where he has thus far been confined, totally ignorant and obli-

vious of the current trend of the Tamil movement to restore our status.

One more point is relevant in his argument regarding Land settlement to understand his sincerity and political wisdom. He wants the racial proportion as existed at the last census to be maintained. At the same time the surplus Sinhalese population from other provinces be distributed in the Tamil areas in such a way so that the other communities will not feel threatened. Is Mr. Jeevaraj aware that he is only repeating like a parrot what is existing at the moment i.e. planned colonisation! He wants the Tamils to compromise on this. He has got himself into a terrible muddle where confusion is confounded.

For the last 35 years negotiations lobbying and various other forms of agitations including parliamentary elections with a view to come to an agreed settlement for peaceful co-existence with the Sinhalese has been resorted to. All these attempts have been futile and on the other hand considered an inherent weakness of the Tamils thereby prompting the Sinhala chauvinist Government to take advantage of and resort to measures hitherto unheard of in the annals of any other Government designed and is being executed with unimaginable ferocity and barbarity to annihilate the Tamils as a political entity in this Country. This unbearable reality has compelled and thrust us into the present situation.

Saturday Review

SRI LANKA

More 'Terrorists' Shot Dead!

Dr. S.T. Luther, younger brother of Dr. Luther Jeyasingam, former Head of the Department of Geography, University of Jaffna and first Dean of the Arts Faculty of the Jaffna Campus, died tragically on May 27th due to a shell fired from the Fort Army Camp.

About 10.30 that morning Dr. Luther, retired Surveyor T. Paramsothy (54), S. Kumarasingam (46) and two others were struck by the shell that fell on the Old Park Road, Chundikuli.

Mr. Paramsothy and Mr. Kumarasingam too lost their lives. The other two suffered severe injuries.

ALL UNQUIET ON NORTHERN FRONT

As the cylinders of our automatic Heidelberg machine rolled over on the sixth and final segment of the 19th December Draft Proposals of President Jayewardene's Government for a settlement of Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict, on 26th May at about 11.45 a.m. six Italian made, machine-gun fitted Siai Marchetti light aircrafts—each one carrying 350 kilos of bombs and rockets accompanied by two helicopters gunships and an Avro- circled over Jaffna Town.

Immediately they went to Suthumalai, Manipay area rained death there till 12-45 p.m.

Operation Liberation, as the self styled 'Radio Jaffna' started by the Security Forces at the same time proclaimed, got under way. All systems, all wealth and all energy must have been siphoned off to Jaffna.

Significantly, the Security Forces who had made a hell of an attempt to come out from the Fort, Kurumbasiddy mini-camp and the Harbour View Hotel Camp did not succeed.

At the Subramaniam Park, just 300 metres from the parapet wall of the Fort, they ran into cylinder bombs that killed many.

At Maviddapuram, close to Thachankadu junction, the Security Forces

SR EDITOR SAFE

Contrary to rumours in Colombo, the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW is still hale, hearty and active.

True, he spent an enjoyable "holiday" in a LTTE camp from 11th to 14th May.

True, that the crew in a bomber asked the pilot in a guiding helicopter whether to drop a bomb on the SR office and was told, "No, No, the President's man is there" (according to a conversation between them on the FM metre band recorded here).

True also, according to another recorded conversation, that the crew of a heli or bomber asked whether Gamini Navaratne has come back (presumably from The Boys camp). Gamini Navaratne will be in Jaffna for some more time, thanks to Almighty Allah.

(by R.C.)

es who were stationed at the magazine section of the quarry (in the Cement Corporation premises) attempted to move out under cover of heavy artillery and shell fire. 12 LTTE militants alone sent them back to their quarters. Simultaneously, another group of soldiers who attempted to reach Keerimalai were blown up by a land mine near the Krishnan Temple, Kankesanthurai.

At Palaly, close to Valalai junction another landmine went off killing several soldiers.

On Wednesday, 26th May the Government announced that 18 soldiers were killed and forty others injured. Except for the aerial bombardment shelling and strafing, the Security Forces could not make headway in Jaffna.

Valvettiturai, Varani and Elephant Pass areas have virtually become battle grounds. The LTTE and EROS militants had to face airborne brigades. While some of the bombers and helicopters patrolled the Vallaiveli continuously, other planes bombed and strafed the entire Vadamarachchi area for three consecutive days. Thirty charred bodies lay scattered at Manthikai. Eight LTTE militants died in the battle.

Their names are as follows:-

Capt. Veeman (Nagercoil), Capt. Allen (Valvettiturai), 2nd Lt. Sethu (Koddady), 2nd Lt. Rambo Shiva (Valvettiturai), Chetty Rajan (Chavakachcheri), Nandakumar (Mahiappitty) and Hasan.

I had to cross a barren field to get on to the Main Road, as I was keen on avoiding the Main Road. up to now. It was afternoon and the curfew was still on. I spotted a 'heli' in the sky and rushed to the Main Road in the hope that I could find a house with a concrete flat. I could not make it. The heli got me along with some other pedestrians and opened up its 50 calibre. I managed to take temporary cover under a cadjan loaded bullock cart and after a

few minutes I shifted myself into a palmyrah grove. For fifteen minutes the gunner sprouted and went Back to life I came to the town.

"As I was watching the sky, I saw a plane flying on the Southern side of the Sivan Kovil hurling out a large barrel. In an instant, a huge cloud arose from that area". So described a young boy to me.

Wednesday, 27th May at about 6.30 p.m. four war planes suddenly appeared and swooped on the town dropping their lethal weapons. The people taken by surprise ran hither and thither to safety or what they thought would be a safe haven to them. As indicated by the Government, they went into schools, churches and temples, and so some took refuge at the Sivan Kovil. But then the temple received its quota of bombs. Vannai Vengadesar Perumal Temple received its own share at 6.40 p.m. Two houses on both sides of the temple were razed to the ground. When I visited this area, last morning only ashes were there on what was earlier two fine houses. A person on the scene pointed out the twisted burnt out barrel which is said to have contained 45 gallons of inflammable material.

At 7 p.m. the third "Napalm" bomb was dropped on the Perumal Temple. Again nothing was left of a house nearby.

We had rushed into the trench when we heard the first bomber. As I later came out for a while, I saw a low flying bomber drop a large barrel", said the woman of the house with fear writ large on her face. The house smelt of petrol and the wall clock that was lying on the ground had stopped at 7 p.m.

At 7.10 p.m. a bomb fell behind a labour establishment and raised a smoke of colossal height according to bystanders.

At long last when the raiders had flown back, I went to Sivan Kovil. Shops adjoining the temple were burning out. The tiles of the temple were strewn about. I managed to enter the temple in spite of the milling

crowd outside to find it enveloped in complete darkness. I saw a person in his death struggle. I passed the Gopuram and looked above only to see the sky. Further away I saw a dead body of a young man. Those who were there told me that this particular bomb must have weighed at least 56 kilos.

I saw around me the maimed and the dead. Five feet inside the Gopuram, the debris was up to 2 feet on three sides. The huge lamps which surrounded the inner sanctum of the temple were twisted beyond repair. Pillars were standing clumsily bent into various shapes. It looked like the Anuradhapura ruins. The temple vehicles were overturned and two bicycles were a mass of twisted wreckage. When I went around the pathway inside the temple I saw two of the peacock statues extensively damaged. I wanted to inform the authorities about it, when my eyes beheld the gruesome sight of a man pasted on the wall. The previous night they had been looking for a missing person. A crow that perched on the roof of the temple found to its consternation everything falling around it. The Temple Trustees were picking up the pieces. Those who had gathered at the Temple to satisfy their curiosity were being quietly edged out. The Trustees were relating their woes to their friends and kinsman, while "Radio Jaffna" blared forth that the curfew was being extended the following day and that people should take refuge in Temples and Churches. The Big Question Mark that loomed on me was "Where should one take refuge? In a trench or better in a grave yard?"

The 27th morning exercise by the bombing squadron had reduced to shambles the KKS road opposite the old market on the Hospital Road there was a gaping hole which could take in three adults. Both on the Hospital Road and KKS Road and many shops had vanished without a trace. The bus stand was deserted and the birds were alone hovering aimlessly patients were leaving the Hospital. There was an eerie silence everywhere.

DRAFT PROPOSALS - 6

(Continued from last issue)

2.2 The Committee shall perform its task having regard to the following guidelines:

(a) Areas in Trincomalee and Amparai, the majority of whose inhabitants are Tamils, shall be added to the proposed Batticaloa Province.

(b) Areas in Trincomalee and Amparai which are adjacent to or adjoining the present District of Batticaloa and where a substantial number of people are Tamils, shall be added to the proposed Batticaloa Province.

(c) The normal principle of drawing boundaries having regard to the physical features, river courses, mountain ranges, etc., shall also be taken into account.

(d) The Committee shall also have regard to the history and culture of the areas in Trincomalee and Amparai which may be added to the Batticaloa Province.

(e) The Committee shall also take into account the convenience of administration in the proposed Batticaloa Province.

(f) After the Batticaloa Province has been created, similar principles as in (a) to (e) above shall be applied for the creation of the second and the third province out of the remainder of the territory now comprised in the Eastern Province.

3. There shall be established an inter-Provincial Ministerial Council for two or more provinces if the Provincial Councils of the said provinces so resolve. The inter-Provincial Ministerial Council may take decisions on matters of concern common to the peoples in their respective provinces. Every such decision shall be implemented by the Province or Provinces concerned as if it is a decision of the Board of Ministers concerned. Such matters shall extend to all the subjects devolved upon the Provinces in the Provincial List and the Concurrent List and in particular, to language, culture, education, medicine and health, sports, irrigation, power and transport. The inter-Provincial Ministerial Council may also establish, if the participating Provincial Councils so resolve, common institutions like universities, colleges, etc., to have jurisdiction over the territories comprised in the participating Provincial Councils.

3.1 If the participating Provincial Councils so resolve, and the inter-Provincial Ministerial Council so recommends, the Supreme Court may approve the establishment of a common High Court for the participating Provinces.

4. On the question of Parliament's power to legislate on matters enumerated in the Provincial List, the Sri Lankan side may kindly examine whether the exercise of such a power could be further restricted by incorporating a suitable provision on the analogy of Article 249 of the Indian Constitution.

5. On the question of the Provincial Council's power to make a law, before or after a parliamentary law, in respect of a matter included in the Concurrent List, and on the question of Provincial Council's power to amend a parliamentary law in respect of a matter enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Sri Lankan side may examine incorporating a suitable provision similar to Article 254 of the Indian Constitution.

6. On the question of State lands, the President may kindly explore the following possibilities to resolve the differences between the Sri Lankan side and the Tamil side:

(a) Whether, on the establishment of a Provincial Council, the State land comprised in the territory of said Provincial Council, may be granted on a 99-year lease to the said Provincial Council.

(b) Whether State land may be vested in a Land Council/Commission for the whole of Sri Lanka with one sub-division in the Council/Commission for each province and whether both the National Government and the Provincial Governments may obtain land required for their purposes from the said Land Council/Commission.

(c) Whether on the establishment of the Provincial Council, the State land comprised in the territory of Provincial Council may vest immediately in the Provincial Council subject, however, to the power of the National Government to obtain or acquire any land required for the purposes of the National Government.

7. Immediately on the making of a proclamation of Emergency by the President, the said proclamation shall be placed before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who,

if satisfied that groups exist for such proclamation, shall certify to that effect, failing which the proclamation shall lapse.

TO BE VERIFIED AND DISCUSSED

8. Matters reserved for the jurisdiction of the National Police Division have already been enumerated in the paper given by the Sri Lankan side. The Sri Lankan side may take another look at the items to see if any of them could be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Police Divisions.

9. The territory in each province shall be divided into electoral districts having regard to the principles based on size and population on the lines agreed to earlier. Each electoral district shall return one or more candidates to the Provincial Council as may be fixed by law made by Parliament.

The system of election shall be the system of proportional representation, the principles of which have already been incorporated with respect to elections to Parliament in... (refer here to the relevant provisions of the Sri Lankan Constitution.)

10. The President shall, in consultation with the signatories to this accord, appoint an Administrator for the Northern Province and Administrator/Administrators for the Provincial Council/Councils in the East.

10.1 The President shall also appoint 5 persons representing the ethnic groups in each Province as Members of the Advisory Council to aid and advice the Administrator. The Administrator shall function as Administrator-in-Council and the executive powers of the President shall, during the period of transition, be exercised by the Administrator-in-Council.

10.2 The Administrator-in-Council shall be the Head of the Civil Administration in the Province until the Provincial Council is constituted and the elected Government assumes office. He shall be responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

10.3 It was felt that while the IAC would ensure that there is a smooth and peaceful transition to the establishment of provincial Councils, safeguards must be provided for the smooth functioning of the IAC itself and resolution of differences among the members of the IAC. Hence

it is proposed that any differences pertaining to elections shall be resolved by the Election Commission and any differences pertaining to the civil administration shall be resolved by the President.

11. After the Tamil side broadly agrees to the proposals that have emerged so far in the various discussions, the tentative time-table for the establishment of the Provincial Councils shall be as follows:

(a) Sri Lankan Government to give its final response after considering the formulations contained in this paper, as well as its response to the suggestions made by the TULF on the Sri Lankan paper, to the Government of India by 25th November, 1986.

(b) The Government of India to consult the Tamil side and convey the conclusions to the Sri Lankan Government before 2nd December, 1986.

(c) Draft accord to be prepared by Sri Lankan and given to the Government of India before 9th December, 1986.

(d) Government of India to secure acceptance of the Tamil side to the draft accord before 16th December, 1986.

(e) Signing of accord, as soon as possible, preferably in January, 1987.

11.1 On the signing of the accord, the question will arise whether the 16 vacant seats in the Parliament be filled before the constitution of the Provincial Councils or elections to the 16 vacancies be held simultaneously with the elections to the Provincial Councils. The Sri Lankan side is agreeable to either course. The relative merits of the two courses will be discussed with the Tamil side and the view of the Tamil side conveyed to the Sri Lankan side.

11.2 It shall be a term of the accord that the establishment of the Provincial Councils shall be given effect to within three months of the date of the signing of the accord.

18 November, 1986

(FORMULATIONS SUGGESTED BY SRI LANKAN SIDE)

3.1 (On the adoption of such a resolution by two or more Provincial Councils, the decision shall be conveyed to the Presidents Secretariat who would then consult the adjoining Council or Councils if he is of the view that such co-ordination

or cooperation could be detrimental to their interests)

10.1 The President shall appoint a Chief Administrative Officer for the Northern Province and the Eastern Province. The functions of the Chief Administrative Officer are :

(a) to co-ordinate all civilian administration in the Province, particularly the maintenance of law and order and the restoration of road, rail, telecommunication links and providing of essential services.

(b) function as Returning Officer for the purpose of holding elections to the provincial Council when they are constituted.

10.2 In regard to the Provincial Councils, three Provincial Councils shall be created for the Eastern Province. The three Provincial Councils shall be, one for the Tamil people, one for the Sinhala people and one for the Muslim people. For the purpose of establishing these three Councils, a de-limitation committee/ commission shall be appointed by the President within two weeks.

The committee/ commission in demarcating the boundaries for the three proposed Provincial Councils, shall take into consideration the aspirations of the three communities and recommend the constitution of these three councils having regard to the concentration of ethnic groups, their culture, their historical background and the availability of resources and the possibility of proper functioning of such Councils when they are constituted.

PPC/B/4 - 26.11.86

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WORKING PAPER ON BANGALORE DISCUSSIONS

1. Governor

1.1 Almost all the formulations contained in the September 1986 Proposals, are based on the corresponding Articles of the Indian Constitution dealing with the Governor of an Indian State.

1.2 On a number of issues the Sri Lanka Government has already agreed to a limitation of the Governor's discretionary powers, although the corresponding Indian provisions have no such limitation: e.g.

(a) Art. 164 appointment of Chief Minister. SL draft Art. 154F (4) (also omission of last clause of Art 164(1),

(b) Art. 174(2) dissolution; SL draft Art. 154B(8) omits this power.

1.3. In regard to certain powers the Governor must, as in India, act in his discretion, and ought not to

be compelled to act on the advice of the Minister : e.g.

(a) Art. 161 grant of pardon: SL draft Art. 154B(9).

(b) Art. 200-201 assent to bills; SL draft Art. 154H, setting out the right of the Governor and the President to withhold assent.

(c) Art. 175 right to address etc. the Council; SL draft Art. 154B (10).

1.4. If the Governor's discretionary powers in regard to matters covered by Articles 161, 164, 175, 176, 200, 201, 202, 203(3) & 207 are preserved, and if provision identical to Article 160 is included, Sri Lanka Government will have no objection to the limitation of the Governor's discretionary powers in other matters.

1.5. If the foregoing is not acceptable, the Sri Lanka Government would wish the position of the Governor to be as set out in the September 1986 Proposals.

2. Three Provincial Councils for the Eastern Province

Three Provincial Council Areas" will be demarcated as a Pre-Accord exercise, one each for the Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim communities. In demarcating these areas, the aspirations of the three communities, the concentration of ethnic groups, their culture and historical background, the availability of resources and the possibility of the proper functioning of the Councils when they are constituted, will be taken into consideration.

3. Inter-Provincial Ministerial Coordination

3.1 If at any time it appears to the President that the public interest would be served by the establishment of an Inter-Provincial Ministerial Committee, or if two or more Provincial Councils by resolution passed by more than half the members of each such Council request the President to establish such a Committee, the President shall by Order establish an Inter-Provincial Ministerial Committee for such Provincial Councils, and shall define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure.

3.2. Each Provincial Council will be represented on such Committee by the Chief Minister (or his nominee), and such number of Ministers as shall be specified in such Order.

3.3. The deliberations of such Committee shall extend only to matters specified in the Provincial and Concurrent Lists.

3.4. The President, or his representative, or the Governor of the province in which such Committee meets, shall preside at such meeting.

3.5 The Committee's resolutions shall be placed before each of the participating Provincial Councils for adoption.

3A. High Court

If the Inter-Provincial Ministerial Committee so resolves, and if each Provincial Council represented on such Committee thereafter adopts such resolution, the Supreme Court may approve the establishment of one High Court for such Provinces.

4. Parliament's Power To Legislate on Provincial List Matters

(a) "No Bill for the amendment or repeal of.....the Ninth Schedule shall become law unless such Bill has been referred by the President, after its publication in the Gazette and before it is placed on the Order Paper of Parliament, to every Provincial Council for the expression of its views thereon, within such period as may be specified in the reference, and—

(a) Where every such Council agrees to the passing of the Bill, such Bill is passed by a majority of the Members of Parliament present and voting ; or

(b) Where one or more Council do not agree to the amendment or repeal, such Bill is passed by the special majority required by Article 82 and approved by the people at a Referendum."

(b) "No Bill in respect of any matter set out in the Provincial Council List shall become law unless such Bill has been referred by the President, after its publication in the Gazette and before it is placed on the Order Paper of Parliament, to every Provincial Council for the expression of its views thereon, within such period as may be specified in the reference, and—

(b) Where every such Council agrees to the passing of of Bill, such Bill is passed by a majority of the Members of Parliament present and voting; or

(b) Where one or more Councils do not agree to the passing of the Bill, such Bill is passed by the special majority required by Article 82 and approved by the people at a Referendum."

(c) "Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions, Parliament may, where it is necessary or expedient in the national interest, make laws for the whole or any part of Sri Lanka with respect to any matter on the Provincial Council List, which

shall be operative for such period as may be therein specified, not exceeding one year at a time."

5. Parliamentary Legislation on Concurrent List Matters

"(1) If any provision of a statute made by a Provincial Council is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the case may be, the existing law, shall prevail, and the statute shall, to the extent of such repugnancy, be void."

(2) Where a statute made by a Provincial Council with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List the provisions of an earlier law made by Parliament or an existing law with respect to it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent prevail in that province.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent Parliament from enacting at any time a law to the same matter including a law adding to, amending varying or repealing the statute so made by the Provincial Council."

If this formulation is to be adopted the President must have the power to give or withhold assent.

6. State Lands

The suggestion at (b) can be considered in the following form:

"There shall be established a National Land Commission. This Commission shall hold land in trust for the State. The functions of the National Land Commission would include —

(a) the for National land policy with regard to use of State land;

(b) make available State land to Provincial Councils for the purposes of their devolved subjects;

(c) make available State land to agencies of Government for the purposes of their functions.

The National Land Commission would include representatives of each Provincial Council and would be assisted by a multi-disciplinary Technical Secretariat.

There is no objection to the establishment of sub-committees of the National Land Commission provided they act in an advisory capacity to the main body.

7. Judicial Approval Of Proclamation Of Emergency

Certification of approval by the Chief Justice is not possible under our Constitution.

8. Police

An additional copy of the list of offences is forwarded herewith

9. Elections

Agreed.

10. Interim Administrator

Agreed. The powers required by the Administrator for the restoration of normal civilian administration will be delegated by the President; as to the nature of these powers, see para. 10.1 of the Sri Lanka formulations at Bangalore.

10.3 reference should be to Commissioner of Elections.

NOTE

The Sri Lanka Government while appreciating the good offices of the Indian Government in seeking a resolution of the problem between the Sri Lanka Government and the Separatist Groups wishes to place the following matters on record by this Note.

Although the Indian Government succeeded in persuading the Separatist Groups to participate in the two rounds of talks at Thimpu in July and August 1985, the Separatist Groups were reluctant to discuss the basic and substantive issues, and resorted to broad rhetorical statements, ultimately staging a walk-out in August 1985.

The Indian Government continued its efforts, and invited the Sri Lanka Government delegation to New Delhi for intensive discussions, which finally resulted in a Draft Terms of Accord and Understanding being initialled on 30th August 1985; this was accepted as setting out a reasonable basis for negotiation and settlement. There was also initialled at the same time the Conditions of Implementation, providing for the means of restoring normal civilian administration.

There was no constructive response to the Draft Accord from the TULF or the other Separatist Groups. After protracted discussions over a period of several months, an Indian Government delegation led by the Hon. P. Chidambaram had intensive discussions in May 1986, and the Sri Lanka Government agreed to make further concessions beyond the terms of the Delhi Accord. These are embodied in the Proposals dated 4.5.86.

The Indian Government thereafter persuaded the TULF to have direct negotiations with the Sri Lanka Government, which took place in July and August 1986. The Sri Lanka Government agreed to further concessions, which were incorporated in

the Proposals sent in September 1986. These Proposals included the draft Constitutional Amendments, the draft Provincial Councils Bill, Schedules setting out the Reserved, Concurrent and Provincial Lists, as well as detailed memoranda dealing with Law and Order, Land and Land Settlement and Education. The subjects of Finance and Administration were discussed, but not finalised. The Sri Lanka Government believes that, apart from the subjects not finalised, these Proposals constituted a package which would have been a reasonable basis of settlement, fair to all sections of the people of Sri Lanka.

In Bangalore these Proposals were further discussed by the President of Sri Lanka and the Prime Minister of India, followed by further discussions at Ministerial level. Apart from the subjects of Finance and Administration which were not finalised with the TULF, the matters which require further clarification, modification and agreement have been fully set out in the Working Paper on Bangalore Discussions, dated 18.11.86.

In its endeavour to reach a negotiated political settlement, the Sri Lanka Government is willing to consider making further concessions, as outlined above, in relation to these outstanding matters, in the expectation that a final agreement can thereby be achieved.

From the foregoing it will be observed at several stages the Indian Government accepted the Sri Lanka Government's proposals as being fair and reasonable. From time to time the Sri Lanka Government agreed to make further concessions, on the assumption that certain important matters had been settled; these concessions would otherwise not have been agreed to. The proposals set out in this document should therefore be regarded as embodying the maximum concessions which can reasonably be made.

Colombo,
26th November, 1986.

SCHEDULE OF OFFENCES TO BE INVESTIGATED BY THE NATIONAL POLICE DIVISION

1. Offences under the Constitution.
2. Offences under the following provisions of the Penal Code :
 - (i) Chapter 6 - Offences against the State.
 - (ii) Chapter 7 - Offences relating to the Navy, Army and Air Force.
 - (iii) Chapter 8 - Offences against Public tranquillity — where

such offences are committed or alleged to have been committed with the objectives set out in Section 138 "firstly" or "sixthly".

- (iv) Chapter 9 — Offences by or relating to public servants.
- (v) Chapter 9A—Offences relating to Elections.
- (vi) Chapter 10 — Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants — where the public servant concerned is employed by the Government of Sri Lanka.
- (vii) Chapter 11 - False evidence and offences against public justice—where such offence is committed or alleged to have been committed in respect of an offence specified in this schedule.
- (viii) Chapter 12—Offences relating to Coin and Government stamps.
- (ix) Offences under Sections 323 324 and 344—Offences committed against public servants to deter them from discharging their duty—where such public servant is an employee of the Government of Sri Lanka.
- (x) Section 413—Mischief by causing a diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes—where such offence is committed in respect of an Inter-provincial Irrigation Scheme.
- (xi) Section 414—Mischief by injury to public roads, to bridges navigable rivers or navigable channels.
- (xii) Section 417 - Mischief by destroying or moving land mark fixed by public authority.
- (xiii) Section 420 - 425 - Mischief relating to vessels and wrecks.
- (xiv) Section 455 - Forgery of a record of a Court of justice or of a Register of Births etc. kept by a public servant.
- (xv) Section 468 - Possession of any imitation of any currency note, Bank note or coin.
- (xvi) Section 478A-478D—Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.
- (xvii) Chapter 21—Unlawful oaths—Where such oaths relates to or, is alleged to relate to an offence specified in this Schedule.
- (xviii) Conspiracies and Attempts to commit, or the abetment of any offence specified in this Schedule.

3. Any offence committed or alleged to have been committed against His Excellency the President.

4. Any offence committed or alleged to have been committed by or against any "specified person" in terms of the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

5. Any offence committed in respect of property belonging to the State, any State Corporation, any Company or Establishment, the whole or part of the Capital whereof has been provided by the State, any Bank or any Co-operative Society.

6. Thefts of Firearms and Explosives.

7. Any offence arising out of a communal clash or committed, or alleged to have been committed with a communal motive.

8. Any offence which is prejudicial to national security or the maintenance of essential services.

9. Offences under the following Statutes :

- (i) Air Force Act—Chapter 359—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
- (ii) Air Navigation Act—Chapter 365—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
- (iii) Airports Authority Act, No. 46 of 1979.
- (iv) Antiquities Ordinance—Chapter 188—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
- (v) Army Act—Chapter 357 - Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
- (vi) Atomic Energy Authority Act, No. 19 of 1979.
- (vii) Registration of Births & Deaths Ordinance—Chapter 110—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
- (viii) Bribery Act—Chapter 26—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
- (ix) Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation Act No. 5 of 1974.
- (x) Census Ordinance - Chapter 143—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
- (xi) Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Ordinance—Chapter 381—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
- (xii) Citizenship Act—Chapter 349—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
- (xiii) Coast Conservation Act, No. 57 of 1981.
- (xiv) Code of intellectual Property Act, No. 52 of 1979

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| (xv) Protection of Coinage Ordinance-Chapter 50-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xxviii) Essential Public Services Act, No. 61 of 1979. | Nurses Ordinance-Chapter 105-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (liii) Post Office Ordinance-Chapter 190-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. |
| (xvi) Commissions of Inquiry Act-Chapter 393-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xxix) Exchange Control Act—Chapter 423-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xli) Merchant Shipping Act—Chapter 367—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (liv) Prisons Ordinance-Chapter 54-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. |
| (xvii) Companies Ordinance-Chapter 145-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xxx) Explosives Ordinance—Chapter 183—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xlii) Mines, Minerals & Quarries—Chapter 210—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (lv) Protection of Coinage Ordinance-Chapter 50-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. |
| (xviii) Compulsory Public Service Act, No. 70 of 1961. | (xxxi) Fauna & Flora Protection Ordinance-Chapter 469—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xliii) Monetary Law—Chapter 422—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (lvi) Public Security Ordinance-Chapter 10 Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. |
| (xix) Food Control Act-Chapter 171-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xxxii) Firearms Ordinance-Chapter 182-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xliv) Navy Act-Chapter 358—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (lvii) Railway Ordinance-Chapter 200-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. |
| (xx) Imports & Exports (Control) Act-Chapter 236-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xxxiii) Firing Ranges & Military Training Act-Chapter 363—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xlv) Offences Against Aircraft Act, No. 24 of 1982. | (lviii) Thorough fares Ordinance-Chapter 193—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. |
| (xxi) Control of Insurance Act, No. 9 of 1967. | (xxxiv) Foreign Employment Agency Act, No. 32 of 1980. | (xlvi) Offences Against Public Property Act, No. 12 of 1982. | (lix) Special Presidential Commissions of Inquiry Law No. 7 of 1978. |
| (xxii) Public Bodies (Prevention of Corruption) Ordinance-Chapter 258—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xxxv) Forest Ordinance—Chapter 451—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xlvii) Offensive Weapons Act, No. 18 of 1966. | (lx) Stamps Ordinance-Chapter 247-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. |
| (xxiii) Customs Ordinance-Chapter 235-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xxxvi) Emigrants & Immigrants Act—Chapter 351—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xlviii) Official Secrets Act-Chapter 39—Legislative Enactment of Ceylon. | (lxi) Telecommunications Ordinance-Chapter 192-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. |
| (xxiv) Poisons, Opium & Dangerous Drugs Ordinance-Chapter 218-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xxxvii) Irrigation Ordinance-Chapter 453—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon—where the offence relates to Inter-Provincial Irrigation Schemes. | (xlix) Parliament (Powers & Privileges) Act-Chapter 383—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (lxii) Uniforms Ordinance-Chapter 38—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. |
| (xxv) Crown Lands Ordinance—Chapter 454-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xxxviii) Crown Land Marks Ordinance-Chapter 456-Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (i) Passport Regulation & Exit Permit Act, No. 53 of 1971. | (xiii) Prevention of Terrorism Act, No. 48 of 1979. |
| (xxvi) Declaration of Assets & Liabilities Act, No. 11 of 1975. | (xxxix) Licensing of Shipping Agents Act, No. 10 of 1972. | (ii) Police Ordinance-Chapter 53—Legislative Enactments of Ceylon—Excluding offences under Sections 63, 64, 69, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101. | 10. Offences committed under any other Law enacted in respect of a subject that is not in the Provincial Council List. |
| (xxvii) Registration of Deaths in Emergency Ordinance-Chapter III Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. | (xi) Medical Practitioners, Pharmacists, Mid-Wives and | (iii) Sri Lanka Ports Authority Act, No. 51 of 1979. | 11. Inter-Provincial Crime. |

(Concluded)

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