

ජූනි



06. උතුරු සිරිසාමි මුරුමි දේශ සීමාවට ආසන්නයේ ආරක්ෂක ආයතන සහ කාර්මිකයන් අතර ඇතිවූ දරුණු සටනකින් පසු ආරක්ෂක ආයතන සාමාජිකයන් 122ක් මරා දැමීමට කාර්මිකයන්ට සමත්වෙයි. වසර 40ක් තිස්සේ බලයේ සිටින සිරියා ජනාධිපති බසාර් ඇසාද්ට මුරුමි මරණයට ලක්වන ලෙස බල කරමින් ජනතාව ඉකුත් මාර්තු මාසයේ සිට කාර්මිකයන්ට පටන්ගත් අතර ඊට එරෙහිව එල්ල කෙරුණු හමුදා ප්‍රහාරවලින් මේ වන විට 1200ක් පමණ ජීවිතක්ෂයට පත්ව ඇත.

16. ඇල්-කවයිදා සංවිධානයේ නව නායකයා ලෙස එහි ප්‍රධාන අයෙකු වන නිලධාරියෙකු මෙහි දෙවැනි නායකයා වූ අයිමාන් ඇල් සාර්ට පත්වේ. ඔහු ඔහුගේ බිත්ති ලාබාන් ඇසලින් හෝ තැබීමට නොහැකි පුද්ගලයෙකු බවට එසේ වුවත් ඔහුවද නොයා මරා දැමීමට අමරණයට පත්වෙයි.

17. හොකඩ්ටා ඇදු හැලෙන මහ වැසි සහ ගොඩනැගිලි හේතුවෙන් විනාශයට පත්වන තත්වයේ මුලුමනින්ම පලයෙන් යටවෙයි. විපතට පත්වූ 105 දෙනෙකුගේ මළ සිරුරු සොයාගෙන ඇති බවත් 67 දෙනෙකු අතුරුදහන්ව ඇති බවත් ලක්ෂ ගණනක් ජනතාවට උන්තිරි කර ඇති බවත් ඇති බවත් එරටින් දැනට වාර්තා පවතියි.

20. ව්‍යුහගතවීම් හිටපු ජනාධිපති සීගේ එල් මේන් ඇලි සහ ඔහුගේ බිරිය ලෙඩ්ලාට ව්‍යුහගතවීම් අධිකරණයක් මගින් වසර 35ක සිරදඬුවමක් නියම කරයි. මහජන මුදල් වංචා සිරිම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඔවුන්ට විරෝධීව පවරා තිබූ හමුදා විනාශ කෙරුණේ එක පාර්ශ්වයකි. වසර 23ක් තිස්සේ ව්‍යුහගතවීම් පාලනය කළ බේන් ඇලිට එරෙහිව හැකුණු දැවැන්ත මහජන විරෝධය හේතුවෙන් ඉකුත් ජනවාරි 14 දින ඔහුට සිය මුරුමි අනන්‍යතා සොදි ඇරඹිය වෙත පළා ගියේය.

22. බන් ක් මුන් මහතා දෙවන වරටත් එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සංවිධානයේ මහ දේශීය මුරුමිට තේරී පත්වෙයි.

25. ඇන්ගනිස්ටානයේ ලොරේට් පළාතේ අයුරා මහ රෝහලට එල්ල කෙරුණු මරාගෙන මරෙන්න බෝම්බ ප්‍රහාරයකින් 38 දෙනෙකු ජීවිතක්ෂයට පත්වේ. මෝටර් රථයකින් රෝහල තුළට කඩා වැදුණු බෝම්බකරුවන් ප්‍රහාරයෙන් ජීවිතක්ෂයට පත් වූ පිරිස රෝහලේ කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයේ අය බව වාර්තා වේ.

27. මහජන විරෝධය හමුකිරීම බලයෙන් ඉවත් නොවී විරෝධතාකරුවන්ට ප්‍රහාර එල්ල කරමින් සිටින ලිබියා නායක මුරුමි මහර් මහර් ඇල්-කවයිදාට හැකිමට ජාත්‍යන්තර පුද් අපරාධ අධිකරණය වරෙන්තු කිකුත් කරයි.

30. ප්‍රංශ ජනාධිපති නිකලස් සාර්කොසිට තුළුල් තුළුල් පුද්ගලයෙකු පහරදෙයි. ජන රැලියක් ඇසුරින් සිය ආධාරකරුවන් අතරට ගිය ජනාධිපතිවරයාගේ කොලරයක් ඇල්ලා ඇද පහරදීම සිදුකල බව මාධ්‍ය වාර්තා කරයි.

මුලාල් සෙහෙවර්ත්ත

Mr PERERA (Cranbourne) -- I rise to support the Terrorism (Community Protection) Amendment Bill 2011. This bill amends the principal act to extend the date to 30 June 2013 by which a review of the operation of that act must be completed and tabled in Parliament. This will potentially assist with a thorough, detailed review of the Victorian act and not threaten the COAG review process that will be occurring simultaneously. We have experienced bombings in Bali, London and other places. We have heard, seen and read about Australian victims, their suffering and their stories. We have seen the television footage of the September 11 attacks -- a series of four coordinated suicide attacks by al-Qaeda on the United States on 11 September 2001. On that morning, 19 al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial passenger jet airliners. The hijackers intentionally crashed two of the airliners into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre in New York, killing everyone on board and thousands of those working in the buildings -- many innocent people.

The hijackers crashed a third airliner into the Pentagon, and a fourth plane crashed into a field in rural Pennsylvania. Nearly 3000 victims and the 19 hijackers died in the attacks -- in vain. It could have been anybody from any part of the world who happened to be there. The latest bomb attack, as we have learnt, was today in Kabul. The attack was on the Hotel Intercontinental, which is a popular place among foreigners. These random, purposeless terrorist attacks do not discriminate between soldiers and civilians. The terrorist activities against democratically elected governments in any part of the world are equally vicious. Just because some terrorists operate in different parts of the world and have different targets, there is no excuse to condemn one and support another. That is hypocrisy. The al-Qaeda terrorists, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in Sri Lanka or any other terrorist group in any part of the world must be condemned with the same vigour. Their activities could be carried out in our country, in our state or in our suburb; being in



extortion, intimidation, the use of children as child soldiers, kidnappings and conscription are some of the many fundamental rights violations of the LTTE. Under the LTTE the Tamil people, who had enjoyed democratic and human rights in those areas, had been deprived of many of their basic rights, and hardly a day would pass without at least one person being killed in those areas. The Sri Lankan foreign minister, who was of Tamil ancestry, was brutally killed. The first political leader who was killed was the Tamil mayor of Jaffna, Alfred Duriappa. The LTTE was also smart enough and ruthless enough to kill former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and former Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa. A number of Tamil leaders were killed during those three decades of violence. Osama bin Laden died at the hands of American special forces who raided his hideout in Pakistan. The demise of this evil, fanatical mass murderer, who had the blood of thousands on his hands and a desire to kill many others, was long awaited and truly welcomed.

How many of us are concerned about how Osama bin Laden was killed? Nobody cares except his followers. On the contrary, it was



Sinhalese and Tamil state languages of the country. In his speech he said: We must try to allay their suspicions, make them realise that we have nothing but goodwill for them and that we want to treat them as equals.

The suffering of the Tamils until the LTTE was crushed was due to the lack of foresight on the part of the so-called Tamil leaders. In terms of the official language issue, Dr N. M. Perera under the banner of LSSP took a firm stand and advocated for the parity status of both the Sinhala and Tamil languages when dealing with the government. However, in the general election in 1956 and in any election after that, the LSSP never won seats in Tamil areas. No Tamil leader was willing to work cooperatively with

The fight against terror and double standards

The speech made by Jude Perera MP in State Parliament (VIC) on the Terrorism Bill

Australia does not mean we are immune from terrorism.

The state and federal governments in Australia have all declared themselves to be committed to the fight against terrorism in this country and through our armed forces abroad. There is no justification for any member of any Parliament, state or federal, to use their respective Parliaments to support or endorse terrorist activities just because the supporters and sympathisers of those terrorist organisations support those parliamentarians in the Australian political process. That is a selfish, hypocritical approach.

We were worried about attacks in Australia. That threat is still imminent on our soil, even after the death of Osama bin Laden. Similarly, the people of Sri Lanka underwent a daunting period of time during the past three decades. Fathers who hugged their kids and wife and left home to go to work in the morning were not sure of returning home without being a victim of a bomb blast in a public place or in their workplace. The majority of victims who suffered most and on a continuous basis were those of Tamil ethnicity.

Politically motivated killings, arbitrary arrests, harassment, abduction, detention, torture,

cause for a celebration, because he masterminded the killing of many innocent people. Velupillai Prapakarun and LTTE leaders died at the hands of Sri Lankan Special Forces who raided his hideout in the northern part of Sri Lanka. Not very many people except a very small minority of his followers are concerned about how he died. On the contrary it was cause for a celebration also, because he masterminded the killing of many innocent people as well. Members should make no mistake about it: he is no different from Osama bin Laden. They are terrorists; they would not have joined the peaceful democratic process even if it was presented to them. The Sri Lankan government negotiated to bring LTTE into being involved in a political solution, but every attempt failed. In terms of the Sri Lankan situation, some of the well-respected Tamil political party leaders had the opportunity to work with the mainstream political parties which supported and recognised that the Tamil language should be a state language at the time when the Sri Lankan government was trying to move to replace English with Sinhala as the state language.

On 19 October 1955, Dr N. M. Perera, the Leader of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, commonly known as LSSP, moved a motion in Parliament to the effect of making

LSSP to find solutions to the state language issue.

There was no excuse whatsoever for resorting to violence to resolve those issues. Members of Parliament in Australia should not be hypocritical in ignorantly supporting the LTTE cause. It could become a mockery of this process. They should leave Sri Lanka alone to bring all ethnic groups together and build the nation. The nature of terrorist organisations is to terrorise. They do not believe in a peaceful, political process.

They can emerge in any part of the world, including Australia. That is why we need carefully crafted legislation to monitor, control and defeat any attempts to launch such unsavoury terrorist activities and threaten the safety of all Australians. It pays to condemn all terrorist activities without any bias, irrespective of whether they take place in Afghanistan, Iraq, London, the USA or on our soil in Australia. It does not matter. Terrorism kills people. Many people would be killed and many families would be displaced as a result of terrorist activities. All terrorism should be condemned. Therefore I commend the bill to the house.