

The **SIGNALLER**

SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS JOURNAL - 2018



75th Anniversary
Sri Lanka Signal Corps
1943 - 2018



Glittering moment of 75th Anniversary Logo Launching



Memories of the General Bipin Rawat visit to School of Signals on 15th May 2018

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EDITOR

I consider it an honour for me to contribute as the Chief Editor to the 20th Edition of “The Signaller” annual journal published by the Corps of Signals which has a long and proud history of 75 years.

It is a fact that “The Signaller” has presently turned to be most striking and significant amongst agents that reflect the good image of our Corps before the world. It brings about the fruitful results of a resolute effort of exposing creative talents of Signallers, inscribing the history, highlighting current developments and disclosing events and information of the Corps within the year.

Deviating from the concept of just reporting general news, “The Signaller” mirrors professional and social affairs of the Corps of Signals, the first and foremost element of communication of a technically advanced professional Army. It is the duty of all Signallers to get the maximum benefit of this opportunity to exhibit their writing skill, to share knowledge and to build up image of one’s own Institute, Unit or Headquarters.

Finally, I convey my profuse thanks to all members of the Editorial Board that laboured to produce this worthy magazine.

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MESSAGE FROM THE COLONEL COMMANDANT



It gives me a great honour and immense pleasure as the 12th Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Signals, which has a long and proud history of 75 years, in sending this message to the 20th Edition of “The Signaller” publication. Further, as the Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Signals, I have a humble pride of the inestimable contribution extended by our Corps to uplift the standard of communication network and present technological improvement of the Sri Lanka Army.

In the meantime, I make this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude and greatest respect to all Officers and Other Ranks of the Corps who laid their lives, and to all those who turned differently able during their noble mission of ushering sustainable peace to our motherland bravely fighting against 30 year long ruthless terrorism and augmenting the reputation of our Corps, the precursor of communication.

Distinguished history of the Corps of Signals formed under command to then Ceylon Defence Force dates back to 19th of October 1943. Since then, the Corps has paved the way for opening new avenues of communication, upgrading Information Technology of the Sri Lanka Army and establishing a Cybre Security Unit along its triumphant journey up to the present.

I, meanwhile, convey my earnest wishes that “The Signaller”, published annually to improve and exhibit subjective knowledge and art of writing of our Officers and Other Ranks, to make all Signallers aware of special events taking place in the Corps, to give comprehensive understanding to new arrivals about the Corps and to mirror the assignments fulfilled by the Corps within the Army, be successful and improved day by day.

Finally, I wish all retired Signallers and their families, Officers and Other Ranks still in service and their families and members of Civilian Staff who work always hand in hand with us and their families a prosperous and happy future.

B H M A WIJESINGHE USP ndu psc
MAJOR GENERAL
MILITARY SECRETARY SRI LANKA ARMY
COLONEL COMMANDANT SLSC



MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER



I consider it a great privilege bestowed upon me as customary in the Corps of Signals to send a message as the Chief Signal Officer to “The Signaller” periodical at this significant moment where the Corps of Signals proudly celebrates its 75th Anniversary.

Whilst gratefully remembering all Signallers who dedicatedly contributed towards the prime duty of our Corps amply recognizing communication requirements of the Sri Lanka Army throughout the past seven decades, I wholeheartedly wish that reputation we have hitherto earned in the field of communication be further enhanced up to golden infinity.

It is my firm belief that we have entered an era which all Signallers should join hands to serve with our best efficiency in keeping with overwhelming transformation in the communication field due to rapid development of the technology, and also instantly and correctly identifying spectrum of signal linkages to assist the Command, Control and Administration of the Sri Lanka Army.

Getting updated on technical subjects in the communication field is a big challenge before the members of our Corps. I confidently assure my commitment towards scientifically enhancing the necessary “Knowledge of Communication” for Signallers on all communication methods required by the Sri Lanka Army.

Further, I firmly believe that all members, governed by self-discipline, will determine to give their invaluable service loyally to the organization. Finally, I extend my sincere thanks and best wishes to the Editorial Board which made “The Signaller” a reality.

N M HETTIARACHCHI USP psc Hdmc
MAJOR GENERAL
CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

THROUGH SILVER , GOLDEN TO PLATINUM



No 3 Signal Company

75 years ago



Inspection of the Signals Squadron by The Hon. D.S. Senanayake, First Prime Minister at first Independent Parade in 1949.

L to R : Lt J E Fernando, Lt Col C R De Silva, E.D (Commanding Officer), Brigadier Earl of Caithness, First Commander Ceylon Army (Partly hidden), The Prime Minister and Lt. M. J. F. R. Perera

LEGEND OF LEGACY CORPS OF SIGNALS



Signal Squad marched in the Independence Parade



The parade accorded to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Soulbury by then Ceylon Army and Signal Squad was being inspected Maj DV Brohier was the Squadron Commander Signal Squadron



THROUGH SILVER, GOLDEN TO PLATINUM BRIEF HISTORY OF SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS

Sri Lanka Signal Corps as a combat support arm has extended an unhindered, respectable and a dedicated service to the Sri Lanka Army and to the mother Lanka for last seven decades in discharging its duties intermingling technical, tactical and professional competencies to the best of its ability with the potential of the past and present Signallers served with utmost dedication and commitment. Sri Lanka Signal Corps proudly celebrates the jubilant 75th anniversary on 19th October 2018. The history of Corps of Signals begins in way back in 1920s as it was originally a Company of the Ceylon Engineers until 1943. This article unfold the evolution of Corps of Signals from the cradle to present status co.

In 1930s the Signal Company existed as No 3 Company in Ceylon Engineers and had consisted of 2 Officers; Capt AT Kingston as Officer Commanding of the company, and Lt J H Pyper as the Subaltern and about 25 Other Ranks. With the outbreak of WWII the Company of Signals under the command of Major GH Todd was mobilized to active service and deployed in Trincomalee.

In 1941 additional Company was formed as No 4 Company which was initially commanded by Lt HW Wood. In 1941 Sargent CR De Silva the first ever local Other Rank from Signal Company elevated to commissioned status. In early 1942 set up of an Army Command in Colombo and complete Regiment of Royal Signals, established the Headquarters at Royal College under the command of Lt Col Worrell and both Signal Companies of the Ceylon Engineers were placed under command of Lt Col Worrell. A separate Chief Signal Officer's HQ was located in the Art Gallery and the first Chief Signal Officer of the Ceylon Command was Colonel Frank Wilson.

As the requirement arose to have independent Signal Regiment to support its communication needs the Ceylon Signal Corps was formed on 19th October 1943 with the notification in the Government Gazette No 9183 and 9184, and accorded Army precedence next below the Ceylon Engineers. First Commanding Officer was British Officer from Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps Lt Col AW Samuel, appropriately dubbed as the founder and the father of the Corps.

Main Appointment Holders in Newly Raised Corps of Signals



Lt Col AW Samuel
Commanding Officer



Maj CR de Silva
No 1 Coy Commander



Maj WEM Fernando
No 3 Coy Commander



Capt DV Brohier
Adjutant



WO I HP White
RSM

By the end of 1944 as World War II entered its crucial juncture, two more Squadrons were formed. No 2 Company commanded by Major VC Kelart and deployed in the maintenance of Signal Offices in Kandy, Kurunegala, Kekirawa and Vavuniya and No 4 Company which was located in Trincomalee commanded by a British Officers Major HWG Cooper. In 1944, Lt Col Mackenzie from Royal Signals took over the command. He was responsible for designing the new cap badge to the Corps. In June 1946, Major CR De Silva was appointed Officiating CO and the end of August saw the eventual closing down of the Corps HQ stationed at Campbell Park as the World War footing had completely over. In 1947 saw the reorganization of the Ceylon Defense Forces on a postwar footing primarily for Internal Security duties and the Ceylon Signal Corps (Vol) was remobilized, and Maj V C Kelart was appointed as the Commanding Officer.

On 6th February 1950, regular Signal Troop established to facilitate the communication needs of



Capt NT Jobsz
First Signal Regular
Troop Commander

the Ceylon Army. Capt DV Brohier and Lt NT Jobs were the first Officers being commissioned in Regular Corps. Capt DV Brohier was appointed as Adjutant of No 2 Squadron Volunteer and the regular Troop was commanded by Lt NT Jobsz. By ARO 11/51 published on 12th February 1951 establishment of "A" Troop 1 Squadron CSC and 2(V) Squadron was approved to be effective from 30th September 1951. In the same year formal approval was granted in affiliation to the Royal Signals to wear the Royal Signals badges and buttons with the additional scroll "CEYLON" on it and to adopt the Royal Signals Corps flag colours and the March to the strains of "Begone Dull Care" as the Regimental March.

In January 1952, to meet the increasing number of communication commitment regular Troop elevated to the Squadron level and No 1 Squadron was formed with two Troops namely HQ Troop, Field and Fortress Troop and Captain DV Brohier appointed as Officer Commanding. In May 1952, No 1 Squadron was proud to receive its first Young Officer 2/Lt LJI Fernando who was among the 1st batch of Officers trained at Sandhurst. On 14th October 1958 established the 1st Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps with two Squadrons, No 1 Squadron the Operational Squadron and the Headquarter Squadron was the Administration Squadron. Lt Col D V Brohier having promoted have had the golden opportunity to become the first Commanding Officer in 1 Signal Regiment. Maj MJFR Perera was entrusted with two appointments as the first Second in Command of the unit and the Officer Commanding HQ Squadron. Capt LJI Fernando became the Officer Commanding No 1 Squadron and Capt AMM Fareed had the privilege of becoming the first Adjutant of the Regiment. WO I PJ de Silva to become the first ever RSM.

Main Appointment Holders at the Inception of 1st Regiment SLSC



Lt Col DV Brohier
Commanding Officer



Maj MJFR Perera
Second in Command



Maj LJI Fernando
No 1 Coy Commander



Capt AMM Fareed
Adjutant



WO I PJ de Silva
RSM

In 1962, 2 (V) Signal Regiment, in the command tenure of Lt Col BR Jesudason disbanded and brought to form the Ceylon National Guard as a national service regiment. In 1964 the Signal Regiment was given an additional responsibility of affecting all repairs to all Electronic and Telecommunication equipment in the Army. A Training Wing was also established which under took the Trade and Regimental Training of Signal personnel and Maj Fareed was the Chief Instructor. A Stunt Riding Display Team was formed under Captain (QM) AI Martil in order to take part in stunt riding displays. On 19th October 1968 Ceylon Signal Corps celebrated the Silver Jubilee, the 25th Anniversary and Chief Guest was Colonel WEM Fernando ED then Chairman of the Signals Association.

In 1972, the organization of the unit revamped with 2 communication Squadrons; No 1 and No 2 Squadrons, Headquarter Squadron and Training Squadron and the Regiment was designated as Sri Lanka Signal Corps and new cap badge also was introduced. In 1972 for the first time the Signal Regiment took over the responsibility of running a Platoon Base at Madirigiriya, and subsequently at Kala Oya mainly as training bases. In 1978 Regimental Headquarter building was constructed and declared open.

In 1980, as per the raising instruction ARO 21/80 with effect from 25th April 1980 approval was granted to established 2nd Signal Squadron (Vol). In 1983, 5 Squadron was formed as Combat



Communication Squadron under the patronage of CO 1 SLSC Lt Col CJ Abeyrathne. In 1987, in concurrence with the revamp of the organization of Sri Lanka Army, approval was granted to raise two Divisional Signal Regiments together with the respective Brigade Signal Squadrons, Independent School of Signals, a Signal Workshop Squadron and an Independent Squadron for Army HQ. In the same year Signals Company under the command of Capt A T Banagoda was deployed for security of border villages and established detachments at Thanthirimale and Diyattittawewa under the command of Lt D Ekanayake and Lt BHMA Wijesinghe respectively.

By ARO 28/88 raising instruction on 4th April 1988 established the Chief Signal Officer's Directorate /Signal Brigade with effect from 11 June 1988. The first Brigade Commander was Brig CJ Abeyrathne. On 30th January 1988 L/Cpl Ranjith Wijesinghe 2(V) SLSC killed in action at Thiriyaya, Trincomalee had been the first signaller demised due to terrorist attack in the history of the Corp. In accordance with the ARO 16/89 raising instruction and Govt Gazette No 562/5 on 13th June 1989, 3rd Signal Regiment was raised at Ranasewapura, Anuradhapura on 09th March 1989 affiliated to the 2 Division of the Army as Division Signal Regiment under the command of Lt Col AET Perera. In the same year ARO 7/89 amended raising instruction granted approval to establish 2(V) SLSC Regiment, which were organic to the 1st Regiment SLSC.

On 19th October 1990 as per the ARO 05/90 raising instruction Signal Regimental Centre was established at Panagoda and first Regimental Commander was Brig CJ Abeyratne. Col K A Gnanaweera and Capt A T Banagoda were the first Centre Commandant and first Adjutant respectively.



Brig CJ Abayarathne
1st Regimental Commander
1st Brigade Commander



Col KA Gnanaweera
1st Centre Commandant



Maj AT Banagoda
1st Regimental Adjutant



WO I LK Abeywickrama
1st Regimental RSM

On 5th June 1991, as per the ARO 08/91 raising instruction and Govt Gazette No 665/5 on 13th June 1991 4th Regiment SLSC was raised in Kandy commanded by Lt Col H M Chitraranjan SLSC to cater for communication requirements in the East as the 3 Division was raised in the Army. On 23rd August 1991 to fulfill the Army's office automation system and Information Technology (IT) requirements Electronic Data Processing Unit (EDPU) was raised under the command of Maj A S Warakagoda SLSC. On 13th December 1991 Electronic Warfare (EW) Squadron with monitoring, and interception capabilities was raised under the Signal Brigade under Capt NM Hettiarachchi. On 22nd January 1992 The 4th Regiment SLSC was also redeployed at Kallady, Batticaloa closer to HQ 3 Division. On 15th July 1991, the Signal Training Squadron was elevated as School of Signals command by Maj AA Perera. The Signal Workshop being tasked with the maintenance and repair of Signal equipment was re-designated as the Signal Base Workshop Squadron on 01st August 1991 and Capt KRP Rowel took over as Officer Commanding on 1st January 1992.

On 1st January 1992, School of Signals established at Boowelikada, Kandy, the first Commandant was Maj AA Perera. On 1st August 1992, Maj Gen CJ Abeyrathne promoted as the first ever serving two star General in the Corps of Signals.

On 19th October 1993 Sri Lanka Signal Corps celebrated the Golden Jubilee the 50th Anniversary, Chief Guest was Col DV Brohier ED the first Commanding Officer of 1st Regiment SLSC. On 2nd January 1994, as per the ARO 36/93 raising instruction, in the history of Signals 1st Reinforcement Regiment



Brig AMCWB Seneviratne
1st Colonel Commandant

5 SLSC (Rft) raised and commanded by Maj E P de Z Abeysekera. On 10th January 1997, as per ARO 100/96 raising instructions, 6 SLSC (Rft) as a Reinforcement Regiment was raised and Maj C Weeratunga was the first Commanding Officer. With effect from 20th January 1997, Regimental Commander appointment re-designated as Colonel Commandant and Brig AMCWB Seneviratne psc was the first Colonel Commandant of the SLSC. On 28th January 1997 under the upgrading order G/SD/51, EW Squadron was established as an independent Squadron under the Officer Commanding of Maj HP Senevirathna.

On 13th August 2000, as per ARO 28/2001 raising instruction in order to provide better service in repair and maintenance of communication equipment, Workshop Squadron was elevated and recognized as Base Workshop and Maj JN Wickramaarachchi became the first Commandant on 5th November 2001. As per the ARO /2006 raising instructions, amendments approval was granted to re-designate Electronic Data Processing Unit as Information Technology Unit with effect from 30th November 2005 but came into being from 14th October 2003 for IT support for Command, Control and Administration of Sri Lanka Army.

In 2006, as per the ARO 15/2006 raising instructions, approval was granted to raise 2(V) SLSC Regiment with effect from 10th April 2006 for communication in 11 Division area and raised under Maj R D Karunarathne who took over command on 24th July 2006. On 12th March 2007, as per the ARO 44/2007 raising instruction, HQ Chief Signal Officer (HQ CSO) was established and entrusted planning, procurement and other related responsibilities. Brig T F Meedin RSP Ldmc was appointed the Chief Signal Officer in newly raised HQ CSO.



Brig TF Meedin RSP
1st Chief Signal Officer

On 24th April 2006, first ever Signal predominant Force Protection Sub Contingent embarked on UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Maj DL Sarathchandra was the Sub Contingent Commander and Maj R Elvitigala, Capt MS Ibbrehim and Capt LUI Lokusooriya were the Troop Commanders.

By end of 2007, as to support the on going Humanitarian Operations, entire Army organization was restructured and enhanced. So as the Signal Regiment, on 2nd February 2008 by the ARO 75/2007 raising instruction, the third Reinforcement Battalion; 7 SLSC (Rft) was raised commanded by Maj D B C Jayasinghe psc and same as on 26th March 2008, as per ARO 11/2008 raising instruction, forth Reinforcement Battalion; 8 SLSC (Rft) was raised commanded Maj W A C N Warakagoda psc. By the ARO 24/ 2008 raising instruction, the fifth Reinforcement Battalion; 10 SLSC (Rft) was raised on 1st August 2008 commanded by Maj V L K Jayarathna psc.

In 2007 and 2008 to provide optimum communication support to operational formation HQs 1 SLSC was established in Mullaitivu under Security Force HQ (MLT), 3 SLSC in Palaly under Security Force HQ (JFN), 4 SLSC in Anuradhapura under Security Force HQ (W) and 2 (V) SLSC in Welikanda under Security Force HQ (East). On 15th July 2008 by the ARO 23/ 2008 raising instruction, 9th Regiment SLSC was raised commanded by Maj D M P P Dassanayaka and established in Mannar in support of Area HQ (MNR) and 58 Division. On 11th August 2008 Signal Brigade was seperatly restabilized under HQ Chief Signal Officer, Panagoda.

On 1st March 2010 by the order of ARO 11/ 2010, Directorate of IT was established with the role to implement, supervise and report upon IT task entrusted by Chief Signal Officer. The first Director was Brig S J Wickramasinghe USP. As per the ARO 2/2011 and ARO 3/2011, approval was granted to re-designate and raising of ITU as 11 SLSC respectively with effect from 21st September 2010 and came to being from 24th September 2010 under the command of Lt Col G N U Jayarathne to provide IT support required to Command, Control and Administration of Sri Lanka Army. Further Software Developments and Engineering Wing was established under the Directorate of IT in order to develop in house software solutions for Army day to day administrative and operational matters. In 2011 approval was granted to recruit female carders to the Corps and first ever female Officer to join SLSC was 2/LT SL Meegoda from KDU on 6th January 2011.



ARO 24/ 2012 and 34/2012 published to disband 8 SLSC and 10 SLSC with effect from 25th March 2012 and 25th February 2012 respectively. Accordingly from 29th February 2012, 10 SLSC was disbanded and amalgamated with 5 SLSC and established at Sugandipuram in Mullaitivu District under the command of Lt Col IHMRK Herath psc. On 31st March 2012, 8 SLSC was disbanded and amalgamated with 7 SLSC and established at Mullankavil in Kilinochchi District under the command of Lt Col KAWS Ratnayake. As per 12 / 2013 ARO, name of 7 SLSC (Rft) Regiment was deleted and renamed as 7 SLSC and converted into a classic Signal Regiment under the command of Lt Col R M P S B Ratnayake and deployed in Diyatalawa under Security Force HQ (Cent). As per 13 / 2014 ARO, name of 5 SLSC (Rft) Regiment was deleted and renamed as 5 SLSC and converted into a classic Signal Regiment on 24th September 2014 under the command of Lt Col B I Assalaratchi USP psc and affiliated as a classic Signal Regiment for Security Force (West). As per the ARO 26/2014, raising instructions, name of 6 SLSC(Rft) Regiment was deleted and renamed as 6 SLSC and converted as an Information Technology (IT) Regiment on 6th June 2014.

As per ARO 15/2015, and 16/2015 Signal Base Workshop was designated as 10 SLSC on raising instruction published articulating the role as to repair and maintenance of all communication equipment in the Sri Lanka Army and converted on 24th April 2015 under the command of Lt Col KMG Bandaranayake. In accordance with ARO 24 /2015 raising instruction published to form 12 SLSC (Cyber Security) unit with effect from 10th July 2015 to provide Cyber Security support and related advice for Command, Control and Administration of the Sri Lanka Army and established at Panagoda Signal Regimental premises under the command of Col SPP Pakshaweera. On 4th June 2016 another historic milestone was noted when Signal Song was ceremonially and officially declared at Regimental Centre premises at Panagoda.

The Corp of Signals pride septuagenarian has come a long way from the cradle to jubilant 75th Anniversary of birth and presently organized with Regimental Centre, HQ CSO, Signal Brigade and affiliated Directorate of IT, 12 classic Signal Regiments and School of Signals to provide required communication support to Sri Lanka Army in particular and for the development of the country in general as a pride and glorious regiment in Sri Lanka Army.

GLIMPSE OF THE PAST



In early 1950's Ceylon Signal Corps was located in No 1 Block of Echelons Square Barracks.



Then Hon Prime Minister SWRD Bandaranayake, on his visit to Ceylon Signal Corps was received by Capt AMM Fareed.



Commanding Officer Col DV Brohier inspect guard mounting.



Farewell dinner to Lt Col Douglas V. Brohier CO of the 1st Regiment Ceylon Signal Corps at the Officers' mess at Army Headquarters. With him are then Chief of Staff of the Army Col BR Heyn and the new CO of the unit Major Cecil Caldera and the 2 IC Major MJFR Perera.



GLIMPSE OF THE PAST



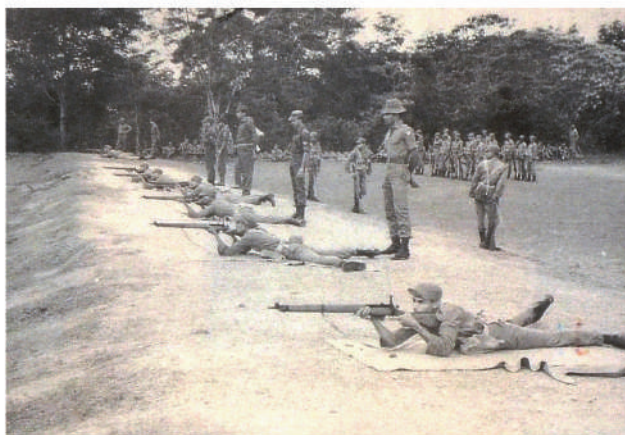
Then Hon Prime Minister SWRD Bandaranayake visit to Ceylon Signal Corps in early 1950's.



The inauguration of work on Victoria Project Signals manufactured remote control rock blasting device for VIPs to detonate 1st blasting of the rocks at the site of dam.



Then Commander of the Army Major General JED Perera VSV visit to 1st Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps.



Introductory 303 firing for direct enlisted Signal recruits.



2 (V) Squadron Ceylon Signal Corps Winners of Troop Championship in August 1958



OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE



Signalman HGP Jayasekera (Age 97 yrs) is the eldest living member who has served in the Corp of Signals. He joined Ceylon Signal Corps in early 1940s and served during WW II in No 4 Company. After his retirement he has been a key personality in Ex Serviceman Association and WW II Ceylon Ex Serviceman Association. This photograph depicts the Signal detachment Kurunegala in 1944 and Signalman HGP Jayasekera seated in the front row at right corner.



Lt KTGT Silva (Age 94 yrs) joined Ceylon Signal Corps in 1951. He had the golden opportunity and privilege to represent the Ceylon Signals together with Sgm Bakelmen LLS and L/Cpl Thevarasa (1 CSC Sqn) on the parade held in England on 2nd June 1953 to celebrate the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elisabeth II. The photograph depicts their presence at the parade Lt (QM) KTGT Silva was an active personality in Signals Ex Serviceman Association having held the appointment of the vice chairman and the treasurer.



DA Rodrigo now in his mid 90s had served in the Artillery and later in the Signal Corps during WW II from 1942 - 1946.



MEMORIES OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE SLSC IN 1993

While celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the Corps of Signals in grandeur, it is with pride to recall the memories of 50th Anniversary celebration of the Corps 25 years back on 19th October 1993 with the presence of Col DV Brohier 1st Commanding Officer of 1st Regiment SLSC as the chief guest. Some of the significant events are illustrated below.



Special logo designed for 50th Anniversary



Col DV Brohier ED First Commanding Officer 1st Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps on his visit as the chief guest for the Golden Jubilee along with then Col Comdt and retired senior officers.



Then Commanding Officer 1 SLSC Lt Col WDN Premasiri and senior retired officers including first CO and former COs at Golden Jubilee Celebration



Opening of special plaque designed to mark the 50th Anniversary



Welcome address and get - together at the ceremony on 19th October 1993





75TH ANNIVERSARY

SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS TO CELEBRATE 75TH ANNIVERSARY WITH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM AND ICT EXHIBITION

The Sri Lanka Signal Corps of the Army will celebrate its 75th Anniversary with an International Symposium namely “wave” on the theme of “Cyberspace; Perpetual Battlefield for Future” and ICT Exhibition at the BMICH on November 28th and 29th, this year. A media conference was held at the Hilton Hotel in Colombo in this regard on 28th March 2018.

Speaking to media personnel, Commander of the Army, Lieutenant General N U M M W Senanayake RWP RSP VSV USP USACGSC, said that the Signal Corps could take the lead in propagating new innovative improvements to the cyberspace as the latest technologically-advanced 6th domain of warfare. The official logo for the 75th Anniversary was also launched by the Army Commander during the occasion.

Number of military and civil ICT think tanks of international repute have been invited to the symposium while representatives from England, Russia, China, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh have confirmed their participation.





OFFICIAL LOGO OF THE CORPS OF SIGNALS 75TH ANNIVERSARY



This official Logo emphasises the remarkable milestone of Corps of Signals of the Sri Lanka Army, the 75th Anniversary in the year 2018. In the center of the Logo, Insignia of the Corps of Signals "Mercury" is embedded keeping the globe in the background, which ultimately means the possibility of Signals communication and its involvement in all around the world on ground, seas and air that further signify world unity and integration through the limitless sphere of ICT and developing ties in the global affairs where the perpetual battlefield is. The colours of Green, Dark Blue and Sky Blue represent the colours of Signals Flag whereas; those colours are representing the land, maritime and aerospace communication respectively. The six stars highlight C5I (Command, Control, Communication, Computer, Cyber and Intelligence) in ICT. The "bolt" is used to recognize as a symbol for communication as well as speed and effect. And finally, the gold coloured "75" and the word "Anniversary" and the name of the Corps clearly indicate the cause of the Logo.

ICT EXHIBITION

Exhibition theme: "Wave"

AIM

The aim of this ICT Exhibition is to develop a stage where experts dare in ICT of the next generation, particularly in the field of ICT inventions, innovations and productions that are moving along with a meticulous outlook on Command, Control, Communication, Computer, Cyber and Intelligence (C5I).

The exhibition will be held on 28th and 29th November 2018 at BMICH, Colombo.

SYMPOSIUM

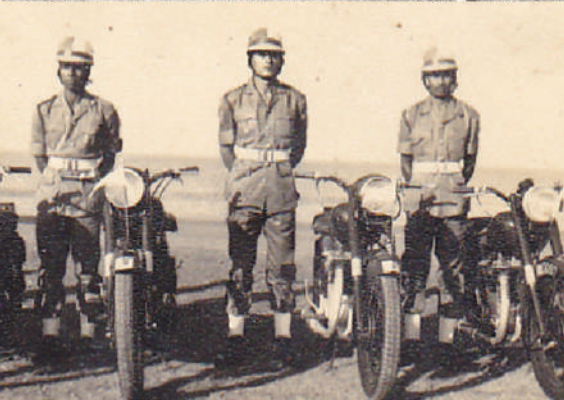
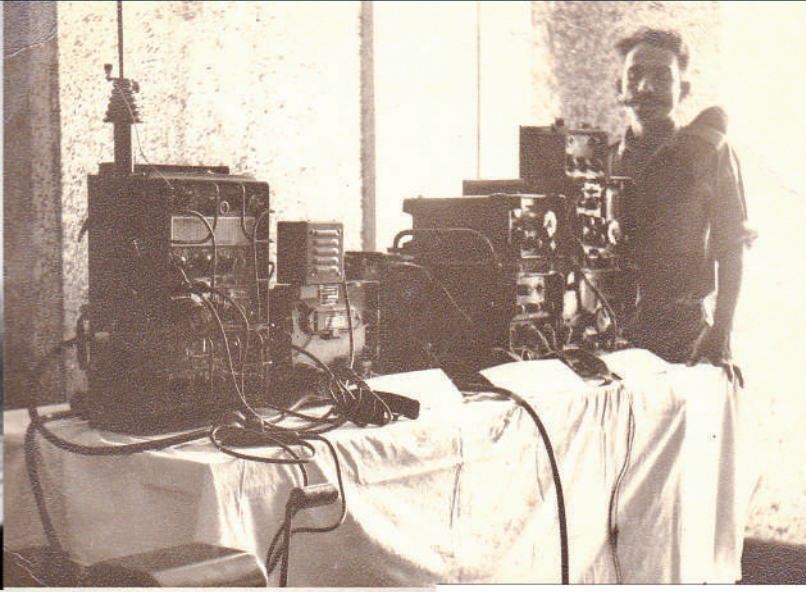
Symposium theme: "CyberSpace; Perpetual Battlefield for Future"

AIM

The aim of the Symposium is to create a well harmonized milieu outspread for dedicated ICT professionals to demonstrate, impart, share and discuss significant developments, challenges and threats in perpetual advancements in the field of ICT with a meticulous outlook on Command, Control, Communication, Computer, Cyber and Intelligence (C5I).

The Symposium will be held on 28th November 2018 From 9.00 am to 4.30 pm at BMICH (Committee Room - JASMINE), Colombo.

SIGNALS SINCE 1940'S



OVER THE GENERATIONS





THE HEADQUARTERS CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

Headquarters Chief Signal Officer was established on 12th March 2007 at Army Cantonment Panagoda with the primary aim of providing an efficient and effective communication service to the Sri Lanka Army.

Headquarters Chief Signal Officer has been able to perform an excellent role in providing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) support for Command, Control and Administration of the Army since its beginning to date. In accordance with its role and tasks, HQ CSO is actively coordinating with Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka and other pioneers of the communication field such as Government and Private Telecommunication Network services and other institutions linked with communication field. Provision of tactical support to Disaster Management Centre and some Government Institutions for their communication requirements is special.



Maj Gen N M Hettiarachchi
USP psc Hdmc
Chief Signal Officer

Following Senior Officers have rendered their valuable service to the Headquarters Chief Signal Officer as CSO from its inauguration in 2007 to date.

Brigadier T F Meedin RSP Ldmc	- 12.03.2007 to 21.07.2009
Maj Gen S A P P Samarasinghe RSP psc	- 22.07.2009 to 29.08.2011
Maj Gen R A Kaduwela	- 30.08.2011 to 04.10.2013
Maj Gen K R P Rowel RWP USP ndu USACGSC	- 04.10.2013 to 11.04.2017
Maj Gen B H M A Wijesinghe USP ndu psc	- 11.04.2017 to 23.04.2018
Maj Gen N M Hettiarachchi USP psc Hdmc	- 23.04.2018 to date

On 23rd April 2018, former Chief Signal Officer Maj Gen BHMA Wijesinghe USP ndu psc relinquished the appointment and his successor Maj Gen NM Hettiarachchi USP psc Hdmc took over the duties as the Chief Signal Officer.



Major General N M Hettiarachchi USP psc Hdmc
assumed duties as the Chief Signal Officer
on 23rd April 2018 .



Brig W P A K Thilakarathna psc assumed duties as
Brig Coord of HQ CSO
on 6th February 2018.



Col W L Premasiri USP assumed duties as Col Coord
of HQ CSO on 27th April 2018.



Representatives of CEIEC - China conducted a lecture
on Cyber Security on 11th July 2018.

DIRECTORATE OF IT



Directorate of Information Technology was established on 1st of March 2010 under command to the Chief Signal Officer, has been performing a yeoman service to uplift IT requirements of the Sri Lanka Army.

Among the main tasks of the Directorate are designing, organizing, creating, producing and maintaining software and network solutions to all formations of the Army on directives of the Commander of the Army. Software Development and Engineering Centre which facilitates for highly complicated domestic IT solutions, data centre, web section, and Research and Development Centre are functioning under the purview and supervision of the Director IT. In addition, to ensure Cyber Security of service provided to Sri Lanka Army by the Directorate of IT, 12th Sri Lanka Signal Corps was raised as a Cyber Security unit.



Brig N P Akuranthilake
Director IT

The Directorate comprises professionals such as directly enlisted software engineers, assistant software engineers, network engineers, assistant network engineers, IT security analysts, software quality surveyor engineers, hardware engineers, assistant hardware engineers, IT officers and assistant IT officers. Directorate of IT, with assistance of the Headquarters of Chief Signal Officer, utilizes the knowledge of these professionals and encourages them to efficiently fulfill the IT related tasks assigned by higher Headquarters.

Presently, the Directorate has employed 108 IT officers and 809 IT operators on various IT duties and various projects meant for the improvement of IT section of Sri Lanka Army under constant supervision of the Directorate.

SOFTWARE PROJECTS COMPLETED:

- Hospital Information Management System.
- LDAP and Identity Management System.
- Army ID Management Information System.
- Enrolment Management Solution for Army ID - R&D.
- Army Web / Job Portal / Staging Site for Army Web Update.
- Army Web Portal.
- Unit Benevolent Fund System.
- Officers Career Management & Monitoring System.
- Task Manager for Commander/ MA.
- Task Manager for Chief of Defence Staff.
- Retired Service Personnel Information Management System and Job Bank.
- Assets Management System.
- NCOs Career Management & Monitoring System.
- Web Based Document Management System.
- Audit Management System.
- Integrated Intelligence and Information Management system.
- Bill Settlement System.
- Virusara Card Information Management System.

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS:

- Procurement Management Information System.
- Access Control and Identity Management Information System for Army.
- Welfare Management Information System.
- ERE Information Management System.
- Suwasahana Insurance Management System.
- CHRM Management System .
- Daily Mail Dispatch Service.
- Warehouse Management Information System.
- Vote Management System.
- KIA WIA Service Personnel Welfare Management Information System.



Brig N P Akuranthilaka assumed duties as Director IT on 16th April 2018.



Briefing to the Hon Prime Minister During the INFOTEL Exhibition.



Receiving the award for the best stall at INFOTEL Exhibition - 2018



IT requirements of the exercise "Cormorant Strike 2018" was fulfilled by the Directorate of IT



HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL BRIGADE

The Signal Brigade was inaugurated as the Directorate of Chief Signal Officer/Signal Brigade on 21st of June 1988 at the Army Headquarters to provide Signal communication required for the Command, Control and Administration of the Sri Lanka Army that had expanded in consequent to separatist terrorist struggle and internal conflicts the country was plagued with in early 80s.

Accordingly, providing all Signal communication, IT and Electronic Warfare in the Army, advising and updating the Commander of the Army on all matters related to Signal communication, repair and maintenance of Signal equipment/accessories, conducting research and development of Signal communication and IT field, frequency management in Sri Lanka Army, providing training on Signal communication and IT field to all the personnel in the Army were the primary duties performed by the Signal Brigade.



Brig M T Waidyaratne
Brigade Commander

With the commencement of the Humanitarian Operation in 2007, the Directorate of Chief Signal Officer/Signal Brigade which had been providing Signal communication to the Army for nearly 20 years was separated into two independent entities as the Signal Brigade and HQ of the Chief Signal Officer. Command and Control of all Signal Units, deployment of troops and coordination of Signal communication were entrusted to the Signal Brigade.

Signal Brigade was expanded after the victory of Humanitarian Operation in 2009 when Signal reinforcement battalions converted in to classic Signal regiments. Signal Brigade mainly provided communication for relieving troops in landslides, floods and other natural disaster situations, Independence parade, Defence Seminar and Joint Army Training Exercises such as Exercise Cormorant Strike.



Special communication for Sri Lanka Army troops in UN peace keeping missions are supervised by the Signal Brigade.



Independence parade - 2018



Providing communication in disaster situations



SIGNAL REGIMENTAL CENTRE

The year 2018 turns a golden page of the contemporary history of Corps of Signals that celebrates 75th anniversary, on its journey forward with new technology of communication in the fast developing world, the Corps so many timely changes within the establishment. During past year some significant changes took place.

Brigadier N M Hettiarachchi USP psc Hdmc who was serving as the Commander Forward Maintenance Area (North Western) was promoted to the rank of Major General, and subsequently a Guard of Honour was accorded to felicitate this senior officer on 23rd March 2018 at Signal Regimental Centre, PANAGODA.

Brigadier L S P Perera USP took over the office of the Centre Commandant on 18th July 2018 following the relinquishment of the appointment by Brigadier P A J Pieris.

The Corps of Signals conducted a formal ceremony on 18th September 2018 at the Signals Regimental Centre premises in felicitation of two senior officers, Major General D A P N Dematanpitiya ndu psc and Major General H P Seneviratne USP ndu who were promoted as Two Star Generals.

Out of many welfare measures being enhanced for the troops serving at Regimental Centre on concept of the Colonel Commandant coinciding the 75th anniversary, the two-story Corporals' Club and Signalmen's Mess stand prominent.



Felicitations ceremony was held at Regimental Centre on 23rd March 2018 to Major General N M Hettiarachchi USP psc Hdmc on his being promoted to the present rank. He is the 12th Two Star General of SLSC.



Felicitations ceremony was held at Signal Regimental Centre premises on 18th September 2018 to Major General D A P N Dematanpitiya ndu psc and Major General H P Seneviratne USP ndu on their being promoted to the present rank. They respectively became the 13th and 14th Two Star Generals of SLSC.



Brig L S P Perera USP assumed office of the Centre Commandant on 18th July 2018.



Lt Col C P Arangalla psc assumed duties as Deputy Centre Commandant on 5th February 2018.



Lt Col A A T Somarathna assumed duties as SO I (Log) on 5th February 2018 .



WO I S K Hewage RSP took over the Malacca Cane of the Regimental RSM of SLSC from the Colonel Commandant on 16th June 2018



Colonel Commandant SLSC closely supervising the construction of new NCOS' Club and Signalmens' Mess at the Signal Regimental Centre.



1ST REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS

The regular components of Signals Corps initially raised as a Troop in 1949 and gradually developed to a Squadron in 1952 and then to a Regiment as 1st Regiment Ceylon Signal Corps on 14th October 1958. Since then 1st Regiment has been located in COLOMBO, PANAGODA, BATTICALOA, MINNERIYA, WELIOYA, ODDUSUDAN and provided communication for operational and non operational requirements. After the Humanitarian Operation, 1SLSC is now located at VATTAPPALEI, MULLAITHIVU under the Security Forces Headquarters (MLT) for providing communication to Divisions, Brigades, Battalions and other all elements which are established under the SFHQ (MLT).



Lt Col

T S Liyanagunawardana
Commanding Officer

1 SLSC celebrated 74th Anniversary in parallel with Corps Day of SLSC in last year with series of events including “Bodhi Pooja”, and then oblation at Hindu Kovil in VATTAPPALEI. On 14th October 2017 awarded a Guard Turnout followed by the Ceremonial Parade to the Commanding Officer and also the tree planting ceremony was taken place to mark the 74th Anniversary and All Ranks Lunch. All Ranks get together was also held with participation of Commanding Officer and all Officers.



Parade accorded to outgoing Commanding Officer



Lt Col TS Laiyanagunawardana SLSC assumed duties as Commanding Officer on 04th March 2018.



The Battalion Training of 1st Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps was conducted at 68 Division Training School PUTHUKKUDIRUPPU from 12th November 2017 to 12th December 2017 with participation of 12 Officers and 229 Other Ranks under the supervision of School of Signals. The main aim of this course to give needful knowledge for providing communication and to enhance the knowledge of information technology. The closing address was held on 27th December 2017 by the Col Commandant Sri Lanka Signal Corps Major General BHMA Wijesinghe USP ndu psc at the Training School, with the participation of Col IHMRK Herath USP psc, Commandant of School of Signals.



On completion of Battalion Training in 2017



Training being conducted by 1 SLSC



3RD REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS

With the expansion of the Sri Lanka Army, the need of expanding the Signal Regiment parallel arose. As a result, the 3rd Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps was initiated on 09th March 1989 and has been successful in bearing a proud history of 29 years up to date since its inception.

From the commencement of the unit, until the end of ethnic conflict, 3rd Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps has been contributing immensely towards securing the sovereignty of the country by carrying out signaling and security duties alike.



Lt Col

Y S P Sumanasinghe RSP
Commanding Officer

Unit Headquarters was initially deployed in ANURADHAPURA under then 2 Division and subsequently under the Security Force Headquarters (WANNI) and later shifted and re-deployed in JAFFNA on the 18th September 2007 under the Security Force Headquarters (JAFFNA). With the down of peace, the unit members who successfully contributed in developing and maintaining the Signal duties were directed towards developing themselves professionally with the knowledge based on the latest technology which will cause a huge change in uplifting and enhancing Information and Communication Technology of the Sri Lanka Army, with much pride and dignity.

The unit is in close contact with other Signal Units in fulfilling their duties. In 2017, the Unit was honored as the Best Unit of the Corps of Signals due to the excellent service rendered in administration, developing infrastructure and for the achievement in Inter Unit games held in 2017, despite all hurdles. Special Infantry Operation Teams were given a special training by the unit under the supervision of the Security Forces Headquarters (JAFFNA) with regard to Signal tasks with the intention of enhancing their knowledge on the signaling aspects, in addition to their infantry skills.

The 29th Anniversary of the Regiment was celebrated with series of events including Inter Squadron games, religious activities, Bodhi Pooja and a special pooja at the Mawadipuram Kovil in remembrance of all the war heroes of the unit. A blood donation campaign was organized by the unit in collaboration with the National Blood Bank on the 05th March 2018. Enhancing welfare of soldiers, newly built air conditioned NCOs' club and ORs' Mess were declared open by the Commanding Officer.

In addition, the unit had to provide LED Screens and PA systems in many events as the Unit was responsible for the media coverage of the JAFFNA Vesak Zone. Also able to showcase unit members creativity by displaying a lantern at the JAFFNA Vesak Zone. The unit took part in New Invention Competition "Thal Arambe Kaushalya 2018", organized by SFHQ (JAFFNA) to reduce the risk of passive smoking inside vehicles.

Last but not least, leaping towards the successful 30th year, the unit has been carrying out assigned duties and tasks successfully with pride and honor. We would like to remember and pay our heartfelt gratitude to all those who served and currently serving in the unit, whilst helping to achieve further success and maintain the excellence in years to come.



Winners of the SLSC best unit in 2017



New innovation presented at SFHQ(JAFFNA) - Innovation Competition



Under the guidance of the Commanding Officer, tour in JAFFNA was organized from 25th to 28th of April for the families of soldiers serving in JAFFNA.



4TH REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS

4th Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps was moving forward to its 27th milestone with significant development and improvements taken place during the last year.

Lt Col PPC Perera psc took over the duty from Lt Col AKD Adikari USP as the Commanding Officer on 28th February 2018. The first Battalion Training of the 4th Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps was conducted from 13th May 2018 to 15th June 2018 with the eager participation of Officers and Other Ranks. Alongside with the Battalion Training, refresher courses and the trade tests I were conducted successfully. NCOs' club of the unit was reconstructed along with the dining hall.



**Lt Col
P P C Perera psc
Commanding Officer**

Throughout the whole year, it was the duly completed responsibility of the unit which facilitated almost all the PA requirements of the senior officials of Sri Lanka Army and Government Sector representatives during their visits and functions within the AOR of Security Forces (WANNI). Communication requirement and PA facilities were provided for "Ellanga" Tank Project Inauguration ceremony which was held on 21st September 2018 with the chief participation of HE the President.

A unique role was played during the Exercise Cormorant Strike IX - 2018 by providing uninterrupted reliable communication for SF Brigade. CO 4SLSC was the Communication Adviser from that end.

Radio Exercise MASTER MIND was completed in 54 Division and 61 Division from 06th September 2018 to 22nd September 2018. Further, the Exercise MASTER MIND is scheduled to launching 56 and 62 Division from 03rd October 2018 to 12th October 2018.

With The enormous effort of CO 4 SLSC, a reputed Muaythai coach from Thailand, "Arjan Pedro Solana Villa lobos" offered a voluntary training for Army martial arts athletes. Four day-long training session was held at the unit premises from 21st July 2018 to 23rd July 2018 with the participation of over 200 men and women of SL Army.



**NCOs' Club declared open by
then Commanding Officer Lt Col A K D Adikari USP.**



**Lt Col P P C Perera psc assumed duties as
Commanding Officer.**



Visit of CSO Maj Gen N M Hettiarachchi USP psc Hdmc to 4 SLSC on 26th March 2018.



Opening address of battalion training.



Winners of inter unit squash competition 2018.



5TH REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS

The 5th Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps was transformed from its Reinforcement Role to Classic Role on 15th October 2014 and carrying out all communication duties within SFHQ (West) area covering 9 Districts from PUTTALAM to MATARA deploying the unit at MENERIGAMA – INGIRIYA.

It was a challenge for 5 SLSC to carrying out its classic duties in comparison with other classic regiments. Perhaps, the unit is performing well in provisioning communication for all Army requirements with professional skills and knowledge. With recent flooded situations, 5 SLSC troops have contributed immensely and engaged in relief operations in liaison with civil authorities and performed commendable tasks.



**Lt Col
H N Chandrasekara
Commanding Officer**

Even though the tactical communication is rarely utilized today, during emergency situations such as natural calamities, communal riots, work stoppages and Government strikes, maintaining reliable communication is an essential requirement for the Army which 5 SLSC has initiated to establish all Radio Nets which were not functioned within the Areas of Responsibility due to technical failures.

As a result, LVP 346 L/B radio net was established within the Army Cantonment PANAGODA and a H/B Cougar Radio Net was established as to facilitate the 14 Division Communication system specially for the use in guarding VPs in COLOMBO and suburbs. At present the unit is in the process of establishing the Astro Radio Net which has been stopped the operation for longer period of time. Further an Inverter Coil Winding project affiliated to “OKAYA LANKA” Company also under taken by unit.

Today, the unit is functioning smoothly and has the biggest challenge of constructing the infrastructure facilities for the troops. All Officers and Other Ranks of the unit contribute their fullest support in order to build the unit in all its aspects while carrying out communication duties.

As in the past, 5 SLSC takes challenges to seek success in achieving its goals and the courage and strength for achieving such goals in future as well. The unit has also been able to launch essential programme for the promotion of soldiers’ position and several programmes to increase the professional knowledge.

We wish the 5th Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps to have strength and courage to successfully continue with the excellent and brave services rendered to the motherland so far in the further as well.



**Handing over duties to new Commanding Officer Lt Col P H N Chandresekara by
former Commanding Officer Lt Col B D Frenando USP psc on 2nd February 2018.**



Colonel Commandant opened New RHQ Building on 3rd January 2018 in the presence of former Commanding Officers.



Sub Branch of Okaya Lanka Company coil winding project opened by Commanding Officer on 19th March 2018.



Champions in SLSC Inter Units Rugby Competition 2018.



6TH REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS

This unit is entered into 22 years with the blessing after 30 years war period and it is started on as Second Reinforcement Battalion on 10th of January 1997. 6th Regiment of Sri Lanka Signal Corps detached from support arms duties and convert into Information Technology duties and performing very well up to now.

This unit is located in beautiful landside in the heart of JAFFNA town. Currently unit covers the tasks assigned by the higher Headquarters and responsible for all IT matters of units under command to SFHQ (J), SFHQ (W), SFHQ (KLN) and SFHQ (MLT) AOR.



**Lt Col
M A K Jayawardhana psc
Commanding Officer**

Unit celebrated its 21st Anniversary on 10th January 2018, to mark that religious activities done at Sri Naga Viharaya in JAFFNA to commemorate the dead warriors during the war and to give away blessings to those who are disabled and wounded.

Rest & Recuperation programme conducted on 7th April 2018 and as first stage, organized a friendly cricket tournament to increase the inter relationship among Officers and ORs within the unit. As the second stage, all Officers and Other Ranks participated for beach sports and sea bath at Casuarina beach. Finally All Ranks get together was arranged on same day evening.

In annual calendar event, All Ranks of the unit take part in New Year festival and Vesak festival organized by the SFHQ (J). New innovations exhibition held on 10th May 2018 at JAFFNA Weerasingham hall. S/282144 L/Cpl Pushpa Kumara K made a machine that has ability to transfer data using LED technology that received high appreciation from higher Headquarters.

Sports abilities of Officers and Other Ranks are in an extreme level. First place in Inter Unit Kabadi tournament, fourth place in Inter Signal Unit Firing Meet 2018 and other achievements are obtained from another Inter Unit Tournaments by unit members.

Trade Test I, II and III are conducted to improve the professional competency of soldiers and promote their ranks. It will help to develop professional knowledge of soldiers for their future career progress. Basic Computer Course was conducted for Other Arms within AOR to improve the IT knowledge. Another computer course is conducted to civilians by Ranaviru Information Technology Training Institute, KOKAVIL and ANURADAPURA to develop the IT knowledge.



Trade Test course conducted for other ranks to improve professional competency.



Computer repairing and networking tasks are performed by Field Workshop JAFFNA and Base Workshop KOKAVIL properly after formed as a Information Technology Unit.

The unit has counted over 21 years yeomen service under 16 Commanding Officers to achieved the success of unit during above period. With the guidance of present Commanding Officer, administrative and other welfare activities performed well and it delivers great deal to success of the unit.

Finally 6th Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps passing age of 21 and step up to age of 22 successfully. It is a great respect for Officers and Other Ranks who are served their life during performing duties and who are currently performing duties on service. We all are wishing the name of Sri Lanka Signal Corps is shined in Sri Lanka Army as well as whole Sri Lanka and this is end of flash of previous year.



**Bid farewell to outgoing Commanding Officer
Lt Col H A I U Hewaarachchi**



**Lt Col M A K Jayawardhana psc assuming
duties as Commanding Officer.**



**Conducting lecture on Daily Mail Dispatch System for
clerks serving under SFHQ(J), SFHQ(W),
SFHQ(KLN) and SFHQ(MLT).**



**House being constructed at KEERIMALEI
by the Soldiers of 6 SLSC under
SFHQ(J) housing project.**



7TH REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS

7th Regiment SLSC (RFT) was raised according to the instructions given by Army Routine Order 75/2007 dated 7th February 2008 with a strength of 18 Officers and 525 Other Ranks at Regimental Centre Panagoda. Abbreviation of the Unit is 7 SLSC (RFT). This Regiment performed operational duties under correct leadership and guidance with great determination, sacrificing valuable lives of soldiers. This Unit was converted to a classic Regiment from RFT role and took over Signal duties of SF (West) and SF (Central) Areas on 10th March 2013.



**Lt Col
H D J P Weerathunga
Commanding Officer**

After doing successful Signal duties covering 15 Districts including SF(West) and SF (Central) areas nearly for one year, 7 SLSC was affiliated to SF (Central) for Signal duties of 6 Districts in SF(Central) area on 22nd December 2014. The HQ of 7 SLSC was established in the MANIKKANDA area in DIYATALAWA on 26th December 2014.

The Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Signals, Major General B H M A Wijesinghe USP ndu psc made an official visit to 7 SLSC at DIYATALAWA along with the GOC of 56 Division Brigadier DAPN Dematanpitiya ndu psc on 18th December 2017. In parallel to the visit, opening ceremonies organized by 7 SLSC; the newly built Shrine was declared open in order to develop the spiritual background of soldiers and a tree planting programme also took place at the temple premises. Mercury Mini Mart Complex which consists of a Welfare Shop, Saloon, Tailor shop and a Canteen was also opened for military personnel at 7 SLSC. Further, the opening ceremony of the newly built Guard Room and the new kitchen was also taken place on the same day. These ceremonial events were followed by an All Ranks tea party organized by 7 SLSC.



Colonel Commandant Major General B H M A Wijesinghe USP ndu psc made an official visit to the Regiment along with the GOC of 56 Division Brigadier D A P N Dematanpitiya ndu psc on 18th December 2017 and opening ceremonies held to coincide the visit.



Newly constructed Temple.

The 10th Anniversary celebrations of the unit commenced with an alms-giving to the Sirisangabo Children's Home, BANDARAWELA. Troops also had an entertainment programme with the children and distributed gifts to the children and a personal computer to the children's home on 05th February 2018. "Bodhi Pooja" religious activities held at the newly built Temple on 6th February 2018 with the participation of All Ranks. On 8th February 2018 accorded Guard Turnout and a Ceremonial Parade to the Commanding Officer. The tree planting followed by All Ranks Lunch also took place to mark the 10th Anniversary.

7th Regiment SLSC conducted their traditional festive event of the year on 9th April to celebrate the Sinhala and Hindu New Year 2018. This cultural festival was held at the camp premises in DIYATALAWA with the participation of both Officers and Other Ranks of the Regiment and their families. The series of traditional games and activities were conducted throughout the day caused much entertainment for all who were present at the venue.

7 SLSC organized the SLSC Inter Unit Combat Firing meet at Foxhill Firing Range on 24th April 2018 and won the 1st place after six years.



Champions in Inter Unit Combat Firing meet organized at Foxhill Firing Range on 24th April 2018 was secured after six years.



9TH REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS

Born on 15th July 2008 at Regimental Centre premises, PANAGODA catering the need of another support arm to assist other Signal Regiments then providing uninterrupted communication to infantry soldiers fighting at the climax of the Humanitarian Operation, the 9th Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps has been playing a revolutionary role for 9 years.

The Regiment deployed within Security Force Headquarters (KILINOCHCHI) Area of Responsibility is fulfilling all communication requirements in the area. It also improved the static LED wall fixed at the Harmony Centre to a mobile screen which can be used during SF Headquarters sports meet and other functions as well.



**Lt Col
M K G Perera RSP USP
Commanding Officer**

On concept of the Commanding Officer and with labour contribution of all Officers and Other Ranks of the Regiment, a new facility centre was declared open on 25th January 2018 at the Regiment. 9th Regiment SLSC won the Inter Unit Judo Championship and became runners-up of Karate tournament organized by 9 SLSC.

Lt Col P W M M D Wijerathna RSP relinquished the CO appointment and Lt Col M K G Perera RSP USP assumed office as Commanding Officer.



Farewell to the outgoing Commanding Officer.



**Lt Col M K G Perera RSP USP assumes duties
as Commanding Officer.**



**Adjudged as runners-up of Inter Regiment Unit
Karate Tournament organized by 9 SLSC.**



**Promotion Course of Signalman to Lance Corporal
promotions.**

10TH REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS



After the establishment of the 1st Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps, Signal Workshop Squadron was established under 1 SLSC to perform the repairs of Electronic, Radio and Telephony equipment in the Sri Lanka Army. Signal Workshop Squadron was established under the 2nd Squadron of 1 SLSC as “M Troop”. In parallel with the expansion of the Sri Lanka Army, the Signal Corps also expanded. Accordingly, the Signal Workshop expanded as the Signal Base Workshop to facilitate repairs/maintenance of new technical radio equipments, telephone exchanges, telephone equipment, radio playback equipment and other electronic equipment acquired by the Sri Lanka Army. Under the supervision of 1 SLSC and Signal Regimental Centre, it consisted of Stores Troop and nine 'M' Troops.



**Lt Col
M R M R L B
Meegasthanna USP
Commanding Officer**

From 1st August 1991 to 13th August 2000, the Signal Workshop Squadron was executed under eight Squadron Commanders. By the Army Orders of 28/2001 and 21st August 2001 the Signal Workshop Squadron expanded to Independent Workshop as Signal Base Workshop on 13th August 2000 by attaching 24 Officers and 513 Other Ranks. It consisted of 5 Squadrons, 05 Field Workshops and 01 Base Workshop. On 24th April 2015 the Signal Base Workshop converted as 10 SLSC (CT) with the same establishment.

Inter Regiments “Wushu” competition was organized, and the Corps of Signals team was represented the event was done by this unit and Signal Wushu Team won the competition.

A field trial for the radio communication equipment was done by “Harris Corporation” during the months of February and March 2018. Special occasions of the awareness programme was done for the Tri-forces Officers and soldiers on 12th February 2018 prior to the field trial.



**Awareness programme conducted by local and foreign resource personnel for
Tri Service Officers and Other Ranks.**



3rd Anniversary celebration of the 10th Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps was held on 24th April 2018 with series of event including parade to Commanding Officer. The Almsgiving also held for the differently - able elder's home at AVISSAWELLA. Officers' Mess get-together for celebrating 3rd Anniversary of the unit was held on 27th April 2018.



Events organized to mark the 3rd Anniversary.



Offering meals to mentally retarded youngsters at Avissawella during 3rd Anniversary celebrations.

Former Commanding Officer Lt Col D Vidanalage relinquished the appointment and new Commanding Officer Lt Col M R M R L B Meegasthenna USP took over the Command on 08th August 2018.



Lt Col M R M R L B Meegasthanna USP
assumed duties as Commanding Officer
on 8th August 2018.



11TH REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS

The History of 11th Regiment of Sri Lanka Signal Corps begins with the rapid development of technology in the early 1980s. The “SINCLAIR Computer” was introduced to the Sri Lanka Army in this decade and committee named “Computer Committee” was formed in 1985 under the Army Headquarters. It was presided by Brigadier GGT Alapatha. The Computer Committee sought the possibilities for computerizing the administration of the Sri Lanka Army and assigned the task to the Merchant Bank of Sri Lanka for solutions. According to the study report of the Merchant Bank of Sri Lanka it has shown that the Army was progressing at a slow rate with computer technology. After studying the report, the Board had taken a policy decision to up grade and regain modern advanced computer technology with relevant infrastructure facilities.



Lt Col M T C De Silva psc
Commanding Officer

In order to achieve this objective, IT training was conducted at the ITU Training Center AHQ and Science Land Technologies for SNCOs who had completed over 20 years of service. They were awarded certificates enabling them to find suitable employment in the field of IT after retiring from service. Complete Data Network was developed including underground fiber optic cables and comprehensive software development was done to automate the hotel functions at Army Holiday Resort KUKULEGANGA and Army Resort WADDUWA. That included online reservations, online payment system, banquet reservations KOT/BOT, billing, accounting etc.

The CO of ITU with the blessing of the Colonel Commandant of Corps of Signals streamlined most of ITU matters such as Regular/Volunteer unit problems of DEOs, unit changes, pending promotions, and tests, pending rank confirmations, transfers and the problem of disabled soldiers (By this period there were operators belonging to various Regiments).

The Information Technology Unit was shifted from the AHQ old building and relocated in the Army Cantonment PANAGODA inside RHQ Sri Lanka Signal Corps premises on 17th December 2009. Initially this was established in a building where the 2(V) SLSC HQ was situated. Starting from that the Unit was rapidly developed by the CO ITU with the help of Officers and ORs. The entire building was totally renovated with the help of the CES and Well-wishers, and ITU was renamed as 11th Regiment SLSC (IT)



Maj A D M K Rajapaksha SLSC assumed duties as
Second in Command.



Capt R B C M W T V Abeywardana assumed
duties as Adjutant.



12TH REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS

Today, the knowledge on Information and Communication Technology has become a vital and significant requirement in entire Sri Lanka Army. As a result of rapid growth in use of network computing, which in turn increased the threat of possible cyber attacks has brought in this specificity and the requirement of protecting computers and accessories from such cyber-attacks is of significant concerns.

The Sri Lanka Signals Corps further developing the concept of Information and Communication Technology. Raised 12th Signal Regiment as Cyber Security unit which was proudly endowed by Commander of the Army, Colonel Commandant and all Senior Officers of Sri Lanka Signal Corps on 25th January 2017 to conquer future challenges of Information Security.



**Lt Col
K C Prathapasinghe
Commanding Officer**

Under such environment, the establishment of the 12th regiment was taken place swiftly and this Regiment has introduced the novel cyber security policy in 2017 marking the secure future path of Sri Lanka Army. This cyber security policy clearly specifies the ways of protecting communication media and data, the necessity of protecting those data and the measures to be taken while utilizing Information Technology. Officers including Commanding Officer Colonel SPP Pakshaweera conducted a series of lectures and shared their knowledge on social networks, cybercrimes and security in all SFHQs, Divisions and Brigades in Sri Lanka Army.

Along with the technological development of Sri Lanka Army, 12th Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps has established three different Squadron; namely, Cyber Offence, Cyber Defense and Cyber Audit and actively implementing the missions therein, with the intention of facing modern Cyber challenges. As a result, a Cyber Audit was conducted in SFHQs, Divisions and Brigades. During this audit, a special investigation was performed to understand whether the communications and databasing performed through internet were done in accordance with the Cyber Security Policy or not, and corrective measures were introduced to particular HQ's where such activities have been identified as not compliant.



Awarding certificates to students of Cyber Auditing Course.

In addition, advanced training on Cyber Defence was identified as one of the vital requirement if require to presumptuously face the Cyber challenge possibly occur in the future. Therefore, since 2017, a series of training programmes were conducted aiming at improving the technical knowledge of soldiers attached to the Regiment, at the computer laboratory in the unit in multiple occasions. Further,



Cyber Audit course was conducted for 20 soldiers of Corps of Signals under the supervision of Commanding Officer from 12th March 2018 to 20th April 2018 in order to raise awareness on dealing with Cyber Audits.

Social networks are considered as a major mean of sharing friendship, knowledge and data among each other, however, there are several records in the recent past that the same social media have been used to damage the golden image of Sri Lanka Army. The Regiment started Social Networks Investigating Centre in 26th february 2018 to investigate about such activities and take corrective actions such as extending awareness and warnings to such persons with the intention of preventing such activities in the future.

It is our sincere wish to 12th Regiment Sri Lanka Signal Corps, as a child of Sri Lanka Signal Corps to achieve and bring in many more victories to entire Sri Lanka Army.



Then Commanding Officer Col S P P Pakshaweera conducting lecture on Social Media at SFHQs.



1st Anniversary Parade.



Lt Col K C Prathapasinghe assumed duties as Commanding Officer on 9th August 2018



SCHOOL OF SIGNALS

Established on 15th of July 1991 atop of a beautiful hill in BOOWELIKADA village in the middle of historical world heritage city of KANDY, School of Signals possesses a proud history which runs back to 27 years. Since its inception, the School of Signals has moved successfully forward under the command of 26 Commandants and supervision of 30 Chief Instructors. It has been extending its invaluable service to the members of the Army and other armed forces and to school leavers, school children and the children of Ranaviru families on Information Technology for years. On directives of higher Headquarters, it also undertakes to train employees in Government institutes on leadership and development of positive attitudes through theoretical and practical sessions. The school is presently functioning under the command of incumbent Commandant Lt Col BI Assalaratchi USP psc. Maj HADW Hettiarachchi is serving as the Chief Instructor.



**Lt Col
B I Assalaratchi USP psc
Commandant**

During the year 2018, the School conducted four promotion courses for Officers and Other Ranks of the Corps of Signals, seven professional courses for Officers and Other Ranks of the Corps of Signals, three courses on Applied Information Technology for Officers and Other Ranks from other arms, two courses on Field Communication Technology for other arms and one Signal course for Special Force soldiers.

On guidance of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Social Empowerment, Welfare and Kandyan Heritage, a training programme on Leadership and Development of Positive Attitudes was launched at 17 Army Training Centres around the island in 2017. Under the same programme, School of Signals trained 103 “Samurdhi” officials. Meanwhile, a similar training was given to newly appointed Ayurvedic Doctors at 5 Army Training Centres in 2018 with coordination of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine. The School of Signals was assigned to train 92 male and female Ayurvedic Doctors of the new batch. Those courses conspicuously helped to shine and improve the image of the organization.

With view to preparing the Senior Officers for foreign Signal Mid-Career Courses, the School organized a local Mid-Career Course from 05th April 2018 to 15th May 2018 on instruction of the Regimental Headquarters. It was the third of that nature, and the Colonel Commandant graced the occasion of the Closing Address as the Chief Guest. In addition, Signal Young Officers’ Course for 10 Officers was also conducted by the School from 12th February 2018 to 25th May 2018.

A series of official functions was held to bid farewell to Col IHMRK Herath USP psc on termination of his tenure as the 25th Commandant of the School on 10th April 2018 and present Commandant took over the Office on 04th June 2018.



New Communication Laboratory donated by Indian Government was ceremonially declared open on 15th May 2018.



Opening of Communication Lab donated by the Government of India is a landmark of the journey of the School. A pompous ceremony to declare open the Lab was organized on 15th May 2018 with participation of the Chief of Indian Army Staff General Bipin Rawat UYSM, AVSM, YSM, SM, VSM, ADC. Colonel Commandant, serving and retired Senior Officers of the Corps of Signals were present on this memorable occasion. Having such modern communication lab at the School is a matter to be proud of not only for the Corps of Signals but for the whole Sri Lanka Army.

School of Signals, in keeping with its Vision and Mission, has been able to render a yeoman service to members of the organization and other armed forces, employees of Government establishments and civilians on various aspects of IT and Communication improving their knowledge on the subject and building leadership qualities in them for 27 years under the guidance of 26 Commandants. While gratefully remembering all past Commandants, Officers and Other Ranks who contributed to a successful journey throughout, let's wish that School of Signals be an impressive and significant training establishment of the Corps of Signals, and the Sri Lanka Army as well in future.



The Commandant inspects the Guard Turnout on 12th October 2017 during 27th Anniversary celebration of School of Signals.



Col I H M R K Heart USP psc is accorded a parade on his relinquishment of appointment as Commandant.



Lt Col B I Assalaratchi USP psc assumes duties as Commandant.



Maj H A D W Hettiarachchi psc assumes duties as Chief Instructor.



Petty Officers undergoing training at Maritime Academy Trincomalee visited the School of Signals on 12th May 2018 as a part of their training.



Ranaviru Information Technology Training Institute established at School of Signals provides IT training to members of Sri Lanka Army.



Ayurvedic doctors on leadership training attend the morning physical training.



Ayurvedic doctors attend a lecture.



School organized one day workshop on 6th June 2018 for a section of Officers and Other Ranks representing all Signal Regiments at Hotel School, Kandy.



Signal Young Officers attend a lecture.

2 (V) REGIMENT SRI LANKA SIGNAL CORPS



The beginning of New Year 2018, as the one and only volunteer unit of the Corps of Signal took up the challenges to uplift the required standard specially achieving places in many games such as Football, Cycling, Badminton, Tug of war, Sepak Takraw, Rugby, Elle, Squash and Carom.

In exercise Cormorant strike XIII under the supervision of the Exercise Director 2 (v) SLSC provided communication in area covering from Batticaloa, Ampara and Trincomalee district including IT support whilst establishing communication for operational room and equipment.



**Lt Col
B M Jayaweera psc
Commanding Officer**



Providing communication assistance for exercise "Cormorant Strike" 2017 .

2 (V) SLSC was able to provide communication for the National Independence Celebration held at POLONNARUWA on 4th February 2018. Moreover a radio network was established at the DIG office at POLONNARUWA in liaison with Air force, Navy, Police successfully on 10th February 2018 to provide sufficient communication during the provincial election covering AMPARA, POLONNARUWA, TRINCOMALEE and BATTICALOA Districts.

2 (V) SLSC displayed role and tasks of Signal Women Soldiers at the International Women's Day held on 7th & 8th March 2018 at POLONNARUWA Royal Collage. HE the President was the Chief Guest at the event. 2 (V) SLSC provided communication and PA/LED service to the International Women's Day held on 7th and 8th March 2018 and display of the Relics and Poson Lanterns held from 26th June 2018 to 1st July 2018 at POLONNARUWA Gal Maha Viharaya and POLONNARUWA Town.

In the AOR of SFHQ(E), 22 Tsunami Towers were renovated under the supervision of 2 (V) SLSC. Moreover guidance and technical assistance were provided for newly constructed communication tower at Army Logistic School in Trincomalee.

Further, communication phase for the SIOT courses no 64, 65 & 66 successfully completed and 10 Officers and 280 student soldiers participated for said courses. Furthermore a demonstration on Communication Centre at a Brigade Admin Area for Officer Cadets of SLMA held at 4 SLASC on 5th August 2018 also conducted by 2(V) SLSC troops.

As a thought of Commander Security Forces Headquarters (East) "Innovate 2018" exhibition was held at the BATTICALOA Higher Technological Institute on 15th, 16th August 2018 and Capt MAD Nuwan Kumaras' electronic voting machine became 3rd place leading by other units.



The units celebrated the anniversary on 25th April 2018 starting with religious ceremony at Somawathi Temple to commemorate war heroes and necessary formalities; including, the Guard Turnout and Parade accorded to the Commanding Officer, tree planting, opening of newly constructed NCOS' Club was declared opened by Commanding Officer facilitating all Non Commissioned Officers Dinning. The get together which was arranged in line with anniversary with grand musical show was very attractive and simple where many Senior Officers, Senior Non Commissioned Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Signalmen's were participated with their families.

First time in the 2 (V) SLSC history two Lieutenant Colonels were promoted to the rank of Colonel respectively Colonel AR Obesekara and Colonel HWKC Wadugoda on 9th July 2018.



Celebrating the 38th Anniversary.



Newly constructed Corporals' Club was declared opened by Commanding Officer.



Deputy Commandant of SLAVF visited the Regiment on 10th May 2018.



Educating people on role and task of the Signal Regiment during exhibition organized at Royal College Polonnaruwa.



History of Electronic Warfare (EW) Squadron runs way back to early 1990s when Army, Navy and Air Force establish first ever EW operation under Joint Operation Command and first ever Sri Lanka Signal Corps troops for Electronic Warfare activities deployed on 08th July 1990 when Captain NM Hettiarachchi and his crew of ten soldiers deployed at VAVUNIA. Direction Finding (DF) concept was purely introduced to the Sri Lanka Army by Signal Brigade when Brigadier F C J De Silva was holding of the appointment of Commander Signal Brigade. But, operational requirement and deployment of Directional Finders were done by Brig KA Gnanaweera.

Initially there were no specific DF equipment with the EW Squadron, therefore it used a common radio transceiver and used the manual method to get direction of the transmission by using directional antenna. First time in the Electronic Warfare history, military manufactured three Direction Finding equipment and they were introduced to the Sri Lanka Army in the mid-1991. Captain DAPN Dematanpitiya became first Group Leader of military purposely manufactured Direction Finding equipment deployed at operational areas. Captain WL Premasiri and Captain Athula Thirimawithana became his Sub Team Leaders respectively.



Direction Finding Team in operation

Although Electronic Warfare operation conducted in both Northern and Eastern theater of operations, there was not an approved organization for EW Squadron in Sri Lanka Signal Corps at this period. Further it was difficult to cover the whole island for EW duties and it was further challenged to address the administration issues of the troops who were attached to EW Squadron. In the meantime when terrorism reached its peak, Army Headquarters had taken a decision to upgrade the EW Section as a Squadron. Under the upgrading order G / SD / 51, EW Squadron was established as an independent Squadron from 28th January 1997 and Maj H P Seneviratne had the privilege of becoming the first Squadron Commander of the EW Squadron and its HQ was established in VASAVILAN, JAFFNA.

After the conversion of the EW Squadron in to an independent Squadron, sub EW Squadrons were raised as per the operational requirement of the North and East. Sub EW Squadrons were deployed in PALALI, VAVUNIA and BATTICALOA for operational commitments. During the year 2000, the Security Forces conducted a series of offensive operations including Opeartion Rivikirana and the series of Kinihira Opeartions and Man-portable Surveillance Target Acquiescing Radar (MSTAR) was introduced to optimize the capability of Electronic Support Measure segment.



During the period of ceasefire from December 2001 to 2004, EW have contributed a lot by identifying LTTE movements and their plans by monitoring LTTE conversations. In this period Electronic Supportive Measures were practiced a lot and by continuous monitoring EW troops have identified many LTTE pre planned activities in many instances. Just after breaking of the ceasefire, small teams of Commandos and Special Forces have conducted deep operations in LTTE areas and twice they got caught to LTTE carders. This was monitored by the EW and after informing to the relevant authorities troops were rescued. Army Headquarters had taken a decision to upgrade the EW Squadron with the strength of 19 x 90 under the upgrading order G / SD / 51(15), dated 05th June 2008.

During the period of the Humanitarian Operation, the TRC 274 VHF/UHF Jammer was also deployed in the general areas of ODDUSUDAN and PUTHUKKUDIYIRUPPU in order to disrupt the enemy communication networks. The Coastal Surveillance Radars and Battlefield Surveillance Radars (BFSRs) were positioned along the coastal belt and the FDLs, in order to prevent any LTTE infiltration and obtain early warning of such movements. The Direction Finders and the Jammers modified by the Signal Base Workshop were also deployed to provide the required Electronic Support and Counter Measure activities. EW troops who were employed in DF Stations and Radar Stations did a remarkable job as it was the very crucial point in the history of the whole conflict. They deployed as three separate squadrons in Jaffna, Wanni and Eastern areas for easy command and control and they did simultaneously with total dedication and commitment. These three Squadrons were controlled by Headquarters Signal Brigade but operationally it was under command of the Commanding Officer who is responsible for communication facilities of the TAOR.



TRC 274 VHF / UHF Jammer in operation

Presently Electronic Warfare Squadron Headquarter located at PANAGODA Signal Regimental Centre premises and several DF and RADAR Sections under command to EW Squadron deployed in Northern and Eastern areas for surveillance and monitoring.

In spite of operational duties EW Squadron supervised to conduct EW courses for personals of Signals and other arms. Also EW equipments and Jammer vehicle display for various exhibitions, sister services educational visits and also for Independence parade.



SIGNAL EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

EX-SIGNALLERS HELD THEIR 62ND ANNUAL GET-TOGETHER

The Signals Ex-servicemens Association was inaugurated on 15th December 1955 as “Ceylon Signals Corps Ex-Servicemen’s Association” and later renamed as the “Signals Ex-Servicemens Association”.

The Annual Get-together of the Signals Ex-servicemen Association was held on 9th December 2017 at Signals Regimental Centre premises in PANAGODA. There were more than 300 ex-servicemen and their families participated the occasion where Colonel Commandant of Sri Lanka Signal Corps, many serving Senior Officers and Officers were accompanying them.

At the beginning of the get-together, the Signals Tattoo Team and the Brass Band added much glamour to the event that was followed with many colourful items, games, magic show etc. Similarly, it was highlighted as a striking milieu for both serving personnel and ex-servicemen to recall their good old memories.









SIGNALS SEVA VANITHA BRANCH

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SIGNALS SEVA VANITHA BRANCH - 2018

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Signals Seva Vanitha Branch for the Year 2018 was held at the Conference Hall, Signal Regimental Centre on 17th February 2018.

As a key occurrence at the commencement of the AGM, the Chairperson of Signals Seva Vanitha Branch Mrs Arosha Wijesinghe appointed new Committee bearers for the year 2018. During the meeting, the Chairperson admiringly mentioned the past activities that were successfully completed by the Signals Seva Vanitha Branch and explained her vision in achieving the desired goals and the prospects that is mainly aligning with further developing a closer relationship and regular interaction among all members.



Annual General Meeting of Signal Seva Vanitha Branch on 17th February 2018

MEMBERS OF SIGNALS SEVA VANITHA BRANCH VISITED MIHINDU SETH MADURA - ATTIDIYA

The members of the Signals Seva Vanitha Branch headed by the Chairperson Mrs Arosha Wijesinghe visited Mihindu Seth Madura, the Wellness Resort of the differently able war heroes of Sri Lanka Army located at Attidiya, Colombo on 21 July 2018.

During the visit, Signal ladies presented fruit baskets with gifts to all inmates those who are spending rest of their lives in this Wellness Resort. Signals Seva Vanitha Branch too organized a special lunch for them that was followed by an entertainment programme by the beat group of Signal Regimental Centre.





Members of Seva Vanitha Branch visit Kurunagala Children's Orphanage on 25th November 2017



Signals Seva Vanitha hosted Christmas Carols for the Signallers on 15th December 2017



Members of Signals Seva Vanitha Branch headed by Chairperson Mrs Arosha Wijesinghe visited Abhimansala 1 on 18th March 2018



"Millennium Stars Night" musical show organized by Signals Seva Vanitha Branch on 9th June 2018 at Katunayake.



Ice Cream Dansela on 27th June 2018



Seva Vanitha monthly meeting & Cyber Security lecture on 8th July 2018

SIGNALLERS IN SPORTS ARENA

A collage of images showing various sports activities and signallers in a sports arena. The images include: a male athlete receiving a trophy and a flag; a male athlete in a blue jersey (number 963) celebrating; a female athlete in a blue jersey (number 676) celebrating; a male athlete in a blue jersey (number 335) running; a male athlete in a blue jersey (number 221) running; a female athlete in a blue and yellow jersey playing table tennis; a male athlete in a blue and orange jersey playing pool; a male athlete in a blue and white jersey playing basketball; a female athlete in a blue and red jersey playing boxing; and a female athlete in a blue and red jersey playing high jump. The background is a dark blue gradient with the text "SIGNALLERS IN SPORTS ARENA" in white.



Signalman Buddika Kasun Silva

Signalman Buddika Kasun Silva, a young talented rider became the Champion by displaying his outstanding performances in Motorcycle Racing in 2017/2018 for Group MX 250CC racing event and Group MX Racing up to 125 CC event. He represented Sri Lanka in 2018 FIM Asia Motor Cross Championship Round 01/02 in Malaysia and won 15th Place in 1st Round in 250CC Event and 10th Place in 2nd Round. He secured 1st place in both MX125 CC event and MX250 CC 1st event in 2018 Foxhill Super Cross. In 2018 Gajaba Super Cross also he was able to secure the 1st place in both MX125 CC event and MX250 CC event and became the Best Rider. In 2018 Walawe Super Cross, having shown his talents, he secured the 1st place in both MX125 CC event and MX250 CC event. In Sigiri Rally Super Cross he secured 1st place in MX125 CC event and he won the trophy for longest jump (105 ft). In Colombo Super Cross also he was able to secure the 1st place in both MX250 CC 1st event and MX250 CC 2nd event. In Cavalry Super Cross he secured the 1st place in both MX125 CC and MX 250 CC events. In 2018 Commando Super Cross he secured the 1st place in MX125 CC event.



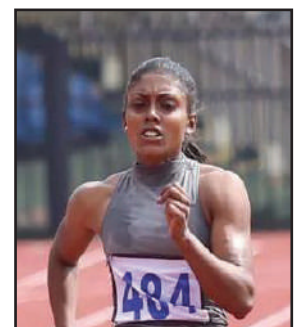
L/Cpl Wimalasiri D A G I P



L/Cpl Wimalasiri DAGIP is one of the outstanding young athletes in the Corps of the Signals became the Army Best Sportsman of the year 2017 by exceptionally performing in his event Long Jump marking 8.13m. He Participated in Asian Games Indonesia 2018 and represented Commonwealth Games 2018 and secured 7th Place in both tours. Further he won the 3rd Place in Novices' Athletic Meet in Indonesia and secured 2nd place in his event. In 2017- Asian Indoor Athletic Championship, won the 3rd Place. In 2018 National Athletic Meet, he showed his best talent clearing 8.14 meter distance and hit a new Army Record breaking his own previous record of the event. Recently he won the Gold Medal in 2018 Defence Services Meet and became the Best Sportsman in the meet.

Sgw Rathnayake R M R K

Sgw Rathnayake RMRK, a talented women athlete in the Corps of Signals has shown her performances in many events in the year. She represented the country for 22nd Asian Games – 2017 and won the 2nd place in 200m event. She represented Sri Lanka in 2018 Asian Games - Indonesia and also Commonwealth Games – 2018 where she placed 6th in 200m event. She won the Gold Medal of both 100m and 200m event in National Sports Meet 2017 and 2018. She also won gold medal in both 200m and 100m races in Defence Services held in 2018



Sgm Dissanayake D M S D

Sgm Dissanayake DMSS won the Gold Medal in 5000m event in National Sports Meet in 2016 and won the Silver Medal in 5000m event of in 2018 Defence Services Games.



HISTORICAL WINNING BY SIGNALLERS IN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 2017

Sri Lanka Signal Corps marked a historical achievement by becoming both men and women champions at the first ever Inter Regiment and Injured War Heroes Chess Championship of the Sri Lanka Army. As the final results of the tournament, Signallers secured the Shields for Men's Championship and Women's Championship while seizing the following individual trophies:

Best Player (Champion) - Men's Individual - Sgm Madusanka L D 5 SLSC

Runner Up - Men's Individual - Capt W V N Wimaladewa 11 SLSC

Best Player (Champion) - Women's Individual - Sgw Alwis J I M 11 SLSC

Runner Up - Women's Individual - Sgw Warakapola W A S 11 SLSC

The Signals winning team members are as follows:

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

O/69566 Capt D A N Jayaweera 11 SLSC

S/285773 Sgw Alwis J I M 11 SLSC

S/286086 Sgw Hansani K A R 11 SLSC

S/286091 Sgw Pradeepani I N 11 SLSC

S/286098 Sgw Dharmawardena D G D U 11 SLSC

S/286103 Sgw Warakapola W A S 11 SLSC

MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

O/68685 Capt S R R Pieris 11SLSC

O/70141 Capt W A T D Sumanadasa 11 SLSC

O/70565 Capt W V N Wimaladewa 11 SLSC

O/70075 Lt A G T D Perera 10 SLSC

S/285810 Sgm Rupasinghe E M K M 4 SLSC

S/286297 Sgm Madusanka L D 5 SLSC





SIGNALLER AWARDED THE BEST PLAYER OF ARMY INTER REGIMENT TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP - 2017

Capt JAYS Jayakody SLSC became the Best Player (Men) of the tournament by exceptionally performing in his events of men's single and men's double.

Capt JAYS Jayakody SLSC joined the Sri Lanka Army on 16th November 2009 as a Direct Enlisted Officer in the rank of Second Lieutenant. He is an old boy of Bandaranayaka College Gampaha where he was groomed into the sports of Table Tennis at the school level.



SIGNALLERS WON THE TROPHY OF THE 'WAVE' NETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP- 2018

Seva Vanitha Branch of the Sri Lanka Signal Corps organized the 'Wave' Netball Championship 2018 in collaboration with the Western Provincial Department of Education on 10th and 11th of March 2018 at the Army Gymnasium – PANAGODA.

Reaching the end of the tournament, Corps of Signals Netball Team was able to secure the Championship whilst Team A of Mahamathya College, ATHURUGIRIYA became the Runner-up.





L/Cpl Nalin Kumara C RSP

L/Cpl Nalin Kumara C RSP, a differently able sportsman in the Signal Corps has many records in para games being a totally blind soldier. He has won the 1st Place in 200m event and secured the 3rd place in 100m event in 2018 Army Inter Regiment Para Games.

SWIMMING



L/Cpl Perera J A L
1st place of Inter
Regiment Meet – 2018

WUSHU



**Sgw Dharmaratne
I D S H**
1st place (Taolu & Chang Quan
70 Kg) of Army Inter
Regiment Tournament – 2018

WUSHU



Cpl Samarasinghe S R
2nd place (Over 90Kg
Sanda) of Defence
Service Meet – 2018

WUSHU



**Sgm Premachandra
I P K I**
2nd place (Taolu) of
Defence Service Meet
– 2018

BEACH VOLLEYBALL



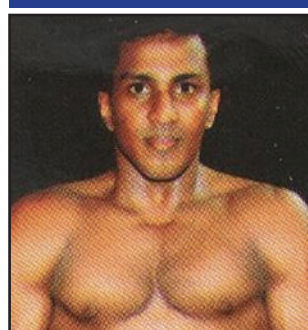
**Cpl Jayatilake
K A I T**
7th place of World
Defence Meet – 2017
held in Brazil

BODY BUILDING



**L /Cpl Thilakaratne
K K E**
2nd place of Defence
Service Meet – 2018

BODY BUILDING



**Sgm Pathirana
H V M**
2nd place of Defence
Service Meet – 2018

ROWING



**Sgm Dasanayake
E M D W M B**
3rd place of National
Rowing Tournament

WEIGHTLIFTING



**L/Cpl Senaka
M D M**
1st place (105 Kg) of
Inter Regiment Meet
2017.

POLE VAULT



Sgw Perera K L S K
1st place of National
Championship – 2018.
1st place of Defence
Service Meet – 2018.

PARA ROWING



**Cpl Athapaththu
B A A N R K**
3rd place of Inter
Regiment para
rowing – 2018.

ROWING



Sgw Perera G I G
2nd place of National
Open Pair Games – 2018.
3rd place of Open Double
Scul Event – 2018.



WUSHU



L/Cpl Thilakaratne K A N N

- 1st place (Sanda 65Kg) of Army Inter Regiment Meet- 2018.
- 1st place (Sanda 65Kg) of Defence Service Meet- 2018.



Sgw Kaldera S K D W S

- 1st place (Sanda 70Kg) of Army Inter Regiment Tournament- 2018.
- 3rd place (Sanda 70Kg) of Defence Service Games - 2018.



Sgw Buwaneka B H D S

- 1st place (Taolu Daoshu) of Army Inter Regiment Tournament- 2018.
- 2nd place (Taolu Chang Quan) of Inter Regiment Tournament- 2018.
- 2nd place (Taolu) of Defence Service Meet - 2018.

CARROM & SNOOKER

Sgm Ahamed W M A - Carrom

- 1st place of Defence Service Tournament - 2018.
- 2nd place of Defence Service Tournament - 2018.
- 3rd place of Inter Regiment Tournament - 2018.



Sgm Kalaldeen M S - Snooker & Carrom

- 1st place of Inter Regiment Snooker Championship - 2017.
- 1st place of Inter Regiment Carrom Tournament - 2017.



Sgt Perera K D C - Carrom

- 2nd place (Over 40 yrs) of Inter Regiment Tournament - 2018.



L/Cpl Rathnayake A A P S - Snooker

- 3rd place of Inter Regiment Tournament - 2017





LINE OF EVENTS

INDIAN ARMY CHIEF ADDS HISTORIC MEMORIES TO THE SCHOOL OF SIGNALS

The Sri Lanka Army School of Signals, situated in the hill capital of KANDY, BOOWELIKADA turned a new chapter in its famed history by having been able to invite the visiting Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army, General Bipin Rawat for the historic inauguration of its state-of-the-art new Communication Technology Training Laboratory (CTTL) in the School premises.

Colonel Commandant of the Sri Lanka Signal Corps, Major General B H M A Wijesinghe USP ndu psc, guiding personality behind the fruition of this new laboratory project extended a cordial welcome to the Indian Army Chief on arrival in the company of Major General G R H Dias USP ndc psc IG, Commander, Security Forces (Central) and a few Senior Officers after he was greeted to a drive-past Guard Turnout at the main entrance to the School of Signals. Major General N M Hettiarachchi USP psc Hdmc, Chief Signal Officer and Colonel I H M R K Herath USP psc, overlooking Commandant at the School of Signals were also there in attendance at the occasion.

The Officers serving the School of Signals were introduced to the visiting Indian Army Chief before he was accompanied to the opening of the new Communication Technology Training Laboratory in a rhythmic procession, comprised of Kandyan Ves dancers.

General Bipin Rawat in the midst of rhythmic beats of auspicious drums unveiled a plaque to declare the opening and went into the new laboratory after symbolically cutting a ribbon. He closely inspected signal equipment, IT facilities and other accessories that work in the laboratory. Instructors at the laboratory presented a briefing to the visiting Chief of Army Staff and explained the workings of the laboratory. Subsequently all Officers and Other Ranks in the School of Signals added undying memory to the occasion by sitting for a group photo with the day's distinguished guest in the premises.

Major General B H M A Wijesinghe USP ndu psc welcomed the visitor delivering a few words since his visit to the school serves a source of inspiration. The visiting Army Chief acknowledged the hospitality in the same spirits. Presentation of a souvenir of high value to the visitor marked the culmination of the day's event.





NEW RITTI OF THE ARMY TO FACILITATE MORE & MORE UNDER PRIVILEGED STUDENTS

The newest Ranaviru Information Technology Training Institute (RITTI) of the Army, established at the Army School of Logistic (ALS) in TRINCOMALEE was vested in spouses and children of retired and serving Army personnel, brothers and sisters of unmarried Army personnel and also among under privileged school students in TRINCOMALEE during a brief ceremony, graced by the Commander of the Army, Lieutenant General N U M M W Senanayake RWP RSP VSV USP USACGSC.

This 6th RITTI as in other five RITTIs in PANAGODA, ANURADAPURA, KOKAVIL, KURUVITA and KANDY will conduct 'Awareness Courses in Information Technology', 'Sri Lanka Computer Competency License Courses', 'Computer Graphics Designing Courses', 'Computer Hardware Courses' and 'Webpage Designing Courses' for students above 10 years of age. Opening ceremony of the RITTI at TRINCOMALEE began soon after the Commander of the Army arrived there to be received by Major General N M Hettiarachchi USP psc Hdmc, Chief Signal Officer (CSO), together with the ASL Commandant, Brigadier W G D Wanniarachchi. Other Senior Officers witness the event were Major General H W M S D B Panawala RSP ndu Commander - SF (East) and Major General K P A Jayasekera WWV RSP USP ndc psc - GOC 22 Infantry Division.



SIGNALS GROOMED CIVILIANS AS IMAGE BUILDING OF THE ARMY

As directed by the Commander of the Army, Sri Lanka Signal Corps organized and conducted specially focused training practicums on Modern Social Etiquette and Individual Grooming for the under mentioned civilian institutions.

- 24th November 2017 – For the Locomotive Drivers and Locomotive Operating Engineers of the Sri Lanka Railway.
- 24th April 2018 – For the senior students of St Peter's College, Gampaha Branch.
- 26th May 2018 – For the Academic Staff and undergraduates of the Faculty of Management Studies and Commerce of Sri Jayawardanapura University of Sri Lanka.
- 05th June 2018 – For the Veterinary Surgeons of the Department of Animal Productions and Health.
- 12th June 2018 – For the senior students of DS Senanayake Central College, Meerigama.
- 14th July 2018 – For the newly elected Members and working Staff of Kaduwela Municipal Council.



- 29th August 2018 – For the Senior Management Executives of Brandix Lanka Ltd.
- 04th September 2018 – For the newly recruited junior staff of the Bank of Ceylon.
- 06th September 2018 – For the differently able employees of MAS Slimline.
- 03rd October 2018 – For the Security Staff of the Open University of Sri Lanka.

On personal directions of the Commander of the Army and under the guidance of the Colonel Commandant of Sri Lanka Signal Corps Signal Corps, Lt Col N P A Mendis psc SLSC conducted those training programmes as the resource person.



Academic Staff and undergraduates of University of Sri Jayawardanapura attended training programme on Social Etiquettes on 26th May 2018.



Training session on Dining Etiquettes in progress on 26th May 2018



Conducting the training Session for the permanent Security Staff of OUSL on 3rd October 2018



In appreciation of knowledge imparted on Social Etiquettes from Locomotive Drivers and Locomotive Operating Engineers of Sri Lanka Railway on 24th November 2017



SIGNAL OFFICERS' TRAINING DAY

Signal Officers' annual escapade in line with the last quarterly Training Day of the year 2017 was held at the Laya Resort premises in Kukuleganga on 30th and 31st December 2017 in a well harmonized milieu with their family members. The entire programme was organized and conducted by Signals Regimental Centre as directed by the Colonel Commandant Major General B H M A Wijesinghe USP ndu psc and under the supervision of then Director IT Brig D A P N Dematanpitiya ndu psc.



Quarterly Officers Training Day of the Corps of Signals for the 1st Quarter of the year 2018 was held at the Signal Regimental Centre on 21st March 2018.





Quarterly Officers Training Day of the Corps of Signals for the 2nd Quarter of the year 2018 was held at the Signal Regimental Centre on 28th June 2018.

SIGNALLERS' NEW YEAR FESTIVAL 2018

Corps of Signals held their festive event of the New Year 2018 on Saturday, 07th April 2018 with the participation of both Officers and Other Ranks of the Corps of Signals who are serving at the HQCSO, Directorate of IT, Signals Brigade, Signals Regimental Centre, 5 SLSC, 10 SLSC, 11 SLSC, 12 SLSC and representative troops from other Signal Units. Major General N M Hettiarachchi USP psc Hdmc graced the occasion representing the Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Signals Major General B H M A Wijesinghe USP ndu psc during his absence caused by an official commitment in overseas. Chairperson of the Signals Seva Vanitha Branch, Mrs Arosha Wijesinghe, member ladies and their children, Senior Officers and Officers of the Corps of Signals and many number of families of the Other Ranks too gathered at the Regimental playground where the ceremony was held.





BEYOND THE SIGNALS HORIZON



Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Signals Major General B H M A Wijesinghe USP ndu psc assumed duties as the Military Secretary (MS) to the Sri Lanka Army on 12th April 2018. He is fifth officer from Signals to hold the prestigious appointment as Military Secretary in the Sri Lanka Army



Brigadier D A P N Dematanpitiya ndu psc assumed duties as the General Officer Commanding (GOC) of the 56 Division on 18th April 2018.



Brigadier H P Seneviratne USP ndu assumed duties as the first Director of the newly formed Directorate of Quality Assurance and Inspection on 6th September 2017



Brigadier C M D P Chandrasekere ndu took over the duties as the Director of the Directorate of Real Estate and Quartering on 13th September 2017



Colonel H M L D Herath took over duties as the Brigade Commander of 641 Brigade on 8th August 2018.



Colonel K A W S Ratnayake took over duties as the Brigade Commander of 213 Brigade on 21st August 2017



Colonel A P Wickramasekara USP psc took over duties as the Commanding Officer of the Officer Cadet Wing (OCW) of SLMA on 05th February 2018.



Colonel I H M R K Herath USP psc took over duties as the Brigade Commander of 542 Brigade on 12th April 2018.

NEWLY PROMOTED TWINS SHARED UNIQUE MEMORIES IN ARMY HISTORY



Born on 06th September 1965, and completed their primary and secondary education together at Seevali Central College Ratnapura and joined the Sri Lanka Army in the intake – 22 and commissioned on the same day, 24th July 1986, twin senior officers Maj Gen H P Seneviratne USP ndu from Corps of Signals and Maj Gen H J Seneviratne RWP RSP ndu Sri Lanka Sinha Regiment added unique history to the Sri Lanka Army becoming the first ever twins to promote as two star Generals on the same day 6th September 2018, ideally on their birthday.



CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES

Corps of the Signals is proud to record the promotion of the three Senior Officers to the rank of two star Generals in the Army, at the time Sri Lanka Signal Corps is celebrating the 75th Anniversary.



MAJOR GENERAL
N M HETTIARACHCHI USP psc Hdmc



MAJOR GENERAL
D A P N DEMATANPITIYA ndu psc



MAJOR GENERAL
H P SENEVIRATNE USP ndu

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS



Major General
K R P Rowel (Retired) RWP USP ndu USACGSC
Awarded Prestigious Vishishta Seva Vibhushanaya (VSV).



Lt Col C P Arangalla psc SLSC
Received Outstanding Thesis Award in
Master of Arts in Security Studies
(Civil - Military Relations)
Naval Post Graduate School
Monterey, USA.



Major H A D W Hettiarachchi psc SLSC
Secured the first place in the order of merit in the Unit Coaches Course No. 38 held at (MSTS) Diyatalawa for marksmanship by achieving the highest aggregate of 91.26% in the course.



Maj N A S Cooray psc SLSC
Selected to the appointment of **ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS** of the Parliament of Sri Lanka .



Capt D M T M Dissanayake SLSC
Secured first place in Captain to Major (regular) promotion Examination 2017.



Sgt Deshapriya L J P

became first in DI Course conducted by SLMA & selected to follow DI course No 71 in Bangladesh. He is the first Other Rank to follow foreign DI course in 2 (V)SLSC.



L/Cpl Subasinhe G A H C K

Secured the first place in Clerk Course conducted by SLAGSC from 08.01.2018 to 08.04.2018



Sgm Jayawardana D M D M

Secured the third place in Regiment Pay Clerk Course conducted by SLAGSC from 04.01.2018 to 06.04.2018

COURSES



Col H M L D Herath

Advanced Training Programme For Talents from Maritime Silk Road Countries - China.



Col A P Wikramasekara USP psc

Master of Arts in Security Studies (Counter Terrorism - Policy & Strategy) Naval Post Graduate School Monterey USA.



Lt Col C P Arangalla psc SLSC

Master of Arts in Security Studies (Civil - Military Relations) Naval Post Graduate School Monterey USA.



Lt Col B I Assalaratchi USP psc SLSC

Technical Staff Officers Course - 43 Military Institute of Technology Pune, India.



Maj G T K de Silva RSP Lsc SLSC

Logistic Staff Course - 04 Army School of Logistic Sri Lanka.

SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED DSCSC - NO 11



Maj M A S S Muthugoda psc



Maj S J D S Samarawickrama psc



Maj S M C L Chandrasena psc



FOREIGN COURSE PARTICIPANTS OFFICERS

Col	D M P P Dasanayake	United Nations Staff Officers Course (UNSOC)	Australia
Maj	A M C K Atapattu	JSC (Sig) - 58 Linked With MCC (Sig) - 58	Pakistan
Maj	A M C K Atapattu	United Nations Military Observer Course	India
Maj	R D R M Fernando RSP psc	Signal Company Commander Course - 119	India
Maj	R D R M Fernando RSP psc	United Nations Military Observers Course - 17	Bangladesh
Maj	T K U Nishantha psc	UN Military Observers Course (UNMOC 17)	Pakistan
Maj	N W P G P Indrajith	Signal Company Commander Course - 119	India
Maj	N A S Cooray psc	Signal Company Commander Course - 119	India
Maj	K V A Kodikara	UN Military Observer Course	Nepal
Maj	K M P G E T B Kekulandara	IT Project Management Course (Officers) - 08	India
Maj	L G U B N Kariyawasam	Advance Computing Course (Officers) - 07	India
Maj	D S A Dolawaththa	UN Female Military Officers Course - 09	India
Capt	K G S N Bandara	Young Officers Course (Sig) - 58	Pakistan
Capt	G G C P Gallanga	Young Officers Course (Sig) - 58	Pakistan
Capt	U L Saranga	Young Officers Course (Sig) - 58	Pakistan
Capt	C G Hewawasam	Middle Level IT (Officers) Course -35	India
Capt	W R Fonseka	Middle Level IT (Officers) Course -35	India
Capt	D M T M Disanayake	Officers Basic Course (Signal) - 41	Bangladesh
Capt	W A D T Sumanadasa	Middle Level IT Course (Officers) -35	India
Capt	I M B C Ariyasingha	Middle Level IT Course (Officers) -35	India
Lt (QM)	P H T Kapila USP	Quarter Master Course - 285	India
Lt	R K A Gamage	Para Basic Course (Officers)	India
Lt (QM)	P C Weerasinghe USP	Quarter Master Course - 286	India

FOREIGN COURSE PARTICIPANTS ORS

Cpl	Thilakasiri MS	Information and Computer Technology Network Technician Course 18 - Bangladesh
Cpl	Rathnayaka H G R C	Non Commissioned Officers Course - 64 - India
Cpl	Kumara W N J	Information and Computer Technology Network Technician Course 19 - Bangladesh

74TH ANNIVERSARY IN GLAMOUR





LITERARY SECTION

CYBER SPACE & FUTURE CHALLENGES IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

Cyberspace provides opportunities for innovation, commerce, and societal advancement but raises significant issues for policy makers in securing cyber vulnerabilities, ensuring privacy and protection of personal data and measures the use of cyber weapons as a national security asset. Cyber threats pose broad and deep challenges.

The rise of highly interconnected world involving all walks of life from international politics and global economics to individual citizens has already proven to be a strategic game changer. Physical world limitations including the structures and principles which support it are still in place. However, the rules of the cyber domain bend the old barriers of time and space and change the structures and the rules of the path. Thus, it can be said that unfolding the world of cyber is severely different from the physical world as it is believed.

Cybercrime exceeds trillion dollars a year in online fraud, identity theft, misuse of intellectual property which have affected millions of people around the world, countless businesses and the governments of every nation.

Development in cyberspace security measures has changed from their conventional strategies. Individuals and companies who are integrated into cyberspace and security providers need to establish their presence in the cyber domain enabling individuals, legal entities, and national interests being protected.

The critical challenge is engineering more secure software. Improving programming languages with security protection is one alternative. Technology must be used in the way of detecting vulnerable threats enabling identification of adverse impacts.

Col G N U Jayaratne USP

BSc in Mgt , MSc (IS) , MSc (SITM) , Pg.Dip(BIT), Pg.Dip(CSEB) , MBCS
Colonel Information Technology
Headquarter Chief Signal Officer

Cyber security is a global issue which can be solved through global partnership. Since internet is highly interdependent no single actor can adopt a fix-all solution. It is required to adopt a collaboration among vendors and manufacturers to ensure that devices are secured by design and the user is able to interact with the device to confirm or perform updates, make configuration changes and other required interests. Ensuring the security of personal data and taking the responsibility when it is breached has become stressed.

Internet Society released its paths to the Digital Future report focusing on six “drivers of change” which will impact the internet in the coming years: the internet and the physical world, artificial intelligence, cyber threats, internet economy, networks, standards, inter operability and the role of government.

The nature and behaviour of internet is volatile and affect to the world. The increasing depth and volume of personal and corporate data create it a more rewarding target for cyber crooks and state-sponsored espionage or sabotage. A greater connectivity provides more potential attack vectors falling industry, governments and individuals into unsteady. Predicting the absolute nature of future threats and how to combat them is uncertain and challenging.

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ESSENTIAL KNOW-HOW IN TELEPHONE ETIQUETTE

In its basic definition, a telephone is considered as a high-tech device that converts voice communication into electrical signals and transmit from one telephone to another telephone or to number of similar devices that can be heard enabling people to communicate with many others all over the world. Since this device has become an essential part of everyone's life in today's context of living, there is a necessity of adhering into a kind of discipline as a matter of using courtesy and good manners thus Telephone Etiquette plays a dynamic role in one's personal conduct, hence, thoughtfulness and well awareness about the under mentioned basics on Telephone Etiquette may vital for the ultimate success in using telephones.

♦ The **Thumb Rule** of using telephone is “**Treat the caller in the way that you would like to be treated as a caller**”, this would develop the initial understanding.

♦ Some **Good Manners** in using telephones:

- Keep the mouth free of food or beverages.
- Answer the phone on time, if possible within 6 seconds.
- Use a pleasant greeting at the beginning and end.
- Receiving person should identify first to the caller and then the caller to receiving person, with basic information.
- Receiving person should give complete attention to the caller.
- Be sufficiently audible with a tolerable volume and pitch. Speak clearly in a positive tone of voice to avoid verbal interruptions.
- Make it precise, comprehensive but keep it short.
- Be courteous and helpful.
- Inform the caller before placing a caller on hold.
- Inform the caller if placing on speakerphone before doing so.
- Use warm transfer, if transferring the call to an extension.
- Ensure satisfaction of the caller.
- End the call with pleasing expression such as; thank you, you are welcome, have a nice day etc and try to avoid wordings such as; see you later, bye-bye etc, particularly for official calls.
- Ensure that caller should hang the call first.
- Nuisance calls are results of ill-mannered personalities thus keep calm, tolerate and ignore, otherwise seek for legal aid.
- Keep all telephone conversations private and low in volume, especially when in public.
- Avoid using phones when driving / riding and keep it in silence mode while dining, at conferences, in cinemas and whenever necessary.
- SMS are considered informal thus should not use it for official obligations. If the matter is urgent and official, then should make a voice call. If need to text for some purpose, ensure abbreviations are understood by all.

♦ **Telephone Attitude of Disciplined Service Personnel** with personal phones:

- They willingly consider that personal phone of a Disciplined Serviceman is a property of duty by virtue of the noble service rendering to the nation.
- They always have a post-paid package and will not change the number frequently.
- They usually keep a decent ringing tone.
- They have the **Sense of URGENCY** thus never reluctant to use it for official purpose.
- They **never avoid answering** the phone purposefully, if missed due to unavoidable reasons then ring back immediately.
- They always retain the courage to **speak the truth** over the phone.
- They never give ring-cut to get the call back.
- They never record all the phone calls without a justifiable cause.
- They never keep the phone switched off.



UNDERSTANDING CYBERSECURITY

"This article provides a nontechnical definition of Cybersecurity and a cyber-attack model while explaining threats. It also provide some insight into every level of the military decision maker and general knowledge for other personnel about cybersecurity. This provides some information not only for innocent soldiers or citizens but also for all the people who have no idea of their vulnerabilities to cyber- attack. This article is mainly based on books and articles referred as listed below."



The entire world is talking about cybersecurity today. No country is identical in protecting its own cyberspace, mainly because it depends on how countries allocate their resources to counter cyber-attacks and segment their internal and external cyberspace. How developed countries see cyber security helps to illustrate what readers should know when countering cyber threats.

What is Cybersecurity? A working definition of cybersecurity is as follows: "cybersecurity involves



reducing the risk of malicious attack on software, and networks. This includes the tools used to detect break-ins, stop viruses, block malicious access, enforce authentication, enable encrypted communication, and on and on." This explains the need for a high level of technical know-how to maintain cybersecurity. The United States Department of Homeland Security defined cybersecurity as cyberspace and its fundamental infrastructure, which are vulnerable to a wide range of risks from physical and non-physical threats or hazards. Most advanced cyber actors and states are attempting to pilfer information and money. They are evolving the capabilities of disrupting,

destroying or threatening the essential services of other nations. The United States has addressed a broad spectrum of cybersecurity through this definition. It has a larger organization that functions through a larger network to cover the entire spectrum. The USA is covering national security, the government system, and the commercial sector, as specified by the definition.

These two definitions outline the layers of security that exist in cyberspace: physical and non-physical threats, nationally and internationally generated threats, and organizational and individual threats. Every country has its own way of assessing and responding to threats. The different layers of assessment—how that country divides the responsibility among the government departments—and response procedures depend on the national strategic planning structure of each country. Everything related to cyber-security can be segmented into two questions: first, the level of computer networks in the government and private sector organizations; second, the resources available—the knowledge, skill, and manpower—to counter such threat.

Cybersecurity Strategy The initial step of the cybersecurity strategy is defining cyberspace and cyber-security in relation to the computer applications of that country. Such strategy should contain appropriate recommendations to execute in any form of cyber-attack. Therefore, the cybersecurity of developed countries has different architectures as explained in this article. The cybersecurity strategy in the USA changed completely after the 9/11 attack and it functions under the department of homeland security. (The Source: US Department of Homeland Security web) Following changes took place in the USA, identifying five different priorities in the cybersecurity strategy of a developed country:



Priority one: National Cyberspace Security Response System. This includes the people, infrastructure, technology, tools and procedure required to detect and react to the identified cyber threat or issues. Such a system should alert the fire department, the police and armed forces and emergency squads to keep them ready for any assistance. Everyone will have a predefined responsibility and task to do and will be trained to react.

Priority Two: National Cyberspace Security Threats and Vulnerability Reduction Program. This provides a continuous process of identifying vulnerabilities and threats focusing on national security and the government network. This should focus on three approaches: first, consequences for exploiting such cybersecurity breaches; second, removal of identified vulnerabilities of predefined computers or systems; third, anticipate and conduct awareness on future vulnerabilities.

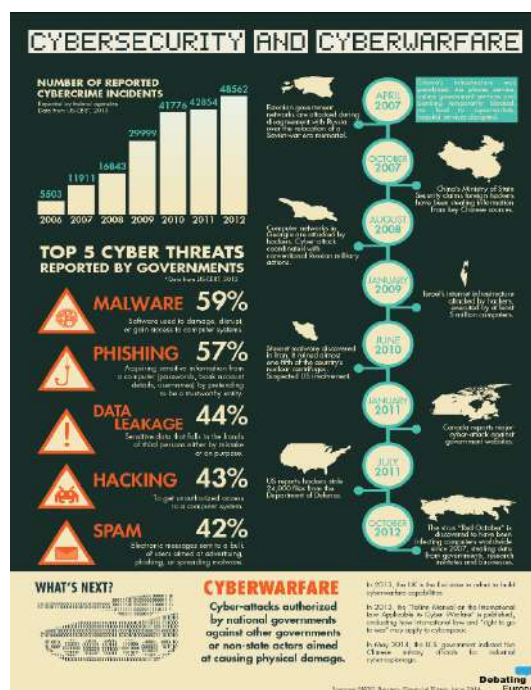
Priority Three: A National Cyberspace Security Awareness and Training Program. This program conducts special training on cybersecurity in general and educates every citizen on cyber vulnerabilities. It identifies the most important computers and networks and conducts frequent training for people who are directly involved in this function.

Priority Four: Securing the Government's Cyberspace. This helps to improve the government computer system and networks. The government system should also be functioning at the same level as the commercial sector, if not at a greater level. The commercial sector will inherently be protected with systematic development through the competition among their business counterparts.

Priority Five: International Cyberspace Security Cooperation. This creates co-operation among the countries and multinational organizations on cybersecurity aspects. This is the hardest work out of the other priorities. However, this is one of the matters that requires the most attention as commercial sector development had become interdependent through global marketing and production.

Cyber Attack Model The previous explanation of cyber security shows that most countries do not have similar models of cybersecurity. There are two basic cybersecurity segments: the state cybersecurity and commercial. Threats will differ according to such segments. Therefore, it is important to segment cyberspace before establishing cyber security. The process involved in a cyber-attack is not a one-day event even though the attack itself is instantaneous. The cyber-attack model has five basic steps:

Step One: Reconnaissance - this involves the collection of information for the attack. This is similar to a military operation or an organized robbery. Attackers need lots of time to collect information about the target. This is not an easy task as compared to physical engagement. Cyber attackers mostly dossier on the target through invisible means—no human or equipment contacts—they focus mostly on the computer or network-based information.



Step Two: Scanning – the attackers use tools to conduct an active scanning of the target infrastructure at this stage. Scanning is mainly focused on the queries aimed at the specific computers and networks to find vulnerabilities of the object. Reconnaissance is just a collection of information



broadly to identify what should be scanned and what sources are available. For example, poorly administering computers makes it easier for attackers to scan them.

Step Three: Access – this process involves an attacker gaining access to the computers or networks by exploiting the opportunities found during the scanning. Access controls, passwords, network security methods in computers and networks mainly focus on step three. Buggy software—software not fully tested and developed—and poor system administration allow attackers to easily process this step.

Step Four: Damage – the disclosure, integrity, theft and loss of data will happen during this step. It is said that when access is obtained, then it is very unlikely to prevent damage. The most vital information of software and systems, such as the locations of back up, the physical location of the data center, and all the critical cyber infrastructure system, can be transferred into the hands of the attacker through this process.

Step Five: Hide Tracks – covering up or removal of any evidence left behind the process will be done at this step. This allows all the information from step one to four will be removed to deny the identification of the attacker. This will mainly process through the erasing of logs which keeps track of behavior in the system. Deleting of history from the browser or computer to avoid someone disclosing particular activity is similar to how attackers hide their evidence.

The Military Role in Cybersecurity Countries are developing their national cybersecurity strategies, but the exact role and responsibilities of the armed forces in cyberspace often remain unclear. Although attention has been devoted to acquiring specific technical capacities and expertise to act in cyberspace, decision-making processes, doctrines for deployment, and procedures generally lack systematic analysis. The militaries in their own national context contribute to defensive cybersecurity tasks while identifying the challenges and improving cybersecurity through better civil-military cooperation.



The level of military involvement starts with one simple question: Which ministry is responsible for cybersecurity of that country? The article published during the 7th international conference on cybersecurity conflicts conducted by NATO says that: “Netherland and Indonesia cybersecurity comes under the Ministry of Justice; India, Malaysia, and Germany come under the Ministry of Technology and Information Technology; Denmark under the Ministry of Defense.” However, with limited resources, developing countries must pool their resources through the military. In such a situation, it is ideal to vest the responsibility of cybersecurity under the Ministry of Defense (MOD). Therefore, the definition of national security and its threats need to be expanded to the entire spectrum, which protect the commercial, or civilian, and military sectors.

The threat to cybersecurity and the development of computer technology is a never-ending process. Therefore, countries have to have good civil-military cooperation at some point when facing cyber threats. One of the end results of the cyber-attack will be a destruction of physical property where military involvement cannot be avoided.

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Lt Col G L S W Liyanage USP psc SLSC



Over the past few years, a little word with big potential has been rapidly insinuating itself into the world's consciousness. That word is “nano”. It has conjured up speculations about a seismic shift in almost every aspect of science and engineering with implications for ethics, economics, international relations, day to day life and even humanity's conception of its place in the universe. Visionaries tout it as the panacea for all our woes. Alarmists see it as the next step in biological and chemical warfare or, in extreme cases, as the opportunity for people to create the species that will ultimately replace humanity.

The concept of nanotechnology, first suggested by Richard Feynman over 40 years ago, is now coming much closer to actual existence. Nanotechnology is examining the world at a billionth of a meter and utilizing the ability to manipulate our universe at a molecular or atomic perspective. How about a drink that you can take that cures every known disease? Or a supercomputer the same size as a human cell and a four seat family spaceship no more expensive than a family car? How about a single molecule light bulb that is 100 times more powerful than today's light bulbs and which never burns out? These are just some of the many possibilities that nanotechnology can bring for you.

The foundation of nanotechnology has emerged over many decades of research in many different fields. In 1959, physicist Richard Feynman suggested that it should be possible to build machines small enough to manufacture objects with atomic precision. His talk, “There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom”, is widely considered to be the foreshadowing of nanotechnology.

This more radical form of nanotechnology originated in the mind of an M.I.T. undergraduate in the mid-1970s, Eric Drexler. He realized that the biological “machinery” already responsible for the full diversity of life on Earth could be adapted to build nonliving products on command and could be used to manufacture just about anything man wished. In the late 1970s, Eric Drexler began to invent what would become molecular manufacturing. In 1986 he introduced the term “nanotechnology” in his book “Engines of Creation” to describe this approach of manufacturing and some of its consequences.

Another breakthrough came with the discovery of new shapes for molecules of carbon, the quintessential element of life. In 1985, researchers reported the discovery of the “buckyball”, a round molecule consisting of 60 carbon atoms. This led in turn to the 1991 discovery of a related molecular shape known as the “carbon nanotube”, which is about 100 times stronger than steel but just a sixth of the weight, and they have unusual heat and conductivity characteristics. Today, scientists and engineers are taking control of atoms and molecules individually, manipulating them and putting them to use with an extraordinary degree of precision.

A nanometer is one-billionth of a meter, and is derived from the Greek word for dwarf, “nano”. A nanometer is about the width of six bonded carbon atoms; about a million nanometers will reach across the head of a pin; and your fingernails grow approximately one nanometer per second. Another way to visualize a nanometer is:-

- a. 1 inch is 25,400,000 nanometers.
- b. A red blood cell is 7,000 nm in diameter, and 2000 nm in height.
- c. A virus is 100 nm.





Things are different at different size scales. A flea can jump many times its height; an elephant cannot jump at all. In general, smaller things move faster, weigh less, and are often more powerful. This is called scaling laws. Sometimes, very small things behave differently because of physics quirks. Tiny particles of gold may change colour to red or even blue. Harnessing these physics quirks, sometimes called quantum effects, is the basis for some of the interests in nano scale technologies. A small chunk of material- less than 100 nanometers on a side-is called a nano particle. A nano particle is less precise than a molecule; it is defined by size rather than by chemical composition. Almost any material can be made into nanoparticles, including carbon, metals, oil, and silicon.

Nanotechnology is the projected ability to make things from the bottom up and also top bottom using techniques and tools that are being developed today to place every atom and molecule in a desired place. Nanotechnology is often referred to as a general - purpose technology. That's because in its mature form it will have significant impact on almost all industries and all areas of society. It offers better built, longer lasting, cleaner, safer, and smarter products for the home, for communication, for medicine, for transportation, for agriculture, and for industry in general. Thus the term nanotechnology could be defined as controlling physical properties by defining matter with molecular / atomic precision.

Unknowing use of nanotechnology dates back thousands of years: nano particles of soot were used to produce ink in ancient China, gold nano particles gave rise to the red colour in medieval stained-glass windows. Modern science 'arrived' at the nano scale in one sense when the concepts of atoms and molecules were formalized and corroborated in the nineteenth century; in a more concrete sense, it did so when the first X-ray diffraction images of crystal structures were made and interpreted in the 1910s. Another important step was the (transmission) electron microscope (1930s) with which structures of nano meter size could be imaged. With the discovery of the atomic nucleus (1911) and later elementary particles(neutron 1932 and onward), physics research has moved on to femto meters (10-15m) and below; however, at these scales the possibilities for stable structures and controlled manipulation for technical exploitation were quite limited due to electrostatic repulsion and quantum-mechanical effects.

Taken as a concept of manipulation below 100 nm scale, Nano Technology is often traced back to the speech by R. Feynman of 1959, 'There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom: An Invitation to Enter a New Field of Physics', where he mentioned, among others, writing with nm-wide ion beams, computer components consisting of 100 atoms, production of small parts by a billion small factories. In the following decades, research and technology of the micro scale made steady progress. A great step forward was the invention of the scanning tunneling microscope (STM) in 1981 which allowed the first direct observation of single atoms in a surface, followed in 1986 by the atomic-force microscope (AFM). Only a few years later, these were used as tools to move single atoms around on a surface.

Nano Technology - Definition and Concept

In science and technology it represents 10^{-9} . A nanometer (nm) is a billionth of a meter (10^{-9} m) i.e., tens of thousands of times smaller than the diameter of a human hair. Nano-science is, at its simplest, the study of the fundamental principles of molecules and structures with at least one dimension roughly between 1 and 100 nanometer. These structures are known as nanostructures. Nanotechnology is the application of these nanostructures into useful nano-scale devices.

What makes the nano-scale unique is the fact that at this level, the physical, chemical and



biological properties of materials differ in fundamental and valuable way from both the properties of individual atoms and molecules or bulk matter. The change in properties can be attributed to following effects:-

- a. **Geometric Effect.** The ratio between surface and volume (or mass) grows as the size shrinks. Interface areas for absorption and chemical reactions increase correspondingly.
- b. **Quantum-Mechanical Effect.** At this scale these effects predominate leading to change in properties.

Nanotechnology (NT) is broadly divided into Structural and Molecular. Structural NT deals with very small structures, such as nano crystals and complicated molecules.

The molecular NT is concerned with very small machines, robots, engines, & computers built atom by atom, smaller than a cell which has raised hopes of free manufacturing and fears of environmental destruction. Structural NT has become an accepted field of research and is rapidly making progress for its applicability in various fields. R&D in this field will see developments in advanced computers, effective medicines, stronger materials, and more efficient engines. Molecular NT governed by the possibility of self replication is not matured yet, and in views of experts, is at least decades off from being realized into any practical application.

The actual potency of NT is that it not only offers better products, but also a vastly improved manufacturing process. As NT applications can be realized with plethora of raw material, the potential applications of NT are limited only by investment, research hours, and imagination.

Military Applications of Nano Technology

Armies throughout the world are looking for a 21st century battle suit. The clothing must stop bullets, detect chemical, biological agents, monitor a wounded soldier's vital signs, administer basic first aid and communicate with headquarters. NT produces stronger, less weight material which is ideal for military applications. Some of the applications of NT in military are:

- a. **Protection.** Nano structured materials can make lighter armour, and extremely strong building materials. Nano fiber based duds offer enhanced protection against projectiles. "Smart-materials" may adapt to changes in light, temperature, pressure, or stresses, for instance. Nano materials can be designed to create exceptionally strong armour. Kyrion terminator ballistic body and vehicle armour, for example, is made from an aluminum alloy combined with carbon nano tubes. The ballistic armour plate is multi-impact capable, durable, lightweight, and available now.
- b. **Nano Explosives.** Powerful bombs that use nanometals such as nano- aluminum to create ultra-high burn rate chemical explosives an order of magnitude more powerful than conventional bombs. Nanothermite or "super- thermite" is one example of such a "Metastable Intermolecular Composite" (MIC.)
- c. **Light Weight Batteries.** Nanotechnology offers a long list of potential alternatives for efficient, economical and sustainable power generation and storage. Lithium-air is one next-gen rechargeable battery technology with the potential to replace the current tech standards. Engineered nano materials and meta materials that are stronger, lighter, have enhanced properties, are more heat-resistant and more compact are becoming possible.



d. **Computers.** As computers and electronics become nano computers and nano electronics, they will become a lot smaller/ lighter and require much less power than they do today. Faster, lighter computers are possible with nanotechnology. Smaller, lighter computers and to worries about electrical failures sending hours of on-screen work into an inaccessible limbo mark the potential result of research on tiny ferroelectric crystals. “Tiny” means billionths of a meter, or about 1/500th the width of a human hair.

e. **Surveillance.** Nano UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) which can be held in pocket of a soldier and can be launched from hand is definitely a wonderful force multiplier. Another possible nano-surveillance innovation might be extremely small cameras.

f. **Robotics.** Snake-shaped robot slithers between obstacles, an unmanned bulldozer clears away IEDs (improvised explosive devices), an autonomous vehicle takes off on surveillance missions, and a “butterfly” robot whisks through the air on fluttering wings – these and more are the panoply of robotic tools being developed. Robot swarms that operate and intercommunicate without human intervention are possible with nano technology.

g. **Electronic Devices.** Nanotechnology is already in use in many computing, communications, and other electronic applications to provide faster, smaller, and more portable systems that can manage and store larger and larger amounts of information.

h. **Ricin Vaccine for Bio Defense.** Development of a needle-free vaccine against ricin, a poisonous substance and nano particulate-based vaccine adjuvant and delivery system for the Army has provided recombinant antigens to be used in potential vaccines against various bio terrorism agents. It also includes the development of needle-free vaccines for anthrax, staph and bubonic plague. Nano technology has been used to administer vaccines through the mucus membranes of the mouth or nasal passages, allowing the development of oral or inhaled vaccines.

i. **Nano Sensors for Explosive Detection.** The research and development studies in the area of nano materials have demonstrated the ability of nanostructures to function as sensors of various chemical and biological compounds including explosives. Ultra-small devices with high sensing capabilities are among the key promises of the nano sensor domain.

j. **Laser Comn.** It will be a key aerospace and defense technology of the future because it is efficient, and sends data at extremely faster, and is difficult for an adversary to intercept or jam because lasers are focused energy with little scatter, unlike radio waves that broadcast widely to general areas. Using MEMS and nanotechnology to fabricate extremely tiny deformable mirrors can yield technology that is small, lightweight, and consumes little power, which could be a key enabling technology for laser communication devices on small unmanned vehicles and handheld devices. Sometimes MEMS and nano technology pertains not only to tiny mechanical devices, but to complex powders, as well, that form the building blocks for new materials with aerospace and defense applications.

k. **Nano Powders.** These will be for crafting a new generation of artillery shells in which the shell casing actually is an explosive, reactive material that scatters and burns when the artillery round impacts. This has the potential to create an artillery round with unprecedented destructive power. It has already been used in smart paint that has the potential to change colours when subjected to electrical current to create an adaptable camouflage coating.

Lt Col B I Assalaratchi USP psc SLSC



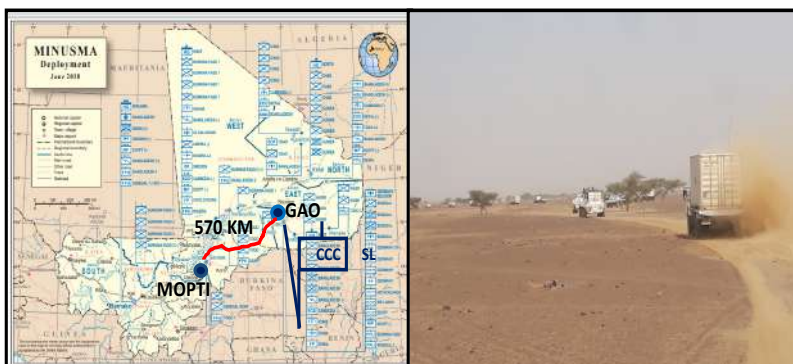
RADIO COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES IN DESERTS AND PRESENT COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHMENT FOR COMBAT CONVOY COMPANY (CCC) IN MALI DESERT SIGNALS SECTION – A NOVEL EXPERIENCE

Sri Lanka Army contribution to UN peacekeeping operations started in 1960s by deploying six peacekeepers to the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) in Congo. subsequently Country has contributed many number of peacekeeping soldiers for various UN Missions around the world. United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) has been started on 25 April 2013 to support political process in Republic of Mali. First Sri Lankan Contingent has deployed on 24 December 2017 in order to provide security for logistic convoys in the mission. The Combat Convoy Company (CCC) is consisted with 16 officers and 184 Other Ranks from various regiments of Sri Lankan Army.



At present CCC is deployed in GAO, MALI under MINUSMA Sector Headquarters East. Presently it provides security for the longest convoy route in the mission, from GAO to MOPTI, which runs for 570 km and 1140 km for round trip. The average length of the convoy is around 7 – 8 km consisted with 60-70 cargo vehicles and protection vehicles including BTR 80A, WMZ 551 B –APCs, recovery vehicles, Mobile workshop, mobile kitchen and mobile hospital etc,

Sri Lanka Signal Corps has deployed her first ever desert Signals Section along with the Combat Convoy Company in Mali consisted with one officer and six Other Ranks. The novel experience in provision of communication for long range combat convoys may allow understanding the challenges of establishing communication systems for desert operations. The long range combat convoys are an unprecedented experience for the Sri Lanka Army as well. Hence this opportunity would be a learning curve for all the participating troops and would be a stepping stone for the future deployments in Mali and similar environments.

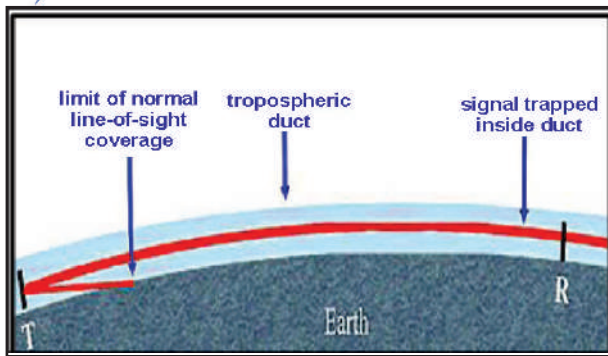


COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES IN DESERT ENVIRONMENTS

The desert creates numerous unusual phenomena that affect the performance of communication equipment. As Signalers, we must have a fair understanding of these phenomena in order to provide and maintain a reliable and uninterrupted provision of communication to the operational troops on ground. We must understand the performance limitations the desert imposes on communication equipment. We also should take precautions to minimize effects caused by these phenomena.



DUCTING



Ducting, is the most significant phenomenon that generate radio waves to turn either toward, or away, from the earth's surface. Deserts experience severe temperature inversions in both day and night which affect electronics communication systems. The Ducting effect happens mostly at day times. In the day time, radio signals from ground stations are sub refracted upward and due to that a vertical duct is created. Stations outside the direction and range of the duct receive either a faded, weaker signal or no signal at all. This upward ducting is the primary cause of signal fading in the desert. Night ducting results in the opposite effect and can considerably increase radio communication range.

MULTIPATH PROPAGATION

The multipath propagation phenomenon that results, decrease of electromagnetic signal strength and affects various communication equipment. The non-linear index of refraction, caused by desert temperature inversions, also creates multipath signal propagation issues. The multipath propagation problems are centered in the C (4 GHz) and S (2- 4 GHz) frequency bands.

ATTENUATION

This refers to any reduction in the signal strength of a signal. This is the third major communications problem encountered in the deserts and which occurs due to attenuation of electromagnetic signals due to absorption by dust clouds. Electromagnetic attenuation becomes significant in the higher frequencies and is more pronounced when larger dust particles and denser dust clouds are present. When extremely dense dust clouds are present it may also occurs in the lower frequency bands. The dust clouds generated by the moving vehicles in the desert, cause attenuation effect to the military communication systems more frequently. Generally, the effects of electromagnetic attenuation are minimal for the frequency bands and ranges used for communication within the vehicle convoys.

STATIC DISCHARGES

The static discharges that occur around radio antennas caused by the electrification of dust clouds are common in desert environments. The static charges results mainly from corona discharges from antennas and other metallic objects. The amount of static charges increases as dust cloud density and wind velocity increases.





When wind begins to blow across a sandy, dusty surface, the lightest particles are not the first to move. That is because much of the dust is either stuck to larger particles or tucked between them. But when sand grains start to bounce across the surface, they strike other grains and shake loose the dust, which then rises into the air just above the ground. All that bouncing and jostling also generates static electricity. When this happens, the larger sand grains typically lose electrons to the lighter dust particles, giving the dust a negative charge. The dust particles are blown higher into the air more readily, whereas the positively charged sand grains usually remain closer to ground level. That separation of charges creates an electric field.

PRESENT COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS FOR CCC

In the UN communication system, there are two types of radio equipment categories are used. These categories are namely Country Own Equipment (COE) and United Nations Own Equipment (UNOE). The Troops Contributing Countries (TCCs) are responsible for HF, VHF and Telephone (Intercom) systems for their self-sustainment and operational communication requirements. This COE Communication equipment has been neutralized for maintain communication within the CCC during convoy mission and UNOE communication equipment are being used, in order to CCC to communicate with various UN compounds along the convoy route.



COUNTRY OWN EQUIPMENT (COE)

It is important to understand the 3 categories of communication equipment requires for self-sustainment for TCCs which include HF, VHF and Telephone (Intercom) of which TCCs are responsible for. Presently, the command nets at various levels in convoys are functioned using a few types of radios as given below:



a. **Command Net - HF None Secure (LHP 265).** This HF radio set has been used as primary means of communication system in order to communicate from convoy to Company Headquarters (GAO) during convoy missions. 10 - 12 Radio sets have been installed in front, rear and middle of the convoy in Armored vehicles and other cargo vehicles. These radio sets also facilitate as alternative means of communication to maintain communication within the convoy during any failure of VHF radios.

b. **Command Nets - VHF High Band Secure (Cougar).** This VHF radio sets have been used for the operational command net in order to have communication with various command element in the convoy. These man pack versions radios facilitate secure communication up to 7 -10 km owing to open terrain in the deserts.



- c. **Section Command Net - VHF High Band None Secure (LVP 285)** This VHF hand held version radio has been used to communicate within the lower level of command (section command level) These radios facilitate to communicate within 1 km radius and mainly used to facilitate communication in the harbouring at night.

UNITED NATION OWN EQUIPMENT (UNOE)

MINUSMA provides its own highly stable multi-layer communication system to all military contingents including Sri Lankan CCC. So that contingents can communicate with MINUSMA officials and their fleets working in deferent locations throughout the country. It is important to understand three types of UNOE communication systems.



- a. Primary means of communication is voice and data to the military base camps using multiple technologies like UN (COSMOS) network services (portal, email, voice, sharing, VTC), THALES (MMSN) network services (portal, email, voice, sharing,) on Fiber Optics, and Orange communications service via VSAT.
- b. Alternate means of communications are TETRA radio system (voice and text) and UN Cellphone/Smartphone (voice, text and email).
- c. Contingency HF radio system (voice, data (small bandwidth), and Satellite phones.

Moreover, MINUSMA uses a modern digital communication system and these systems are enabled to intercommunicate so that if one fails the other can take up to ensure the connectivity between MINUSMA headquarters and contingents.

CONCLUSION

This unprecedented experience and opportunity have allowed the Signals to show their mastery in the field even without any previous knowledge about the desert terrains. At the same time this will be a bench mark for the future similar deployments as well.

The skillful deployment of communication systems and uninterrupted maintenance of the same in most hostile terrains on earth, with minimum resources in both men and material, under demanding and in most dangerous situations, in the most dangerous UN mission ever, depicts the bravery and unswerving determination of the Sri Lankan Signaler owing to the experiences accumulated over the years in provisioning communications for 30 years in the war against the, then most dangerous terror outfit in the world. The signals flag is flown high in the Malian desert and motto is maintained up and above all - "Certa Cito".

Maj M A D S Muthugala USP SLSC
Signal Officer

1st Combat Convoy Company

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission In Mali (Minusma)



CAN'T STOP THE SIGNAL: ARMY HAS TO SURVIVE IN ANY SITUATION

While the Army is working to acquire sophisticated and latest radio communication systems and ICT (Information and Communication Technology) solutions in par with other armies in the region, we need to prepare to fight against any hostile action too. Any hostile force can jam our transmissions, and hack our computers or shoot down our drones. So, while acquiring latest equipment/systems we need a very different communications network which can function in spite of any hostile action or disaster. We have to now study how to build such system and research on the same.

In future conflicts, any hostile force will not allow to easily have any communication system function and to obtain the live video feeds in the Command posts or continuous voice communication as experienced in the past. Coordinated and uninterrupted communication in all domains - land, sea, air, space, cyberspace, and the electromagnetic spectrum is paramount important because not only will units often be cut off physically, but electronically as well. Due to hostile jamming and hacking, the airwaves will go dead and the screens will go dark - but soldiers can't hole up and wait for orders. Initiative, always strength of the Army. Our most valuable asset, our most significant asymmetric advantage inherent in the Sri Lankan military: We become improvisers, innovators, problem-solvers at any time, and independence of action comes natural to all in uniform. Army training and professional military education needs to foster this initiative.

Three Essentials

All levels of Commanders need to ask for only what's both necessary and practicable based on the environment they are in and the type of fight they are in. The Army may have to face many missions, from disaster relief to urban warfare. In some of them, live full motion video is both helpful. But in a high-intensity, fast-moving fight against a great power adversary, the network will be under attack, so Commanders at all levels have to prioritize to ensure that at least three essentials get through and Signalers have to make sure the availability of suitable communication mean at any time for the same:

- a. Secure voice, so troops can talk to each other, because typing a text message under fire isn't always practical, and nothing tells you whether a subordinate is confident or cracking up like his tone of voice;
- b. Position Location Information (PLI) that's not reliant on the Global Positioning System, so you know where your people are even when GPS (Global Positioning System) is jammed; and
- c. Telegraphic updates on each unit's status and enemies spotted so one can populate the digital map with what the Army calls a Common Operational Picture (COP).

Modern Concept

Armies in developed countries have researched and initiated to use minimalist messages and abstract icons to show on digital maps of their screens, updated by telegraphic bursts of data designed to avoid detection instead of video. Instead of constant micromanagement, there'll be a taut silence broken by terse litanies of code words, soldiers getting on and off the radio before the enemy can trace the transmission. Instead of direct uplinks to bulky, vulnerable satellite high in geostationary orbit, signals will bounce from low-orbiting mini-satellites to relay drones to ground antennas, following dozens of possible paths, too many for the enemy to block them all. Instead of specialist in uniform and civil experts laboriously configuring and reconfiguring the network, artificially intelligent software will adapt autonomously to avoid jamming, hacking, and interference.



A Samsung Galaxy loaded with military command-and-control software, showing the simplified video-game-style map and icons

Instead of optimizing the network to provide the best user experience in normal circumstances optimize it to provide acceptable performance in extreme circumstances. We have to lead the way on “Low Probability of Exploitation”, waveforms that are harder to detect and intercept. The Electronic Warfare units can use its sensors to figure out both what the enemy is doing electromagnetically and which of our transmissions are too easy to detect. And artificial intelligence has to be used for automatically retuning radios so they use portions of the radio frequency spectrum where the enemy is less active.

Use of Civilian Communication Systems

Sometimes, the Army should make use of civilian communications systems which should be unpredictable and use the entire collective communications apparatus on the planet to our advantage. It's much harder to figure which data packets out of trillions moving through commercial satellites, cell phone networks, and other civilian infrastructure might belong to our troops. It's hiding your needles in a needle factory.

Communication in the Jungle

Rainforest potentially interferes with conventional High-Frequency (HF), Very-High-Frequency (VHF), and Ultra-High-Frequency (UHF) radio links to the extent that it becomes impossible to establish or sustain wide-area 'engagement-quality' voice or data communications.

Long-range mobile patrols operating 'at the tactical edge' expect to rely principally on daily coded radio communication schedules, founded on HF transceivers with long-wire antennas, for the long-range transmission and reception of status and intelligence reports. Traditional VHF radio connectivity is a challenge and radio frequencies are not strong enough below the canopy, and even then, a signal is not guaranteed. Communication between patrol groups and HQ requires substantial infrastructure, with repeater stations needed to relay transmissions between parties.

Impenetrable cover: The jungle canopy also makes air-ground surveillance difficult. The reduced temperature differentials between objects can reduce the effectiveness of thermal imaging, while radar penetrates only tens of meters, although LIDAR (Light Ranging and Detection) might do better. Small unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) could be used for surveillance and as communications relays along river lines, but there might be reluctance on the part of the users to risk using them over the wider jungle because their recovery would be hard if not impossible in the event of a crash. Signals from the conventional VHF and UHF radios ordinarily exploited for platoon and company-level point-to-point



tactical or air ground communication are significantly attenuated under jungle conditions (UHF typically by 50% at 250m according to sources). Vertically polarized signals are affected by the tall trees found in the jungle and both HF and VHF antennas may therefore be more effective with a horizontal polarization, which is not generally helpful to movement. Short-wavelength intra-patrol radio scan likewise be hindered by foliage. The longer-wave-length signals from HF transmitters may be inherently less susceptible to such attenuation ever, they but, as remain subject to ionospheric interference at night.

Rang problems: The improvements made in jungle communications could be said to be mostly in the margins, since “there are still laws of physics that we cannot get around” when it comes to sustaining the ranges, consistencies, and data rates that might be wished for. The tactical satellite communication systems typically used for long-range communications in recent decades cannot be expected to be as effective in jungle, and in some instances a greater reliance is being placed upon advance HF transceivers today being smaller, lighter, less power hungry, and providing a greater data throughput.

As in any environment, and especially in extremely testing terrain such as the jungle, it is hugely important for commanders to have an accurate common operational picture and regular reports from their men. Radio technology has made major strides in recent decades, some of which are undoubtedly helping to address some of the past ills of jungle communications. However, there remain many natural vagaries that have to be overcome.

Communication in Urban Environment

Urban environments pose several unique war-fighting challenges to the military, one in particular is communication. Communication in and between the multiple dimensions of urban environments is an extremely difficult technology challenge. Urban structures, materials, object densities and configurations (such as urban canyons), interference from a large diversity of electronic devices and power constraints associated with man-portable radios significantly degrade wireless communications.

Compounding the difficulties of urban operations at the lowest tactical levels, or for infantrymen moving through back alleys and buildings, is the interference caused by buildings and structures that impedes electronic communication. Generally military communications in urban areas focuses on site location, proper training, and other practical considerations such as cover and concealment, avoiding interference, overcome line-of-sight problems and transmission and reception problems caused by fading and path loss. It also discusses alternative means of communication such as the use of wires, messengers, visual and sound signals, and existing commercial infrastructure (with security measures).

Because of the complexity of the urban terrain, situational awareness / COP and battle space visualization are very difficult. Urban operations strain the command, control, communications, computers, Cyber, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C5ISR) capabilities of military forces, requiring flexibility and innovation on the part of commanders and planners. Dependency on communications, especially at battalion level and below, is maximized in urban environments to compensate for loss of visual contact between small teams and to their parent organizations as they disappear into alleys, multi-story buildings, and subterranean systems (sewer systems and tunnels). While communications dependency is rising, its performance in urban settings suffers from radio frequency (RF) transmission range reductions; hence ground operations tend to become decentralized in an urban environment. The difficulties of communication and control that arise from the dispersal of units into buildings, underground passages, streets and alleys force command and control (C2) to devolve toward the smaller unit level (power to the edge). The decentralization inherent in urban ground operations requires the ability to communicate quickly outside the normal communications patterns.



For now, current and emerging VHF and UHF tactical military radios are the best option for the dismounted infantryman due to small in size and light weight with the capability of secure voice, data, and network communications. And the Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) radios may be used to improve communications (with emphasis of reducing system acquisition and sustainment costs) at the platoons, sections and small team levels as equipping every leader down to the buddy trio level can enhance situational awareness throughout a company. Adding intra-squad radios allows infantrymen to avoid "stacking" and bunching before entering buildings, leading to more general dispersion of forces and reduced fratricide, as well as greater coordination within and among squads, including between infantrymen and armored vehicles and tanks. COTS systems dynamically share a wide frequency band for optimal use of scarce resources and designed to provide deployable, reliable, and secure communications even under peak loads. Mobile subscriber networks, such as the TETRA (Terrestrial Trunked Radio) based emergency communications network, provide automatic relaying of communications and data.

To meet the need for connectivity and capacity in a constantly changing environment, it can be necessary to use civilian infrastructure alongside the military systems depending on the intensity of the operation. The urban environment is typically heterogeneous considering radio resources, meaning that a specific area may be covered by several radio technologies simultaneously. Examples include civilian or military cellular systems, systems operating in non-licensed bands, and autonomous ad-hoc systems. A mobile node with multiple radio interfaces can communicate through two or more of these simultaneously. This gives the opportunity to choose the most suitable radio network and/or create backup channels via other radio links. There is no central management in heterogeneous networks. Well defined schemes for handling the change of link qualities due to handovers; handling the mix of IP and non-IP networks; and methods for authorization and authentication are thus needed to manage handover for ongoing sessions when moving between different networks.

Generally, cellular and satellite telephones are difficult to use for urban combat for many reasons, including poor security, availability, incompatibilities with existing military communication systems, and needs for fixed infrastructure that may be vulnerable during military operations, but may be considered as an alternative communication means and useful for support and stability missions as well as communication toward the rear of military operations safely even though not completely rugged or secure. Particularly in MOOTW (Military Operations Other Than War), the commanders may be able to make efficient use of existing communications infrastructures, from basic telephone lines / cellular to video and data transmission networks. Depending on the type of operation being conducted it is possible to exploit existing communications infrastructures as primary or redundant means of communication.

Communications between neighbouring troops, sometimes even on parallel streets, may be limited and sporadic. Significant improvement in coverage can be gained by operating relay stations from airborne platforms or on high ground. Maturing aerostat technology and miniature man-portable UAV systems have been established as simple and reliable platforms for providing communications relay services. UAV relays can reduce link distance and overcome noise and line-of-sight communication problems for units in urban "canyons". Given that UAVs are still relatively complex machines and require skilled technicians and extensive ground support, this option will probably not be practical without proper training. Their short life span and easily compromised security probably limits their use to surgical missions such as seizing and controlling the interior of a single large building.

Technology advances such as SDR (Software Define Radio), Cognitive Radio, MANET (Mobile Ad-Hoc Network), MIMO (Multiple-Input and Multiple-Output), WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access), and Dynamic Spectrum Allocation have the potential to improve tactical communications in urban environments, and while proper tactics, techniques, and procedures based on lessons learned from past urban operations can significantly improve communications in these environments, the bottom line is that current technology and systems are not adequate to support fully integrated NCW (Network Centric Warfare) operations in urban environments. None of the above approaches are a "one size fits all" solution for tactical communications in urban environments. Each approach has strengths and weaknesses. It will require the synergistic combination of the results from several of these approaches to fully allow the implementation of a proper system in urban operations.



The communications architecture in an urban environment should support representation of the entire battle space: vertical and horizontal, exterior and interior, surface and sub-terrain, and airspace. Scholars have suggested two strategies for the communications network architecture; the first approach is the use of MANET (or wireless mesh networks) not requiring a base station infrastructure in which mobile units may communicate directly with one other, or by the aid of any other mobile. The second approach is the use of networks relying on an extensive infrastructure such as (2G) GSM, TETRA, (3G) UMTS, (4G) LTE and femtocells commercial cellular networks. Third approach is to build a hybrid solution based on the first two approaches to provide only limited network coverage using the expensive infrastructure based solution and to use less expensive mesh networking for extending the coverage. Satellite and high altitude platform relay communications systems can provide the backhaul communication links necessary to support these approaches.

Critical to success in communications system support to urban operations is electromagnetic spectrum management, which is a specialized area that relies heavily on systems engineering support and modeling to ensure electromagnetic spectrum dependent systems are mission ready and compatible within the intended electromagnetic environment.

Communications in Emergency Response / Disaster Relief Operations

Emergency or crisis management refers to various activities such as immediate response, recovery efforts, disaster mitigation, and preparedness efforts for reducing the impact of possible future disasters that arise due to natural or man-made activities. The timely access to desired information by intended person or rescue organization is vital for successful emergency management operations. Depending upon the intensity and coverage area of a disaster, it might be a multi-organizational operation involving government authorities, public authorities, volunteer organizations and the media.

Reliable and robust communication is vital for successful emergency management operations. The emergency response operation is hierarchical in nature, where information and instructions flow along a chain of entities. Efficient emergency management requires the continuous flow of bi-directional information among first responders and emergency management headquarters. In emergency situations / disasters several existing wireless base stations and various communication cables were damaged and the remaining parts of the network may not be able to provide adequate communication services to first responders. Mobile ad hoc networks, wireless sensor networks and wireless mesh networks are commonly used as communication means in such type of situations as these systems are easily deployable without need of any existing telecommunication infrastructure.

The role of communication technology has been recognized as integral to disaster management for a long time. Although application of communication technology has a role in all the four distinct phases of disaster management most of the application has traditionally been in response and recovery phases. The new communication and information technologies that have emerged over the last two decades lend themselves to greater possibilities of integration of different communication systems.

Lessons learned from previous disasters highlighted the fact that communication interoperability among military, government and non-government first responders can make the difference between life and death. In a proactive effort to improve force readiness, the Army should be equipped with a new tool or a system enables signal units to provide commercial phone, internet access, and commercial Wi-Fi and 4G LTE to first responders; military, government and non-governmental during domestic natural disasters, emergencies and civil support operations. Such system enables the Army to assist civilian police, firefighter, and emergency management organizations with communications, even if all the commercial cell towers went down. It's an Army system that enables non-military communications, so we can all work together to save lives.

The Process for Communications System Planning

The process for communications planning is an integral part of operation planning. Planners must understand the mission, the mission environment, the intent, and concept of operations. Different phases of an operation necessitate different and distinct levels of communications system support. They must determine what is shared, when, and with whom and understand the capabilities and limitations of available strategic, operational, and tactical communications system resources. Identify communications system requirements



that exceed the capabilities within the engaged forces and coordinate (electromagnetic spectrum, equipment, or connectivity) any mitigating actions through appropriate channels. Communications Planning Methodology includes; Mission Analysis, Information Needs Analysis, Interoperability, Compatibility and Supportability Analysis, Capability Analysis and Allocation of Communications System Assets. Modeling and Simulation of the communications system and the mission environment allows planners at all levels to design, analyze, and validate network architecture to measure and assess the flow of information throughout various types of networks (data, voice, video, digital and analog) and media (satellite, terrestrial, microwave, wireless, wired, fiber optic, and others). Simulation results provide quantifiable outcome predictions on planned networks or modifications to current networks.

What are Possible, Suitable and Economical to us?

In addition to the fixed Nodes of the Army Command Radio Net and the Microwave Communication Network for Voice and Data in strategic level communication in the Army, availability of Mobile Tactical Communications Nodes equipped in light vehicles (four wheel drive) modified by EME workshop for easier deployment and concealment will enhance the flexibility of communication planning and provision for any mission. Each Infantry Division should have such well-equipped communication vehicle and having a rapid deployable communication vehicle at other selected brigades and battalions is an essential requirement to establish a flexible and efficient communication network during disasters or emergency situations. A Mobile Command and Control Centre established in a container (40' x 20') on four wheel drive heavy vehicle also has to be readily available each SFHQ to achieve and maintain uninterrupted communication in any situation. It will also create a foundation for an Internet Protocol (IP) based tactical network transport layer in the future as the part of a network that moves the data from application to application, node to node in addition to voice communication. This is really flexible enough to serve as the backbone for all the future capabilities the Army wants at lower tactical level. We can replace legacy equipment piece by piece, as the Army modernizes the system until the whole thing is gradually transformed to desired level.

Today's Army expect to have network access anywhere, anytime and commanders at all levels want to communicate on-the-move and soldiers can have their voices heard, their texts received, and their location displayed on a map. Therefore, Army's tactical network backbone should be capable of providing secure voice and data communications for soldiers on the field without the need for fixed infrastructure in future as fixed infrastructures are the first vulnerable sites for aerial attacks. By connecting soldiers in sections/platoons with their commanders, through a Mobile Tactical Communication (MTC) platform will change the way the Army fights by providing life-saving information on-the-move, anywhere in the country. Like most Srilankans' Internet connections on mobile phone, but with added security and the ability to network in the most remote environments, MTC platform should provide army command elements and soldiers on-the-move with secure high speed, high capacity voice and data communications in future.

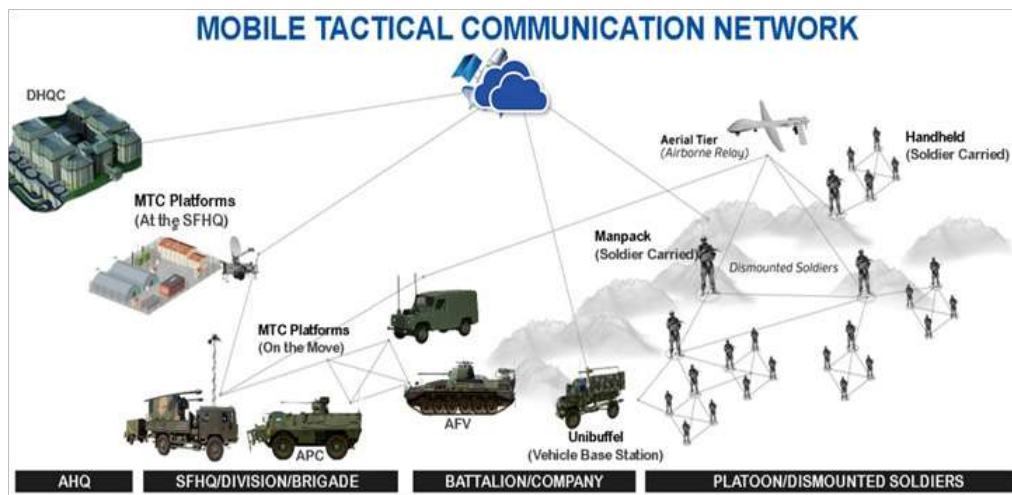
MTC Nodes will take the first step in providing a mobile infrastructure on the field (installed on selected vehicles at battalion levels and above). This will enables mission command from brigade to division to company through a completely ad-hoc, self-forming network. Commanders and select staff then will have the ability to maneuver anywhere on the battlefield and maintain connectivity to the network, without the need to stop and set up communications, making them vulnerable to attack.

As technology continues to advance, MTC platform should be upgraded by making it smaller, more powerful, and easier to use. This allows the Army's expeditionary force of today and tomorrow to remain connected and accomplish their missions. MTC platform will provide the soldiers on the field a high-speed, interoperable voice and data communications network at the battalion level for the first time in history, if implemented.

Since the Army cannot afford to have satellite communication for headquarters at all levels, each HQ down to battalion level including the suggested MTC platform in the Sri Lanka Army should have a HF radio as the alternative mean of voice and limited data communication as it depends only on ionosphere and not any infrastructure belongs to others. We have enough of stories how we survived and conducted reinforcement operations in the past only having HF communication with isolated camps / troops and disastrous situation like Tsunami.



Cybersecurity and anti-jam capabilities are a critical part of MTC platform. With the amount of voice and data information that intends to flow between soldiers on the ground to commanders at higher echelons, protecting and defending the integrity of the network is a paramount concern. Therefore, data security is essential for its part in developing the MTC platform. Keeping the transmissions to the minimum is only half the battle. We also need to transmit them in a way that's as hard as possible for the enemy to detect, trace, and block. The goal is a network so low-profile and adaptable that we have the ability to hide in plain sight.



Some operations usually require extensive intelligence support, including long range airborne and ground based observations, electronic intelligence (ELINT) and signal intelligence (SIGINT) / communication intelligence (COMINT) support by special mission aircraft and UAVs, etc. When operated and coordinated as integral parts of the operation, these C5I2SR elements play a critical role in the security of the ground forces and the success of their missions. Often the high-bandwidth data can be processed or compressed at the source, so as to minimize the communications requirements. Imagery intelligence (IMINT) and SIGINT/ COMINT have often provided timely and fairly complete information to the commander. Hence, Mobile EW / Cyber platform (with a mini UAV) similar to MTC platform is an essential element at least SFHQ level whether it is peace or war time as information and intelligence are two sources which play a key role in planning, executing and accomplishing of any mission.

Being open to many new options, and being able to update to add new technologies as they emerge, is important for the entire future network. Any system needs to be highly flexible, able to plug and play new capabilities as needed. Different units should have different communications capabilities in different situations and on different missions, rather than there being a standard-issue solution Army-wide. Redundancy is always the best way to harden any system against attack and foolishly rely upon single point failures is the quickest way to suffer defeat. C5I2SR dominance network has to be more effectively integrated than ever realizing the potential of the digital battlefield today. Hence, all future procurement of voice and data communication equipment / systems has to be planned keeping the interoperability, integration and interfacing options available.

It is a command responsibility to make sure the 'kit' remains switched on, and operators must accordingly be made aware of the limitations of the equipment and be able to develop workarounds. "Be aware of the constraints, develop solutions, and train to overcome difficulties".

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SOLDIER CONNECTED DRONE BASED SURVEILLANCE NETWORK

INTRODUCTION

Electronic surveillance plays a major role in intelligence gathering in various aspects of the military. Most of the time information acquired through different electronic media are integrated at the highest command elements. The human elements which are operating in the boundary lines, able to visualize the local information based on their human sensors supported by electronic methods. Infantry soldiers are sensitive and responsive to their local environments which inherent in different ground conditions and threats to their lives. Ground surveillance aspects, human sensing ability can be improved by drones, but they are inherently limited with battery endurance which cause time to time replacement of batteries which is not suitable options for 24x7 surveillance.

The proposed surveillance technique will be able to fix the problem above mentioned identified para by introducing dedicated power line connectivity from the soldier's radio set to the drone. The weights of the selected power cable connectivity and the other sensing devices integrated with the drone should equal to the payload of the drone. When foot soldiers are operating in unknown terrain, their visual and audible sensing abilities restricted and impose barriers by the surrounding environments. Most of the commercially available drones having the endurance of 15 to 30 minutes, which are not capable of deploying for 24x7 surveillance.

In the proposed power enhancement technique, as an example, if we place a drone at an altitude of 100m, it will give optical horizon of nearly 40km and if we assume that calculated current requirement would be 5A cable, 20SWG wire enough to transport the current from radio set to the drone. Then the pair of 100m would be weighing around 1.6ks, which is very easily able to accommodate with available payload capacity. The balance amount from the payload can be utilized to integrate other sensors like HD camera, GPS, Laser range finder, Wi-Fi module etc. the following Figure 1 shows the connectivity between drone and the radio set.

CAPABILITIES OF THE SYSTEM

The main parameters govern the surveillance system are depending on the number of mobile drones, integrated sensors, resolution and the quality of information required and frequency of the transmission of the information through the network. Because these factors are directly related to performance and endurance of the drone. The following basic requirements can be integrated to the drone within the limitation on the payload as well as communication equipment on the back of the soldier's.

a. Capability of the drone

- PTZ HD Camera
- GPS Module
- LASER range finder (If required)
- WI FI interface
- Integrated IED for Target homing
- Power cable -remote detach capability

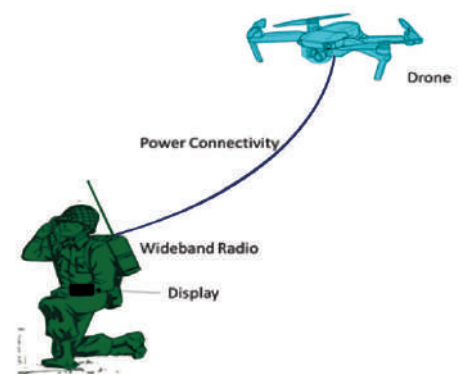


Fig 1- Drone power/Data connectivity with wideband radio set



b. Capabilities of the radio set/Soldier

- Wi Fi enabled
- Wide Band
- Remote management/Connectivity with drone camera
- First Person View(FPV) display- Hand wearable
- Hand gesture based drone operation & manoeuvre
- Augmented overlays of various fire power maps and other surveillance information.
- Follow me option (The man operator)

SURVEILLANCE METHOD AND NETWORKING

The drone-based surveillance broadly can be categorized into Mobile and Static modes. The mobile method applies to the soldiers when they are operating in the unknown terrains with backpacked radio communication transceivers. In the static aspect, permanently a drone can be hover fixed defensive area to gather information. Then these drones based nodes can be deployed to cover the selected geographical area for 24x7 surveillance aspect. Figure 2 shows the surveillance area map of fixed and mobiles(O

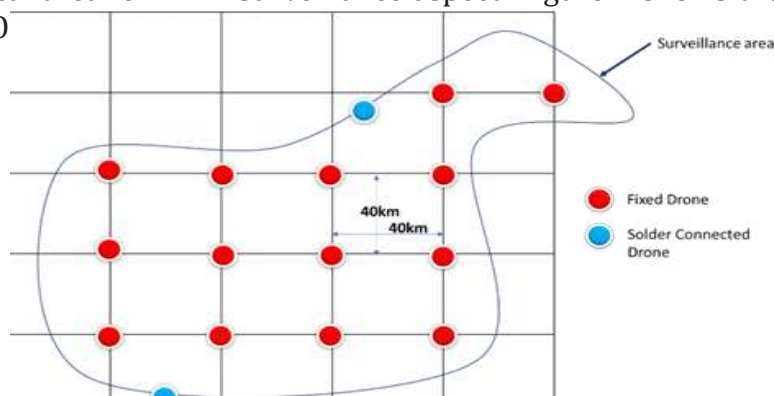


Figure 2: Static & Mobile surveillance drone location Network.

SITUATION AWARENESS AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL INFORMATION FLOW

The basic connectivity with drone exist through the wideband radio transceiver, the drone's surveillance information will be shared directly among the soldiers through First Person Video displays(wearable) and the same time will be the transmitted through the radio to other networked elements. Through the Image processing techniques, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, sensor information can be further process to identify and detect specific humans, movements, targets or other predetermined objects to be surveillance.

RECOMMENDATION & CONCLUSION

The proposed long endurance surveillance technique can be improved by augmenting on ground mobile surveillance robots, which enhance the quality of ground information gathers through the drones. Further ground-based robots will be able to provide protection for the foot soldiers and take appropriate actions to the alarm generated by the drone.



DIGITIZATION OF BATTLE FIELD AND USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR A COORDINATED SERVICE DELIVERY IN THE SRI LANKA ARMY

Evolution of civilizations and integration of technical substitutions to the mainstream necessities, the societies became more and more complex than ever. From Chena cultivation to modern work culture, technological innovations have immensely facilitated to smoothen the time consuming work to be concluded in seconds. Integration of Information Technology into work environment has truly enhanced the work process, working culture and provided individuals more satisfaction with their work.

Growths of expectations in organisations including Armed forces have realised the importance of Information Technology for their work. Elimination of inefficiency in fund management, manufacturing and/or service delivery systems can be addressed by new technologies effectively. Reduction of number of duplicated work, reformation of resource deployments strategically, smooth fund management, reducing waste of man-hours, satisfied service delivery can altogether shape the vision and key objectives of the Sri Lanka Army (SLA) and significantly lower the expenditures. Reforms or reengineering the work of SLA with the use of Information Technology (IT) thereby may positively affect the service enhancement and achievement of its aim and objectives conclusively. To achieve this requirement, it certainly needs to have a clear picture on what it should be. This can be identified by a holistic approach combining with the standing Information and communication technology (ICT) capacity, know-how of the workforce, existing technologies used in similar organisations and by integration of its own war fighting and business functions together.

The operations in Army in many countries are increasingly characterised by a great reliance on advanced technologies. The variety of sophisticated equipment is quite large and innovations appear in the market is exponentially growing. Due to these technological developments, many professions in conventional Armed forces have now changed. Officials in Army are increasingly required to complete many work and use IT to complete different tasks in more effective way using the advanced functionality of the equipment. Despite this increased functionality, most devices used in Sri Lanka Army are still not fully up to date compared to the outside similar organisations in the global arena. However, ICT capability of Sri Lanka Army is inevitably required to provide advanced communications and systems to support the decision making personalities at the tactical, operational and strategic levels. In other words, it is required SLA's ICT capability to support headquarter, operational assets, intelligence surveillance, targeting and navigation needs, logistics, medical and personnel systems effectively.

Over the past years, it is obvious that many changes have taken place in the equipment of enterprises and military units with the use of Information Technology. In terms of Warfield resource deployments, real-time sensor to shooter coupling, enabled by wideband links and intelligent databases have significantly reduced the number of critical nodes manned by soldiers. This is one of the examples, where IT can effectively be used in the Army. Currently Information Technology, sensors, modelling and simulation are high priority in Armed forces in developed countries. Particularly, IT and sensors have the potential to radically develop many military capabilities where such technologies can meaningfully minimise the combat losses both in lives and equipment. Specifically, advance IT can contribute the Sri Lanka Army to develop its strategic capabilities to achieve its combating objectives.

Another possible example is that IT can be used to gather and process data about terrain, environmental and tactical conditions etc, where troops and their command can be instantaneously communicated to take best decisions at the battlefield.

For this purpose, "Digitization of Battlefield" is one of the common practices used by advanced economies, where they acquire, process, exchange and employ appropriate and well-timed information throughout the battlespace. This type of networked Army can also be extended by progressively linking networked capability with other services in maritime, land, aerospace and intelligence and surveillance areas to process information for effective decisions with high accuracy. The provision of this timely information can be easily personalised to the actual needs of individual commanders, ground level troops, and other support arms that will predominantly encourage and awake each individual in the battlefield to get a clear picture needed to support their ultimate goal. This will help them to take unified decisions by planning as well as executing the tasks collaboratively.



Advance communication tools can be employed for all characters in the troops to communicate critical and crucial battlefield information quickly and effectively without using traditional communication methods such as voice radio. Situation Report Management (SITREP) as a basic workflow according to severity of the incident could be generated a SMS among the relevant officials. Automation of Supply and Transportation functionalities for Supply Management and Vehicle Management, payment to contractors and suppliers can be automated with the Banks. Proper management system of disabled Soldiers and their next of kin (NOK) details which ability to track the offering of donations given to them systematically and their administration without any undue delays.

Overall management of information systems as a single repository would help the Sri Lanka Army to take strategic initiatives on time with proper management of functionalities through information system.

However, this approach to building a Digitised Battlefield will certainly be dependent upon the establishment of a secure high-capacity own information network, which permits troops deployed in different areas to collaborate in real-time and to precisely synchronise their operational actions. As long as Sri Lanka Army does not expose to external world through Wide Area Network (WAN) there are no threats of cyber-attacks. Information within the Sri Lanka Army could be protected through proper management of own intranet.

Thus, there is an emergent need to consider IT investments for planning, increasing efficiency and streamlining the processes in Sri Lanka Army. The task of selecting and integrating the vast amount of data into a combined military information system is still the responsibility of the Sri Lanka Signal Corps of the SLA. However, identified enhanced cognitive demands required by the complex equipment will be one of the main stressing factors initially. Existing devices and new devices with advance technologies should be integrated into a common system to execute more coordinated work as frequent occurrence of dynamic and complex situations in Warfield, combined with a high level of responsibility towards warfare always makes SLA under pressure. Thus, such systems are needed to decide which actions to be taken under time-critical circumstances. Therefore, it is apparent that there is an increasing demand on battle field for higher efficiency. In Sri Lanka this demand is especially high with a structural shortage of funds and personnel. The stressing effect of working with inexperienced soldiers fighters in a battlefield who cannot assume equal responsibility is another stressing issue faced by the commanders. To minimise inexperienced capabilities, advance IT is needed and training for all personal regarding such system is crucial. Such systems should also be adaptable to the needs and cognitive limits of the soldiers in relation to the constraints posed by the warfare context. Such devices, containing next generation intelligent software, should be able to adapt to the user in terms of their level of experience, actual requirement of the battlefield and the existing physical conditions as well as to the environmental situations. Furthermore, these products and systems should be able to provide adaptive integrated support to all kind of users when appropriate. Thus, more research is needed on areas of system integration, intelligent real-time processing systems, Advanced IT and other hardware equipment available for battlefields.

In the future, it should lead to a single Defence-wide IT portfolio, reflected by a unified Defence IT Work Plan and implemented by the Defence-wide IT workforce rather than working individually by three armed forces. A separate information repository could be maintained to link with Sri Lanka Air force (SLAF), Sri Lanka Navy (SLN) and Sri Lanka Police. And the segmented information could be shared with international level to cater for global requirement as needed. This combined IT portfolio should necessarily reform the way that how IT is currently being used to conduct the Armed forces' core and non-core businesses and particularly, it always needs to re-examine the approach in which IT can assist the Armed forces and enhance their processes and devices meaningfully.

Col D L S U De Silva USP

Director

Center for IT Support and Development Services

General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University



In Memory of.....

Though you have departed your name and exceptional service to the Army will always be remembered your noteworthy contribution towards the growth of the establishment would be cherished by all.



Colonel J N Wickramaarachchi (RTD) USP
18th July 2018



Major M P Peiris (RTD)
25th August 2018



WO I S A Somarathne (RTD)
18th RSM of 1 SLSC
17th April 2018



WO II Palithalal T G (RTD)
of 11 SLSC
22nd May 2018



WO II Premakumara L A A (RTD)
of 1 SLSC
15th May 2018



S/Sgt Kaluwella K R C (RTD)
of 1 SLSC
25th May 2018



L/Cpl Sampath T B I
of 3 SLSC
12th July 2018



Sgm Madushanka W S
of 11 SLSC
20th May 2018



Sgm Kumarathissa D M A
of 2(V) SLSC
30th September 2017



Sgm Jayaweera B P A S
of 9 SLSC
19th June 2018



MIRROR WALL

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වෙලාවට

තුමණි අවසරයි සබයෙන්
අවසන් කතාවකි මේ
ඔබලගේ සිත පරිදි මා යහපත්
ඔබලට තුනි පුදමි මා හෙට යා

අවසරය
මිමිණිය
වේ ය
යුතුය

මා ගිය පාර වැරදිය සිරගෙට
මතසින් මෙන් ම ගතීනුත් අසරණ
තිරිසන් සතෙකුටත් මේ දුක
නිදහස් වෙලා මා හෙට මින් පිට

ආවා
වුවා
නොදැනේවා
වෙනවා

උපන් ගම මගේ පින්බර
මග නේවා දුන්න ඔබලා
ඔබලා ආවොතින් කොළඹ ට
මට ඇමතුමක් දෙනු මැන මම

කළුතරය
සිත තුලය
වැඩිමුරය
කළුතරය

සෙ/278927 සංසෙ ශ්‍රීමාල් කේප්පි
3 ශ්‍රීලංකාව



ප්‍රභූති මගේ

දකිස් පොඩි හුරුගෙන
පැන යමින් බඩගාපු
කාලයට සමුදෙන නිතූනාද සඳරුවේ

අල්ලමින් නැගිටින්න
බියෙන් පා තබන විට
වැටී වැටී ඇවිදින්න
තදන මගේ නෙත් රුවේ

ඇවිදිනවා දැකගන්න
හීන මැවී මගේ හිතට
ඔය පුංචි පා යුගල
සිපගන්න සිතූනි මට

දොරකඩින් පැනයන්න
ගෙමිදුලේ දිව යන්න
තව ටිකක් ඉවසන්න
නුඹ පොඩි සුදු පුතේ

සෙ/280947 කෝපුල් නානායකකාර එවිකේසියුචල්
5 ශ්‍රීලංකාව

කවදාවත්ම

බබ්බ කැමති කිසිවකු වැරදි විදහට නැවත කැමති නැත
බබ්බ ඇවැසි කිසිවකුට කාර්තය බහුලය කියන්න නැත
බබ්බ හදවතින්ම විස්වාස කරන්නෙකුට වෙත කරන්න නැත
බබ්බ කැම බොහොමක්ම මතකයේ රඳවා ගන්නෙකු අමතක
කරන්න නැත

සෙ/279969 කෝපුල් සේනක බංඩාර එස්ජී
4 ශ්‍රීලංකාව

ආදරණීය නාන්නා

නාන්නා යනු අම්මා තරම්මත්
අපේ කළු විදහන්නට නොහැකිව
හිතේ පිරිසුදු සෙනෙහස කියාගන්නට නොහැකිව
බවුන් වඩන මුණුවරයෙකි.

සෙ/279962 කෝපුල් වික්‍රමසිංහ එම්බීඑස්
4 ශ්‍රීලංකාව

සංකල්පනා

විනෝද වෙන්න

එත් කාගෙවත් ජීවිත විනෝදෙට ගන්න එපා

සතුටු වෙන්න

එත් කාටවත් දුකක් දෙන්න එපා

පාලුව නැති කර ගන්න

එත් කාටවත් බොරු කරන්න එපා

යාලුවන් පැතිකර ගන්න

එත් කාගෙවත් විශ්වාසය බිදින්න එපා

පාදුරු කරන්න අවංකවම

එත් ජීවිත විනාශ කරන්න එපා.....

සෙ/276638 කෝපුල් සමන්ත කුමාර ටීජී
5 ශ්‍රීලංකාව

සාමය

පාතියේ ධජය තුල
අමෝරන කඩුවේ රඟ
සාමයේ පරවිසා
ඉහිල යන ගුවන් ගැට
බලන් ඔය නෙත් දෙකට
සුන්දරද මේ මඩල

රූපුන් නැති මේ බිමේ
වෙඩි හඬක් නැසෙන්නට
දිනු බිම සෙනෙහසින්
සදාකල් රැකගන්න
අත්වැල් බැඳෙමු අපි
එපා යලි වෙන්වන්න
කිසිවෙකුට බැරවේවි
අපිව වෙන් කරවන්න

සෙ/281334 කෝපුල් රාජපක්ෂ ආච්චිස්වස්
5 ශ්‍රීලංකාව

ජීවිතය

විවේක සතුට උතුරුණ

විවේක සෙනෙහස ගලා එන

විවේක පාදුරු පොදි බිදින

ජීවිතය

තවත් විවේක මේ සියල්ල

තමන් හටම

කලකිරීමක්

පැයුණාටමක්

විශාල බවක් ගෙන දුන් තවත්

පැන යා නොහැකිය

පිය ගන්නන්ගේ යම් දිනෙක

ඉවසිය යුතුවේ මේ

සියලු දේ

සමබර ලෙසින් සිත.....

සෙ/285640 සංසේ පුනාසිංහ එස්එම්එස්
4 ශ්‍රීලංකාව

බැඳීම

දන්නටද? සිනහවට වඩා
කඳුලක තියෙන ටට්ටාකම
අපිට හැම කෙනෙක් වෙනුවෙන්ම
සිනහ වෙන්න පුලුවන්
නමුත්.....

ඇහැට කඳුලක් උනන්නේ
ආත්මය බැඳීමක් තියෙන
කෙනෙක් වෙනුවෙන් විතරයි.....

සෙ/279956 කෝපුල් නිමල් බංඩාර පීකේඑම්
5 ශ්‍රීලංකාව



සිතුවිලි

කර්මය යනු තමා විසින් සිදුකරනු ලබන ක්‍රියාවන් තුළින් ලැබෙන ප්‍රථිපලය වන
 අතර භෞත යහපත් ක්‍රියාවක් තුළින් ලැබෙන ප්‍රථිපලයද යහපත් වන අතර අයහපත්
 ක්‍රියාවක් තුළින් ලැබෙන ප්‍රථිපලය අයහපත් වේ. එහෙත් යහපත් ක්‍රියාකාරකම්
 සිදුකරනු ලබන අතරම පුද්ගලයින්ගේ ජීවිත තෙහිනන අන්දමින් විවිධ සිදුවීම් වලට මුහුණ
 දී අභ්‍යාවකාශයට යන අවස්ථාද ඇති අතර අකටයුතුකම් කරන අතරම පුද්ගලයින්ගේ ජීවිත
 සාර්ථක බවක් පිළිබිඹු කරන අවස්ථාද ඇත. එසේ සිදුවන්නේ පූර්ව කර්මයන් නිසාද
 බුද්ධ ධර්මය මෙයට පිළිතුරු සපයයි
 යම් කටයුත්තකට අවතීර්ණ වීමට පෙර එය තමාට කල නොහැකි යැයි යන හැඟීම සිත
 තුල ජනිත කරනු ලබන පුද්ගලයෙකු හට කිසිසේත්ම එය කල නොහැකි වනු ඇත,
 යම්කලට කිරීමට අපහසු කටයුත්තකදී එය අත් අයට හැකිකම් තමාටද හැකිවිය යුතු බව
 සිත් තුල ජනිත කරනු ලබන පුද්ගලයා හට එය කිරීමට හැකියාව ලැබෙනු ඇත.
 ඕනෑම කටයුත්තක/ක්‍රියාවක සාර්ථකත්වය රැඳී පවතින්නේ තමා එය පිළිබඳව දර්ශන
 උත්සාහය කැපවීම හා ලබන පුහුණුව තුළින් ලැබෙන පලප්‍රස්ථය මත වේ.

ජීවිතය යනු

ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රයකට පිළිතුරු සපයමින් ඒ අනුව ක්‍රියා කිරීමකි
 නිවැරදි පිළිතුරු ක්‍රියාවට හැරවීමෙන් ජීවිතයේ සාර්ථකත්වය රැඳී පවතින අතර වැරදි
 පිළිතුරු ක්‍රියාවට හැරවීමෙන් ජීවිතය අසාර්ථකත්වයට පත්වේ.

සෙ/277292 සැරයන් නිලකර්මය විවිධ

4 ශ්‍රීලංකා

මිලින විය පැතුම හඳ

අරලිය සුවද තවමත් නැත දුරස් වෙලා
 දුටු පැන නටපු කෙළිදෙල් අද අකැප වෙලා
 දුටු අතර සැගවුනු අපේ කදුලු කතා
 පෙරදින මතක සැම දින මට මතක වුණා

කදුලින් දොවා සුසුමක් වුනු පෙම් පුවත
 අරලිය පොකුරු මත තවමත් සුවද ඇත
 චෙන්ට් ගියත් අද ඔබගේ සෙනෙහෙ වන
 තවමත් සුවද ඇත ඔබගේ වුවන මත

කිසිදින යලත් හමුවීමට නොපැතු අප
 මා පිය වරුන් ලෙස නැවතත් හමුව ඇත
 ටිකිරි සිනා පා හිනහෙන සිහිති වන
 දැන සිනාසෙමු සිසාරා පිරි කදුලු වන

වෝදනාවෙන් මා සිත රහසින්ම වැළපුනා
 හඳදැව් අඵවුනා නොමියෙනා මතකයේ
 ඉරුණු පිටු අතර හිඳ හඬවයි මගේ සිත හඳ
 නුඹව සිහිවෙලා යලි යලිත් යලි යලිත්

සෙ/279412 කෝපුල් බණ්ඩාර කේඅයි

11 ශ්‍රීලංකා

ආදරණීය ආච්චි අම්මා

මවක්ද නැති මට
 පියෙක්ද නැති මට
 සරණ පිහිට ඔබයි
 කියන්නේ හරි මග
 යන්නම දිව් මග
 මගේ මවුනි ඔබමයි
 මවක්ද ඔබ මට
 පියෙක්ද ඔබ මට
 කියන්න මා හට
 මා නොදන

සෙ/284477 ලා/කෝ රණතුංග පිආර්ආප්පි

4 ශ්‍රීලංකා

කාගෙන් හිත හොඳ
 ලාභය ගැනම සිතන
 වාසියට පමණක් සිතන
 අහිංසක පෙනුමක් පෙන්වන
 කාගෙන් හිත හොඳ
 මිනිසෙකු දුටුවෙමි මම

අහිංසක පෙනුමක් තිබුනත් ඔහුට
 විසකුරු සර්පයෙක් සේ
 දෂ්ඨ කරයි විටෙක

කාගෙන් හිත හොඳ
 දවසක දෙයි දුක්ගොඩ
 හදුනාගන්න එය අප අතර සිටින
 වෙස් මවාගත් මිනිසුන් කොටස

සෙ/282977 සංසෙ තෙන්නකොන් ටීඑම්ඩබ්

11 ශ්‍රීලංකා

ඔබ

ඔබට නොලැබුනු යමක්
 තවකෙකු ලබද්දි
 ඔබට එය දැක
 සතුටු වන්නට පුලුවන්නම්
 ඔබ මිනිසුන් අතර
 උතුම් වු චිරල මිනිසෙකි

සෙ/278342 කෝපුල් සේනානායක කේපී

4 ශ්‍රීලංකා



අම්මා

මගේ ලෝකේ.....

අහ ලේ කිරි කරලා
අප දැඩි කලා
මුළුතැන්ගෙය ඇයගේ
පීච්ඡයම වුවා
අප යන එන තැන් ගැන
නිතරම සොයලා
මගේ ලෝකේ රැජිණිය ව
අම්මා වුණා.....
දවස පුරා වෙහෙස වෙලා
ඔහු නිදි මැරුවා
අප ඇති දැඩි කරන්න
පීච්ඡය වු පියා
ඔහු සැර වුවත් අප හට
නිතරම සරදම් කෙරුවා
මගේ ලෝකේ රජපුරුවෝ
අප්පච්චි වුණා.....

සෙ/286401 සංසෙ(කා) අශානි එච්චි

රත්තරං අම්මා

වැටෙන වැටෙන හැම මොහොතේම මා සැනසූ අම්ම
ඇසට හොරෙන් කැඳු ලොවට හැංගා මගේ අම්මා
දිව් කතරට ඇඳ හැලෙනා මහ වැස්සක් අම්මා
ලොවේ සැමට උඩින් ඉන්න රැජිනක් මගේ අම්මා

සෙ/279917 කෝපුල් හේරත් ජව්වම්පම්පස්
10 ශ්‍රීලංසංක - පනාගොඩ

ජීවිතය

ඇරඹුම කොතැනද ?
කොතැන දුර ආවද ?
මොහොතක් සිතන්න ?
ඔබ ආ ගමන් මගේ
කොපමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් තලා පෙලා
ඔබ ආවද ?
ජීවිතයට ඔබ, සැර යොපන් දේද ?
නිසැර යොපන් දේද ?
ලගා කර ගත්තේ
දන්නවාද ඔබ,
විශ්වදේවතාව මොහොතක් හෝ කලින්
ඔබ කල හොද තරක
පෞරුෂය පැමිණෙන්නේ
ගල උසුලන ගොනුන්ගේ හා අනුව
විශ්වය ගමන් කරන ලෙස ඔබ

සෙ/279890 සැරසන් පෙරේරා නිමිසුපිකේ
10 ශ්‍රීලංසංක - පනාගොඩ

ලේ කිරි කොට
මානට පොවලා
ඇතිදැඩි කල මා
පෙම්බර අම්මා

හොඳ මිනිසෙකු මා
කරන්න ඔබගේ
වෙහෙස නිමක් නැත
ආදර අම්මා

මෙතේ බුදුන් දැක
නිවන් දකින්නට
ඔබ කල පිං
ඇති මගේ අම්මා

සෙ/279484 සංසෙ බණ්ඩාර එම්එම්එස්
10 ශ්‍රීලංසංක - පනාගොඩ

යුද දිවිය
රුදුරු අවිය ලයේ හොවා
තල් අරණේ නුමගේ සිත
බංකරයේ සිහින පොදි
ආදරයෙන් නුම එනතුරු
නිවාඩුවට මග හිඳිමින්

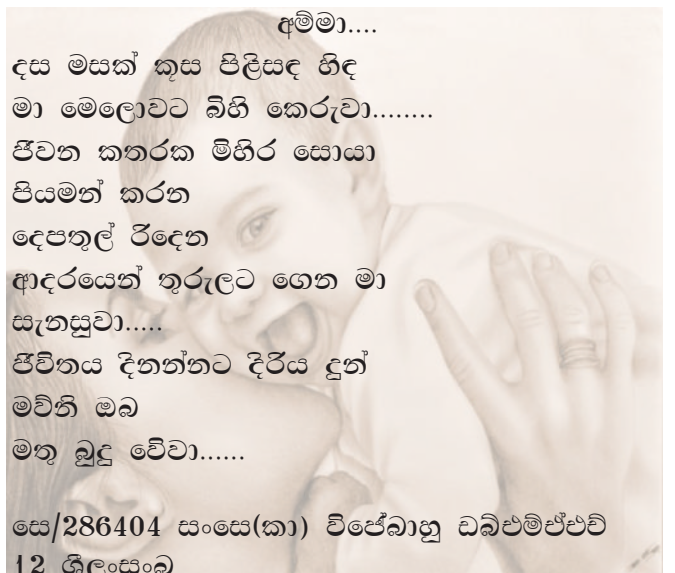
සැනසෙන්නට නුමේ ලයේ
යුධ පිටියේ යුධ ගිනිදැල්
නිමා කර ආ නිවාඩුවට
සොදුරු බස් දොඩන්නට
ආදරෙයි හැමදාමත්
නුමේ යුධ දිවියට
ආසයි මං ගත කරන්නට

සෙ/280253 ලා/කෝපුල් අපිත් එස්
11 ශ්‍රීලංසංක

අම්මා....

දස මසක් කුස පිළිසඳ හිඳ
මා මෙලොවට බිහි කෙරුවා.....
ජීවන කතරක මිහිර සොයා
පියමන් කරන
දෙපතුල් රිදෙන
ආදරයෙන් තුරුලට ගෙන මා
සැනසුවා.....
ජීවිතය දිනන්නට දිවිය දුන්
මව්නි ඔබ
මතු බුදු වේවා.....

සෙ/286404 සංසෙ(කා) විජේබාහු ඩබ්ලිම්ප්පච්චි
12 ශ්‍රීලංසංක





සෙනෙහෙබර පියාණනි

ආත්ම ගණනක් පෙරුම් පුරාගෙන
ඔබ මා පියාණන් උනා
අප හදා වඩා ගන්නට දිවා රෑ
ඔබ වෙහෙසුනා

අසනිප වූ විට ගෙනයයි ඔබ මා
වෙදදුරු කරා
නිතර ඔබ ලග නැතත්
සොයයි මා ගැන සැම වෙලේ

පියාණනි ඔබ කරන මෙහෙවර
සඳා ණයගැති ඔබ හට
මතුටත් ඔබ මගේ පියාණනි වී
සිටිනු මැන මා ලගින්

සෙ/283798 බනි II පතිරණ පිළිමිට්ටන්
11 ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

කවිය

මලක් නොමැති තුරුලනා
හුදකලාවෙන් හිඳි
සදක් දැක ගන්න සිත
හිත මැව්වා හැම රැයේ
නොයෙක් වේදනාවන්
පැමිණ
නවාතන් සෙව්වද ලයේ
කෙළවරක් නැති විශ්වයේ
කවිය ලග සුව දැනේ

සෙ/285130 සංසෙ මධුසංඛ එම්පීඒඅයි
10 ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

සරසවි සිහිනය

දුරතු මගේ වැනි කෝඩෙන්
හමා ආපු මද පවනෙන්
පියවෙන දෙනුවන් පියදා
අකුරු කෙරෙව්වේ නුඹ වෙනුවෙන්

වැනි කෝඩෙන් හමන පවනේ
පාවි යන වරා මලක
නුඹ වෙනුවෙන් ලියා එවනු
කවිය තම ලැබුනේ නැද්ද

රෑ අහසේ තරු අතරින්
හත්දා වැනි වැටෙනා සද
පියවෙන තෙතු පියන් තුලින්
දුටුව සිහිනේ සරසවි ඉම

සෙ/278874 සැරයන් ප්‍රියදර්ශන එඩ්මන්

Love of Army Girl

She is a femail soldier
she has a strong man
but she is an army girl
and her man is amasing
she wears combat boot
she cann haddle a weapon
her man loves her more than everything
and she is a soldier girl
she is his world
she have to go to war
she loves him like no one else
&the is a civil man
& they are an army strong couple
they can go through everything
together

S/286239 Sgm Kaldera SKDWS

වැස්ස....

ජනෙල් කවුළුවෙන් බලා සිටිනවා මිස
බැහැනේ තෙමලා වැස්සට තෙමලා ලෙඩක් හදාගෙන
හිටි හැටි සිහිවී තෙතට හොරො මගේ
කඳුදැඳි ඉනුවා

අමෙම ඔබේ දුටු ලොකු ලමයෙක්ගේ දැන්
සෙල්ලම වයසේ තවමත් සිතුනත්
පුංචි දිවස්වල මෙන් පපා බිත්තින්ට
වැස්සට තෙමලා ලෙඩවුටත්

ආසයි මේ වැසි අසරි වඳින්නට
ඉස්සර වාගෙම මම තාමත්
නිළ ඇඳුමට ජ සේරම වැහිලා
මම දැන් හමුදා සෙබලියක් වෙලා

වැහි වලකලෙන් බර අහස සේ මගේ
හිතන් දුකින් පිරිලා ඇත්තේ
ජ වැහි වලාවේ බර උසුලන් හිඳ
බැරිතැන මහ වැසි ඇඳ හැඳුනා සේ
මගේ හිතේ පිරි දුකත් කඳුළුව
වානේ දිමා තෙතහිත් හැඳුනේ

සෙ/286394 සංසෙ(කා) අප්සරා එස්එස්



Events of Matrimony.....



Maj S Weerasena and Ms. N Dayarathne entered the wedded life on 29. 06.2018



Capt MMUIB Wawegedara of 11 SLSC and Ms Dasuni Nanayakkara entered the wedded life on 20. 11.2017



Capt HNP Hettiarachchi and Ms Anusha Madumali entered the wedded life on 10. 05.2018



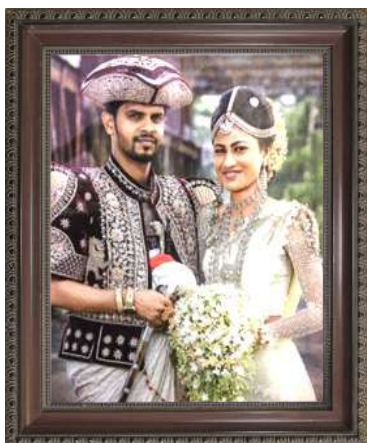
Lt TLL Samadhi of 6 SLSC and Ms Kalindi Wejerama entered the wedded life on 15. 11.2017



Capt DNS Disanayaka of 6 SLSC and Ms Hansani Gamage entered the wedded life on 26. 04.2018



Capt BLAP De Silva of 1 SLSC and Ms Pragesha Wijewardana entered the wedded life on 26. 04.2018



L/Cpl Premathilaka MPPTK and Ms Ranjani Sureka entered the wedded life on 23. 03.2018



L/Cpl Suriyarathne KDADC of and Ms RMKAD Ganga Kumari entered the wedded life on 18. 01.2018



Sgm Wijethunge DPJG of 2(V) SLSC and Ms Chaturane entered the wedded life on 01. 06.2018



Cpl Kodikara GHKSU of 2(V) SLSC and Ms Aloka entered the wedded life on 12. 03.2018



L/cpl Pitegala PKAG of 2(V) SLSC and Ms Shaseka Madumale entered the wedded life on 10. 06.2018



L/cpl Tennakoon TATTNK of 6 SLSC and Ms Renuka Kumari entered the wedded life on 23. 01.2018



Wish You a Happy Birthday....



Daughter Rajitha celebrated her 4th birthday on 09.06.2018
and Daughter Nethmini Sudhamsa celebrated her 8th
birthday on 29.11.2017

Daughter Chalake celebrated her
1st birthday on 21.07.2018



Son Seneth Mathisha
celebrated his
3rd birthday on 20.11.2017

Daughter Chanumi Thlaksya
celebrated her
4th birthday on 17.10.2018



Daughter Sahasthi Sithme celebrated
her 4th birthday on 08.02.2018 and
Daughter Pabasara Buddine
celebrated her 2nd
birthday on 4.6.2018



Daughter Prarthana celebrated her 12th
birthday on 07.09.2018 and Son Sadew
celebrated his 5th
birthday on 17.07.2018



Daughter Sithume Nehara
celebrated her
8th birthday on 27.07.2018



Daughter Sadali celebrated her 6th
birthday on 11.12.2017 and Son
Sandepa Lakshan celebrated his 11th
birthday on 10.05.2018



Daughter Pawani Rajapaksha
celebrated her
6th birthday on 04.01.2018



Son Danuje Rajapaksha celebrated his
2nd birthday on 06.04.2018



Son Sadeu wejesuriya celebrated
his 5th birthday on 01.02.2018



Daughter Dahamsa Sathsarani
celebrated her
2nd birthday on 11.09.2018



Daughters Hirukirane & Sadakirane
celebrated her
11th birthday on 15.04.2018



Daughters Sauni Ehansha
celebrated her
3rd birthday on 7.07.2018



Daughter Oshadi Dissanayake
celebrated her
4th birthday on 29.05.2018



Son Umidu Nisalitha celebrated his
1st birthday on 09.04.2018



Son Tesadu weerasiri celebrated his
2nd birthday on 06.08.2018



Son Gawesh Amodda celebrated his
2nd birthday on 07.03.2018



Daughter Sadhini Sehansa
Samarakoon celebrated her
1st birthday on 11.12.2017

SUPREME SACRIFICES



‘For love of country, they accepted death.’

James A. Garfield



1988							
1	S/00141	L/Cpl	Ranjith Wijesinghe	AP	2(V) SLSC	30.01.1988	Trincomalee
2	S/66103	L/Cpl	Athula	SS	1 SLSC	01.03.1988	Athurugiriya
3	S/00194	L/Cpl	Kumaradasa	A	2(V) SLSC	01.03.1988	Athurugiriya
4	S/00197	L/Cpl	Wijesinghe Banda	YP	2(V) SLSC	01.03.1988	Athurugiriya
5	S/00205	L/Cpl	Gamini Wijewardana	AG	2(V) SLSC	01.03.1988	Athurugiriya
6	S/00220	L/Cpl	Priyantha Herath	RM	2(V) SLSC	01.03.1988	Athurugiriya
7	S/66627	L/Cpl	Chandrasena	WA	1 SLSC	01.03.1988	Athurugiriya
8	S/66639	L/Cpl	Welagedara	AWP	1 SLSC	01.03.1988	Athurugiriya
1989							
9	S/65965	Sgt	Wijerathna	CHM	1 SLSC	23.06.1989	Kohuwala
10	S/33879	L/Cpl	Samarakoon Banda	SKH	1 SLSC	23.06.1989	Kohuwala
11	S/66569	L/Cpl	Pradeep Kumara	AHU	1 SLSC	23.06.1989	Kohuwala
1990							
12	S/66435	L/Cpl	Perera	HATP	3 SLSC	15.06.1990	Mannar
13	S/66491	L/Cpl	Premalath	SPD	3 SLSC	23.06.1990	Welioya
14	S/66266	Cpl	Jayakodi	RM	3 SLSC	05.07.1990	Morawewa
15	S/66385	L/Cpl	Gamini Rathnayake	V	3 SLSC	10.07.1990	Kokavil
16	O/3317	Capt	H D	Siril	2(V) SLSC	23.11.1990	Mankulam
17	S/38588	L/Cpl	Abeykoon	EBLMB	1 SLSC	23.11.1990	Mankulam
18	S/66560	L/Cpl	Piyathilaka	LN	1 SLSC	23.11.1990	Mankulam
19	S/66393	Cpl	Sunil Kumara	WG	3 SLSC	18.12.1990	Trincomalee
1991							
20	S/66607	Cpl	Kusumsiri	AWN	3 SLSC	24.04.1991	Thoppur
21	S/65898	Cpl	Karunarathna	ST	1 SLSC	21.06.1991	Colombo
22	S/43480	L/Cpl	Ajith	RG	1 SLSC	21.06.1991	Colombo
23	S/50901	L/Cpl	Chandrasiri	NGR	1 SLSC	21.06.1991	Colombo
24	S/66853	L/Cpl	Jayasiri	SGKP	1 SLSC	21.06.1991	Colombo
25	S/00242	L/Cpl	Chethiyarathna	PT	2(V) SLSC	24.06.1991	Dematawewa
26	S/66745	L/Cpl	Dayananda	WWA	3 SLSC	17.07.1991	Elephant Pass
27	S/66907	L/Cpl	Kodikara	JA	1 SLSC	17.07.1991	Elephant Pass
1992							
28	S/275225	Sgm	Senavirathna	DM	4 SLSC	27.11.1992	Welikanda
1993							
29	O/61253	Capt	KD	Samarasinghe	3 SLSC	05.04.1993	Mannar
30	S/66968	L/Cpl	Karunarathna	DKN	3 SLSC	05.04.1993	Mannar
31	O/61248	Maj	MSD	Wijenayake	1 SLSC	25.07.1993	Welioya
32	S/66148	Sgt	Wanigarathna	KM	1 SLSC	25.07.1993	Welioya
33	S/275137	L/Cpl	Weerathunga	D	3 SLSC	25.07.1993	Welioya
34	S/66259	L/Cpl	Priyaranjana	RMU	1 SLSC	25.07.1993	Welioya
35	S/66465	L/Cpl	Jayakody	JAS	3 SLSC	25.07.1993	Welioya



1994							
36	S/275742	L/Cpl	Gunarathna Banda	KM	5 SLSC	01.03.1994	Kallar
37	S/00099	Sgt	Jayasena Bandara	UGW	2(V) SLSC	22.04.1994	Trincomalee
38	S/275903	L/Cpl	Ranasinghe	KGAS	5 SLSC	04.06.1994	Mukural
39	S/275923	L/Cpl	Chandrasiri	W	5 SLSC	04.10.1994	Kayankerni
40	S/276696	L/Cpl	Jayarathna	ACD	5 SLSC	24.12.1994	Vakarai
1995							
41	S/275138	Cpl	Senarathna	SNWM	3 SLSC	03.05.1995	Mukural
42	S/66423	L/Cpl	Uluwaduge	SCH	1 SLSC	03.05.1995	Mukural
43	S/276140	L/Cpl	Herath	BMD	5 SLSC	25.06.1995	Kayankerni
44	S/275734	L/Cpl	Wijesiri	IP	5 SLSC	25.06.1995	Kayankerni
45	S/275752	L/Cpl	Nalin Priyadarshana	AM	5 SLSC	25.06.1995	Kayankerni
46	S/276031	L/Cpl	Chaminda	KJN	5 SLSC	25.06.1995	Kayankerni
47	S/276040	L/Cpl	Ashoka Jayarathna	KG	5 SLSC	25.06.1995	Kayankerni
48	S/275282	Cpl	Ariyasinghe	KDP	1 SLSC	30.07.1995	Mukural
49	S/66027	S/Sgt	Sanath Kumara	DALP	3 SLSC	29.09.1995	Kinniadi
50	S/275488	L/Cpl	Padmasiri	DPPC	1 SLSC	20.10.1995	Dematagoda
51	S/104733	L/Cpl	Chandrarathna	S	5 SLSC	25.11.1995	Meeravodai
52	S/276411	L/Cpl	Mohottala	SS	4 SLSC	01.12.1995	Jaffna
1996							
53	O/62511	Capt	CC	Mendis	3 SLSC	05.01.1996	Navaladi
54	S/65986	WO 11	Wickramarachchi	AS	3 SLSC	05.01.1996	Navaladi
55	S/66829	Sgt	Palitha Bandara	KAS	3 SLSC	05.01.1996	Navaladi
56	S/275844	L/Cpl	Sirilal Kumara	GKD	5 SLSC	05.01.1996	Navaladi
57	S/275872	L/Cpl	Jayakodi	JUK	5 SLSC	05.01.1996	Navaladi
58	S/277015	L/Cpl	Chandrasena	KK	5 SLSC	05.01.1996	Navaladi
59	S/66583	Sgt	Rathukohudeniya	RMKB	3 SLSC	07.02.1996	Navaladi
60	S/108344	L/Cpl	Dewanarayana	HA	5 SLSC	07.02.1996	Navaladi
61	S/108315	L/Cpl	Priyantha Kumara	UP	5 SLSC	07.02.1996	Navaladi
62	S/108464	L/Cpl	Jayapala	JM	5 SLSC	07.02.1996	Navaladi
63	S/108563	L/Cpl	Nishantha	KG	5 SLSC	07.02.1996	Navaladi
64	S/275703	L/Cpl	Darmawardana	W	5 SLSC	07.02.1996	Navaladi
65	S/277166	L/Cpl	Keerthi	KK	5 SLSC	07.02.1996	Navaladi
66	S/66485	Sgt	Somarathna	EDKM	3 SLSC	08.02.1996	Navaladi
67	S/108507	L/Cpl	Surasena	GR	5 SLSC	31.03.1996	Valachchenai
68	S/276048	L/Cpl	Gunathilaka	PG	5 SLSC	23.04.1996	Valachchenai
69	S/276084	L/Cpl	Sarath Wimala Kumara	KM	5 SLSC	23.04.1996	Valachchenai
70	S/65821	WO I	SWBS	Daulagala	4 SLSC	12.07.1996	Achchuveli
71	S/275339	Cpl	Kahawatta	AGN	4 SLSC	12.07.1996	Achchuveli
72	S/66057	Sgt	Mahindapala	AAD	1 SLSC	17.07.1996	Miraodi
73	S/66063	S/Sgt	Wijerathna	AKS	3 SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu
74	S/66616	Sgt	Kulathilaka	PG	1 SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu
75	S/00074	Cpl	Sunil Jayarathna	RK	2(V) SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu
76	S/275083	Cpl	Chandana Lal	HMAK	1 SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu
77	S/00259	L/Cpl	Palitha Saman Kumara	HP	2(V) SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu



78	S/275568	L/Cpl	Kaduwaarachchi	KAT	1 SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu
79	S/275622	L/Cpl	Soyza	SMA	3 SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu
80	S/276305	L/Cpl	Priyankara	BMPB	3 SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu
81	S/276357	L/Cpl	Weerathilaka	WA	3 SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu
82	S/276363	L/Cpl	Perera	PMA	3 SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu
83	S/276457	L/Cpl	Darmadasa	MSK	3 SLSC	18.07.1996	Mullaitivu
84	S/66971	Cpl	Ranasinghe	RBJK	3 SLSC	20.07.1996	Mullaitivu
85	S/276442	L/Cpl	Tissa Kumara	HM	1 SLSC	11.08.1996	Pulmoddai
86	S/115650	L/Cpl	Sugath Ananda	KA	5 SLSC	17.09.1996	Kiran
87	S/275876	Cpl	De Silva	HLP	5 SLSC	23.09.1996	Navaladi
88	S/160866	L/Cpl	Padmakumara	JM	5 SLSC	23.09.1996	Nawalladi
89	S/105315	L/Cpl	Jayapala	JA	5 SLSC	23.09.1996	Navaladi
90	S/105497	L/Cpl	Senarathna	HM	5 SLSC	23.09.1996	Navaladi
91	S/116095	L/Cpl	Premalal	AMR	5 SLSC	23.09.1996	Navaladi
92	S/277358	L/Cpl	Wagaarachchi	AD	4 SLSC	05.10.1996	Jaffna
93	S/277393	L/Cpl	Dilan	W	4 SLSC	05.10.1996	Jaffna
94	S/275040	Sgt	Silva	AN	4 SLSC	25.11.1996	Kiran
95	S/116072	L/Cpl	Watagoda	PM	5 SLSC	19.12.1996	Kiran
1997							
96	S/115904	L/Cpl	Gunasekara	PWSM	5 SLSC	20.01.1997	Kiran
97	S/278013	L/Cpl	Rathnasiri Banda	PA	6 SLSC	17.02.1997	Welioya
98	S/275793	Cpl	Sarath Munasinghe	RS	5 SLSC	25.02.1997	Valachchenai
99	S/108842	L/Cpl	Dayarathna	KP	5 SLSC	25.02.1997	Valachchenai
100	S/275895	L/Cpl	Kulathunga	KM	5 SLSC	06.03.1997	Vavunathivu
101	S/275847	L/Cpl	Sarath Kumara	DU	5 SLSC	06.03.1997	Vavunathivu
102	S/107793	L/Cpl	Pushpakumara	PS	5 SLSC	07.03.1997	Vavunathivu
103	S/277025	L/Cpl	Ariyasinghe	GHS	5 SLSC	27.04.1997	Kinniadi
104	S/275935	L/Cpl	Nihal	S	5 SLSC	09.06.1997	Kinniadi
105	S/276130	L/Cpl	Samarakoon	KR	5 SLSC	09.06.1997	Kinniadi
106	S/65801	WO 1	KS	Jayasinghe	3 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
107	S/66437	Sgt	Alagiyawanna	AMA RSP	3 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
108	S/00269	Cpl	Bandara	DMTK	2(V) SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
109	S/275481	Cpl	Priyantha	HADW	1 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
110	S/275800	Cpl	Amarasinghe	GY	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
111	S/275818	Cpl	Gunasekara	A	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
112	S/275845	Cpl	Senarathna	LS	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
113	S/276380	Cpl	Ranasinghe	RD	4 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
114	S/220038	L/Cpl	Chandrasekara	DHC	3 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
115	S/109634	L/Cpl	Jayasena	WM	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
116	S/117338	L/Cpl	Wijesinghe	DGLS	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
117	S/276133	L/Cpl	Nimalarathna	P	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
118	S/277497	L/Cpl	Kulathunga	MV	4 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
119	S/277632	L/Cpl	Bandara	DMP	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
120	S/277867	L/Cpl	Premarathna	RPG	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
121	S/277868	L/Cpl	Premawardana	PKU	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam



122	S/277967	L/Cpl	Perera	JAW	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
123	S/277973	L/Cpl	Padmalal	MPN	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
124	S/277977	L/Cpl	Nanasiri	KM	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
125	S/278111	L/Cpl	Padmakumara	KMJ	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
126	S/408862	L/Cpl	Rupasinghe	PS	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
127	S/122876	Sgm	Chandrakumara	DPW	6 SLSC	10.06.1997	Thandikulam
128	S/275922	Cpl	Kularathna	AT	5 SLSC	27.08.1997	Valachchenai
129	S/276996	L/Cpl	Ekanayake	TAHA	5 SLSC	09.09.1997	Valachchenai
130	S/108493	L/Cpl	Rathnayake	DMA	5 SLSC	13.09.1997	Kiran
131	S/115903	L/Cpl	Thennakoon	TMR	5 SLSC	28.11.1997	Kalkuda
132	S/275047	Cpl	Jayawardana	RM	4 SLSC	08.12.1997	Pesalei
133	S/276200	L/Cpl	Abeyasinghe	DM	5 SLSC	08.12.1997	Pesalei
1998							
134	S/275422	Sgt	Ekanayake	AMAB	4 SLSC	07.01.1998	Jaffna
135	S/275946	Cpl	Chaminda	MG	5 SLSC	08.01.1998	Valachchenai
136	S/105473	L/Cpl	Rathnayake	RMEN	5 SLSC	08.01.1998	Valachchenai
137	S/275912	L/Cpl	Kumarasena	MP	5 SLSC	08.01.1998	Valachchenai
138	S/276970	L/Cpl	Samarasekara	EAM	5 SLSC	08.01.1998	Valachchenai
139	S/275177	Sgt	Ariyasinghe	DGWK	4 SLSC	31.03.1998	Valachchenai
140	S/275702	Sgt	Gunarathna	DM	5 SLSC	31.03.1998	Valachchenai
141	O/61495	Maj	VPKP	Ramanayake	3 SLSC	11.09.1998	Jaffna
142	S/275823	Sgt	Ranjith Priyantha	MMG	5 SLSC	31.12.1998	Kiran
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147	S/275927	Cpl	Noyel Jeewa Kumara	PI	5 SLSC	11.03.1999	Valachchenai
148	S/275760	Sgt	Samankumara	UKD	5 SLSC	06.04.1999	Valachchenai
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150	S/277916	L/Cpl	Thilakarathna	HM	6 SLSC	06.04.1999	Valachchenai
151	S/276110	Cpl	Kumararathna	HM	5 SLSC	04.07.1999	Kiran
152	S/275142	Sgt	Kumarasinghe	HDS	3 SLSC	19.07.1999	Mannar
153	S/276202	L/Cpl	Disanayake	RMT	5 SLSC	21.07.1999	Kalmadu
154	S/277695	L/Cpl	Sumanapala	DM	6 SLSC	12.09.1999	Mannar
155	S/66150	WO II	Silva	LN	3 SLSC	24.09.1999	Batticaloa
156	S/275834	Cpl	Prasannakumara	DKN	5 SLSC	07.11.1999	Valachchenai
157	S/275485	Sgt	Padmakumara	KTS	1 SLSC	15.11.1999	Omanthai
158	O/63403	Capt	KAKV	Rajapaksha	4 SLSC	07.12.1999	Batticaloa
159	O/64226	Lt	ABS	De Soyza	1 SLSC	07.12.1999	Batticaloa
2000							
160	S/275208	Sgt	Wijesiri	PGG	4 SLSC	22.04.2000	Elephant Pass
161	S/275525	Cpl	Wasantha	HMGN	4 SLSC	11.05.2000	Jaffna
162	S/277641	L/Cpl	Chaminda Jayamini	AP	6 SLSC	16.05.2000	Chavakachchrei
163	S/276695	L/Cpl	Kapilarathna	BD	5 SLSC	17.05.2000	Batticaloa



164	S/277172	L/Cpl	Imam	A	5 SLSC	17.05.2000	Batticaloa
165	S/275736	Sgt	Suraweera	W	5 SLSC	23.05.2000	Vavunathivu
166	S/275119	Cpl	Premasiri	EAHDN	3 SLSC	24.05.2000	Chavakachcheri
167	S/275993	Cpl	Herathbanda	MMG	6 SLSC	24.05.2000	Chavakachcheri
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171	S/278011	L/Cpl	Amila Asanka	AAD	6 SLSC	24.05.2000	Chavakachcheri
172	S/278060	L/Cpl	Nihal Ajith	DPG	6 SLSC	24.05.2000	Chavakachcheri
173	S/278761	Rec	Samarathunga	SR	6 SLSC	24.05.2000	Chavakachcheri
174	S/275833	Cpl	Rajasingha Banda	PGR	5 SLSC	29.07.2000	Kamburumulla
175	S/277432	L/Cpl	Rathnayaka	RAVK	5 SLSC	29.07.2000	Kamburumulla
176	S/278869	L/Cpl	Perera	WTAC	6 SLSC	03.09.2000	Nagar kovil
177	S/278818	L/Cpl	Mahesh Kumara	SHJ	6 SLSC	03.09.2000	Nagar kovil
178	S/278878	Rec	Kandamarachchi	DJP	6 SLSC	03.09.2000	Nagar kovil
179	S/276114	L/Cpl	Wanninayake	WMA	5 SLSC	11.09.2000	Vavunathivu
180	S/277128	L/Cpl	Gamini	DG	5 SLSC	11.09.2000	Vavunathivu
181	S/278794	L/Cpl	Jayalath	RUM	6 SLSC	27.09.2000	Eluthumadduval
182	S/276150	L/Cpl	Ranthilaka	BM	5 SLSC	01.10.2000	Vavunathivu
183	S/278875	L/Cpl	Rohana	DM	6 SLSC	01.10.2000	Eluthumadduval
184	S/280610	L/Cpl	Sunilshantha	WDA	5 SLSC	01.10.2000	Vavunathivu
185	S/278810	L/Cpl	Abeyasinghe	AMR	6 SLSC	06.10.2000	Nagar kovil
186	S/275486	L/Cpl	Anurudda	DHVR	1 SLSC	03.12.2000	Vavuniya
187	S/275849	L/Cpl	Silva	DKD	5 SLSC	16.12.2000	Valachchenai
2001							
188	S/278821	L/Cpl	Rathnayake	RMG	6 SLSC	16.01.2001	Kilali
189	S/278828	L/Cpl	Thilakasiri	PGU	6 SLSC	17.01.2001	Kilali
190	S/278832	L/Cpl	Ranasinghe	RASC	6 SLSC	17.01.2001	Kilali
191	S/278856	L/Cpl	Amila Pradeep	HV	6 SLSC	17.01.2001	Kilali
192	S/65709	S/Sgt	Gamini	TM	1 SLSC	10.05.2001	Sungawila
193	S/276911	L/Cpl	Lalith Kumara	PH	1 SLSC	10.05.2001	Sungawila
194	S/277749	L/Cpl	Wijerathna	DN	1 SLSC	10.05.2001	Sungawila
195	S/66459	L/Cpl	Withana	BVKM	1 SLSC	10.05.2001	Sungawila
196	S/276109	L/Cpl	Senavirathna	PKGU	5 SLSC	06.10.2001	Valachchenei
2005							
197	S/276008	S/Sgt	Premasiri	K	6 SLSC	27.12.2005	Point Pedro
198	S/278024	Sgt	Danapriyawansha	W	6 SLSC	27.12.2005	Point Pedro
199	S/278035	Sgt	Disanayake	DMS	6 SLSC	27.12.2005	Point Pedro
200	S/278132	Sgt	Nandana	BAU	6 SLSC	27.12.2005	Point Pedro
201	S/276203	Cpl	Pushpakumara	KMH	6 SLSC	27.12.2005	Point Pedro
202	S/154805	L/Cpl	Fernando	KR	6 SLSC	27.12.2005	Point Pedro
203	S/278065	L/Cpl	Liyanage	DM	6 SLSC	27.12.2005	Point Pedro
2006							
204	S/277076	L/Cpl	Tissa Abeykoon	AM	4 SLSC	11.05.2006	Kankesanthurai
205	S/279055	Sgm	Batugampola	PU	5 SLSC	29.05.2006	Kalviyankadu



206	S/275124	S/Sgt	Perera	JK	3 SLSC	01.06.2006	Vavuniya
207	S/277214	Cpl	Kumararathna	HBS	5 SLSC	11.06.2006	Vavunativu
208	S/275917	Cpl	Ranjith	WKG	6 SLSC	21.06.2006	Mannikkai
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214	S/66841	WO 11	Wijesekara	LWKP	4 SLSC	11.10.2006	Kodikamam
215	S279770	L/Cpl	Samansiri	PPR	5 SLSC	15.10.2006	Vaunative
2007							
216	S/66678	Sgt	Sarath Kumara	WA	3 SLSC	22.09.2007	Pudukulam
2008							
217	S/165187	L/Cpl	Ajith Bandara	KPG	6 SLSC	06.01.2008	Kilali
218	S/29577	L/Cpl	Sampath	GL	6 SLSC	06.01.2008	Kilali
219	S/169693	L/Cpl	Ranasinghe	M	ITU	12.02.2008	Thalladi
220	S/275389	L/Cpl	De Silva	DST	3 SLSC	12.02.2008	Thalladi
221	S/2C00497	S/Sgt	Jorge	J	2(V) SLSC	19.02.2008	Thalladi
222	S/276760	Sgt	Samarakoon	DGA RSP	1 SLSC	27.04.2008	Chinna Valankadu
223	S/175265	L/Cpl	Ginige	BKS	6 SLSC	31.05.2008	Kilali
224	S/281347	L/Cpl	Ranasinghe	RAJ RSP	7 SLSC	01.06.2008	Nochchikulam
225	S/281392	L/Cpl	Thilakasiri	PHN	7 SLSC	04.06.2008	Nochchikulam
226	S/279714	L/Cpl	Kumara	TMTU	7 SLSC	22.06.2008	Nochchikulam
227	S/280329	L/Cpl	Laksiri	KAI	7 SLSC	22.06.2008	Nochchikulam
228	S/280636	L/Cpl	Gamage	HGNS	7 SLSC	22.06.2008	Nochchikulam
229	S/280656	L/Cpl	Saman	DG	1 SLSC	22.06.2008	Nochchikulam
230	S/279833	L/Cpl	Dahanaka	GPGST	7 SLSC	22.06.2008	Nochchikulam
231	S/275821	Sgt	Pushpakumara	LLR	7 SLSC	09.07.2008	Nochchikulam
232	S/281338	L/Cpl	Rajakaruna	RMM	7 SLSC	09.07.2008	Nochchikulam
233	S/276609	2/Lt	DKCTB	Disanayake	1 SLSC	10.07.2008	Vavuniya
234	S/279866	L/Cpl	Premarathna	PNP	7 SLSC	10.07.2008	Nochchikulam
235	S/278069	L/Cpl	Nilantha Bandara	TM	7 SLSC	16.08.2008	Nochchikulam
236	S/279668	L/Cpl	Tissadeniya	MTPN	4 SLSC	16.08.2008	Irindikulam
237	S/183649	L/Cpl	Wanniarachchi	PPS	8 SLSC	27.08.2008	Nochchikulam
238	S/276355	Sgt	Makalanda	SS	Wksp	09.08.2008	Vavuniya
239	S/279752	Sgt	Bandara	BGL	10 SLSC	12.09.2008	Maankulam
240	S/280657	L/Cpl	Sanjeeewa Kumara	DMA	7 SLSC	16.09.2008	Nochchikulam
241	S/282706	L/Cpl	Jayathilaka	RA	7 SLSC	01.10.2008	Pulmudai
242	S/276290	Cpl	Anandarathna	RM	5 SLSC	30.10.2008	Kilinochchi
243	S/192325	L/Cpl	Mahindapala	DMB	5 SLSC	30.10.2008	Kilinochchi
244	S/275798	S/Sgt	Pathiraja	SPMD	6 SLSC	17.11.2008	Muhamalai
245	S/281570	L/Cpl	Malinda	PL	10 SLSC	17.11.2008	Kilinochchi



2009

246	S/277136	Cpl	Pathiraja	KPNJ	8 SLSC	16.01.2009	Iranamadu
247	S/281935	L/Cpl	Rathnayaka	YDR	8 SLSC	17.01.2009	Iranamadu
248	S/282331	L/Cpl	Rupasinghe	HMMC	7 SLSC	21.01.2009	Puthukkudiyirippu
249	S/194094	L/Cpl	Jayalath	DMP	7 SLSC	24.01.2009	Mullaitivu
250	O/63698	Maj	WMBS	Wanninayake	3 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
251	S/275724	WO 11	Karunarathna	AD	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
252	S/275592	Sgt	Vithanagama	GKA	3 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
253	S/277120	Sgt	Gunawardana	PR	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
254	S/277198	Sgt	Udayakumara	MKD	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
255	S/277477	Sgt	Disanayake	PGB	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
256	S/278997	Cpl	Disanayake	DMN	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
257	S/279754	Cpl	Wimalarathna	SAD	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
258	S/280463	L/Cpl	Senavirathna	SGMK	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
259	S/280467	L/Cpl	Rathnayaka	WBMSR	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
260	S/280964	L/Cpl	Disanayake	ADK	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
261	S/271071	L/Cpl	Thilakarathna	WA	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
262	S/281076	L/Cpl	Kumara	GGP	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
263	S/281584	L/Cpl	Sampath	WPP	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
264	S/282469	L/Cpl	Ranjith Kumara	RM	5 SLSC	09.02.2009	Visuvamadu
265	S/280377	L/Cpl	Edirimanna	ERRK	5 SLSC	10.02.2009	Visuvamadu
266	S/194820	L/Cpl	Chinthaka	DL	7 SLSC	06.03.2009	Mullaitivu
267	S/282506	L/Cpl	Rajapaksha	RDDM	8 SLSC	21.06.2009	Maankulam

Your names will remain forever as true gallant heroes of the motherland. We shall remember you at sunrise and at sunset.

May the soil set lightly upon these gallant heroes !





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Cpl Bamunusinghe B A N U



L/Cpl Peiris S R A M



Sgm Kumara B A G S



Parade accorded to Colonel Commandant SLSC Major General B H M A Wijesinghe USP ndu psc
at 74th Anniversary on 19th October 2017.



Memories of the General Bipin Rawat visit to School of Signals on 15th May 2018

Signeller stepping to 20's 1998 to 2018

