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Date: 29th Sept., 1990

Sub: An appeal to save the Jumma people (the people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts region of Bangladesh) from being totally exterminated by the Bangladesh Government.

Dear Rudy,

May I present to you the following information regarding the genocidal atrocities being carried out by the Bangladeshi regime against the unarmed men, women and children of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT):

1. An "Account of atrocities, looting, arsoning, arrests, murder & rape committed on the Jumma people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts by the Bangladesh Army, Para-military forces & Bengali Muslim infiltrators (from January, 1989 - December, 1989)" - sent by the Jana Samhati Samiti (JSS) on 22 June, 1990.
2. "The Jumma representative's statement on the precarious situation of the Jumma people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts region of Bangladesh" - submitted to the Conference of the U.N. Working Group on Indigenous Populations held in Geneva from 30 July to 3 August, 1990.
3. A report submitted by the Anti-Slavery Society to the U.N. Working Group on Indigenous Populations in 1990.
4. An article, "Massakren i Langadu", from the Moderne Tider (Danish) of 30 March, 1990.
5. A piece, "Antropolog Wolfgang Mey: 200,000 offer för folkmordet i Bangladesh", from the Ostgota Correspondenten (Swedish) of 26 June, 1990.
6. An article, "Atrocities against Buddhists in the Chittagong Hill Tracts", from the Seeds of Peace, Vol. 6, No. 2, May, 1990.
7. A report, "Visit of a Bangladesh Delegation to the Relief Camps in Tripura, India, on May 10 & 11, 1990", sent by Jumma Refugees, now camped in Tripura, on 22 June, 1990.
8. "A memorandum submitted to His Excellency President of Bangladesh by the Jumma Refugees through the Head of the Bangladesh Delegation on Repatriation of the Jumma Refugees from Tripura, India", sent by the Jumma Refugees now resident in Tripura on 22 June, 1990.

#### A. The Bangladesh Government Atrocities

On the orders of the Bangladeshi regime, its security forces in league with the Bangladeshi infiltrators committed at least 848 serious human rights violations such as murder, torture, rape, robbery, arson, forcible eviction, religious persecution and so on against the civilian population of the CHT in 1989 in addition to the Longadu Massacres. A few examples are given below -

##### a. Murder

1. On 16 August, 1989, the 9th Engineers Corps of the Bangladesh Army from the Army Camp at Naniachar ordered the Bangladeshi infiltrators to start communal riots in Naniachar area. The rioters looted valuable things, burnt houses and attacked the unarmed Jumma men, women and children wounding seriously at least 55 Jummas and killing at least 4 people. Some are still missing and presumed murdered. The following Jummas were murdered -
  - i) Mr. Subhash Basu Chakma, 28 yrs old, the son of Mr. Bira Bahu Chakma, of Shikal Para village in No. 78 Bagachari Mouza within Naniachar

- ii) Mr. Man Kumar Dewan, 40 yrs old, the son of Mr. Kiran Chandra Dewan, of Ramhari Para village in No. 71 Choto Mahapuram Mouza within Nania Char Upazilla.
  - iii) Mr. Pratibha Ranjan Chakma, 41 yrs old, the son of Mr. Hiransen Chakma, of Mubhachari village within Mahalchari Upazilla.
  - iv) Mr. Tapan Jyoti Chakma, 25 yrs old, the son of Mr. Hriday Ranjan Chakma, of Para Chari village within Naniachar Upazilla.
2. On 19 March, 1989, five Jummas were returning home after collecting firewood from a nearby forest. Then the personnel of the 7th Battalion of the Bangla Desh Rifles (BDR) from the Gach Kaba Chara BDR Camp arrested them without warrant and took them to the BDR Camp. Next day these Jummas were taken outside the Camp and shot. Four of them died on the spot and the other one was seriously wounded. The victims are:
- i) Mr. Grita Ranjan Chakma (alias Ellua), 28 yrs old, the son of Mr. Debendra Chakma, of No. 160 Toibang Mouza in Bara Harina Union within Barkal Upazilla, was shot dead.
  - ii) Mr. Sadhan Chandra Chakma, 35 yrs old, the son of Mr. Dasarath Chakma, of the above-mentioned address, was shot dead.
  - iii) Mr. Nanda Kumar Chakma, 24 yrs old, the son of Mr. Dabana Chakma, of the above-mentioned address, was shot dead.
  - iv) Mr. Mani Chakma, 27 yrs old, the son of Mr. Hira Mani Chakma, of the above-mentioned address, was shot dead.
  - v) Mr. Anil Kumar Chakma, 28 yrs old, the son of Mr. Biranga Mohan Chakma, of No. 162 Chiba Bara Harina Mouza within Barkal Upazilla, was wounded seriously.

#### b. Rape

1. Lt. Col. Shaidul Islam, the Zonal Commander of the 14 East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army deployed in Mainee Mukh Zone, planned to massacre the inhabitants of Baradam village in Langadu Upazilla. On 2 March, 1989, he ordered the local Village Defence Party (VDP) and Bangladeshi infiltrators to attack the said village. In compliance with his instructions, the VDP personnel and the Bengali settlers raided Baradam village, looted food & live-stocks, money & ornaments, beat up men & children, and raped women & girls. Then the invaders took 57 Jumma men, women and children hostage, blind-folded them and took them to a jungle. There again the men & children were tortured and the women & girls were gang-raped. Fortunately, the Jummas from the neighbouring villages came to their rescue in time. Otherwise all the hostages would have been massacred by the kidnapers. The raped women & girls are:
  - i) Miss Ripana Chakma, 14 yrs old, the daughter of Mr. Nakul Chandra Chakma.
  - ii) Miss Jyotsna Chakma, 17 yrs old, the daughter of Mr. Sudarshan Chakma.
  - iii) Miss Parabina Chakma, 13 yrs, the daughter of Mr. Birendra Chakma.
  - iv) Mrs. Shrabani Chakma, 25 yrs old, the wife of Mr. Bhagirath Chakma.
  - v) Mrs. Arpana Devi Chakma, 21 yrs old, the wife of Mr. Natun Chandra Chakma and so on .....
2. On 19 July, 1989, Major Rafique and soldiers of the 32 East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army from the Army Camp at Bodong Para village in Ramgarh Upazilla shot dead i) Mr. Maung Kue Marma, 60 yrs old, the son of Mr. Khoiyong Marma, of Danglong Para village in Barthali within Ramgarh Upazilla, and gang-raped his 16 yrs old daughter ii) Miss Aboi Marma. On the same day, these Army personnel also gang-raped iii) Mrs. Patpadima Chakma, 33 yrs old, the wife of Mr. Nilarath Chakma, of Kamajya Para village in Guimara within Ramgarh Upazilla, and beat up her 11 yrs old daughter, iv) Miss Chandra Bala Chakma.

#### c. Torture

1. On 11 January, 1989, Capt. Aleem of the East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army from the Kukichara Army Camp in Khagrachari Upazilla ordered 3 Jummas to report to the Army Camp. In compliance with his order, they went to the Army Camp where the Army Officer accused them of having link with the Shanti Bahini and of having supplied food to

the members of the Shanti Bahini although they were totally innocent. Still Capt. Aleem subjected them to inhuman torture. The victimised Jummas are -

- i) Mr. Rajendra Lal Tripura, 65 yrs old, the son of the late Purba Dhan Tripura, of No. 4 Forest Joutha Khamar in No. 259 Jur Maram Mouza within Khagrachari Upazilla.
  - ii) Mr. Chandra Bikash Roaza, 45 yrs old, the son of the late Kumar Dhan Roaza, of the above-mentioned address.
  - iii) Mr. Amarendra Lal Roaza, 55 yrs, a Member of the Union Parishad, the son of the late Kumar Dhan Roaza, of the above-mentioned address.
2. On 20 February, 1989, Major Salim and Subedar Bashir of 2 East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army from the Laxmi Chari Army Camp raided Dewan Para village in Laxmi Chari Upazilla and tortured the villagers for supporting the 5-point demands of the JSS. The oppressors beat up them, forced water through their noses, and threw them into pits for days without food and water. Among the many victims were -
- i) Mr. Shukla Kumar Chakma, 40 yrs old, the son of Mr. Areiya Chakma.
  - ii) Mr. Mana Kumar Dewan, 18 yrs old, the son of Mr. Kalendra Dewan.
  - iii) Mr. Rohini Chakma, 35 yrs old, the son of Mr. Jugal Chandra Chakma.
  - iv) Mr. Laxmi Kumar Chakma, 30 yrs old, the son of Mr. Hengotya Chakma.

#### d. Religious Persecution

1. On 24 June, 1989, Major Shafat and soldiers of the Bangladesh Army Camp at Kharikhyong in Rangamati Upazilla attacked the inhabitants of Kharikhyong village. The raiders stole food & live-stocks and valuable things, subjected the villagers to severe beating & torture, and desecrated the local Buddhist temple, Mangal Uday Bauddha Vihar. The Bangladeshi soldiers slaughtered a cow in front of the image of Lord Buddha and then broke the image into pieces.
2. On 21 February, 1989, Lt. Col. Anwar Hossain and soldiers of the 31 East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army from the Ghagra Zone raided Jagonatuli village in Naniachar Upazilla. They looted food & live-stocks, money & valuable things, destroyed houses, tortured the villagers and desecrated the local Buddhist temple. When Mr. Kanak Baran Chakma, 55 yrs old, the son of Mr. Jummaiya Chakma, protested against their forcible entry into the temple with their guns, the intruders broke his two teeth by hitting his face with rifle butts.

#### e. Detention

1. On 20 December, 1989, Lt. Harun and soldiers of the 31 East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army from the Army Camp at Mile Post ( on the Khagrachari-Dighinala Road) in the Khagrachari Army Zone arrested two innocent Jummas on suspicion of being members of the Shanti Bahini. These arrested Jummas are being tortured and detained under Army custody without charge or trial. The victims are -
  - i) Mr. Pang Kumar Tripura, 65 yrs old, the son of Mr. Pukur Chan Tripura, of Pang Kumar Para village in No. 266 Perachara Mouza within Khagrachari Upazilla, and his 30 yrs old son,
  - ii) Mr. Gajendra Mohan Tripura.
2. On 26 December, 1989, Lt. Maisuddin and soldiers of the 31 East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army from the Army Camp at Kukichara in Khagrachari Upazilla arrested two innocent Jummas, tortured them and then sent them for interrogation to the Zonal Headquarters at Khagrachari where they are being tortured and detained without charge or trial. The detained Jummas are -
  - i) Mr. Binode Jyoti Tripura, 28 yrs old, the son of Mr. Sashi Ranjan Tripura, of Beltali village in No. 265 Bangal Kati Mouza within Khagrachari Upazilla.
  - ii) Mr. Purna Kishore Tripura, 60 yrs old, the Karbari (village Head) of the above-mentioned village.

#### f. Robbery

1. On 19 March, 1989, Major Atiyar of the 14 East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army from the Army Camp at Karalya Chari in Langadu Upazilla, Capt. Hassan from the Army Camp at Changra Chari, Capt. Shahidullah from the Army Camp at Mainee Mukh, and 200 Army personnel raided the Jumma villages - Kaptala, Reing Kajya, Bara Kangra Kheiya, Choto Kangra Kheiya and Changra Chari - and resorted to looting, arsoning and beating up the villagers en masse. Among the many victims were -
  - i) Mr. Nala Karbari, 55 yrs, the son of Mr. Chandya Chakma, of Kaptala village in No. 28 Reing Kajya Mouza within Langadu Upazilla. He was severely beaten up, his house was set ablaze, and 10 quintals of paddy & 14 quintals of ginger were looted from him.
  - ii) Mr. Manuray Chakma, 62 yrs old, the son of late Man Chandra Chakma, of the afore-said address. His house was burnt, and 60 quintals of paddy & 2 quintals of ginger were stolen from him.
  - iii) Mr. Uba Chula Chakma, 60 yrs old, the son of Mr. Nigalya Chakma, of Bar Kangra Kheiya village in No. 28 Rengkajya Mouza within Langadu Upazilla. He was beaten up and 20 kilos of rice & 1 quintal of turmeric were looted from him.
2. On 7 October, 1989, Major Salim and soldiers from the Army Camp at Manik Chari attacked the Jummas of Dane Banarkata village in No. 88 Banarkata Mouza within Laxmi Chari Upazilla and robbed the villagers of their valuable house-hold things and money. Some of the victims were -
  - i) Mr. Ajodhyamani Chakma, 45 yrs old, the son of Mr. Manek Chandra Chakma. All his house-hold goods including Taka 2500/- were stolen from him.
  - ii) Mr. Nad Dhan Chakma, 24 yrs old, the son of Mr. Jyotish Chandra Chakma. Taka 2000/- were looted from him.
  - iii) Mr. Uttar Chakma, 45 yrs old, the son of Mr. Tunya Chakma. A bullock worth Taka 4000/- was looted from him and slaughtered for the Armymen.

#### g. Extortion

1. On 4 April, 1989, Major Nurul Islam of the 5 East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army from the Army Camp at Laxmi Chari arrested 2 Jummas on a false charge of being members of the Shanti Bahini. He beat up them and tortured them by stubbing burning cigarettes on their bodies. Later this Army Officer released them after extorting Taka 3000/- from each. The victims are -
  - i) Mr. Raj Kumar Chakma, 26 yrs, of Dewan Para village in Laxmi Chari Upazilla.
  - ii) Mr. Chikanya Chakma, 25 yrs old, the son of Mr. Khagendra Chakma, of Member Para in Laxmi Chari Upazilla.
2. On 8 June, 1989, Capt. Helal of the 32 East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh Army from the Army Camp at Sindhuk Chari extorted Taka 12,000/- from an innocent Jumma by bringing a false allegation of having link with the Shanti Bahini against him. The victim is -
  - i) Mr. Areshi Marma, 55 yrs old, the son of Mr. Maung Kyawoo Marma, of Dheba Chari village in Sindhuk Chari area within Mahal Chari Upazilla. The Army Officer and his soldiers also looted 4 quintals of rice and 4 quilts from him.

#### h. Forced Election

1. On 20-21 June, 1989, the Bangladesh Army personnel of the Army Camp at Naniachar rounded up the inhabitants of Baradam village in Naniachar Upazilla and brought them to the Army Camp where they were held for 5 days. They were brought there to compel them to cast their votes in the so-called District Council Elections which were scheduled for 25 June, 1989. The Army Authorities coerced them to tell the Bangladeshi and foreign journalists that they had come to vote of their own free will and that they had not been held at the Army Camp for 5 days against their will. But when Miss Nirabala Chakma told one foreign journalist that they had been forcibly brought from their homes to the Army Camp against their will five days before the elections in order to compel

them to vote in the District Council Elections (which were boycotted by the Jumma people), she was tortured and gang-raped whole night on 25 June, 1989, by the Army personnel. Among those who were rounded up by the military men were -

- i) Miss Nirabala Chakma, 18 yrs old, the daughter of Mr. Rajeshwar Chakma, of Baradam village in No. 74 Borbil Mouza within Naniachar Upazilla.
  - ii) Mr. Rajeshwar Chakma, 55 yrs old, the son of Mr. Debendra Lal Chakma, of the afore-said address.
  - iii) Miss Ratna Chakma, 12 yrs old, the daughter of Mr. Rajeshwar Chakma, of the afore-said address.
  - iv) Mr. Ananda Dewan, 55 yrs old, of the afore-said address.
  - v) Miss Rupna Dewan, 10 yrs old, the daughter of Mr. Ananda Dewan.
2. On 27 June, 1989, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Nurul Islam of the Police Station at Guimara, arrested many Jummas and took them to the Police Station where the arrested Jummas were beaten up severely for boycotting the District Council Elections. Some of the many victims were -
- i) Mr. Champru Chakma, 65 yrs old, the son of Mr. Raghu Mani Chakma, of Tenjong Para village in Guimara area.
  - ii) Mr. Rajendra Chakma, 71 yrs old, the son of Mr. Uday Chandra Chakma, of Nakkey Para village in Guimara area.
  - iii) Master Noneiya Chakma, 14 yrs old, the son of Mr. Sashi Kumar Chakma, of the afore-said address.
  - iv) Mr. Kajalya Chakma, 61 yrs old, the son of Mr. Dunna Chakma, of Mumajya Para village in Guimara area.
  - v) Mr. Birendra Karbari, 70 yrs old, the son of the late Tarani Sen Chakma, of the afore-said address.

#### B. Longadu Massacres

On the orders of the Bangladesh Army, the members of the Village Defence Party (VDP) in league with the Bangladeshi infiltrators massacred the Jumma people in Longadu area killing at least 50 men, women and children on 4 May, 1989. Under intense pressure from the international community, the Bangladeshi regime very reluctantly has set up an inquiry committee but the culprits have not yet been punished. The inquiry committee also has not yet made its report public because Maj. Gen. Abdus Salam, the GOC of the Chittagong Division of the Bangladesh Army, and the highest Authorities of Bangladesh had instructed the local military officer - Major Zakir Hossain, 14 East Bengal Regiment, Bangladesh Army, stationed at Longadu, the HQ of the Mainee Mukh Zone - to carry out the Longadu Massacres. In fact, the Bangla Desh Government tried to hush up the matter by suppressing news about the said massacres and also by preventing the Jumma people from going to Dhaka with the intention of demonstrating against the Longadu mass-killings. Taking the risk of the Government reprisal, the Chakma Raja Debashish Roy and 21 prominent Jumma leaders submitted a memorandum to the Government on 9 May, 1989, demanding actions against those who were responsible for the killings. Because of their protest, the Government could not cover up the Longadu massacres. So the Government took revenge on the Chakma Raja by placing him under house-arrest for three days and by preventing him from speaking at a Buddhist ceremony to commemorate the dead. Maj. General Abdus Salam and Brig. Shafat are directly responsible for insulting the Chakma Raja. The Government has not yet taken any actions against these two insolently disrespectful officers. Perhaps, it is noteworthy that the Chakma Raja enjoys a special status. He is the Symbol of the nation, Head and Nucleus of the society, and Defender of religion and culture. Even during the British rule, nobody except the Governor-General in Council could issue an order to arrest him. Nothing could be more insulting to the Jumma people than the arrest of the Chakma Raja.

A Swedish journalist, Mr. Bertil Lintner interviewed the Jumma Refugees in the Tripura State of India and wrote a detailed report on the Longadu massacres.

#### C. The Situation of the Jumma Refugees

Since 1986, some 70,000 Jumma refugees have sought shelter in the Tripura State of India for their lives as a result of the continuing State terrorism in the CHT, the traditional homeland of the Jumma people. Under tremendous pressure from the international community, the Bangladeshi regime had to send a 14-member delegation led by Mr. Abdul Majeed Chowdhury, the Director-General of the Bangladesh President's Secretariat, to Tripura on 10-11 May, 1990, in order to persuade the Jumma refugees to return to the CHT. This delegation met with a 16-member team of the Jumma refugees headed by Mr. Upendra Lal Chakma, an ex-MP and a former Adviser to the Bangladesh President on Tribal Affairs, in the presence of the Indian Officers under the leadership of Mr. S.R. Nandi, the Secretary of the Relief Ministry of the Tripura Government at Jatanbari Duk-bangalow on May 10, 1990. The Jumma refugees agreed to go back to their homeland and made 11 demands to ensure their safe return to their homes, the restoration of their villages and farmlands to them, and their proper rehabilitation. Of the 11 demands, the main five demands were -

1. A meaningful talk between the Bangladesh Government, the Indian Government and the JSS to find a political solution to the crisis in the CHT.
2. The withdrawal of the Bangladesh security forces from the CHT to stop the State violence in the area.
3. The removal of the Bangladeshi infiltrators from the CHT to restore the Jumma villages and farmlands to the rightful owners.
4. Adequate financial help for the proper rehabilitation of Jumma refugees.
5. The implementation of all demands under the supervision of the U.N.O., international human rights groups, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and so on.

These demands are just and genuine. Without such minimum safeguards, the Jumma refugees will not survive in Bangladesh as they will not be safe at the hands of the extremely hostile Bangladesh armed forces & Bangladeshi infiltrators nor will they be rehabilitated in their native villages by the Bangladesh Government. On the four previous occasions, the Government did not rehabilitate the Jumma refugees nor did it allow them to go to their native villages after their repatriation although they were assured by the Government before their repatriation that they would be given protection and also adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation in their ancestral villages. After their repatriation, the refugees were simply abandoned, tortured and even murdered and the women were raped even in front of the Indian Officers for coming back to Bangladesh. Needless to say that the above-mentioned Bangladesh delegation rejected outright the demands of the Jumma refugees. Thus it has proved beyond doubt that the Bangladeshi regime has no genuine intention to repatriate the Jumma refugees at all.

The compassionate Governments of India & Tripura are making tremendous sacrifices to save the lives of the Jumma refugees. Since the Bangladeshi regime is not willing to create a climate congenial to the safe return of the Jumma refugees to their native villages, these unfortunate people will not be able to go back to their homes in Bangladesh in the near future. So they will have to stay in Tripura a bit longer. But India alone cannot afford to look after so many thousand refugees for so many years. The refugee problem is an international problem and this Jumma refugee problem can be easily solved if the international community takes care of the Jumma refugees as well. These refugees need immediate relief supplies, medical facilities, drinking water facilities, educational & vocational facilities and all sorts of help. All humane countries and humanitarian organizations are earnestly requested to take the responsibility of the Jumma refugees at their earliest convenience. An indigenous humanitarian organization in Tripura, the Humanity Protection Forum, is able to carry out relief works in the refugee camps in Tripura. Its address is - Mr. Bhagya Chandra Chakma, Chairman, Humanity Protection Forum, Jagatpur, Abhoynagar, Agartala-799005, Tripura, India.

D. District Council Law

The Government has imposed the so-called District Council Law in the CHT against the will of the Jumma people in order to legitimize the re-settlement of the Bangladeshi infiltrators in the CHT and to repeal the CHT Regulation of 1900 which protected the political, economic and social rights of the Jumma people in their traditional homeland. The Jumma people boycotted the District Council Elections and those few thousand Jummas who cast their votes had to do so under duress. Perhaps, it is worth-noting that the so-called District Councils are not functioning because the Jumma people will never accept the District Council Law. The people of the CHT believe that the following measures are absolutely necessary for their survival in the Islamic State of Bangladesh -

1. The removal of non-Jumma settlers from the CHT.
2. The withdrawal of all Bangladesh armed forces including the non-Jumma Police force from the CHT.
3. Autonomy for the CHT with a separate legislature.
4. Adequate financial help for the rehabilitation of the Jumma refugees and the restoration of their ancestral villages and farmlands to them.
5. The implementation of these measures under the supervision of the UNO and the deployment of the UN Peace Keeping Force in the CHT.

#### E. Conclusion

The Bangladeshi regime is depopulating the Jumma villages by employing all kinds of genocidal tactics on the one hand and resettling its co-religionists in their place on the other. Almost all the Muslim Bengali colonies in the CHT have been set up in this way. Thousands of Jumma men, women and children have been killed by the Bangladesh security forces in league with the Bangladeshi infiltrators during Bangladeshi onslaughts on Jumma communities. But many more Jummas died of starvation, diseases and from wounds after they took shelter in the forests as they lost everything - homes, lands, food-stocks & live-stocks, clothes, money and so on - to the Bangladeshi invaders and there were no medical facilities in the forests. A German Anthropologist, Dr. Wolfgang E. Mey, had been to the CHT to study the situation of the Jumma people and has been watching the ever-worsening plight of the people of the CHT for many years. According to his estimate, some 200,000 Jumma people might have been killed & died as a result of the State terrorism in the CHT. The Jumma homeland has virtually become a closed-door slaughter-house because the Bangladeshi military leaders publicly declared - "We want the land and not the people of the CHT!". In short, the Bangladesh Government is relentlessly exterminating the helpless Jumma people in order to Bengalize and Islamize the Jummaland. In a report submitted to the Conference of the UN Working Group, 1990, the Anti-Slavery Society wrote - "In view of the tragic situation that continues unabated in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the urgency of which is emphasised by the fleeing to India of former Member of Parliament and past Adviser to President Ershad on Tribal Affairs, Mr. Upendra Lal Chakma, the Anti-Slavery Society recommends that a UN Rapporteur be selected to visit the Chittagong Hill Tracts at the earliest possible moment. There is a very real fear that few members of the 13 hill tribes will be left alive if the Bangladeshi government continues with its present policies."

I fervently appeal to you to send an international investigation team to the CHT in order to make inquiry into the genocidal atrocities being committed by the Bangladeshi regime against the unarmed Jumma people. With my best regards.

To

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Yours sincerely

*Ramendu*