

From: Dr. Ramendu S. Dewan,
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Date: 31st January, 1988 Tel. 061-792 0736 (Home)

Sub: An appeal to save the Chakma, Marma, Tripura and other tribes of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) from the total annihilation by the Bangladesh Government.

Dear Rudy,

May I present to you the following reports on further genocidal activities of the Bangladesh Government in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT):

1. An "Account of atrocities, rape, looting & arson committed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts by Bangladesh Army, Para-Military forces & Bengali Muslim infiltrators - (from February 1987 to November 1987)", compiled by the Jana Samhati Samiti (JSS - the only political party in the CHT) on 5 November, 1987.
2. A report, "Bangladesh - Chittagong Hill Tracts Report for 1987 - Human Rights Abuses continue (Information Pack, IP/BAN/1C/JAN/1988)", issued by Survival International.

The extremely hostile Bangladeshi regime is relentlessly pursuing its programme of systematic extermination of the Jumma people (the people of the CHT). Its armed forces in league with the Bangladeshi settlers are depopulating Jumma villages and farmlands with extreme brutalities. Their genocidal activities include murder, torture, rape, arson, robbery, abduction and religious persecution. Some examples are given below:

A. MURDER

1. On 16 March, 1987, Miss Nua Mala Tongchongya, 16 yrs, daughter of Mr. Putti Moni Tongchongya of Ronin Para village in Ruma Upazilla (Sub-District), went out to fetch water from a nearby well. Subedar Jahabad and two other soldiers of the Bangladesh Army (18 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Ronin Para attacked her at the well, gang-raped her, and then murdered her.
2. On 21 March, 1987, a group of 30 Bangladeshi immigrants and 10 VDP (Village Defence Party - Bangladeshi settlers armed by the Government) personnel murdered 10 Chakmas who were going back home after shopping at Horina Bazar. Two of the victims were: i) Master Nua-dhon Chakma, 16 yrs, son of Mr. Krishna Hori Chakma of Sadarachara village in no. 149 Guichari Mouza within Barkal Upazilla, and ii) Master Debabrata Chakma, 16 yrs, son of Mr. Lakshmi Mohan Chakma of Jarulchari village in no. 158 Mao Dong Mouza within Barkal Upazilla.
3. On 28-29 October, 1987, Lt. Aziz and many soldiers of the Bangladesh Army (31 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Betchari raided Bhua Chari village of Bhuchari Mouza in no. 2 Komolchari Union within Khagrachari Upazilla at mid-might. They arrested Mr. Subilal Chakma, 32 yrs, beat him mercilessly, and shot him dead.

B. RAPE

1. On 5 April, 1987, the Bangladesh Army personnel (42 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Bara Bunya carried out military campaigns against the unarmed villagers of Baghasola, Begenachari, Silchari, Halamba, Digholchari and many other villages in Barkal Upazilla and other neighbouring Upazillas. They subjected the innocent men, women and children indiscriminately to severe beating and inhuman torture and women were gangraped. A few of many women victims are shown below: i) Miss Prabhati Chakma, 21 yrs, daughter of Mr. Jagat Chandra Chakma of Silchari village, and ii) Miss Milasso Chakma, 20 yrs, daughter of Mr. Doyal Mohan Chakma of

- tortured with sticks and sub-machine gun butts. iii) Miss Bishakha Chakma, 20 yrs, daughter of Mr. Joy Kumar Chakma of Silak Dhag village in Rangamati Upazilla, and iv) Miss Shalika Chakma, 18 yrs, daughter of Mr. Neel Komol Chakma of Dighol Chari village in Zuro Chari Upazilla, were also brutally gang-raped.
2. On 23 May, 1987, 4 Bangladesh Army personnel of 40 East Bengal Regiment (posted at a sentry post on Rangamati-Khagrachari road) gang-raped i) Miss Didi Bala Chakma, 16 yrs, daughter of Mr. Jadunath Chakma of Sonaram Karbari Para village in Toichangma area within Laxmi Chari Upazilla at gun-point till she bled profusely. Similarly ii) Mrs. Niyoti Bala Chakma, 21 yrs, wife of Mr. Niyoti Ranjan Chakma of Sonaram Karbari Para village was gang-raped by the soldiers. The criminals also molested and severely beat iii) Miss Anatha Chakma, 17 yrs, daughter of Mr. Bipinya Chakma of the said village.
3. At 0930 hrs, on 23 September, 1987, the soldiers of the Bangladesh Army (43 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Nalkaba, led by a Naib Subedar (Junior Commission Officer), committed gang-rape on 3 Jumma women of no. 10 Plantation Project of Paujjya Chari area in Panchari Upazilla. The victims were i) Mrs. Padma Sona Tripura, 27 yrs, wife of Mr. Vira Sinha Tripura, ii) Mrs. Taloshree Tripura, 28 yrs, wife of Mr. Krishna Ram Tripura, and iii) Mrs. Mukhoti Tripura, 22 yrs, wife of Mr. Cheya Dhon Tripura.

C. TORTURE

1. On 12 March, 1987, Lt. Shafiq of the Bangladesh Army from the Army camp at Tong Tullya, searched the house of Mr. Pushpa Ranjan Chakma, 25 yrs, son of Mr. Bor Konya Chakma of Macchya Para village in Nania Char Upazilla. After finding nothing objectionable in the house, the officer beat Mr. Pushpa Ranjan Chakma severely, arrested him and took him to the Army camp where he was hung upside down and kicked with extreme brutality.
2. On 15 March, 1987, Capt. Mohammad Yusuf and many members of the Bangladesh Army (32 East Bengal Regiment) from Haza Chara Army camp together with the Bangladeshi settlers carried out an attack on the inhabitants of Khulyang Para village in Mohalchari Upazilla. They took the innocent villagers to the Army camp, beat them severely and subjected them to inhuman tortures. One of the tortures was to force water through the nostrils of the Jummas. Even the Members of the Union Parishad (Council) were not spared from tortures. Some of the victims were: i) Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chakma, 35 yrs, son of Mr. Sego Chandra Chakma (the victim is a Member of the Union Parishad), ii) Mr. Shanti Kumar Chakma, 40 yrs, son of Mr. Dushashon Chakma, iii) Mr. Chandra Shekhar Chakma, 45 yrs, son of Mr. Kamini Kumar Chakma.
3. On 5 April, 1987, the soldiers of the Bangladesh Army (42 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Bara Bunya raided many Jumma villages in Barkal Upazilla, and tortured the villagers indiscriminately. A few examples are given below: i) Mrs. Jedori Chakma, 60 yrs, wife of Mr. Doyal Mohan Chakma of Silchari village, was molested and severely beaten. ii) Mrs. Jalanta Mukhi Chakma, 40 yrs, wife of Mr. Prem Kumar Chakma of Halamba village, was dipped into water again and again till she fainted. iii) Mrs. Natun Lata Chakma, 55 yrs, wife of Mr. Dino Mohan Chakma of Silchari village, was also seriously beaten and molested. The tortures are so brutal that the victims are often seriously injured and die prematurely.

D. LOOTING

1. On 16 February, 1987, the Bangladesh Army personnel (40 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Champatoli launched a military operation against the Jummas of Bot Toli Para village of no. 96 Kalampati Mouza in Kaukhali Upazilla, rounded up the villagers, severely beat them and stole their household properties and stocks. Some of the victims were: i) Mr. Rui U Marma, 52 yrs, son of Mr. Rui U Marma, ii) Mr. Rui U Marma, 52 yrs, son of Mr. Rui U Marma, iii) Mr. Rui U Marma, 52 yrs, son of Mr. Rui U Marma.

Ruisa Prue Marma, 51 yrs, son of Mr. Thuai Sa Marma, and so on.

2. On 23 February, 1987, about 200 Bangladeshi settlers and VDP (Village Defence Party) personnel jointly attacked Shila Kata village of no. 17 Ghono Mor Mouza in Longudu Upazilla shouting Islamic slogans and carrying deadly weapons. As they approached the Jumma village, the frightened villagers fled to the nearby forests for their safety leaving all their belongings behind. The invaders looted all valuable things and then set the houses on fire. However, the main aim of the attack was to evict the Jumma people from their ancestral village. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner of the Rangamati District and also the Commander of the 305 Brigade of the Bangladesh Army at Rangamati but no action was taken. All the villagers lost all their homes, stocks and other movable properties. For example, i) Mr. Bijoy Kumar Chakma, son of Mr. Bipin Chandra Chakma, lost properties worth Taka 29,100. ii) Mr. Ratnadwip Chakma, son of Mr. Lolit Kumar Chakma, lost properties worth Taka 32,800. iii) Mr. Amrita Lal Chakma, son of Mr. Chikonya Chakma, lost valuable things worth Taka 6,500.
3. On 7 April, 1987, Capt. Shafi and 44 soldiers of the Bangladesh Army (18 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Chung Chang of Bospiar Para village raided Chaithong Para village in Ruma Upazilla. They plundered the village and tortured the innocent villagers. For example, i) Mr. Macua Tripura (Karbari - village leader), 58 yrs, son of Mr. Roboshi Tripura, was severely beaten at his home. Then the robbers looted his household properties, a pet deer, 4 fowls and cash Taka 400. ii) Mr. Soaha Tripura, 56 yrs, son of Mr. Hasrang Tripura, was subjected to inhuman torture and his 7 bullocks were stolen by the Army-thieves. Similarly the military invaders tortured iii) Mr. Kesom Rang Tripura (Karbari), 30 yrs, son of Mr. Chondoha Tripura, and looted his 8 bullocks.

E. DETENTION

1. At 2 a. m. on 2 April, 1987, the soldiers of the Bangladesh Army (305 BDE) from Vedvedi camp at Rangamati attacked Jogendra Karbari Para village in Barkal Upazilla, searched the houses, looted valuable household goods, arrested innocent villagers and took them to the BDR (Bangla Desh Rifles) camp at Guichari for further torture and interrogation. After 2 days 3 persons were released on condition that they would report to the Army camp at Taringyaghat once every fortnight. The rest 4 arrested Jummas were then taken to the Army camp at Taringyaghat and they are being kept without trial or bail. The victims are: i) Mr. Jogendra Karbari, 55 yrs, son of Mr. Chondi Karbari, ii) Mr. Chandra Dhon Chakma, 31 yrs, son of Mr. Jogendra Karbari, iii) Mr. Rasamoy Chakma, 26 yrs, son of Mr. Surendra Talukdar, and iv) Mr. Sharat Chandra Chakma, 25 yrs, son of Mr. Rajendra Chakma.
2. On 16 July, 1987, the Bangladeshi settlers of Merung, under the instigation of the local Army authorities, attacked, abducted and beat the innocent Jumma people who were going to the market. For instance, i) Mr. Premo Ranjan Chakma, 24 yrs, son of Mr. Reezav Chandra Chakma of Chongra Chari Boradam village in Reng Kajjya Mouza, ii) Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chakma, 40 yrs, son of Mr. Suropyya Chakma of Lamba Chara village in Choto Merung, iii) Mr. Muroti Chakma, 20 yrs, son of Mr. Ratna Mohan Chakma of Vaidya Para village in Dighinala Upazilla, and iv) Mr. Bindu Chakma, 22 yrs, son of Mr. Ratna Mohan Chakma of Vaidya Para village in Dighinala Upazilla were abducted and beaten severely. Then Mr. Bindu Chakma was handed over to the police on a false charge.
3. On 18 July, 1987, the Bangladesh Army personnel from the Army camp at Merung arrested the following Jummas who went to the Army camp to enquire about the fate of their relatives who were abducted by the Bangladeshi settlers on 16 July, 1987. The arrested Jummas were beaten severely and kept under military custody. The victims are: i) Mr. Jyotindra Chakma, 50 yrs, a primary school teacher of Dhonomoni Mouza, ii) Mr. Pratikha Ranjan Chakma, 24 yrs, son of Mr. Ratna Mohan Chakma of Vaidya Para village in Dighinala Upazilla, and iii) Mr. Ratna Mohan Chakma, 22 yrs, son of Mr. Ratna Mohan Chakma of Vaidya Para village in Dighinala Upazilla.

28 yrs, son of Mr. Bhalukya Chakma of Chongra Chari Boradam village in Reng Kajjya Mouza, and iii) Mr. Arun Bikash Chakma, 29 yrs, of Chongra Chari Boradam village in Reng Kajjya Mouza.

F. RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

1. On 6 February, 1987, Major Ishak and many soldiers of the Bangladesh Army (19 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Nalkaba raided Paujjya Chari village in Khagrachari Upazilla. They surrounded the house of Mr. Kaladhon Chakma, 35 yrs, beat him severely and then shot him injuring him seriously. The invaders also beat his daughter, Miss Sona Chakma, 8 yrs, mercilessly. Then the armymen attacked the local Buddhist Vihara (temple), desecrated it, and inhumanly beat Rev. Azappa Bhikkhu, 65 yrs. They also abused this monk with filthy words and spat on him during the beating.
2. On 27 May, 1987, Lt. Hameed and many soldiers of the Bangladesh Army (8 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Lolung Chari and Zaksha Bazar launched a massive military operation against the Jumma people of Midinga Chari, Sapchari, Lolung Chari, Gobo Chari and Dheba Chara villages in Barkal Upazilla. During the operation many villagers were seriously injured as a result of brutal military torture and beating. Even the innocent Buddhist monks were not spared from the Army torture. For instance, i) Rev. Ratna Jyoti Bhikkhu of Midinga Chari Buddhist Vihara and ii) Rev. Vishuddha Nanda Sramana of the said Buddhist temple were among the victims.
3. On 24 July, 1987, the soldiers of the Bangladesh Army (40 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Borpul Para, and the soldiers from the Army camp at Namia Char, were led by Lt. Fazlur Huq and a Captain respectively, to carry out military campaigns in the following villages: Kattal Toli of no. 3 Burighat Union, South Shoileshwari of Kattal Toli Mouza, and Sap Mara of no. 61 Maich Chari Mouza. They looted valuable things and stocks, arrested the innocent villagers, took them to the Army camps, and subjected them to inhuman torture. The fanatic Armymen also desecrated the Buddhist temple at Sapmara.
4. On 23 September, 1987, the soldiers of the Bangladesh Army (43 East Bengal Regiment) from the Army camp at Nalkaba, led by a Naib Subedar (JCO - Junior Commission Officer), raided Paujjya Chari village of no. 10 Plantation Project in Panchari Upazilla, gang-raped the Jumma women and tortured the villagers brutally. Mr. Swapan Kumar Tripura (Karbari - village leader), 60 yrs, son of Mr. Sunanda Ram Tripura (Karbari), was celebrating a religious ceremony at the village Kali Mandir (the temple of Goddess Kali). The fanatic soldiers severely beat him for worshipping Goddess Kali, shattered the religious function, and desecrated the Kali Mandir with extreme hatred.

The genocidal atrocities of the Bangladesh Government on the unarmed men, women and children of the CHT are continuing unabated. It is using all its might to exterminate the Jumma people in order to colonise their traditional homeland with the majority community of Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh has closed the CHT to all foreign journalists and human rights organizations. Then it has deployed in the area a Unit of the Bangladesh Navy, the entire Bangladesh Air Force, and about 150,000 soldiers of the Bangladesh Army, Bangla Desh Rifles, Armed Police of Bangladesh, and Ansars (Islamic Guards). The Bangladesh Air Force bombed the Jumma villages indiscriminately and killed the innocent Jumma people like cats and dogs by strafing them from fighter planes and helicopter gun-ships. At the same time, the Bangladesh land forces in league with the Bangladeshi settlers attacked the tribal villages and depopulated village after village with all forms of brutalities. After clearing the area of the Jumma people, the Bangladeshi regime resettled the area with its co-religionists. In this way almost all the Bangladeshi colonies have been set up by ruthlessly destroying the Jumma communities. Despite ever-increasing international protest against such inhuman policy, the brutal regime of Bangladesh has not stopped the genocide of the helpless Jumma people.

Survival International has recently published a report on the ever-deteriorating situation in the CHT. Despite of the government restriction on the entry of foreign journalists and delegations of human rights groups to the area and in spite of the government suppression of any information about the plight of the Jumma people, Survival International has been able to gather evidence of systematic genocide of the CHT people committed by the security forces of Bangladesh and the Bangladeshi settlers. "These include descriptions of the following human rights abuses carried out by the Bangladesh Army:- unlawful killings, torture, rape, arbitrary arrest, imprisonment without trial, burning of villages, looting, forcible eviction of people from their land, forcible relocation of people into 'co-operative villages (in fact concentration camps)', desecration of Buddhist temples and forcible conversion to Islam".

The unscrupulous regime of Bangladesh has ignored repeated appeals from the entire civilized world to halt genocide of the Jumma people. Deeply alarmed by the Bangladesh Government's complete disregard for human rights, Survival International has given a clear picture of what is going on in the CHT to the compassionate international community. This conscience-keeper of the mankind wrote: "Despite the difficulties of varifying allegations of human rights abuses in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, independent testimonies appear to substantiate the claim that gross violations of the human rights of the tribal peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts continued during the first part of 1987. In spite of repeated appeals from the international community to halt these abuses and to control the activities of the security forces, the Bangladesh Government has continued to deny that human rights violations are occurring in the Hill Tracts".... "Similarly, the Government has continued to ignore the claims of the tribal peoples of the Hill Tracts to their rights to their lands and to a degree of autonomy that will allow them control over their own development. Rather than revise its policy towards the tribal people in the Chittagong Hills, the Bangladesh authorities have sought to lay all the blame for the disturbances on the Shanti Bahini".

Once again Survival International has reiterated its concern at the continuing reports of human rights abuse in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.... In a letter to the Bangladesh President, General Ershad, Survival International has urged that the National Committee give detailed consideration to the question of land ownership, to ensure that modifications are introduced into the law to give full recognition to the customary systems of land tenure". It has also "urged that the Government takes all possible steps to ensure that the tribal peoples are given a decisive voice in the administration and development of the Hill Tracts". It is, perhaps, worth-noting that Survival International made a fervent appeal to the Indian Government to keep the Jumma refugees in Tripura until their safe return to the CHT could be guaranteed. The compassionate Government of India has responded to its appeal and to the earnest appeals made by other human rights groups. But the Bangladeshi regime has neither removed the Bangladeshi settlers from the CHT nor has it withdrawn its armed forces from the region and thus it has failed to create a favourable condition for the safe return of the Jumma refugees to their ancestral homeland.

I fervently appeal to you to send an inquiry delegation to the CHT to investigate all human rights violations committed by the brutal Government of Bangladesh against the unarmed Jumma people. I believe this action will force the Bangladeshi regime to stop its genocidal activities in the CHT. I would also like to request you to take care of the 50,000 Jumma refugees who have taken refuge in the Tripura State of India. They need your help for their survival. With my best regards.

To

Yours sincerely

Dr. Rudolph C. Ryser,
Chairman of the Centre for World Indigenous Studies,
P.O. Box 82038, Kenmore, Washington 98028,
U.S.A.

Ramendu



JANA SAMHATI SAMITI

(UNITED PEOPLES PARTY)
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

DATE..05 NOVEMBER1987.

REF.....

ACCOUNT OF ATROCITIES, RAPE, LOOTING & ARSON COMMITTED
IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS BY BANGLADESH ARMY,
PARA-MILITARY FORCES & BENGALI MUSLIM
INFILTRATORS.

(FROM FEBRUARY 1987 TO NOVEMBER 1987).

****06 FEB.1987-** Major Ishak and soldiers of 19 East Bengal Regiment, Bangladesh army, from the army camp at Nalkaba, carried out an operation against the Jumma village Paujjya Chari during which a Buddhist Monk was severely beaten, an innocent Chakma was shot and his daughter were severely beaten. The victims are :-

1. Mr.Kaladhon Chakma,35 yrs, son of Mr.Soikontor Chakma of Paujjya Chari, P.S. Khagrachari. The victim's house was encircled by the army personnel and he was beaten and shot at due to which he was severely injured. He had to be taken to a hospital at Panchari where he was given medical treatment.
2. Sona Chakma,8 yrs, daughter of Mr.Kaladhon Chakma, of Paujjya Chari, P.S. Khagrachari. She was severely beaten by the army personnel.
3. Rev. Azappa Bhikshu,65 yrs, of Buddhist Vihara at Paujjya Chari, P.S. Panchari. He was inhumanly beaten by the army personnel. They also entered the Vihara with automatic weapons slinging on shoulders, with boots and started beating the Buddhist Monk. The army personnel abused him in filthy Bengali words and the soldiers spat on him while he was being beaten.

****16 FEB.1987-** Soldiers of 40 EBR, Bangladesh army from the camp Champatoli of Ghagra and Kaukhali, carried out operations against the Jumma village-Bot-Toli Para of No.96 Kalampoti Mouza, Kaukhali Upazilla. Many innocent Jumma inhabitants were subjected to inhuman beating and the soldiers resorted to looting of household properties of the innocent victims. The victims being :-

4. Mr.Pain U Marma,52 yrs, son of Mr.Rui U Marma, of Bot-Toli Para, No.96 Kalampoti Mouza, Kaukhali Upazilla. He was rounded up in his house and beaten up by the army personnel. The soldiers looted away his household properties and 1 fowl from him.



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5. Mr. Aung Kyo Hla Marma, 41 yrs. son of late Mrasah Marma, address- do-.
1 goat was looted away from him by the army personnel.

6. Mr. Mrasa U Marma, 29 yrs. son of Mr. Chai Thuai Marma, address-do-.
As above.

7. Mr. Sathuai Marma, 50 yrs. son of Mr. Bong Joki Marma, address-do. As above.

8. Mr. Ruisa Prue Marma, 51 yrs. son of Mr. Thuai Sa Marma, address- do-.
As above.

** 21 FEB. 1987- Soldiers of EBR, Bangladesh army from the camps at Champatoli of Ghagra and Kaukhali during operations against the Jumma village- Bordulu, No.96 Kalampati Union of Kaukhali Upazilla, subjected the following innocent Jumma persons to inhuman beating and resorted to looting of their fruits and fowls. They are -

9. Mr. Kro Hla Aung Marma, 40 yrs. son of Mr. Sa Thuai Marma of Bordulu, No.96 Kalampoti Union, Kaukhali Upazilla. He was severely beaten by the army personnel who also looted away his household properties and 12 green coconuts.

10. Mr. Painsa Aung Marma, 50 yrs. son of Mr. Thua Kyo Marma, address- do-. He was inhumanly beaten by the army personnel who also looted away 2 fowls from him.

** 23 FEB. 1987- The Jumma village- Shila Kata of No.17 Ghono Mor Mouza, P.S. Longudu, was attacked by illegal Bengali Muslim infiltrators and the VDP personnel. The attackers who were more than 200 in number, advanced towards the Jumma village shouting Islamic communal slogans and with deadly weapons. Hearing the slogans and sensing danger ahead the innocent Jumma inhabitants ran for their lives leaving behind their homes and properties. The attackers carried out looting and set fire on the Jumma houses in the village. The aim of the attack by the infiltrators and the VDP personnel was to uproot the original Jumma inhabitants from their ancestral home. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner of Rangamati and the Commander of 305 Brigade, Bangladesh army, Rangamati but no action was taken. The names of the victims with losses in amount are given below.

11. Mr. Jnanendra Chakma, son of Mr. Putul Chandra Chakma, of Shila Kata, No. 17 Ghono Mor Mouza, P.S. Longudu. Losses of property worth- TK. 11,450 (Eleven thousand, four hundred and fifty taka) only.



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(3)

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12. Mr. Rajani Kumar Chakma, son of Mr. Dheba Chandra Chakma, of Shila Kata, No.17 Ghono Mor Mouza, P.S. Longudu. Losses of property worth- TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
13. Mr. Bijoy Kumar Chakma, son of Mr. Bipin Chandra Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 29,900 (Twenty nine thousand and one hundred taka) only.
14. Mr. Sumoti Ranjan Chakma, son of Mr. Bipin Chandra Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 10,900 (Ten thousand and nine hundred taka) only.
15. Mr. Jotilmoy Chakma, son of Mr. Krishna Kishore Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
16. Mr. Doyal Chandra Chakma, son of Mr. Sinha Mohan Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
17. Mr. Jnana Ratan Chakma, son of Mr. Abirata Chakma, address - do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
18. Mr. Rajendra Lal Chakma, son of Mr. Punya Kumar Chakma, address - do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
19. Mr. Ratnadwip Chakma, son of Mr. Lolit Kumar Chakma, address - do-. Losses TK. 32,800 (Thirty two thousand and eight hundred taka) only.
20. Mr. Chandra Kanta Chakma, son of Mr. Larey Chandra Chakma, address - do-. Losses TK. 6000 (Six thousand taka) only.
21. Mr. Kripa Mohan Chakma, son of Mr. Bomba Chakma, address - do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
22. Mr. Bor Choga Chakma, son of Mr. Dino Chandra Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
23. Mr. Ananta Lal Chakma, son of Mr. Dino Chandra Chakma, address -do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
24. Mr. Amrita Lal Chakma, son of Mr, Chikonya Chakma, address - do-. Losses TK. 6,500 (Six thousand and five hundred taka) only.
25. Mr. Jyotish Chandra Chakma, son of Mr. Jogendra Chakma, address-dO-. Losses TK. 15,000 (Fifteen thousand taka) only.
26. Mr. Prabhat Chandra Chakma, son of Mr. Jandu Ram Chakma, address - do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.



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(4)

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27. Mr. Amrita Lal Chakma, son of Mr. Punya Kumar Chakma, of Shila Kata, No.17 Ghono Mor Mouza, P.S. Longudu. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
28. Mr. Guno Ram Chakma, son of Mr. Koilesh Chandra Chakma, address - do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
29. Mr. Shantimoy Chakma, son of Mr. Protul Chandra Chakma, address - do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
30. Mr. Khagendra Chakma, son of Mr. Kamini Mohan Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
31. Mr. Madhu Ranjan Chakma, son of Mr. Bipin Chandra Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
32. Mr. Chandra Dhwaaja Chakma, son of Mr. Karma Sukh Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
33. Mr. Surolal Chakma, son of Mr. Buzog Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK.6500 (Six thousand and five hundred taka) only.
34. Mr. Anil Kumar Chakma, son of Mr. Punya Kumar Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
35. Mr. Nishi Ranjan Chakma, son of Mr. Kripa Mohan Chakma, address -do. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
36. Mr. Prasanna Kumar Chakma, son of Mr. Kamini Mohan Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
37. Mr. Hansa Raj Chakma, son of Mr. Tilmohan Chakma, of Karengachari, No. 17 Ghono Mor Mouza, P.S. Longudu. Losses TK.3000(Three thousand taka) only.
38. Mr. Juboraj Chakma, son of Mr. Tilmohan Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
39. Mr. Mriga Kanta Chakma, son of Mr. Bubaram Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
40. Mr. Ratna Kumar Chakma, son of Mr. Maya Chandra Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
41. Mr. Nishi Kumar Chakma, son of Mr. Barendra Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 6,500(Six thousand and five hundred taka) only.
42. Mr. Morakazi Chakma, son of Mr. Hori Kanta Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
43. Mr. Bangamoni Chakma, son of Mr. Rangachan Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
44. Mr. Rangachan Chakma, son of Mr. Dhabaram Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
45. Mr. Naramoni Chakma, son of Mr. Ranganhan Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
46. Mr. Balya Chakma, son of Mr. Sundor Moni Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
47. Mr. Kinaram Chakma, son of Mr. Subhomoni Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.



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48. Mr. Bishwembor Chakma, son of Mr. Subhomoni Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
49. Mr. Dev Raj Chakma, son of Mr. Brigu Dhar Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
50. Mr. Romesh Chakma, son of Mr. Poidya Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK.3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
51. Mr. Amar Chandra Chakma, son of Mr. Poidya Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
52. Mr. Dhono Chandra Chakma, son of Mr. Poidya Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
53. Mr. Bor Naga Chakma, son of Mr. Bazaram Chakma, address- do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
54. Mr. Tilak Bijoy Chakma, son of Mr. Punya Charan Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
55. Mr. Subimal Dewan, son of Mr. Gajendra Dewan, address-do-. Losses TK.3000 (Three thousand taka) only.
56. Mr. Suresh Chakma, son of Mr. Jatra Charan Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
57. Mr. Koruna Mohan Chakma, son of Mr. Dharma Charan Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
58. Mr. Gunodhar Karbari, son of Mr. Punya Ram Karbari, of Chakkotuli, Kurkuti Mouza, P.S. Barkal. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
59. Mr. Subhash Basu Chakma, son of Mr. Prem Krishna Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
60. Mr. Sashi Ranjan Chakma, son of Mr. Subolya Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
61. Mr. Kali Ranjan Chakma, son of Mr. Subolya Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
62. Mr. Samiran Chakma, son of Mr. Koilash Chandra Chakma, address-do-. Losses 12,000(Twelve thousand taka) only.
63. Mr. Jyotirmoy Chakma, son of Mr. Joy Kumar Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 7160(Seven thousand, one hundred and sixty taka) only.
64. Mr. Bijoy Chandra Chakma, son of Mr. Bhakkua Gala Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
65. Mr. Kamini Ranjan Chakma, son of Mr. Trishul Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
66. Mr. Poritosh Chakma, son of Mr. Lolit Chandra Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
67. Mr. Sneha Brata Chakma, son of Mr. Dino Ranjan Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
68. Mr. Purnendu Chakma, son of Mr. Dev Mohan Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.



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69. MR. Nanda Kishor Chakma, son of Mr. Laxmi Chakma, of Chakkotuli, Kurkuti Mouza, P.S. Barkal. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
70. Mr. Proti Mohan Chakma, son of Mr. Harbua Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
71. Mr. Arun Kumar Chakma, son of Mr. Nibaron Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
72. Mr. Jeevan Kumar Chakma, son of Mr. Nibaron Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 37,000(Thirty seven thousand taka) only.
73. Mr. Binoy Chandra Chakma, son of Mr. Vijoy Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
74. Mr. Doyal Kumar Chakma, son of Mr. Bazaram Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
75. Mr. Sukh Bilash Chakma, son of Mr. Biraj Chandra Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
76. Mr. Biraj Chandra Chakma, son of Mr. Sadhan Chandra Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
77. Mr. Punnyo Laksha Chakma, son of Mr. Prodeep Chandra Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
78. Mr. Punnyo Sen Chakma, son of Mr. Prodeep Chandra Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.
79. Mr. Sumoti Ranjan Chakma, son of Mr. Navadwip Chakma, address-do-. Losses TK. 3000(Three thousand taka) only.

****12 MAR. 1987-** Lt. Shafiq of Bangladesh army from the army camp at Tong Tullya, arrested an innocent Jumma person from his house and subjected him to inhuman tortures at the army camp. The victim is :-

80. Mr. Pushpa Ranjan Chakma, 25 yrs. son of Mr. Bor Konya Chakma, of Macchya-Para, P.S. Nania Char. He was arrested from his own house and was beaten severely. The army officer made a search in his house and finding nothing objectionable, the officer himself started beating and torturing the innocent victim. He was even hung upside down and kicked inhumanly.

****15 MAR. 1987-** Capt. Md. Yusuf and soldiers of 32 EBR, Bangladesh army from Haza Chara camp and illegal Bengalee Muslim infiltrators carried out an operation against the village Khulyang Para and its inhabitants were taken to the army camp where they were subjected to inhuman physical tortures with beating and water forced through their nostrils. The innocent inhabitants were :-

81. Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chakma, 35 yrs. son of Mr. Sego Chandra Chakma, of Khulyang Para, P.S. Mohalhari. The victim is a member of Union Parishad (Council).
82. Mr. Komol Bindu Chakma, 31 yrs. son of Mr. Sego Chandra Chakma, address-do.
83. Mr. Shanti Kumar Chakma, 40 yrs. son of Mr. Dushashon Chakma, address-do-. The victim is also a member of Union Parishad.
84. Mr. Chandra Shekhar Chakma, 45 yrs. son of Mr. Kamini Kumar Chakma, address- do-.
85. Mr. Kiran Chandra Chakma, 38 yrs. son of Mr. Annada Charan Chakma, address-do.



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- **16 MAR. 1987-** Subedar Jahabad and two other soldiers of 18 East Bengal Regiment, Bangladesh army, from the army camp at Ronin Para, raped to death and innocent young Jumma girl who went to fetch water from a well. The culprits were hiding in a bush and attacked the victim. She was subjected to barbarous gang rape and was killed by them. The culprits after committing barbarous gang rape murdered her and left her dead body totally naked. The 86.-victim is - Miss Nua Mala Tongchongya, 16 yrs. daughter of Mr. Putti Moni Tongchongya, of Ronin Para, P.S. Ruma.
- **16 MAR. 1987-** Soldiers of 40 EBR. Bangladesh army from the camps at Champatoli of Ghagra and Kaukhali carried out a massive operation against the Jumma village- Bordulu of No. 96 Kalampoti Union, Kaukhali Upazilla. During the operation, the soldiers resorted to looting of fowls from the innocent inhabitants. The victims are :-
87. Mr. Maung Prue Marma, 42 yrs, son of Mr. Jhuai Hla Aung Marma, of Bordulu, No. 96 Kalampoti Union, Kaukhali Upazilla. The soldiers looted away 2 fowls from him.
88. Mr. Chini Aung Marma, 43 yrs, son of Mr. Jana Aung Marma, address-do-. 4 fowls looted by the army personnel.
89. Mr. Shui Hla Prue Marma, 38 yrs, son of Mr. Saw Hla Prue Marma, address-do-. The soldiers looted away 1 fowl from him.
90. Mr. Mra Hla Aung Marma, 35 yrs, son of Mr. Jhuicha Prue Marma, address-do-. 2 fowls were looted away from him by the army personnel.
91. Mr. Maung Sah Marma, 40 yrs, son of Mr. Aungsa U Marma, address-do-. 1 fowl was looted by the army personnel from him.
92. Mr. Uchaw Hla Marma, 41 yrs, son of Mr. King Hla Fora Aung Marma, address-do-. 2 fowls were looted by the army personnel.
93. Mr. Suichaw Maung Marma, 45 yrs, son of Mr. Ning Hla Marma, address-do-. As above.
- **21 MAR. 1987-** A group of 30 illegal Bengalee Muslim infiltrators and 10 VDP personnel carried out a gruesome murder of ten innocent Chakmas who were returning home after marketing from Horina Bazar. The infiltrators and the VDP personnel have adopted a new policy of secret murders. The incident which occurred was a weekly market day. It is necessary for the Jummas to get their essential commodities from the market on market days. In case, there is a failure in availing the market day, there is no chance for a Jumma person to go to the market. If he goes, he is either arrested by the army or police authorities on charges of being a Shanti Bahini or, simply murdered in cold blood by the illegal muslim infiltrators and the body of the victim is never found. The innocent ten Chakmas fell victim of an ambush laid by the VDP personnel and the illegal Bengalee Muslim infiltrators. The ill-fated Chakmas were taken to the VDP camp at Parua where they were brutally murdered. The victims being :-
94. Master Nuadhon Chakma, 16 yrs, son of Mr. Krishna Hori Chakma, of Sadara-Chara, No. 149 Guichari Mouza, P.S. Barkal.
95. Master Debabrata Chakma, 16 yrs, son of Mr. Lakshmi Mohan Chakma, of Jarul-Chari, No. 158 Mao Dong Mouza, P.S. Barkal.

****25 MAR. 1987-** Soldiers of 40 EBR, Bangladesh army from the camp Champatoli at Ghagra raided the Jumma village- Baghchari, of Kaukhali Mouza, carrying out a massive operation against the innocent Jumma inhabitants to the camps



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indiscriminately. The victims -

96. Mr. Biraj Chandra Chakma, 55 yrs, son of late Pettua Chakma, of Baghchari, Kaukhali Mouza. The soldiers looted away all the clothings from his house.
97. Mr. Ashwini Kumar Chakma, 32 yrs, son of Mr. Biraj Chandra Chakma, address-do. The soldiers looted away clothes, paddy and rice from his house.
98. Mr. Amalendu Chakma, 25 yrs, son of Mr. Monaram Chakma, address-do-. He was arrested and was beaten inhumanly. Later he was taken to the army camp.
99. Mr. Sundar Kumar Chakma, 32 yrs, son of ~~Mr~~ late Kina Chandra Chakma, address- do-. He was beaten inhumanly and taken to the army camp as above.

****25 MAR. 1987-** A group of 30 soldiers belonging to 40 EBR, Bangladesh army from the army camp at Champatoli of Ghagra, raided the Jumma village- Betchari of Kochukhali Mouza, on the pretext of carrying out operations against the Shanti Bahini. During the raid, many innocent inhabitants were subjected to inhuman beating. The soldiers also resorted to looting of household properties of the innocent victims. The victims are :-

100. Mr. Kalachan Karbari, 50 yrs, of Betchari, Kochukhali Mouza, Kaukhali Upazilla. He was severely beaten up by the army personnel who also looted away 1 fowl from him.
101. Mr. Karuna Mohan Chakma, 45 yrs, son of Mr. Nobo Kumar Chakma, address-do. 2 fowls were looted away from him by the army personnel.
102. Mr. Joydhon Karbari, 40 yrs, son of Mr. Nobo Kumar Karbari, address-do. He was beaten till he lost his consciousness by the army personnel.
103. Mr. Nobin Kumar Chakma, 50 yrs, son of Mr. Khula Ram Chakma, address-do. He was severely beaten and 1 fowl was looted away by the army personnel.
104. Mr. Sharat Mohan Chakma, 43 yrs, son of Mr. Nobo Kumar Chakma, address-do. He was beaten till he lost his consciousness.
105. Mr. Koruna Mohan Chakma, 45 yrs, son of Mr. Putulya Chakma, address-do. He was severely beaten up by the army personnel.

****26 MAR. 1987-** 50 Bangladesh army personnel of 40 EBR from the army camp at Champatoli of Ghagra, on the pretext of carrying out operations against the Shanti Bahini, raided the Jumma village- Betchari of Kochu Khali Mouza, Kaukhali Upazilla. During the operations, the soldiers subjected the innocent victims to inhuman beating and resorted to looting of their household properties. The victims are :-

106. Mr. Nibaron Chakma, 22 yrs, son of Mr. Chibokko Chakma, of Betchari, Kochukhali Mouza, Kaukhali Upazilla. He was severely beaten and was taken to the army camp. The soldiers looted away his household properties.
107. Master Sundor Moni Chakma, 15 yrs, son of Mr. Lakshmi Dhon Chakma, address-do-. He was mercilessly beaten and taken to the army camp by the army personnel.
108. Mr. Sukromoni Chakma, 18 yrs, son of Mr. Ranga Chan Chakma, address-do-. He was severely beaten up by the army personnel.
109. Miss Sundor Mala Chakma, 18 yrs, daughter of Mr. Chikana Chakma, address-do. She was severely beaten by the army personnel.



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110. Mrs. Prava Rani Chakma, 22 yrs, wife of Mr. Bipuchar Chakma, of Betchari, Kochukhali Mouza, Kaukhali Upazilla. She was inhumanly beaten up by the army personnel who also looted away 2 fowls from her.
111. Miss Kiron Bala Chakma, 14 yrs, daughter of Mr. Solit Mohan Chakma, address-do-. As above.
112. Mrs. Snehalata Chakma, 35 yrs, wife of Mr. Lolit Mohan Chakma, address-do-. As above.
- **01 APR. 1987-** Soldiers of 40 East Bengal Regiment, Bangladesh army, from the army camp at Champatoli of Ghagra, raided the Jumma village- Harangi Para of Kochukhali Mouza, Ghagra Union Parishad, P.S. Kotwali. Innocent inhabitants were severely beaten and fowls were looted away by the army personnel. The victims are :-
113. Mr. Buddha Muni Chakma, 32 yrs, son of Mr. Sashi Bhusan Chakma, of Harangi Para, Kochukhali Mouza, Ghagra Union Parishad, P.S. Kotwali, was beaten severely and the soldiers looted away 1 fowl from him.
114. Mr. Jerbuaram Chakma, 34 yrs, son of Mr. Indra Raj Chakma, address-do-. As above.
115. Mr. Surya Chakma, 21 yrs, son of Mr. Shobha Rattan Chakma, address-do-. As above.
116. Mr. Krishna Muni Chakma, 34 yrs, son of Mr. Purna Chandra Chakma, address-do. He was severely beaten up by the army personnel who also looted away 3 fowls from him.
117. Mr. Barun Chakma, 43 yrs, son of late Urakanta Chakma, address-do-. The army personnel after beating him severely, looted away 1 fowl from him.
118. Mr. Neelo Muni Chakma, 45 yrs, son of Mr. Chandra Kumar Chakma, address-do. As above.
119. Mr. Jeetendra Lal Chakma, 55 yrs, son of Mr. Dharma Chandra Chakma, address-do-. As above.
120. Mr. Kalo Banshi Chakma, 60 yrs, son of late Bhula Chakma, address-do-. As above.
121. Mr. Bhorot Chakma, 45 yrs, son of Mr. Man Mohan Chakma, of Kuzoi Chari, Kochukhali Mouza, Ghagra Union Parishad, P.S. Kotwali. He was severely beaten up by the army personnel who also looted away 160 kg. of turmeric and 20 kg. of potatoes.
122. Mr. Surya Mohan Chakma, 46 yrs, son of Mr. Baza Mon Chakma, address-do-. Clothes and 1 fowl were looted away from him.
- **02 APR. 1987-** Soldiers of 305 BDE, Bangladesh army, from Vedvedi at Rangamati, after arrival at the BDR camp at Guichari, P.S. Barkal, carried out operations against the Jumma village- Jogendra Karbari Para, P.S. Barkal. The village was encircled by the army personnel at 0200 hrs. BST, when the inhabitants were in deep sleep. Houses were searched and the soldiers resorted to looting, innocent persons were arrested and were taken to the BDR camp at Guichari. After two days in custody, three persons were given release on condition of reporting at the army camp at Taringyaghat once every fortnight. The rest ~~four~~ four arrested persons were taken to the army



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camp at Taringyaghat and being kept without any bail. The victims are :-

123. Mr. Jogendra Karbari, 55 yrs, son of Mr. Chondi Karbari, of Jogendra Karbari Para, No. 149 Guichari Mouza, P.S. Barkal.
124. Mr. Chandra Dhon Chakma, 31 yrs, son of Mr. Jogendra Karbari, address-do.
125. Mr. Sharat Chandra Chakma, 25 yrs, son of Mr. Rajendra Chakma, address-do.
126. Mr. Rasamoy Chakma, 26 yrs, son of Mr. Surendra Talukdar, of Guichari, P.S. Barkal.
127. Mr. Hiron Kumar Talukdar, 45 yrs, son of Mr. Chitra Kumar Talukdar, address-do.
128. Mr. Ananta Muni Chakma, 27 yrs, son of Mr. Mezeiya Chakma, address-do.
129. Mr. Dayal Chandra Chakma, 35 yrs, son of Mr. Mezeiya Chakma, address-do.

Note:- Nos.127,128,129 were given conditional release.

****05 APR. 1987-** Army personnel of 42 EBR, from the army camp at Bara Bunya, during operations against the Jumma people at Baghasola, Begenachari, Halamba, Silchhari and Dighalchhari, raped and molested Jumma women and subjected the innocent persons with severe physical tortures and beating. The victims are :-

130. Miss Prabhati Chakma, 21 yrs, daughter of Mr. Jagat Chandra Chakma, of Silchhari, P.S. Barkal. She was working in a paddy field with three other women. The soldiers swooped upon them and after gang raping subjected her with physical tortures. The soldiers hit her private parts with Sub-Machine Gun butts and with sticks.
131. Miss Milasso Chakma, 20 yrs, daughter of Mr. Doyal Mohan Chakma, address- do-. As above.
132. Mrs. Jedori Chakma, 60 yrs, wife of Mr. Doyal Mohan Chakma, address-do. She was molested and severely beaten by the army personnel.
133. Mrs. Natun Lata Chakma, 55 yrs, wife of Mr. Dino Mohan Chakma, address- do-. As above.
134. Mrs. Gunoruddha Chakma, 27 yrs, wife of Mr. Gunoruddha Chakma, address- do-. As above.
135. Mrs. Jagat Chandra Chakma, 38 yrs, wife of Mr. Jagat Chandra Chakma, address- do-. As above.
136. Mr. Gunoruddha Chakma, 31 yrs, son of Mr. Dino Mohan Chakma, address-do, was beaten severely with an wooden stick.
137. Mr. Jagat Chandra Chakma, address-do, was also subjected to severe beating by the army personnel.
138. Mrs. Jalanta Mukhi Chakma, 40 yrs, wife of Mr. Prem Kumar Chakma, of Halamba, P.S. Barkal. She was subjected to severe physical tortures. She was dipped in water till she fainted.
139. Mr. Binoy Kumar Chakma, 28 yrs, son of Mr. Bizu Laksha Chakma, of Begenachari, P.S. barkal, was also subjected to severe beating with wooden sticks.



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140. Mr. Kalinga Vijoy Chakma, 55 yrs, of Kugi-Langel, P.S. Barkal.
As above.
141. Mrs. Mblong Chakma, 23 yrs, wife of Mr. Binoy Kumar Chakma, of Begena-Chari, P.S. Barkal, was beaten severely by the army personnel.
142. Mr. Shanti Lal Chakma, 25 yrs, son of Mr. Kala Kachu Chakma, of Halamba, P.S. Barkal, was also beaten severely by the army personnel.
143. Mr. Chuni Lal Chakma, 23 yrs, of Baruna-Chari, P.S. Barkal. He was also beaten severely by the army personnel.
144. Mrs. Chokyabi Chakma, 45 yrs, wife of Mr. Kripadhon Chakma, of Lambachara, P.S. Barkal. She was also subjected to physical tortures by the army personnel.
145. Miss Bishakha Chakma, 20 yrs, daughter of Mr. Joy Kumar Chakma, of Silak Dhag, P.S. ~~Kakkak~~ Kotwali. She was barbarously gang raped by the army personnel.
146. Miss Shalika Chakma, 18 yrs, daughter of Mr. Neel Komol Chakma, of Dighol-Chari, P.S. Zuro Chari. She was barbarously gang raped by the army personnel.
147. Mr. Rahul Chandra Chakma, 32 yrs, son of Mr. Shashankha Chakma, of Chintaram Chara, P.S. Baghai Chari. She was subjected to physical tortures by the army personnel.
148. Mr. Roshik Chandra Chakma, 35 yrs, son of Mr. Bogora Chakma, of Basanta-Mon, P.S. Rangamati. He was severely beaten and tortured by the army personnel.
149. Mr. Shantimoy Chakma, 23 yrs, son of Mr. Rupjoy Chakma, of Lamba Chora, P.S. Barkal. He was beaten and tortured by the army personnel.
150. Mrs. Rajo Lakhmi Chakma, 32 yrs, wife of Mr. Jalanta Muni Chakma, of Halamba, P.S. Barkal. She was gang raped by the army personnel.
- *07 APR. 1987-** A group of 44 Bangladesh army personnel under the command of Capt. Shafi of 18 EBR, Chung-Chang camp, Bospiar Para, raided the Jumma village- Chaithong Para of Ruma Upazilla. During the raid, the soldiers resorted to looting and subjected the innocent inhabitants to severe beating. The victims are-
151. Mr. Mecua Tripura (Karbari), 58 yrs, son of Mr. Roboshi Tripura, of Chaithong Para, Ruma Upazilla. He was rounded and severely beaten in his own house. The soldiers looted away his household properties and also a pet deer, 4 fowls and cash Tk.400% (Four hundred taka) only.
152. Mr. Soaha Tripura, 56 yrs, son of Mr. Hasrang Tripura, address- do-. He was subjected to inhuman physical tortures and beating. The soldiers looted away 7 bullocks.
153. Mr. Songaram Tripura, 50 yrs, son of Mr. Romej Tripura, address- do-. The soldiers looted away 60 Kg. of rice from him.
154. Mr. Kesom Rang Tripura (Karbari), 30 yrs, son of Mr. Chondoha Tripura, address-do. The soldiers looted away 8 bullocks from his cowshed which he was not in the house.
155. Mr. Amchang Tripura, 20 yrs, son of Mr. Gangaram Tripura, address-do. He was severely beaten by the army personnel.



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156. Mr. Bosia Tripura, 50 yrs, son of Mr. Hasaram Tripura, address- do-.
As above.
157. Mr. Joltung Bawm, 37 yrs, son of Mr. Tulik Bawm, address-do. As above.
158. Mr. Tian Kup Bawm, 40 yrs, son of Mr. Seilei Bawm, address- do-.
As above.
159. Mr. Peor Tripura, 22 yrs, son of Mr. Saile Pre Tripura, address-do-. He
was severely beaten and taken to the army camp.
- **15 MAY 1987-** Major Jamaluddin of 40 EBR, Bangladesh army, Bogachari camp,
during a raid against the Jumma village- Ramhori Para of Burighat Union,
looted fowls from the following persons -
160. Mr. Umesh Chandra Chakma, 45 yrs, son of Mr. Hridoy Ranjan Chakma, of
Ramhori Para, Burighat Union.
161. Mr. Sushil Chakma, 35 yrs, son of Mr. Chinta Haran Chakma, address-do.
162. Mr. Banshi Mohan Chakma, 48 yrs, son of Mr. Shyam Chandra Chakma,
address- do-.
163. Mr. Amara Chakma, 55 yrs, son of Mr. Sinha Chakma, address-do-.
164. Mr. Punong Chan Chakma, 40 yrs, son of Mr. Bobro Kumar Chakma, address-do.
165. Mr. Nutan Chan Chakma, 39 yrs, son of -do-. Address- do-.
- **23 MAY 1987-** 4 Bangladesh army personnel of 40 EBR who were on sentry duty
at a sentry post on Chengi valley road (Rangamati-Khagrachari), subjected
an innocent person to severe beating, committed rape on the young Jumma
girls at gun-point in the Jumma village- Sonaram Karbari Para of Toichang-
ma, Laxmi Chari Upazilla. The victims are :-
166. Mr. Kamini Ranjan Chakma, 22 yrs, son of Mr. Bedi Chan Chakma, of Sonaram
Karbari Para, Toichangma, Laxmi Chari Upazilla. He was falsely charged of
being a member of the Shanti Bahini and was beaten severely by the army
personnel.
167. Miss Didi Bala Chakma, 16 yrs, daughter of Mr. Jodunath Chakma, address-do.
She was gang raped by the soldiers at gun-point till she bled profusely
in her house.
168. ~~Miss~~ Niyoti Bala Chakma, 21 yrs, wife of Mr. Niyoti Ranjan Chakma, address-do.
She was subjected to gang rape by the soldiers in her house.
169. Miss Anatha Chakma, 17 yrs, daughter of Mr. Bipinya Chakma, address-do-.
She was in the paddy field where the soldiers subjected her to severe
beating with abuse and also molested her.
- **27 MAY 1987-** Lt. Hameed and soldiers of 8 EBR, Bangladesh army from the
army camp at Lolung Chari and Zaksha Bazar, carried out massive operations
against the Jumma villages- Midinga Chari, Sapchhari, Lolung Chari, Gobo-
Chari, Dheba Chara of Barkal Upazilla. During the operations, ~~many~~ many
innocent inhabitants were injured due to army beating. Even Buddhist Monks
were not spared from the army tortures. The victims are :-
170. Mr. Sudhir Ranjan Chakma, 50 yrs, son of late Hara Chandra Chakma, of
Midinga Chari, Barkal Upazilla. He was mercilessly beaten and injured by
the army personnel.



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171. Mr. Upendra Lal Chakma, 47 yrs, son of Mr. Sudhir Ranjan Chakma, of Midinga-Chari, Barkal Upazilla. He was mercilessly beaten and injured by the army personnel.
172. Mr. Sattyaban Chakma, 45 yrs, son of late Sarashi Chakma, address-do-. As above.
173. Mr. Lakshmi Kumar Chakma, 50 yrs, son of Mr. Sada Chan Chakma, address-do-. As above.
174. Mr. Bimal Chandra Chakma, 30 yrs, son of Mr. Lakshmi Kumar Chakma, address-do-. As above.
175. Mr. Amrita Lal Chakma, 47 yrs, son of late Jatra Mohan Chakma, of Sapchhari, Barkal Upazilla. As above.
176. Mr. Gunodhar Karbari, 40 yrs, son of late Bhagyadhon Chakma, address-do-. As above.
177. Mr. Bira Bahu Chakma, 45 yrs, son of Mr. Chandra Moni Chakma, of Lolung-Chari, Barkal Upazilla. As above.
178. Mr. Sashi Kumar Chakma, 60 yrs, son of Mr. Chandrajit Chakma, of Gobochari, Barkal Upazilla. As above.
179. Mr. Maya Nanda Chakma, 19 yrs, son of Mr. Chandra Lal Chakma, address-do-. As above.
180. Mr. Barun Chandra Chakma, 18 yrs, son of Mr. Nishi Mohan Chakma, address-do-. As above.
181. Mr. Oboni Ranjan Chakma, 27 yrs, son of Mr. Sashi Mohan Chakma, of Gobochari, Barkal Upazilla. He was injured due to merciless army beating.
182. Mr. Nishi Mohan Chakma, 45 yrs, son of late Raj Chandra Chakma, address-do-. As above.
183. Miss Nirota Chakma, 16 yrs, daughter of Mr. Mukto Lal Chakma, of Dhebarkhara Chara, Barkal Upazilla. As above.
184. Mr. Sneha Ranjan Chakma, 20 yrs, son of -do-, address-do-. As above.
185. Mr. Doyal Chandra Chakma, 22 yrs, son of -do-, address-do-. As above.
186. Mr. Kiron Chandra Chakma, son of -do-, address-do-. As above.
187. Mr. Sona Ratan Chakma, 18 yrs, son of Mr. Nauka Bilash Chakma, address-do-. As above.
188. Reverend Ratna Jyoti Bhikshu, 30 yrs, of Midinga Chari Buddhist Vihara, Barkal Upazilla. As above.
189. Reverend Vishuddha Nanda Sramana, address-do-. As above.

****11 JUN. 1987-** A group of soldiers led by Capt. Kadir, 42 EBR, Bangladesh army from the army camp at Banduk Bhangra, carried out operations against the Jumma village- Kabukkya, of No.58 Hazari Bak Mouza, Balukhali Union, P.S. Kotwali. During the operations, the innocent inhabitants were beaten, tortured and looted household properties. The victims are :-

190. Mr. Ittukya Chakma, 63 yrs, son of Mr. Manik Dhon Chakma, of Kabukkya, No.58 Hazari Bak Mouza, Balukhali Union, P.S. Kotwali. He was beaten severely by the army personnel in his house. The soldiers also looted



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away Tk. 77 (Seventy seven taka) only from him.

191. Mr. Bharat Barsa Chakma, 39 yrs, son of Mr. Bhubonjoy Chakma, of Kabukkya, No. 58 Hazari Bak Mouza, Balukhali Union, P.S. Kotwali. He was severely beaten by the army personnel and was taken to the army camp.
192. Mr. Sukomol Chakma, 32 yrs, son of Mr. Dhamma Mohan Chakma, address-do-. He was subjected to inhuman physical tortures and the soldiers looted away Tk. 40 (Forty taka) only from him.
193. Mr. Ekannya Chakma, 60 yrs, son of Mr. Joy Singh Chakma, address-do-. He was subjected to inhuman tortures and the soldiers destroyed all his household properties.

****28 JUNE 1987-** Bangladesh army personnel from the camps- Rangamati, Kuduk-Chari, Champatoli and Bogachari under the command of Major Jamaluddin of 40 EBR, Bangladesh army, Bogachari camp, carried out operations against the Jumma village- South Hetmora of Burighat Union. Innocent inhabitants were severely beaten by the army personnel. The victims are :-

194. Mr. Joy Mohan Karbari, 72 yrs, son of late Dhananjoy Chakma, of South-Hetmora, Burighat Union. He was blindfolded and severely beaten by the army personnel.
195. Mr. Tiro Mohan Chakma, 22 yrs, son of Mr. Kali Charan Chakma, address-do. As above.
196. Mr. Tutru Singh Chakma, 19 yrs, son of Mr. Devendra Lal Chakma, address-do. As above.
197. Mr. Muni Dev Chakma, 21 yrs, son of Mr. Dino Mohan Chakma, address-do-. As above.
198. Mr. Borchoga Chakma, 26 yrs, son of-do, address-do-. As above.

16 JULY 1987- Illegal Bengalee Muslim infiltrators of Merung, attacked and abducted the innocent Jumma people who were going to the market. The attack was planned with communal hatred towards the Jummas. The local army authorities of Merung, instigated the infiltrators to attack the Jummas. The victims are :-

199. Mr. Premo Ranjan Chakma, 24 yrs, son of Mr. Reezav Chandra Chakma, of Chongra Chari Boradam, Reng Kajjya Mouza. He was severely beaten by the infiltrators.
200. Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chakma, 40 yrs, son of Mr. Suroppya Chakma, of Lamba-Chara, Choto Merung. As above.
201. Mr. Bindu Chakma, 22 yrs, son of Mr. Ratna Mohan Chakma, of Vaidya Para, Dighinala Upazilla. He was severely beaten and then handed over to the police with a false case. Presently he is being kept under jail custody at Khagrachari.
202. Mr. Muroti Chakma, 20 yrs, son of Mr. Ratna Mohan Chakma, address-do-. He was severely beaten by the infiltrators.

****18 JULY 1987-** Bangladesh army personnel from the army camp at Merung, arrested the following Jummas who went to the army camp to enquire about the fate of their relations who were attacked and abducted by the Muslim infiltrators of Merung on their way to the market on 16 JULY, 1987. The arrested persons were subjected to beating and were kept



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under army custody. The victims are :-

203. Mr. Jyotindra Chakma, 50 yrs, a primary School Teacher of Dhonomoni Para, Choto Hazachara Mouza.
204. Mr. Protibha Ranjan Chakma, 28 yrs, son of Mr. Bhalukya Chakma, of Chongra-Chari Boradam, Reng Kajjya Mouza.
205. Mr. Arun Bikash Chakma, 29 yrs, address- do-.
- **24 JULY 1987-** The soldiers of 40 EBR, Bangladesh army, from the army camp at Borpul Para, led by Lt. Fazlur Huq and a Captain from the army camp at Nania Char, raided the Jumma villages- Kattal Toli of No.3 Burighat Union, South Shoileshwari of Kattal Toli Mouza, Sap Mara of No.61 Maich-Chari Mouza. During the raid innocent inhabitants were rounded up from their houses and were taken to the camp where they were beaten severely and kept under custody. The victims are :-
206. Mr. Jagat Jyoti Chakma, 32 yrs, son of Mr. Hansa Moni Chakma, of Kattal-Toli, No.3 Burighat Union. He was rounded up in his house at night and was beaten severely after being arrested and then taken to the army camp at Nania Char where he was subjected to inhuman tortures. He was again shifted to the army camp at Ghagra for further interrogation and tortures. Later he was given release from Ghagra camp.
207. Mr. Lohindra Chakma, 32 yrs, son of Mr. Hirba Dhon Chakma, address-do-. He was rounded up in his house at night. He was beaten mercilessly, arrested and then taken to the army camp at Nania Char where he was subjected to inhuman physical tortures.
208. Mr. Kalachokkua Chakma, 18 yrs, son of Mr. Suresh Chandra Chakma, of Kattal-Toli, No.3 Burighat Union. He was rounded up in his house at night. He was beaten severely and was taken to the army camp at Ghagra for interrogation and torturing.
209. Mr. Bibhuti Bhusan Chakma, 30 yrs, son of Mr. Mongol Chakma, of South Shoileshwari, Kattal Toli Mouza, No.3 Burighat Union. He was beaten up in his house by the army personnel.
210. Mr. Jugal Krishna Chakma, 55 yrs, son of Mr. Sidira Chan Chakma, of Sapmara, No.61 Maich Chari Mouza, No.2 Nania Char Union. He was beaten severely by the army personnel. The soldiers resorted to beating the inhabitants enmasse and looted away fowls from ~~him~~ them. The Buddhist temple was desecrated by the soldiers.
211. Mr. Khularam Chakma, 32 yrs, son of Mr. Jugol Krishna Chakma, address-do-. He was beaten severely by the army personnel.
212. Mr. Tushtomoni Chakma, 45 yrs, son of Mr. Raj Mohan Chakma, address-do-. As above.
213. Mr. Shanti Mohan Chakma, 30 yrs, son of Mr. Tarikya Chakma, address-do-. As above.
214. Mrs. Tara Mukhi Chakma, 55 yrs, wife of Mr. Rajendra Lal Chakma, address- do-. As above.
215. Mr. Boli Chakma, 70 yrs, son of late Ranga Chan Chakma, address-do-. As above.
216. Mr. Fulok Chandra Chakma, 33 yrs, son of Mr. Tarikya Chandra Chakma, address- do-. As above.



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****28 JULY 1987-** Major Jamaluddin of 40 EBR, Bangladesh army, Bogachari camp and Capt. Tauheed of 40 EBR, Bangladesh army, Kuduk Chari camp, with their soldiers raided the Jumma village- East Hetmora of Burighat Union. During the raid, the following innocent persons were blind-folded and subjected to inhuman tortures and beating such as - kicking, slapping, giving blows and hitting with S.M.G. barrels.

217. Mr. Deva Priya Chakma, 32 yrs, son of Mr. Mannua Chakma, of East Hetmora, Burighat Union.

218. Mr. Kalottar Chakma, 26 yrs, address- do-.

219. Mr. Kapileshwar Chakma, 28 yrs, son of Mr. Bishwembar Chakma, address-do-.

220. Mr. Lulu Chakma, 36 yrs, son of Mr. Samarendra Lal Chakma, address-do-.

****14 AUG. 1987-** Capt. Syed of Bangladesh army from Nania Char camp, raided the Jumma village- Bhuiyo Adam of Burighat Union. During the raid, innocent persons were rounded up in their houses and were beaten up. The victims are :-

221. Mr. Sonanga Chakma, 30 yrs, son of Mr. Chandra Sen Chakma, of Bhuiyo-Adam, Burighat Union. He was rounded up in his house and was severely beaten. He was then taken to a local School where he was again beaten inhumanly by the army personnel.

222. Mr. Bindu Chakma, 32 yrs, son of Mr. Zerbua Chakma, address-do. As above.

223. Mr. Bijoy Kumar Chakma, 29 yrs, son of Mr. Pettua Chakma, address-do. As above.

****20 AUG. 1987-** Capt. Syed of Bangladesh army from Nania Char camp, has beaten severely an innocent person on a false accusation of being a Shanti Bahini member. The victim is :-

224. Mr. Indra Chakma, 36 yrs, son of Mr. Medya Chakma, of Dhajjya Chari. He was beaten up and was drowned into the water till he fainted.

****20-21 AUG. 1987-** A combined group of 35 Bangladesh army personnel and 20 Armed Police Battalion personnel from Dulya Toli Police Camp, carried out operations against the Jumma villages- Bherani Karbari Para of Hazachari, Injee Karbari Para of Naw Bhangra and Sukna Chari. During the operations, the army and the police personnel looted rice, live stock and fowls from the innocent inhabitants. The victims are :-

225. Mr. Bherani Karbari, 55 yrs, of Bherani Karbari Para, Hazachara, No. 219 Dulyatoli Mouza. 1 fowl, 6 green coconuts and 8 eggs - looted.

226. Mr. Kina Dhon Chakma, address-do-. 1 fowl and 2 green coconuts- looted.

227. Mr. Tungya Chakma, address-do. 1 goat, 2 fowls- looted.

228. Mr. Mon Kumar Chakma, address-do. 3 fowls- looted.

229. Mr. Ally Chandra Chakma, address-do. 6 kilos of rice- looted.

230. Mr. Shanti Kumar Chakma, address-do. 1 fowl- looted.

231. Mr. Injee Karbari, of Injee Karbari Para, Naw Bhangra. 1 goat and 1 fowl- looted.

232. Mr. Padma Mohajan, address-do. 5 kilos of rice and 10 eggs- looted.

233. Mr. Nakko Gula Chakma, address-do. 3 kilos of rice- looted.



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234. Mr.Nishi Ram Chakma, address-do. 2 fowls- looted.
235. Mr.Sinha Ram Chakma, address-do. 2 fowls- looted.
236. Mr.Kandara Chakma, son of Mr.Suro Moni Chakma, of Sukna Chari.
3 fowls- looted.
237. Mr.Summya Chakma, son of Pageiya Chakma, address- do.
2 fowls- looted.
238. Mr.Mezangya Chakma, son of Mr.Kandara Chakma, address- do-.
2 fowls- looted.
239. Mr.Monindra Karbari, address-do. 10 kilos of papaya and 10 kilos of
arum - looted.
240. Mr.Banshi Mohan Chakma, of No.88 Bandor Kaba Mouza. Pinon- 3 pieces,
Khadi- 4 Pcs., Shawl- 1 piece and Tk. 5 (Five taka) only - looted.
241. Mr.Jamini Member, son of Mr.Cidolya Chakma, of Beltoli, P.S. Lakshmi-
Chari. 8 fowls, 1 duck, Kondal (Large Lemon) 8 were- looted.
- **22 AUG.1987-** Capt. Syed of Bangladesh army from Nania Char Camp, rounded
innocent Jummas from a local market and subjected them to inhuman
physical tortures. The victims are :-
242. Master Mrinal Kanti Chakma,16 yrs, son of Mr.Robi Chakma, of Dhajjya-
Chari. He was severely beaten by the army Captain.
243. Mr.Otul Chandra Chakma,16 yrs, son of Mr.Nutan Chandra Chakma, of
Krishnama Chara, Burighat Union. He was beaten with a stick.
244. Mr.Bhim Chandra Chakma,20 yrs, son of Mr.Bujjyali Chakma, of Ram Hori-
Para, Burighat Union. He was blind-folded and then beaten up severely
by the Captain.
245. Mr.Cizigula Dewan,25 yrs, son of Mr.Amarendra Dewan, of Boradam,
P.S. Nania Char. He was severely beaten by the army personnel.
- **30 AUG.1987-** An operation was carried out against the Jumma village-
Anil Chandra Para of Panchari Upazilla by the personnel of Bangladesh-
Rifles (BDR),24 BN, Dhuduk Chara BDR camp, during which innocent Jumma
inhabitants were subjected to merciless beating. The victims are :-
246. Mr.Jamini Ranjan Chakma,31 yrs, son of Mr.Niranjan Chakma, of Anil-
Chandra Para, Panchari Upazilla. He was subjected to inhuman beating
by the BDR personnel.
247. Mr.Gopal Chakma,32 yrs, son of Mr.Chigonya Chakma, address-do. As above.
248. Mr.Jawaharlal Chakma,32 yrs, address-do-. As above.
249. Mr.Shibonya Chakma,17 yrs, son of Mr.Lolit Mohan Chakma, address-do.
As above.
250. Mr.Sarweshwar Chakma,36 yrs, son of Mr.Jodu Moni Chakma, address-do.
As above.
251. Mr.Sigon Morottua Chakma,32 yrs, son of Mr.Kobiraj Chakma,address-do.
As above.
252. Miss Hemolata Chakma,29 yrs, daughter of Mr.Gopal Chakma, address-do.



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- **05 SEPT.1987-** Bangladesh army personnel from the army camp at Merung, arrested and physically tortured three innocent persons of Chongrachari Boradam, Rengkajjya Mouza. The perpetrators put out lighted cigarettes on the victims during tortures. The victims are :-
253. Mr.Koilash Chakma,45 yrs, son of Mr.Chandra Sen Chakma, of Chongrachari Boradam, Rengkajjya Mouza.
254. Mr.Koilash Moni Chakma, son of Mr.Hemanta Chakma, address-do-.
255. Mr.Kegeera Chakma,20 yrs, son of Mr.Nolya Chakma, address-do-.
- **23 SEPT.1987-** The soldiers of 43 EBR, Bangladesh army from the army camp at Nalkaba, led by a Naib Subedar (JCO), committed rape on Jumma women and desecrated a Hindu Temple of Tripuras during a raid against the Jumma village- Paujjya Chari No.10 Plantation Project, Panchari. The victims are :-
256. Mrs.Padma Sona Tripura,27 yrs, wife of Mr.Vira Sinha Tripura, of No.10 Plantation Project, Paujjya Chari, Panchari. The victim along with two other women of her village, at 0930 hrs., when went near the river at Paujjya Chari to collect fire-wood, 14 army personnel fell on them in a surprise. The victim and her companions were subjected to gang rape by the soldiers.
257. Mrs.Taloshree Tripura,28 yrs, wife of Mr.Krishna Ram Tripura,address-do. As above.
258. Mrs.Mukhoti Tripura,22 yrs, wife of Mr.Cheya Dhon Tripura, address-do-. As above.
259. Mr.Swapan Kumar Tripura (Karbari),60 yrs, son of Mr.Sunanda Ram Tripura (Karbari), address-do-. He was severely beaten by the army personnel during a religious fuction. The temple "Kali Mandir" was desecrated and the whole fuction was shattered by the army personnel.
- **27 SEPT.1987-** Capt. Tariq of 305 BDE (Brigade), Bangladesh army, from Rangamati, has beaten an innocent Jumma inhabitant at Kandev Chara of No.58 Hazari Bak Mouza, on a false accusation of holding a meeting of Shanti Bahini. The victim is :-
260. Mr.Mongol Sundor Chakma,25 yrs, son of Mr.Dhonoraj Chakma, of Kandev-Chara, No.58 Hazari Bak Mouza. He was taken from his house to the local Primary School where he was inhumanly beaten by the Captain.
- **28-29 OCT.1987-** Lt. Aziz and soldiers of 31 EBR, Bangladesh army, from the camp at Bet Chari, during a raid against the Jumma village- Bhua-Chari, of Bhuchari Mouza, No.2 Komolchhari Union, Khagrachari, shot dead an innocent Jumma person creating terror in the village. The victim is :-
261. Mr.Subilal Chakma,32 yrs, of Bhuchari, Bhuchari Mouza, No.2 Komolchhari Union, Khagrachari. The victim was rounded up from his house after the whole village was encircled by the army personnel at dead of night. He was mercilessly beaten up by the soldiers and then he was shot dead.
- **03 NOV.1987-** Lt. Aziz and soldiers of 31 EBR, Bangladesh army, from the army camp at Betchari, raided the Jumma village- Horinath Para of Golabari Mouza, during which the innocent Jumma inhabitants were subjected to



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severe beating and the soldiers resorted to looting. The victims are :-

262. Mr. Kamini Karbari, 65 yrs, son of late Tonaram Chakma, of Horinath Para, Golabari Mouza, Khagrachari. He was injured by the army personnel due to severe beating.
263. Master Dhono Chakma, 10 yrs, son of Mr. Monu Joy Chakma, address- do-. As above.
264. Miss Gouri Mala Chakma, 13 yrs, daughter of Mr. Bindu Bihari Chakma, address- do-. As above.
265. Master Dhonokua Chakma, 9 yrs, son of Mr. Bindu Bihari Chakma, address-do. As above.
266. Mr. Dinomoni Chakma, 72 yrs, address-do-. He was injured due to merciless beating by the army personnel who also looted away 1 torch-light, betelnuts, 4 coconuts from him.
267. Mr. Dhonendra Lal Chakma, 22 yrs, son of Mr. Bindu Bihari Chakma, address-do. He was severely beaten by the army personnel who also looted away 1 pen and cash.

point proposal to the Government delegation, the terms of which are thought to be the following:

1. Removal of all non-tribal settlers from the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
2. Withdrawal of all Bangladesh Armed Forces, including the non-tribal police force, from the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
3. Autonomy for the Chittagong Hill Tracts with its own legislature.
4. Deployment of a UN peace keeping force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts
5. Implementation of these proposals including the repatriation of tribal refugees in their native villages, under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation.

Although full details of the meeting are not yet available, it appears that the Government rejected these proposals.

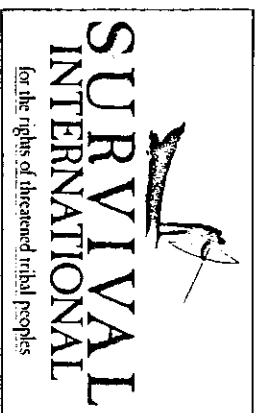
For its part, Survival International has reiterated its concern at the continuing reports of human rights abuse in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Survival International has also welcomed the creation of the new National Committee and the Government's admission that the problems in the Hill Tracts require substantive changes in Government policy. In a letter to the Bangladesh President, General Ershad, Survival International has urged that the National Committee give detailed consideration to the question of land ownership, to ensure that modifications are introduced into the law to give full recognition to the customary systems of land tenure. Survival International has also requested details of the Committee's proposals for revising the political administration of the Hill Tracts and has urged that the Government takes all possible steps to ensure that the tribal peoples are given a decisive voice in the administration and development of the Hill Tracts.

BANGLADESH

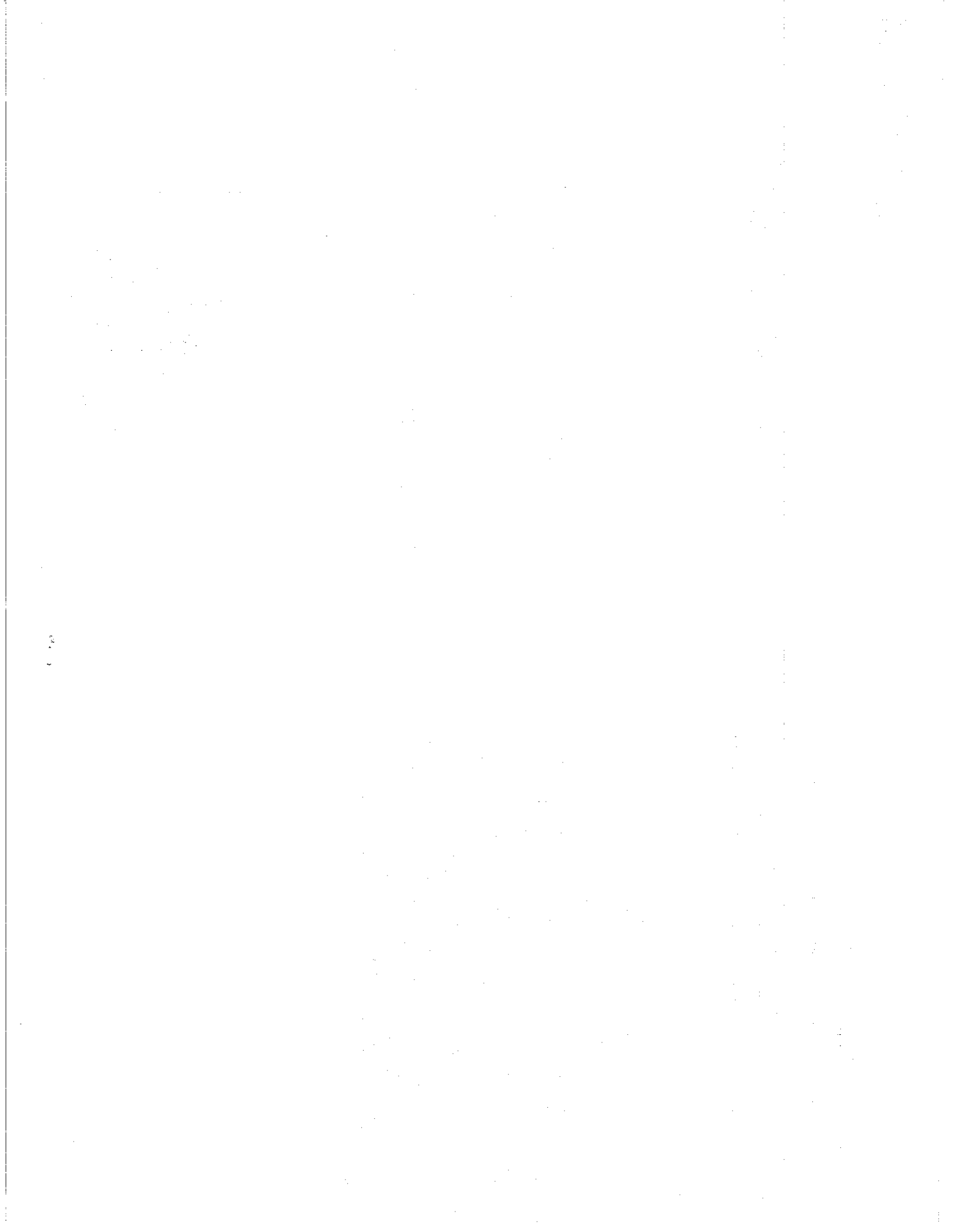
Chittagong Hill Tracts

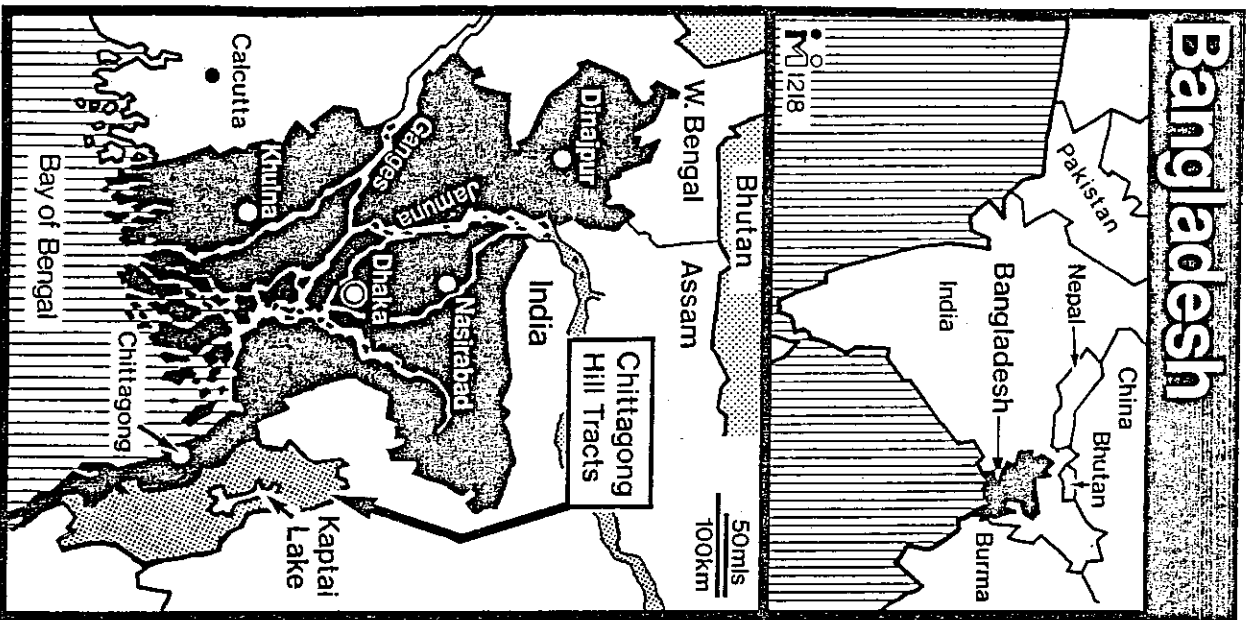
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HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES CONTINUE



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leading the Bangladesh Government to reconsider its policy towards the tracts.

In September 1987, the President of Bangladesh appointed a six-member National Committee to look into the Chittagong Hill Tracts situation. The aim of the commission was said to be 'to pinpoint the causes of alienation of tribals in the light of tribal insurgency in the Hill Tracts and the repeated tribal exodus to Tripura and Mizoram in recent years'. The Committee, led by retired Air Vice-Marshal AK Khondokar, and also included the Foreign Secretary, Nazrul Islam, the Bangladesh High Commissioner to India, Farukh Chowdhury, the Divisional Commissioner for the CHT and the General-Officer in charge of the Chittagong Garrison.

In statements to the press, Air Vice-Marshal Khondokar stated that the revised intention was 'to protect and promote the ethnic, cultural and religious heritage of the tribal people and their substantive participation in the running of the local Government and development programmes'. This was to be achieved by: reviving the colonial system of recognising the authority of Government-appointed 'rajahs', selected from the tribal population who would be given considerable executive powers in the local administration; placing a ban on further immigration into the Hill Tracts and instituting the retrieval and return to the tribals of all lands which were 'illegally and fraudulently' taken away from them by settlers; increasing the numbers of tribals to be employed by government especially in the local police, the district administration, and in development programmes.

The Committee, however, has rejected the demand of the Shantli Bahini for the withdrawal of the Bangladesh Armed Forces from the region. On the other hand, the Committee has pledged to 'ensure that the Army will not interfere in tribal affairs in any way'.

The Committee laid much of the blame for the problems in the Hill Tracts on the British colonial and Pakistani administrations, but admitted that, in the past, the Bangladesh Government 'never went deep into the root causes of the problem'. This, it claims, it has now done and further detailed discussions with the local people are now planned. The Committee also stated that it was considering carrying out further negotiations with the 'Shantli Bahini'.

It remains to be seen whether these measures will be effectively implemented and whether they will satisfy the demands of the tribal peoples themselves. A spokesman for the Jana Samhati Samiti (JSS), the political party, whose military arm is the Shantli Bahini, has urged against uncritically accepting the Government's word and has stressed that previous Government promises to end the colonisation of the Hill Tracts and the abuse of tribal peoples' rights have been broken.

According to the JSS spokesman, a meeting between the JSS and representatives of the Bangladesh Government was held on the 17 and 18 December 1987. At the meeting the JSS submitted a five

June 1986 ("Chittagong Hill Tracts: More Refugees") to pressurise the Bangladesh Government on these issues. Survival International has also published various reports on the situation such as "Genocide in Bangladesh - 'We want the land and not the people'" (1984) and, "Bangladesh: Chittagong Hills - The Killing Continues" (June 1985), in addition to various press releases, to publicise the severe human rights abuses being carried out against the tribal population of the CHT, by the Bangladesh armed forces.

Concern over the plight of the tribal population of the CHT and co-ordinated action taken by the international community on this issue was well illustrated over the question of forced repatriation in January 1987. Due to fears that repatriation of the refugees in Tripura would lead to further killings and torture, appeals were sent by many organisations and individuals to the Indian and Bangladesh Governments requesting them to stop the planned repatriation. These organisations included:-

Survival International; Amnesty International; the Anti-Slavery Society; the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU); the International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA); the International Fellowship of Reconciliation; the British Refugee Council; the Canada-Asia Working Group; and a number of German human rights organisations including the Gesellschaft für Bedrohte Völker. This campaign was successful in that the forced repatriation did not occur. The situation is now one of stalemate with the Bangladesh Government claiming it is ready to receive refugees back, while the refugees themselves are still not willing to go until their demands have been met and they can be sure of their safety on returning.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS

Despite the difficulties of verifying allegations of human rights abuses in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, independent testimonies appear to substantiate the claim that gross violations of the human rights of the tribal peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts continued during the first part of 1987. In spite of repeated appeals from the international community to halt these abuses and to control the activities of the security forces, the Bangladesh Government has continued to deny that human rights violations are occurring in the Hill Tracts.

Similarly, the Government has continued to ignore the claims of the tribal peoples of the Hill Tracts to their rights to their lands and to a degree of autonomy that will allow them control over their own development. Rather than revise its policy towards the tribal people in the Chittagong Hills, the Bangladesh authorities have sought to lay all the blame for the disturbances on the Shanti Bahini.

Most recently, however, there are signs that the pressure on the Government, coming from within the CHT, from the scale of the refugee exodus and from the international community, is

INTRODUCTION

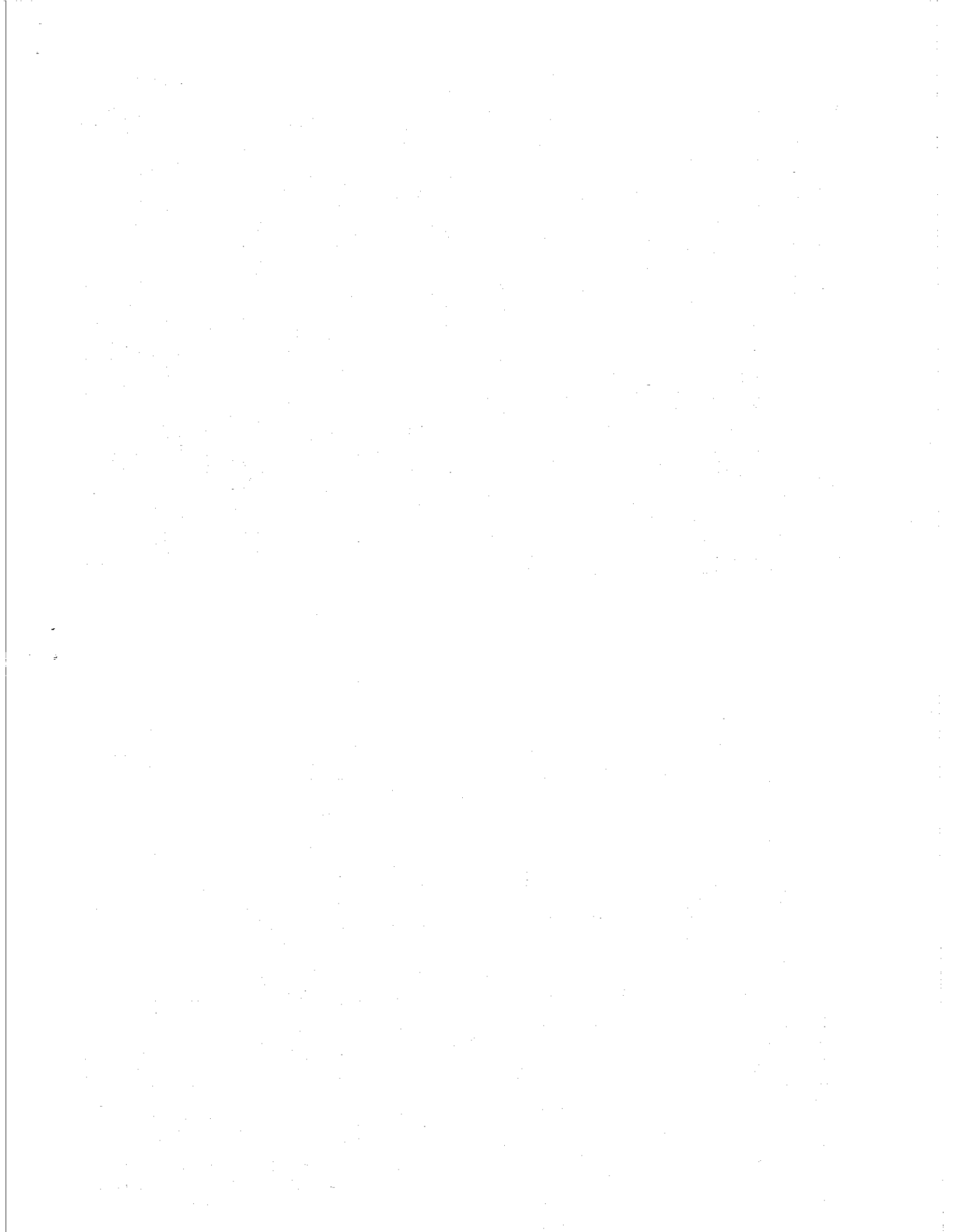
Survival International has been receiving for several years now reports concerning severe human rights abuses carried out against the tribal peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in Bangladesh. These include details of unlawful killings, arbitrary arrest, torture and rape. Thousands of tribal people, fearing for their safety, have been forced to flee their homes, hide in the steep jungle uplands and attempt to cross the border into India where refugee camps have become established. These assaults on the tribal population have allegedly been carried out by the Bangladesh armed forces as part of Government plans to colonise the CHT (traditionally a tribal area), with Bengali settlers from the densely populated lowlands.

Since the mid-1970's there has been armed opposition to the Bangladesh law-enforcement personnel in the CHT by a tribal organisation called the Shanti Bahini (Peace Force). This was formed in response to the Bangladesh Government's rejection of the tribal peoples' demands for the continuation of the area's special status and their local autonomy, as had been established under British rule by the Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation of 1900 which prohibited the sale of tribal land to non-tribals. Some of the reported human rights abuses have taken place following alleged attacks on the army by the Shanti Bahini. However at other times no such preceding action appears to have occurred, for example, during the forcible relocation of tribal villagers into what have been described by local observers as "concentration camps", although they are officially known as "co-operative villages". Large numbers of unarmed tribal villagers, not involved in the activities of the Shanti Bahini, appear to have suffered serious human rights abuses by the law-enforcement personnel.

The CHT has been closed to visitors for many years, preventing foreign journalists and representatives of human rights organisations visiting the area at first hand. Press reports on the situation published in Bangladesh are highly censored and suggest that disturbances in the region are the result of "communist insurgents" assaulting the Bengali settlers. Thus, information revealing the true nature of the atrocities which are being carried out by the Bangladesh Government against the tribal population of the CHT, is being suppressed.

In spite of this secrecy, reports of the atrocities being committed in the area do reach the outside world. Because access to the Hill Tracts is restricted it is difficult to corroborate all of these reports, but in some cases direct evidence has been obtained confirming reports coming from within the Hill Tracts. This mainly comes from accounts of refugees now in India who have fled their homelands and have given verbal testimonies of their suffering. These include descriptions of the following human rights abuses carried out by the Bangladesh army:-

- unlawful killings
- torture



- rape
- arbitrary arrest
- imprisonment without trial
- burning of villages
- looting
- forcible eviction of people from their land
- forcible relocation of people into "co-operative villages"
- desecration of Buddhist temples
- forcible conversion to Islam.

The report that follows includes the details of some of the accounts that have reached Survival International, of incidents which are alleged to have occurred during 1987.

CONTINUING HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

It appears that on and around January 6th 1987 a number of attacks were made on tribal people in the Panchhari and Dighnala upazilla (sub-district) by the Bangladesh armed forces while seeking members of, and information concerning, the Shanti Bahini. For example:-

1. Hathimara village, Panchhari upazilla
On January 6th 1987 army personnel looking for Shanti Bahini forces arrived in Hathimara village. Villagers were reportedly beaten with rifle butts and told that they should leave their settlements and go to India.

2. Gilatuli village, Panchhari upazilla
On January 6th 1987 the army arrived in the village where, according to one eye-witness they,

"burned huts, beat up men and started raping women".

One woman, aged 45, provided the following account to the human rights organisation, Amnesty International,

"It was so humiliating that it is difficult to describe. They told all of us women to take off our clothes and to lie down on our elbows and knees. I was crying bitterly but not for myself. I am an old woman. My daughter, who is just 18, and my daughter-in-law were also made to lie like that next to me. Then amid a lot of shouts and screams the soldiers took off their trousers and started raping us from behind. All the time the others soldiers were asking our men to watch the punishment for helping the Shanti Bahini."

Several men were reportedly taken away to a nearby army camp, where they were tortured and held for 3 days without food. One man described how,

"chill water was repeatedly thrown on my face and at my genitals. Initially, I screamed but later it seemed as if the pain from the chillies was not so bad. But then the army men trampled my feet under heavy boots. I said I knew nothing about the Shanti Bahini, and on the morning of the 9th January the army threw me out."

Yet six tribal representatives who had visited the CHT to discuss the issue of repatriation returned saying,

"Repatriation under these circumstances means sure death for the refugees".

The tribal peoples' fears were reinforced by fresh reports brought by newly arrived refugees who described how "the inhumane torture, killing, looting, arson, rape and large-scale eviction of Chakma tribals by the Bangladeshi forces and illegal occupation of land by Muslims" was continuing unabated. The tribal leaders appealed to the Indian Government to stop the planned repatriation in a telegram sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. As a result of their appeals and due to pressure from international human rights organisations the repatriation did not occur as planned on 15th January 1987.

However, the Bangladesh Government maintained that everything was ready to receive the refugees back and blamed the Shanti Bahini for stalling the repatriation plans, saying that the Shanti Bahini was using the refugees as a weapon against the Government. Also in June, after further plans concerning the repatriation of refugees failed, Mr Chawdhury, the Bangladesh Foreign Secretary said,

"Shanti Bahini forces are preventing the tribals to return and are trying to enroll them to swell their depleting ranks."

The Bangladesh Government has always claimed that the Shanti Bahini is responsible for the violence in the CHT and that the army's presence is only to maintain law and order in the face of armed rebels. For example, in a recent letter to a member of Survival International (23 November 87), the Bangladesh High Commission to the UK reiterated this stance,

"While the Government is trying its utmost to improve the socio-economic condition of the tribal population of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, a group of terrorists has been trying to frustrate these objectives. This militant group has taken resort to senseless killing, looting, and torturing of unarmed innocent local population."

However, as discussed below, there are now signs that the Government of Bangladesh is modifying its position on the CHT (see 'conclusions and prospects' below).

ACTION BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

For many years now human rights organisations and pressure groups have been expressing their concern over the atrocities and genocide that are reportedly taking place in the CHT. Many appeals have been sent to the Bangladesh Government protesting at the repeated killings of tribal peoples; requesting it to open up the area to independent observers and to end its policy of settling lowlander Bengalis on tribal lands. For example, Survival International released an Urgent Action Bulletin in

Also, in a recent letter to a member of Survival International, the Deputy High Commissioner of Bangladesh in the UK, refuted allegations of human rights abuses taking place in the CHT, saying that the image of Bangladesh was being tarnished by,

"motivated, concocted and unsubstantiated reports of alleged violations of human rights in a particular border region of the country."

Moreover the Bangladesh Government has been unwilling to submit to the International community, in particular the International Labour Organisation (ILO), detailed information concerning the persistent reports of human rights abuses in the CHT. For several years the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations has requested information from the Bangladesh Government on the application of ILO Convention No. 107 "concerning the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and Other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries", which Bangladesh ratified in 1972. In 1983 the Report of the Committee of Experts noted that,

"once again the (Bangladesh) Government's report on the application of this Convention is very brief, and contains no reply to a number of questions raised in previous direct requests."

Also, at the 73rd Session of the ILO in 1987, the Report of the Committee of Experts stated how still no information had been received on the situation in the CHT from the Bangladesh Government. It noted that reports in the newspapers and from human rights organisations indicated that conflicts were continuing between tribal, settlers and the army, and that refugees were still fleeing across the border to India. Also in the Report the Committee expressed its hope that,

"the (Bangladesh) Government will take measures to clarify the situation of the tribal population and to allay in the very near future concerns aroused by numerous, persistent and detailed reports of conflicts and abuses in the CHT."

Although it refuses such requests for information the Bangladesh Government appears to be anxious to show that it is concerned over the situation and especially over the increasing numbers of refugees arriving in India. In January 1987, following meetings and negotiations between the foreign offices of Bangladesh and India, an agreement was made to repatriate 24,000 refugees, in groups of 300 families at a time, starting on 15th January. The Bangladesh authorities assured the refugees that they would get "security and safety" on their repatriation and offered each family Rs 500 towards constructing a house, and free rations for six months on their return.

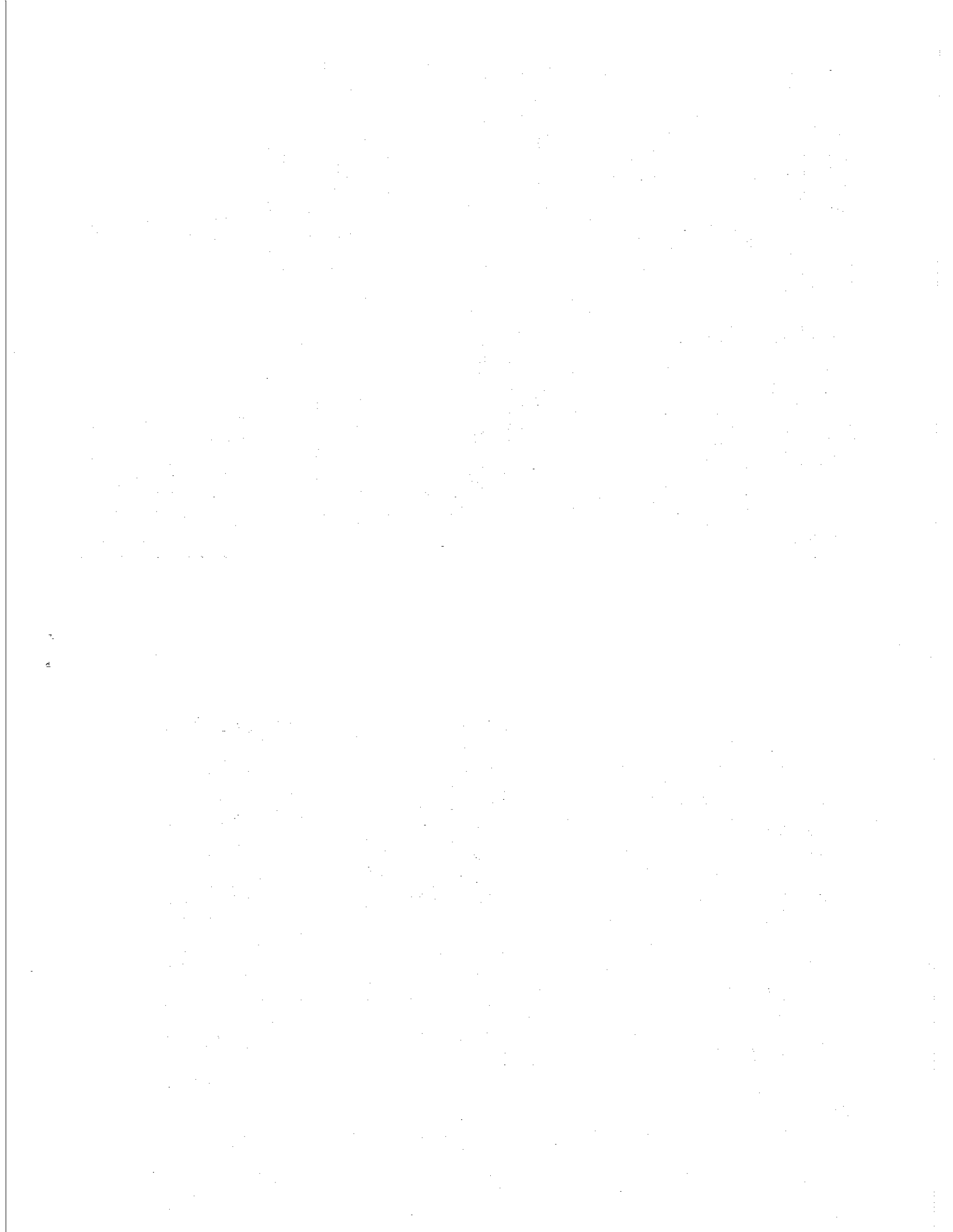
3. Pablakhali Village, Dighinala Upazilla been visited by army Pablakhali village has frequently been visited by army personnel searching for Shanli Bahini forces during which human rights abuses have repeatedly taken place. On the evening of January 6th 1987, army personnel arrived and allegedly killed several villagers. An eye-witness provided the following account to Amnesty International,

"there had been raids on our village throughout December and a lot of people had already fled away to India. But on the evening of the 6th January, the army came to our village again. They asked us to come outside. Then an officer told us to run away to India. He told his soldiers to catch some of us, indiscriminately. Our hands were tied behind our backs and we were asked to stand in the middle of the village. The soldiers then beat us badly with rifle butts. Then the officer shouted to some soldiers who stood in front of us as if they were about to shoot us. We all screamed in fear and ran. But the soldiers fired, in the air initially, and then into the fleeing Chakmas. I fell in a ditch and hid there. Ten persons were killed, including my brother, aged 17."

The names, addresses and ages of 126 people who were allegedly killed, tortured, detained and/or raped during January 1987 and details concerning the army units carrying out these attacks have been received by Survival International. For example:-

On 2nd January 1987 - Soldiers of 32nd East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh army, from the army camp at Matliranga, attacked the tribal inhabitants of Chakra Para, Matliranga Bazar and Matliranga. Many innocent people were arrested, beaten and taken to the army camp at Matliranga. One person was shot dead at Matliranga Bazar. The victims were:-

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--|
| 1. Chai Sung Marmw | M 40 | He was shot dead by army personnel. |
| 2. Praveen Chandra Chakma | M 25 | He was arrested, beaten severely and was detained in Khagrachari. |
| 3. Sashi Chandra Chakma | M 25 | He was arrested, beaten severely and taken to the army camp at Matliranga where he was tortured. He was released on January 6th. |
| 4. Jogyo Kumar Chakma | M 25 | As above. |
| 5. Sashi Komol Chakma | M 45 | As above. |
| 6. Rhee Prue Marma | M 25 | As above. |
| 7. Appruza Marma | M 30 | As above. |
| 8. Mha Hlaogy Marma | M 25 | As above. |
| 9. Apprue Marma | M 35 | As above. |
| 10. Kyojai Marma | M 45 | As above. |
| 11. Kyo Hrah Marma | M 22 | As above. |
| 12. Sain Hla Prue Marma | M 35 | As above. |
| 13. Rhemra Marma | M 50 | As above. |
| 14. Sah Thuai Marma | M 30 | As above. |
| 15. Maungyo Marma | M 32 | As above. |
| 16. Sadhon Birkash Chakma | M 32 | As above. |



- 17. Lorindra Tripura M 30 As above.
- 18. Rupo Tripura M 40 As above.
- 19. Mrhassa Marma M 25 As above.
- 20. Athnai Marma M 22 He was arrested, beaten severely and taken to the army camp where he was tortured. He was released later that day.
- 21. Jongyo Marma M 25 As above.
- 22. Yo Maung Marma M 22 As above.
- 23. Tungyo Marma M 26 As above.
- 24. Mrhagyo Marma M 35 As above.
- 25. Maung Yo Marma M 35 As above.
- 26. Atu Shwe Marma M 50 As above.

On 5th January 1987 - A group of 35 army personnel of 19th East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh army from the army camp at Longang Bazar and Border Defense Regiment personnel from the camp at Dhuduk Chara, raided the tribal village of Mritunjyoy Member Para of Longang, Panchari upazilla, during which an innocent tribal woman was raped and her husband was arrested. The victims were:-

- 1. Koruna Mukhi Chakma F 32 She was undressed and raped consecutively by 3 army men while 2 others guarded the door. Later she fled across the border into India, where she is now in Takumbari refugee camp.
- 2. Aviraj Chakma M He was arrested and is still missing.

On 16th January 1987 - Lt. Mohsin and the army personnel from the army camp at Reng Kajjya, carried out operations against the tribal village of Reng Kajjya, P.S. Merung, during which many people were beaten and raped. The victims were:-

- 1. Allyram Chakma M 45 He was severely beaten by the army personnel.
- 2. Nolonri Mohan Chakma M 40 As above.
- 3. Bhodro Sen Chakma M 26 As above.
- 4. Jayanta Chakma M 50 As above.
- 5. Ranga Uda Chakma M 12 As above.
- 6. Toria Puni Chakma F 18 She was gang raped in her house by army personnel.
- 7. Bhua Rani Chakma F 5 She was inhumanely beaten in front of her parents.
- 8. Vidyama Chakma F 45 She was severely beaten by army personnel.
- 9. Shanti Bikash Chakma M 25 He was arrested by Lt. Mohsin and it is speculated that he has since been murdered.
- 10. Polsa Ram Chakma M 27 He was attacked with a large knife and seriously wounded.

functioning tube-wells per camp. Primary schools exist in Karbuk, Silachari and Takumbari but these have no supplies and only function intermittently. Pancharam and Kathalchhari have no schools at all.

In spite of the appalling conditions in the refugee camps with their associated high levels of disease and death, the refugees are not willing to return to the CMT, claiming that they would

"prefer to die in India naturally than by the bullet of the Bangladesh army."

They have witnessed their houses being burnt, their property being looted and their lands occupied by Bengali settlers and thus know they have nothing to return to until the Bangladesh Government changes its policies and can assure them that humane conditions exist for their safe return.

Tribal leaders in the refugee camps have made the following demands and conditions for their return to the CMT:-

- 1. The immediate withdrawal of the Bangladesh Armed Forces and the Paramilitary Forces from the CMT.
- 2. The immediate withdrawal of Bengali settlers from the CMT and stoppage of further settlement in the area.
- 3. The deployment of UN peace keeping forces in the area.
- 4. A tripartite dialogue and meetings between the Bangladesh and Indian Governments and the tribal leaders of the CMT.
- 5. Free access to the region for journalists, foreigners and organisations providing humanitarian aid.
- 6. The removal of all restrictions forbidding the free movement of tribal people within the CMT.
- 7. The taking up by the UN High Commission for Refugees of the rehabilitation of the tribal refugees now in India.
- 8. An end to the use of foreign aid in development projects which are detrimental to the tribal people of the CMT.

THE STANCE OF THE BANGLADESH GOVERNMENT
ON THE SITUATION IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

As previously stated, the Bangladesh Government, by keeping the CMT closed to outsiders and by censoring media coverage of activities taking place, is maintaining a veil of secrecy around the situation in the area. It has consistently denied all allegations of genocide and human rights violations.

For example, during the 1985 Session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, the Bangladesh Government's representative stated in response to submissions made by non-governmental organisations;

"We were also surprised at the deliberate attempts made in some of the statements to represent in a distorted manner the law and order situation in the CMT. Totally baseless and preposterous allegations have thus been made about so-called atrocities perpetrated in the area. We cannot but reject these allegations categorically."

The refugees pose a social, political and economic problem for the Indian Government which has been providing basic provisions for the camps. Tripura State had spent over Rs 2,000 million by 21st March 1987, according to the Tripura Chief Secretary, Mr. N.P. Nawani. However, for humanitarian reasons, the Indian Government is reluctant to send the refugees back forcibly while their safety cannot be assured by the Bangladesh authorities. As one Indian Foreign Ministry Official said in April,

"We can't drive these people back across the border. They're terrified and don't want to go back."

The issue of repatriation has been raised and discussed on the international level with negotiations taking place between India and Bangladesh on several occasions (see below). Meanwhile the refugees continue to live in the extremely overcrowded camps, where the situation, in terms of severe shortages of food, water, shelter, and medical facilities grows worse daily. Data made available to Survival International provide partial information on the conditions in these refugee camps (see Table 1).

Table 1. Some Statistical Data on the Five Refugee Camps in South Tripura, India. (30th April 1987)

CAMP	KARBUK	SITACHARI	TAKUMBARI	PANCHARAM	KATHALCHARI
No. of Refugees					
male: 3,572	2,571	7,973	4,760	-----	-----
female: 3,429	2,450	8,024	4,939	-----	-----
total: 7,001	5,021	15,997	9,699	10,630	-----
No. of Births:	193	100	111	131	114
Deaths:	380	144	270	131	351
Housing in sheds:	5,107	--	12,997	---	---
outsides:	1,894	28	3,000	---	---

In all the camps rations are very meagre. The report suggests that a typical daily ration consists of 400 gms rice, 5 ml edible oil, 50 gms pulses, 15 gms salt, 10 gms sugar per adult every 10 days, with small amounts of dried fish and chilli also being provided. In addition each child is reported to receive a supplement of 200 ml powdered milk every 10 days.

The medical facilities in the camps are reported to be extremely limited. For example, in April 1987 Karbuk and Takumbari had only 1-2 doctors, 2-3 nurses each and a few basic medical supplies, while the other camps had virtually no medical supplies at all. The water supplies are totally inadequate in all the camps, with on average about 10

On 19th January 1987 - Major Rader and 190 soldiers of 19th East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh army, from the army camps at Nalkaba and Bhalbon Chara, carried out operations against tribal people who had been rehabilitated in No.2 Rehabilitation Area under Panchari, at 1600hrs BST. Many tribal people were beaten, tortured and raped. The victims include:-

1. Minoti Chakma F 35 She was raped at gun point by one soldier and when another attempted to do the same she tried to defend herself with a large knife. He snatched it from her and gave her a blow on the knee with it, injuring her seriously. She is now in Takumbari refugee camp where she arrived on January 24th. He was severely beaten and fled to India, arriving on January 24th.
2. Subodh Ranjan Chakma M 40
3. Jubo Laksha Chakma M 44 As above.
4. Lakshmi Ranjan Chakma M 33 As above.
5. Purna Basati Chakma M 27 As above.
6. Gourl Charan Chakma M 30 As above.
7. Lamba Dhar Chakma M 39 As above.
8. Sunil Kanti Chakma M 17 As above.
9. Asha Devi Chakma F 18 She was gang-raped in her house by army personnel. She has since fled to India and is in the Takumbari refugee camp. As above.
10. Kanchon Sona Chakma F 19 He was severely beaten by army personnel.
11. Bharat Varsha Chakma M 30 As above.
12. Poritosh Chakma M 22 As above.
13. Thui Hla Prue Marma M 48 As above.
14. Maung Hla Prue Marma M 35 As above.
15. Pain Maung Marma M 50 As above.
16. Maung Sathuai Marma M 30 As above.
17. Aung Rhee Marma M 32 As above.
18. Hral Hee Marma M 25 As above.
19. Ahney Marma M 25 As above.
20. Mah Rhee Marma M 35 As above.
21. Aung Rui Marma M - As above.
22. Lam Rhe Choi Marm F 16 She was gang-raped by 4 soldiers and left bleeding. As above.
23. Athol Marma F 20 As above.
24. Clair Rhee Marma F 19 As above.
25. Doyamoy Chakma M 24 He was severely beaten by army personnel. He was arrested and taken to the army camp where he was tortured to death.
26. Mogoli Mohan Chakma M 55

Also on 19th January 1987 - 25 soldiers of 19th East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh army, from the army camp at Shraita of Logang, P.S. Panchari, raided the tribal village Simana Para of Logang, P.S. Panchari. The village was surrounded and all the inhabitants gathered together and subjected to severe beating and torture. Ten people were arrested and taken to the army camp. These were:-

1. Doipayan Muni Chakma M 45 He was tortured for 2 days and then released.
2. Vijay Chakma M 60 As above.
3. Foni Bhusan Chakma M 40 As above.
4. Amalendu Chakma M 33 As above.
5. Indira Kumar Chakma M 38 As above.
6. Vidya Bhusan Chakma M 24 As above.
7. Moharani Chakma F 18 She was gang-raped for the whole night and following day until she was released in the afternoon.
8. Purima Devi Chakma F 17 As above.
9. Kandori Chakma F 19 As above.
10. Shantoli Pudi Chakma F 26 As above.

On 25th January 1987 - Soldiers of 19th East Bengal Regiment of the Bangladesh army, from Panchari Zone, led by Major Kader, arrested 3 persons from Mijlbeel village, P.S. Panchari. They were taken to the army camp at Panchari where, amongst other things, they were beaten with wooden blocks. They were:-

1. Amalendu Chakma M 35 He was tortured to death by Major Kader, on 26th January.
2. Mahindra Narayan Chakma M 48 He was subjected to torture and released on 26th January.
3. Shantimoy Chakma M 26 As above.

Press articles have been received by Survival International which reinforce these allegations made against the Bangladesh security forces. For example, in an article published on 15th March 1987 in India Today, Ramesh Menon reports on the situation in the refugee camps in Tripura, India. After visiting them in February and interviewing recent arrivals from Bangladesh, he states that

"the fact that more refugees are pouring in every day with fresh stories of the genocide in the Hill Tracts, has only strengthened their resolve to stay in India."

He describes how one woman he interviewed, Tanyajuri Chakma, was nursing festering wounds on her breasts where her nipples had been bitten off by Bangladeshi army personnel. He reports her stating that,

"the army jawans usually encircle a Chakma village, segregate men and then rape the women. The younger and beautiful ones are taken to army camps and kept for many days."

Nundibala Chakma, aged 39 years, saw her husband shot dead before she was dragged to the army camp where she was gang-raped for 2 days.

1st/2nd March 1987
Survival International has also received reports from several sources concerning a brutal attack on tribal villages in Panchari upazilla near the Indian border at Bhagabantilla, occurring between the 1st and 2nd March 1987.

On 12th March 1987, the Venerable Bimal Tishyu Bhikkhu, chairman of the Parbatya Chattel Bouddha Anath Ashram (a Buddhist orphanage), at Boalkhali in Dhayginala upazilla, sent an appeal letter to,

"all democratic governments of the world, to all human rights organisations and peace-loving people, to put pressure on the Bangladesh government to save the Chittagong Hill Tracts tribal people from complete annihilation."

In his letter he describes how the Bangladesh Special Task Force "fired indiscriminately" on more than 100 fleeing tribal people on 1st-2nd March 1987 in Panchari upazilla near the Indian border. He also states how he believes that more than 200,000 tribal people have been killed in the CHT during recent years. This amounts to one third of the total tribal population of the CHT.

This incident was also reported in Indian press articles stating how over 100 people, including old people and children were massacred while attempting to cross the border to India on 1st March 1987. It appears that 180 refugees were fleeing into the Bhagabantilla area of South Tripura when they were encircled by the Special Task Force who exploded grenades and opened fire on them. On 2nd March, the soldiers with the help of Muslim settlers, searched the surrounding jungle and killed more people. Thirty refugees arrived in India - the rest were either killed or may still be hiding in the jungle.

THE SITUATION IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS IN TRIPURA

As a result of the atrocities being experienced in the CHT by the tribal peoples, thousands have been fleeing their homes and attempting to cross the border into India. Since April 1986 the numbers of refugees arriving in Tripura State, India (to the north-west of the CHT), have been steadily rising, with an average of 200-250 arriving daily.

By January 1987 according to Indian sources, the number of refugees totalled over 30,000 and distributed among 4 refugee camps; Takumbari, Silachari, Karbuk and Kathalchhari. By March 1987 the numbers had increased to 45,000, with a fifth refugee camp being opened at Pancharam Para during February. By the end of May 1987 it was estimated that the refugees numbered well over 50,000 with more continually arriving from Bangladesh with fresh stories of violence, suggesting that the genocidal war was continuing unabated.