

From Dr. R.S. Dewan,  
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Date: 4th June 1986

Sub: An appeal to save the Chakma and other tribes of the  
Chittagong Hill Tracts from the total annihilation by  
the Bangladesh Government.

Dear Brother,

May I present to you the following documents relating to Panchari, Khagrachari and Matiranga massacres committed by the Bangladesh armed forces and Bengali settlers during a government-organised genocidal campaign in the Khagrachari District of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in April and May 1986.

1. A report entitled, "An account of genocide in Panchari and other areas on 30th April, 1986 and 1st May, 1986 in CHT by Bangladesh Army and Bengali Muslims", and sent by the Jana Samhati Samiti (JSS) on 10.5.1986.
2. An article, "Inhuman torture of Chakmas by BDR", from the Patriot of 4 May 1986.
3. An article, "Influx threat in Tripura", from the Sentinel of 5 May 1986.
4. An article, "Refugees allege torture on both sides", from the Patriot of 14 May 1986.
5. An article, "Chakmas refuse to return", from the Telegraph of 14 May 1986.
6. An article, "Hill people's SOS to world bodies", from the Times of India of May 11, 1986.
7. An article, "Bangladesh evasive on refugees' return", from the Times of India of May 15, 1986.
8. An editorial article, "Tribal trouble", from the Telegraph of 12 May 1986.
9. An article, "Over 150 Chittagong refugees massacred", from the Times of India of May 24, 1986.

Col. Golam Helal Morshed Khan (Brigade Commander, 203 Brigade Bangladesh Army, Khagrachari), Lt. Col. Ismat Ahmad Chowdhury (Commanding Officer, 19 East Bengal Regiment and Zonal Commander, Panchari Zone), Major Shajahan (Second in Command, Panchari Zone, known as the Butcher of the Kaokhali or Kalampati Massacre of 25 March 1980), and Mr. Golam Sarwar (Deputy Commissioner of the Khagrachari District) have master-minded these massacres. On 30th April 1986, the Bangladesh armed forces and Bengali settlers attacked six villages in Matiranga Upazilla and on the following day they invaded two villages in Khagrachari Upazilla and 24 villages in Panchari Upazilla (Sub-District). Houses were looted and burnt, women were raped, abducted and killed, temples were desecrated and destroyed, monks were tortured and murdered, and several hundred tribal men, women and children were butchered. About 8,000 refugees have sought refuge at Karbook, Silachari, Joleia and other places in the Tripura State of India. Thousands of tribal villagers have fled to nearby forests and they have no means to live on. The government-organised genocidal campaign is going on in full swing.

Although a full report on the recent massacres is not yet available, the refugees in the Tripura State have given the press ample information about their sufferings at the hands of the Bengali soldiers and settlers. Their graphic accounts of these massacres contain the same themes - wholesale burning of tribal villages, looting, rape, destruction of Buddhist temples, torture and mass-murder.

#### A. Matiranga Massacre

As a result of Bengali attacks, about 200 Tripuras mostly old people, women and children from the Matiranga Upazilla were fleeing to the

border to India. On May 18, 1986, the members of the Bangla Desh Rifles (BDR) rounded up these refugees at the border and took them to Taidong and Commillatilla in Matiranga Upazilla. There the "armed Muslim settlers pounced on them with fire-arms and sharp cutting weapons" killing over 150 refugees on the spot.

#### B. Panchari Massacre

On 1st May 1986, the invaders murdered 52 people including 12 children, 21 women and one monk, and injured many many people. 90 people including 24 children and 22 women are in the missing list. We fear that all of them were also killed by the attackers. 8 Buddhist temples were desecrated and destroyed. At Shantipur Buddhist temple, Chakma women were raped and then murdered by the Bengali settlers led by a Bengali settler, Sharafat Ali. Rev. Purna Nanda Bhikkhu of Kalanal Buddhist temple was hacked to death and many monks were injured seriously. The images of the Buddha were destroyed and all valuables were stolen by the Bengalis. As a consequence of this massacre, Rev. Dharma Priya Bhikshu of Rangapanichara Para Buddhist temple, Rev. Sangha Rakshi Bhikshu of Kamini Member Para, Rev. Gyana Pal Bhikshu, Rev. Jyoti Pal Bhikshu, Rev. Arya Pal Bhikshu and Rev. Shanti Priya Bhikshu of Karalyachari (Pujgang) Buddhist temple, Rev. Sashana Priya Bhikshu and Rev. Sangha Mitra of Ratna Vihar in Sutakarma Para, and Rev. Sangha Pal Bhikshu of Dhuduk Chara Buddhist temple had to seek refuge in the Tripura State of India.

#### C. Khagrachari Massacre

On 1st May 1986, about 250 Bengali settlers, backed by the Bangladesh armed forces, attacked Mohajan Para (less than half a mile north of Khagrachari Bazar), set fire to the houses, stole house-hold valuables, raped women, and murdered Mr. Bomba Chakma, 55, son of Mr. Harimohan Chakma. The villagers including Mr. Upendra Lal Chakma, ex-MP, fled to the nearby Army Cantonment and sought protection from the Bengali rioters. The military officers refused to protect them and their houses. Instead, they said, "Let everything be finished, then we will go and see ....". After destroying Mohajan Para, the rioters proceeded towards Pankheiya Para (half a mile east of Khagrachari Bazar). On the way they beat and injured seriously Mr. Chitta Ranjan Chakma, 40, an Assistant Engineer of the BADC, and left him unconscious on the road. Then they raided Pankheiya Para, set the houses on fire, raped women, and wounded Mr. Bhuja Mahajon Marma with a knife. The villagers tried to take shelter at the local Armed Police Battalion HQ and to seek police help. But the Bengali police gave them neither shelter nor help. The inhabitants of Pankheiya Para caught a Bengali miscreant and handed him over to the local Army camp. The Army officers did not take any action against this Bengali rioter and let him go free.

The Bangladesh Government is organising state-terrorism against the indigenous people of the CHT. It does not give them official and police protection. On the other hand the government encourages the Bengali settlers to steal the farmlands and villages of the local people, to rape the tribal women, to desecrate and destroy the Buddhist temples, to plunder the tribal villages, and to harass and murder the tribal people. If the indigenous people complain to the Bangladesh Authorities no action is taken against the invaders. When they resist the invaders then the Bangladesh armed forces massacre the innocent people of the CHT. Under such a totally irresponsible government our people have no chance to survive. Therefore I appeal fervently to you to liberate our people and also our homeland by removing all these brutal invaders from the CHT.

To

Mr. Rudolph C. Ryser,  
Chairman of the Center for World Indigenous Studies,  
P.O. Box 911, Snoqualmie, Washington 98065,  
U.S.A.

Yours sincerely

*Ramendu*



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(UNITED PEOPLES PARTY)  
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

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DATE. 10.5.1986....

AN ACCOUNT OF GENOCIDE IN PANCHARI AND OTHER AREAS ON 30TH APRIL, 1986 IST MAY, 1986 IN CHT BY BANGLADESH ARMY AND BENGALI MUSLIMS.

It is beyond description to make a report on the latest incidents that occurred very recently in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) which is closed to the humanitarian people the world over. It is well known to the humanitarian world that Bangladesh government's policy of extermination of the Jumma people and their national entity through militarisation and settlement of illegal Bengali Muslim infiltrators in the Chittagong Hill Tracts has taken a serious turn with the intensification of its heinous activities in different areas committing barbarous crimes such as- persecution, arsoning, looting, raping, torturing, forceful shifting of the Jumma people to concentration camp-like so-called Jouth Khamar (collective farm), Joutha Gram (collective village), Adarsha Gram (ideal village), burning of Jumma villages and above all communal riots and genocide.

Bangladesh Government's policy to take the Jumma people to Joutha Khamar, Joutha Gram and Adarsha villages is to make room for settlement of illegal Bengali Muslim infiltrators in the land of the Jummas and rootout the Jumma people from their ancestral lands. The Jumma people realising the fact, tried their utmost to resist, by refusing to shift to these concentration camps. As a result many Jumma villges were burnt down by Bengali Muslim infiltrators and Bangladesh Army. To mention one such incident—Satghar Para, P.S. Mohal Chari, was burnt to ashes on 16th January, 1986 by 13, East Bengal Regiment, Bangladesh Army, Silban Camp. Many other villges were destroyed for the same reasons. For instance—Kharga Para, Tanakka Para, P.S. Panchari, and Deno Assalong Para, P.S.



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Matiranga, these villages in the northern part of CHT. were destroyed by Bangladesh Army on 18th February, 1986 and 23rd February, 1986 respectively. The inhabitants—Chakma, Marmas, Tripuras, of these villages were forcefully taken to Bhaibon Chara Joutha Khamar, against their will.

Bangladesh Government has taken another step by instigating the Muslim infiltrators with active support from its armed forces to go directly in confrontation with the Jumma people in occupying the cultivable lands and taking away their foodgrains, fruits from the Jumma owned gardens, raping and abducting Jumma women, etc. so that if the Jumma people gave resistance, total communal riots could flare out in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. So the situation is going from bad to worse. Shanti Bahini under the leadership of Jana Samhati Samiti (JSS) along with the Jumma people of Chittagong Hill Tracts have all along been resisting against injustice on the Jumma people of CHT .

On 30th April, 1986, The Muslim intruders with active assistance from Bangladesh forces, jointly attacked the Jumma villages in the Feni valley under P.S. Matiranga. The villages are — Boga Para, Khetra Mohan Para, Bagya Para, Sarveswar Para, Assalong Para and Talukder Para. The attackers committed masskilling, looting , arsoning and raping in the Jumma villages. The innocent jumma people, being helpless and finding no security of life and property, had to proceed to cross the international borders and take shelter as refugees in Tripura state, India.

On 1st May, 1986, after imposing curfew in Khagrachari Colonel Golam Helal Morshed Khan, Brigade commander, 203, Brigade and Golam Sorwar,



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D.C. of Khagrachari, left together for Panchari. Though curfew was clamped, that day, with the departure of these two high ranking officials, on 1st May, 1986, at 9 A.M. Muslim infiltrators numbering 250 persons brought out a procession from Khagrachari Hospital shouting agitated slogans — "Nara-e-Tagdir, Allahu-Akbar" "Yah-Ali, Yah-Ali", "We want Chakma blood". As the procession was over, they tried to loot and set fire on the Buddhist temple of Khagrachari Bazar But when they could not do so, they moved towards Mohajan Para P.S. Khagrachari to start a communal riot. The rioters with deadly weapons attacked the village killing one Chakma named Bomba, age 55 years of Mohajan Para, P.S. Khagrachari, raping Chakma women and young girls, looting properties and setting fire on houses the Jumma inhabitants for taking shelter and begging army help. But the authority refused to extend help for saving their properties and houses. Instead, they said, "Let everything be finished then we will go and see". Shree Upendra Lal Chakma, a former M.P. (member of Parliament) who hails from Mohajan Para, also had to take shelter at Khagrachari contonment for security of life. After looting, arsoning and killing in the village, Muslim infiltrators advanced towards Pankheiya Para, P.S. Khagrachari, a Marma (Mogh)- Buddhist village. On the way the Muslim infiltrators found shree Chitta Ranjan Chakma, age- 40 Yrs, Assistant Engineer, BADC (Engineering section) Khagrachari, who was beaten and seriously wounded and left in senseless condition on a road side by them. The Muslim rioters then attacked the village at 11 45 A.M. setting fire on the houses and raping Marma women and girls. One Marma Person, named Bhuja Mahajon Marma was attacked and <sup>wounded</sup> with knife <sup>causing</sup> injury. The marmas



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tried to take shelter at the armed police Battalion H.Q. situated on the east of their village but were denied any help or shelter by them. Then they ran to an Army Camp. When these Marmas handed over a Muslim rioter to the Army authorities, who was caught by them, the army authorities let him go without taking any action against this Muslim rioter. After the incident of Pankheiya Para, these Muslim infiltrators again moved towards Panchari Upazilla (Sub district) in trucks shouting slogans of Islam, to start communal riots in Panchari areas. These communal rioter joined their Muslim compatriots of Ulta Chara, Panchari and Shontila of Panchari P.S. They jointly attacked the Chakma village of Shantipur, P.S. Panchari situated on the west bank of Chengi river. Chakma inhabitants tried to give resistance against these attacking Muslim hordes. At this, the Muslim infiltrators took help from the army who in the pretext of making a peaceful compromise surrounded the Chakma people. Then the army gave orders to the communal muslim rioters to carry on another massacre like 'Kalampati Massacre of 25th March, 1980'. The village was destroyed completely, Chakma men, women including children were butchered by these Muslim hordes. Most painful in these incidents was, the Buddhist temples were the targets of sacrilege by these Muslim infiltrators. Shantipur Buddhist temple was made a slaughter house where Chakma women were raped and the butchered. To mention, Sharafat Ali was the gangster of this butchering. He led in raping and butchering Chakma women in the temple.

On the Sameday, other Jumma villages of Panchari upazilla were attacked by the Muslim infiltrators with active support and help from 19, east



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Bengal Regiment, Panchari Army Zone. Soldiers cordoned the villages and the Muslim infiltrators resorted to mass-killing, raping, looting and burning down houses of the Jumma peoples. Muslims abducted and raped Chakma women. Helpless Jumma inhabitants had to cross the international borders for shelter as refugees in Tripura State, India.

Villages which were looted, ransacked, burnt and destroyed by Muslim infiltrators and Bangladesh Army are as follows :

Khagrachari Upazilla :-

- |                    |                  |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mahajon Para,   | P.S. Khagrachari | (Chakma village ) |
| 2. Pankheiya Para, | -do-             | (Marma village)   |

Matiranga Upazilla:-

- |                       |                  |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 3. Khetra Mohan Para, | P.S. Matiranga . | (Tripura village) |
| 4. Boga Para,         | -do-             | (Chakma village)  |
| 5. Bagya Para,        | -do-             | (Chakma village)  |

Panchari Upazilla :-

- |                             |                |                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6. Shantipur,               | P.S. Panchari. | (Chakma village) |
| 7. Latiban ,                | -do-           | -do-             |
| 8. Kamini Member Para,      | -do-           | -do-             |
| 9. Chitta Ranjan Para,      | -do-           | -do-             |
| 10. Surya Sen Para ,        | -do-           | -do-             |
| 11. Sachindra Karbari Para, | -do-           | -do-             |
| 12. Badidhan Karbari Para,  | -do-           | -do-             |
| 13. Rangapani Chara,        | -do-           | -do-             |
| 14. Napida Para,            | -do-           | -do-             |



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15. Ratan Muni Para	P.S. Panchari	(Chakma Village)
16. Golak Pudima ,	-do-	-do-
17. Joutha Khamar Para,	-do-	-do-
18. SutaKarma Para,	-do-	-do-
19. Kanango Para,	-do-	-do-
20. Birendra Karbari Para,	-do-	-do-
21. Madan Karbari Para	-do-	(Tripura Village)
22. Rabi Singha Karbari Para,	-do-	(Chakma Village)
23. Sucharu Master Para,	-do-	-do-
24. Joutha Khamar (Pujgung Mukh)	-do-	-do-
25. Ganesh Chandra Karbari Para,	-do-	-do-
26. Manikya Karbari Para ,	-do-	-do-

Affected villages which were looted and ransacked by army and Muslim infiltrators :-

27. Mongal Dhan Karbari Para,	P.S. Panchari	(Chakma village)
28. Dhanendu Karbari Para ,	-do-	-do-
29. Jamindhan Karbari Para,	-do-	-do-
30. Sarveswar Para,	P.S. Mati Ranga	-do-
31. Assalong Para,	-do-	(Marma village)
32. Talukder Para ,	-do-	(Chakma village)

Number of refugees sheltered at refugee camps :-

(1) Karbook, (2) Silachari, (3) Joleia, totally amount to 7 (Seven) thousands. Many thousands are awaiting for shelter near the border.

The Muslim infiltrators and Bangladesh Army not only committed genocide on 30th April, 1986 and 1st May, 1986 but they have also hit upon the





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religion-Buddhist which the Chakma people practice. They have made a sacrilege of their religion Buddhism by looting, destroying images of lord Buddha, and destroying Buddhist temples by setting on fire, killing and injuring many Buddhist monks.

The Buddhist temples which were affected are :-

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| (1) Kalanal Buddhist temple,            | P.S. Panchari. |
| (2) Kamini Member Para. Buddhist temple | -do-           |
| (3) Suta Karma Ratna Vihar,             | -do-           |
| (4) Shantipur Buddhist temple (North),  | -do-           |
| (5) Shantipur Buddhist temple (South),  | -do-           |
| (6) Ranga Pani Chara Buddhist temple,   | -do-           |
| (7) Panchari Buddha Mandir,             | -do-           |
| (8) Pujgang Buddhist temple,            | -do-           |

Buddhist Monk Killed :-

Reverend Purna Nanda Bhikshu of Kalanal Buddhist temple was killed by Muslim infiltrators and the temple was completely burnt into ashes.

Buddhist Monks who were compelled to take shelter in India are:-

- (1) Rev. Dharma Priya Bhikshu of Rangapanichara Para Buddhist temple.
- (2) Rev. Sangh Rakshi Bhikshu of Kamini member Para Buddhist temple
- (3) Rev. Gyana Pal Bhikshu of Karalyachari (Pujgang) Buddhist temple.
- (4) Rev. Jyoti Pal Bhikshu of as above.
- (5) Rev. Arya Pal Bhikshu of " "



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- (6) Rev. Shanti Priya Bhikshu of as above.
- (7) Rev. Sashana priya Bhikshu of SutaKarma Para, Ratna Vihar.
- (8) Rev. Sangha Mitra of as above.
- (9) Rev. Sangha Pal Bhikshu of Dhuduk Chara Buddhist temple.

Those who are responsible for the massacre of Chakma, Marma(MOgh) and Tripuras on 30th April, 1986 and 1st May, 1986, are being mentioned with their antecedents :-

- (1) Col. Golam Helal Morshed Khan, BB, PSC, Brigade Commander, 203 Brigade Bangladesh Army, Khagrachari. Although he led the Bangladesh delegation in first ever held dialogue with Jana Samhati Samiti (JSS) on 21st October, 1985, to bring about a peaceful solution of Chittagong Hill Tracts problem politically. He is the mastermind of the genocide in Khagrachari, Matiranga and Panchari Upazillas.
- (2) Golam Sarwar, Deputy Commissioner of Khagrachari, Col.G.H.M. Khan and Golam Sarwar on 1st May, 1986, gave orders to start communal riot at Panchari before they left for Khagrachari.
- (3) Lt. Col. Ismat Ahmad Chowdhury, BB, PSC, Commanding officer, 19, East Bengal Regiment and Zonal Commander, Panchari Zone. After Giving orders for massacre of the Jumma people in Panchari Upazilla Lt. Col. Ismat left along with the Brigade Commander and deputy commissioner for Khagrachari.
- (4) Major Shajahan, Second in Command, 19, East Bengal Regiment, Panchari Zone.

The above Major while posted at Kalapati as captain, Massacred more than 300 Jumma Buddhists including Buddhist Monks whom he



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called to attend a meeting on 25th March, 1980. He is known as 'Kalampati butcher'. This time he was the operational Commander of the genocide in Panchari.

- (5) Havildar Major (Sergeant Major) Jasim of 19, East Bengal Regiment. He was seen butchering helpless innocent Chakma men/women.
- (6) Shahidullah, group leader of Ultachari Muslim infiltration camp, P.S. Panchari .
- (7) A.K.M. Shahidullah Roshan (illegal infiltrator), member of Union parishad, Panchari and adjutant of village Defence Party (VDP).
- (8) Habibur Rahaman (illegal infiltrator), contractor, P.S. Panchari.
- (9) Abdur Rashid (illegal infiltrator), member of Union Parishad, Latiban.
- (10) Shahidullah (illegal infiltrator), P.S. Panchari .
- (11) Mohammad Karim (illegal infiltrator), ~~Editor of Weekly 'Giri Barta'~~  
P.S. Panchari .
- (12) Shahajuddin (illegal infiltrator) Editor, of Weekly 'Giri Barta', Khagrachari.
- (13) Dosht Mohammad (illegal infiltrator), President, Awami League District committee, Khagrachari. He infiltrated into CHT to seek fortune and started his career in EPADC department as a fourth class employee at Bhainon Chara. In 1971 after the emergence of Bangladesh, as a Mukti Bahini guerilla Commander he has a notorious record of killing, raping, looting, arsoning and torturing of Juma people of Panchari, Dighinala and Kukhichara under P.S. Khagrachari. On 1st May, 1986, he has celebrated May day making a communal riot



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in Khagrachari and Panchari which has taken the lives of many Jumas.

(I4) Nurun Nabi Chowdhury (illegal infiltrator) contractor, influential member of Awami League District committee, Khagrachari . He has taken active part in arsoning in the village Mahajan Para, P.S. Khagrachari .

(I5) Kashim (illegal infiltrator), popuoarly known as BNP (Bangladesh Nationalist Party) Kashim. He is now an influential member of Jatiyo Party, Khagrachari, He is also responsible for looting, raping and rioting in Mahajan Para and Pankheiya Para , P.S. Khagrachari.

(I6) Anower Hiran (illegal infiltrator), contractor, Khagrachari.

Casualty list — (Dead, injured and missing) is attached herewith but the final report would take time as the situation is abnormal.

CONCLUSION :

It is now clear that Bangladesh Government which has in its first ever held dialogue with Jana Samhati Samiti (JSS) on 21st October, 1985, admitted that CHT problem is a political and national problem which is to be solved politically, has no sincerity in its commitments as it has unilaterally cancelled the second diologue which was to take place on 26th December, 1985. It is completely clear now that Bangladesh Government had a long drawn up policy about CHT. That's why second dialogue was cancelled, establishment of concentration villages and encroachment of lands were enhanced, to implement its genocide in Panchari.



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Therefore, it has become crystal clear that Bangladesh has held dialogue with Jana Samhati Samiti (JSS) on 21st October, 1985, only to kill time and mislead the world conscience. In fact, it has no sincere intention of giving a peaceful and political situation for CHT. but to continue genocide on the Jumma people for an early Military solution through their total extermination and ultimately Islamiation of Chittagong Hill Tracts. Situation in the Hill Tracts is tense with communal riots and it may flare up at any moment with a green signal from General Ershad to his butchers. Jumma people are helpless and appeal to the humanitarian world to save them from total extermination .



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(UNITED PEOPLES PARTY)  
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

(1)

MEMO NO..... List of victims - killed, injured and missing

REF.....

DATE.....10.5.1986.

1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	Name of the victim with Father's/Husband's name	Age	Address	Remarks
<u>A. KILLED</u>				
1.	Barchoga Chakma, Son of Durga Singh Chakma.	42 Yrs.	Niharbindu Para, P.S. Panchari.	
2.	Bidyut Jyoti Chakma, S/O Barchoga Chakma.	16	-do-	
3.	Ratna Kanti Chakma, S/O Kegera Chakma.	34	Khedara Chara Mukh Para, P.S. Panchari.	
4.	Punya Jyoti Chakma, S/O Ratna Kanti Chakma.	10	-do-	
5.	Sushila Chakma, Wife of Robindra Chakma.	50	-do-	
6.	Prabhadu Chakma, S/O Joy Kumar Chakma.	55	-do-	
7.	Amentu Chakma, S/O Robindra Chakma.	13	-do-	
8.	Archana Chakma, Daughter of Robindra Chakma.	10	-do-	
9.	Leby Chakma, W/O Chandra Mohan Chakma.	68	-do-	
10.	Bhakti Kar Chakma, S/O Sashi Karbari.	50	Sutakarma Para, P.S. Panchari.	
11.	Wife of Kali Kumar Chakma.	65	-do-	
12.	Wife of Doya Mohan Chakma.	58	-do-	
13.	Tarani Chakma .	65	-do-	
14.	Jungoli Chakma, W/O Tarani Chakma.	58	-do-	
15.	Dhama Gula Chakma, S/O Kala Tungya Chakma	2	-do-	
16.	Lobongama Chakma, W/O late Angara Chakma.	64	-do-	
17.	Nona Funi Chakma	70	-do-	



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REF.....	DATE.....			
1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	Name of the victim with Father's/Husband's name	Age	Address	Remarks
18.	Ruppudi Chakma, Wife of Punya Chandra Chakma	80	Suta Karma Para , P.S. Panchari.	
19.	Balaka Chakma, Daughter of Bhanu Chakma.	19	-do-	
20.	Ulka Chakma, D/o Sura Bhanu Chakma	16	-do-	
21.	Jayanta Kumar Chakma, Son of Late Betra Sen Chakma .	42	Mirjiya bilmukh (Near Panchari High School) P.S. Panchari.	
22.	Daughter of Sudrishti Chakam	19	Suta Karma Para P.S. Panchari.	
23.	Daughter of Sudristi Chakma.	16	-do-	
24.	Sunanda Chakma Son of Jayanta Kumar Chakma	5	Mirjyabil Mukh (near Panchari High School) P.S. Panchari.	
25.	Dhana Chakma, Son of Jayanta Kumar Chakma.	2	-do-	
26.	Kalpataru Chakma, Son of Mahendra Chakma.	37	Golokpudima, P.S. Panchari.	
27.	Danya Moti Chakma, Wife of Doya Mohan Chakma.		Manikya Karbari Para, P.S. Panchari.	
28.	Joy Sur Chakma	60	-do-	
29.	Purna Sashi Chakma, Wife of Mahanta Chakma.	33	Napida Para, P.S. Panchari.	
30.	Lakshmi Ram Chakma, Son of Dino moni Chakma.	40	-do-	
31.	Amiya Kanti Chakma, Son of Ratan Chakma.		Mattolya Karbari Para, P.S. Panchari.	
32.	Kalabi Chakma, daughter of Dharitri Chakma.	19	-do-	
33.	Madan Karbari (Tripura).	78	Madan Karbari Para P.S. Panchari.	



(3)  
**JANA SAMHATI SAMITI**

(UNITED PEOPLES PARTY)  
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

MEMO NO.....

REF.....

DATE.....

Sl. No.	Name of the victim with Father's/Husband's name	Age	Address	Remarks
34.	Reverend Purna Nanda Bhikshu (Buddhist monk).		Kalanal Buddhist temple, P.S. Panchari.	
35.	Vira Sen Chakma, Son of Koilash Chandra Chakma.	45	Kamini member Para, P.S. Panchari.	
36.	Badan Tripura .		Kalanal, P.S. Panchari.	
37.	Bana Kumari Chakma, Wife of Rajendra Chakma.	70	Shanti Pur, P.S. Panchari.	
38.	Maloti Chakma, Wife of Nagendra Chakma.	28	-do-	
39.	Son of Nagendra Chakma.	4	-do-	
40.	Jungya Chakma.		-do-	
41.	Singhapudi Chakma, Wife of Ananda Chakma.	43	-de-	
42.	Son of Singhapudi Chakma,		-do-	
43.	Satya Nanda Chakma.	70	-do-	
44.	Langda Ma Chakma	55	-do-	
45.	Daughter of Ananda Chakma	6	-do-	
46.	Bana Shobha Chakma, Wife of Utpolaksha Chakma	30	-do-	
47.	Langi Chakma, Wife of Utanga Moni Chakma.	32	-do-	
48.	Suruchi Bala Chakma, Wife of Sishupal Chakma.	40	-do-	
49.	Rintu Chakma, Son of Sishupal Chakma.	5	-do-	
50.	Mother of Shishupal Chakma .	75	-do-	
51.	Bomba Chakma, Son of Harimohan Chakma.	55	Mohajan Para P.S. Khagrachari.	





(4)  
**JANA SAMHATI SAMITI**

(UNITED PEOPLES PARTY)  
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

MEMO NO.....

REF..... DATE.....

1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	Name of the victim with Father's/Husband's name	Age	Address	Remarks
52.	Rajani Chakma, Son of Chinta Haran Chakma	23	Korolya Chari Mukh, Logang, P.S.Panchari.	
53.	Grandmother of Julliya Chakma.	67	Mijjiyabil Mukh, P.S.Panchari.	

B. INJURED

1.	Sishuma Chakma, Wife of Ranya Chakma.	75	Shantipur, P.S. Panchari.	
2.	Milabo Chakma, W/O Sishu kumar Chakma.	45	-do-	
3.	Charoni Chakma, W/O Pideiya Chakma.	22	-do-	
4.	Sadananda Karbari, S/O late Madan Chakma.	80	-do-	
5.	Bhua Mohajan Marma(Magh).	65	Pankheiya Para, P.S. Khagrachari.	

C. MISSING

1.	Sabinay Chakma, Son of Prabhat Chakma.	20	Mijjiyabil, P.S. Panchari.	
2.	Nila Shoba Chakma, Daughter of Vijoy Ranjan Chakma.	25	-do-	
3.	Swapna Devi Chakma, Daughter of Hema Ranjan Chakma .	21	-do-	
4.	Sanjiv Chakma, S/O Nishi Mohan Chakma.	30	-do-	
5.	Adujya Chakma, S/O late Dhanya Mohan Chakma.	18	Manikya Karbari Para, P.S. Panchari.	
6.	Fadajya Chakma, S/O late Dhanya Mohan Chakma.	15	-do-	
7.	Bhaza Choga Chakma, S/O Dhanya Mohan Chakma.	10	-do-	
8.	Prolya Chakma, S/O Ranga Uda Chakma.	40	-do-	

# JANA SAMHATI SAMITI

(UNITED PEOPLES PARTY)  
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.



MEMO NO.....

REF.....

DATE.....

I	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	Name of the victim with Father's/Husband's name	Age	Address	Remarks
10.	Ubhochuli Chakma, Daughter of Porolya Chakma.	8	Manikya Karbari Para, P.S. Panchari.	
11.	Kalabi Chakma, D/o Porolya Chakma	6	-do-	
12.	Shanti Pudi Chakma, D/O Sachindra Chakma.	14	-do-	
13.	Bhaba Datta Chakma, S/O Sachindra Chakma.	25	-do-	
14.	Purna Devi Chakma, D/O Ranga Chan Chakma.	12	-do-	
15.	Ramesh Chandra Chakma S/O Moni Ram Chakam.	70	-do-	
16.	Minoti Chakma, W/O Guneshwar Chakma .	35	Suta Karma Para,	
17.	Jonari Tripura, W/O Sanjoy Tripura.	19	-do-	
18.	MLA Muni Chakma, S/O Suta Kirti Chakma.	31	-do-	
19.	Alopa Devi Chakma, W/O Bana Kumar Chakma.	30	-do-	
20.	Khok Kana Chakma, S/O Bana Kumar Chakma.	3	-do-	
21.	Pramod Chakma ,S/O Karna Sur Chakma.	45	-do-	
22.	Kamala Mukhi Chakma, W/O Pramod Chakma.	41	-do-	



(6)  
**JANA SAMHATI SAMITI**

(UNITED PEOPLES PARTY)  
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

MEMO NO.....

REF.....

DATE.....

1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	Name of the victim with Father's/Husband's name	Age	Address	Remarks
23.	Mitali Chakma, Daughter of Pramod Chakma.	18	Suta Karma Para P.S. Panchari.	
24.	Chittibi Chakma, Daughter of Pramod Chakma .	12	-do-	
25.	Balaram Chakma, Son of Ramesh Chandra Chakma	50	-do-	
26.	Jugolendu Chakma, Son of Lakshmi Kumar Chakma .	35	-do-	
27.	Vikram Sen Chakma, Son of Bikash Chakma.	60	-do-	
28.	Suman Chakma, Son of Vira Sen Chakma.	20	-do-	
29.	Bimalendu Chakma, Son of Vira Sen Chakma.	25	-do-	
30.	Anil Chandra Chakma, Son of Prabhat Chandra Chakma.	25	-do-	
31.	Shanti Muni Chakma, Son of Ramesh Chandra Chakma.	35	Rangapani Chara, P.S.Panchari.	
32.	Amrita Sadhon Chakma, Son of Shanti Moni Chakma.	22	-do-	
33.	Mitra Sadhan Chakma, Son of Shanti Moni Chakma.	19	-do-	
34.	Dhantu Chakma, Son of Shanti Moni Chakma.	12	-do-	
35.	Arek Dhon Chakma, Son of Babonya Chakma.	62	Surya-sen Member Para, P.S. Panchari.	
36.	Chandra Mohan Chakma, Son of Mangal Chandra Chakma.	42	-do-	
37.	Monilal Chakma, Son of Baneshwar Chakma.	55	-do-	
38.	Jyotilal Chakma, Son of Braja Mohan Chakma.	28	Sachindra Karbari Para, P.S. Panchari.	



# (7) JANA SAMHATI SAMITI

(UNITED PEOPLES PARTY)  
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

MEMO NO.....

REF.....

DATE.....

1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	Name of the victim with Father's/Husband's name	Age	Address	Remarks
39.	Sadhona Devi Chakma, Daughter of Sachindra Lal Chakma.	20	Sachindra Karbari Para, P.S. Panchari.	
40.	Sumita Chakma, Daughter of Jyotilal Chakma.	5	-do-	
41.	Sushanta Chakma, Son of Jyoti Lal Chakma.	3	-do-	
42.	Hotila Chakma, Son of Indrajit Chakma.	75	-do-	
43.	Mili Chakma, Wife of Sac-hindra Lal Chakma.	45	-do-	
44.	Samiran Chakma, Son of Jyoti Lal Chakma.	7	-do-	
45.	Kandojya Tripura, Son of Adu Tripura.	24	Badidhon Karbari Para, P.S. Panchari.	
46.	Teborong Tripura, Son of Adu Tripura.	18	-do-	
47.	Boba Chakma, Son of Bidya Dhon Chakma.	18	Surya Sen member Para, P.S. Panchari.	
48.	Jugolya Chakma, Son of Sarat Kumar Chakma.	30	-do-	
49.	Kala Mila Chakma, Wife of Jugolya Chakma.	26	-do-	
50.	Nira Lekha Chakma, Daughter of Jugolya Chakma.	6	-do-	
51.	Dipayon Chakma, Son of Jugolya Chakma.	4	-do-	
52.	Rupayon Chakma, Son of Jugolya Chakma,	2	-do-	
53.	Haridak Tripura, Wife of Choto Kumar TRipura.	40	-do-	



# JANA SAMHATI SAMITI

(UNITED PEOPLES PARTY)  
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

MEMO NO.....

REF.....

DATE.....

1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	Name of the victim with Father's/Husband's name	Age	Address	Remarks
54.	Anjurani Chakma, Daughter of Monoranjan Chakma.	18	Mangaldhan Karbari Para, P.S. Panchari.	
55.	Joy Rani Chakma, Daughter of Manoranjan Chakma.	15	-do-	
56.	Shanti Lal Chakma, Son of Manoranjan Chakma.	9	-do-	
57.	Durga Das Chakma, Son of Chitra ketu Chakma.	35	Latiban, P.S. Panchari.	
58.	Padma Gandha Chakma, Wife of Chitra Ketu Chakma.	55	-do-	
59.	Dipika Chakma, Wife of Durga Das Chakma.	30	-do-	
60.	Swagatam Chakma, Son of Durga Das Chakma.	10	-do-	
61.	Tok Khula Chakma, son of Kalachan Chakma.	40	-do-	
62.	Badimila Chakma, Daughter of Tok Khula Chakma.	10	-do-	
63.	Chijipudi Chakma, Daughter of Tok Khula Chakma.	5	-do-	
64.	Kalya Chakma, Son of Batua Chakma.	40	-do-	
65.	Kalyabi Chakma, Wife of Batya Chakma. (Second wife)	28	-do-	
66.	Chobi Rani Chakma, Daughter of Gumanya Chakma.	20	Jamin Dhon Karbari Para, P.S. Panchari.	
67.	Shanti Bala Chakma, Wife of Debendra Chakma.	35	Latiban, P.S. Panchari.	
68.	Athil Moti Chakma,	34	-do-	
69.	Bar Chogi Chakma.	28	-do-	
70.	Ananda Lata Chakma.	12	-do-	



# JANA SAMHATI SAMITI

(9)  
(UNITED PEOPLES PARTY)  
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

MEMO NO.....

REF.....

DATE.....

Sl. No.	Name of the victim with Father's/Husband's name	Age	Address	Remarks
71.	Bimalendu Chakma	62	Latiban, P.S. Panchari.	
72.	Krishna Moti Chakma.	17	-do-	
73.	Jyotsna Devi Chakma.	15	-do-	
74.	Suchala Devi Chakma.	13	-do-	
75.	Jyotirmoy Chakma.	33	-do-	
76.	Anurapa Chakma.	25	-do-	
77.	Suman Chakma.	8	-do-	
78.	Shuprabha Chakma.	6 Months	-do-	
79.	Shanti Bala Chakma.	75	Mohanya Karbari Para, P.S.Panchari.	
80.	Sumalya Chakma.	27	-do-	
81.	Shushital Chakma.	34	-do-	
82.	Shantimoy Chakma.	49	-do-	
83.	Pushpa Moy Chakma, son of Shanti Moy Chakma.	10	-do-	
84.	Shyamal Kanti Chakma, son of Mohani Mohan Chakma.	55	-do-	
85.	Kinaram Chakma.	60	-do-	
86.	Brajendra Chakma, son of Betra Sur Chakma.	40	-do-	
87.	Kamala Devi chakma, Wife of Sadhan Chandra Chakma.	46	-do-	
88.	Supriti Chakma, son of Sadhan Chandra Chakma.	25	Ganesh Chandra Para, P.S.Panchari.	
89.	Shefali Chakma, Daughter of Sadhan Chandra Chakma.	22	-do-	
90.	Premjoy Chakma.	60	-do-	

INFORMATION DEPTT. JSS.

DATED:-10TH MAY , 1986.

# *PATRIOT 4th May 1986* Inhuman torture of Chakmas by BDR

By Sujit Kumar Chakraborty  
Jalaya, South Tripura, May 2— Over 3,000 Chakma tribal refugees from across the border have taken shelter in Jalaya, about 200 km from Agartala, since 29 April.

The fresh exodus is due to inhuman atrocities on them by Bangladesh army and para-military forces in the Feni-Mahalcherri sector. At least 25 Chakmas had been killed and 500 seriously hurt so far, and about 20 families had been taken away in the 'army camps'.

The intelligence sources confirmed the casualty figures and said thousands were waiting close to the border to enter Tripura.

The Centre has reportedly asked the BSF to prevent further influx from the Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill tracts. Accordingly, the BSF has pushed back 200 Chakma families yesterday from Sabroom border.

This correspondent toured the Jalaya and talked to many refugees. Taidong Union Parishad member Meghalal Chakma said the Bangladesh army had resorted to heavy firing on seven villages on 29 April night and completely destroyed the

villages.

The ruined villages were Bagapara, Imagmara, Asalong, Bandarsingpara, Sarbeswarpara, Manudaspara and Kankyabaripura.

Describing the unprecedented atrocities on the villagers, Meghalal Chakma said about 17 Chakma women were molested by the Bangladesh army while six Buddha temples were completely destroyed.

He also said that on 29 April, Shanti Bahini guerrillas attacked one army camp at Golokpatima and three BDR camps at Taidong, Asalong and Bagapara. But the casualties were not known.

The same guerilla group had gunned down 12 plain land resettlers at Pancheri on the same night. After this incident, the army and BDR had opened firing on the innocent villagers and even lobbed mortars.

Explaining the gory tale with tearful eyes, Meghalal said he was forced to sell his five acres of land to plain landers at throwaway prices. All other inhabitants of Chittagong Hills also were being pressurised by the army to sell their landed property to resettlers.

He said they crossed the border

only to escape from the unprecedented torture by the Bangladesh army and para-military forces.

Meanwhile, the Tripura Government has set up two refugee camps at Karbook and Silacherri. All the refugees had been allotted relief materials.

The State administration has instructed the south district administration to supervise relief works at the relief camps. A medical team had been sent there.

Pradesh Congress president Naresch Bhattacharya after touring the camps told Patriot that he would inform the Centre about the inhuman torture on them by Bangladesh army and request the Prime Minister to allow the refugees to stay there until normalcy returns to the Chittagong Hills.

Chief secretary Animesh Roy also visited the camps and sent a detailed report to the Centre.

Mr Roy said the commander of the Aslong border post of the BDR has turned down the request of its BSF counterpart at Jaliya post for a flag meeting to discuss the influx of refugees during the past three days.

# Influx threat in Tripura

*The Sentinel - Monday 5 May 1986*

JALEYA (South Tripura), May 4: A massive influx of tribal refugees from Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts into South Tripura is feared in the next few days, according to high-placed intelligence sources here.

The sources told a PTI correspondent, touring the border areas along the Chittagong Hill Tracts, that over 10,000 tribals have been rendered homeless in various parts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts after irate Bangladeshi securitymen set fire to over 20 tribal-predominant villages and destroyed several Buddhist and Hindu temples there. This followed large-scale raids by the underground Shanti Bahini guerrillas on April 29 last.

Already over 3,000 tribals have entered South Tripura through a 20 km stretch around this border village since April 30 last.

Altogether 2,282 tribals have reported in the four refugee camps

set up by the Tripura Government at Korbuk and Silacherri areas near here.

But others were staying in jungles or were lodged with fellow ethnic kinsmen in the border villages after news spread that the refugees would be pushed back to Bangladesh.

Over 2,000 tribals were reported to have slipped into dense jungles in the Feni-Maulcherri area after Bangladesh Army and para-military units closely supported by the settler-dominated Village Defence Parties (VDP) set fire to four tribal hamlets in the Jagapara-Taransa areas on Friday.

Earlier over 5,000 tribals had left their villages in the Khagracherri area. After Bangladesh troops rounded up about 60 tribal villagers belonging to 12 families of Taidong Union Parishad area and reportedly massacred them.

These villagers are still staying

in dense jungles to avoid Bangladesh security patrols on the hunt for Shanti Bahini guerrillas and reportedly heading for India by circuitous jungle tracks.

The intelligence sources told PTI that over 40 Bangladesh Army and border guards were killed and over 50 others injured after Shanti Bahini guerrillas raided one Army camp at Golakpatima and three Bangladesh Rifles outposts at Bagapara, Asalong and Taidong in Chittagong Hill Tracts simultaneously on the night of April 29 last.

Helicopter reinforcement from the army brigade headquarters at Khagracherri and Dighinala had to be flown in to prevent the Shanti Bahini from overrunning the security installations.

The sources said the Shanti Bahini also lost about 15 guerrillas in the heavy fighting over a 300 square km area. (PTI)

# Refugees allege torture on both sides

**Our Staff Correspondent**

**Karbook, South Tripura, May 12**—Five persons have died of starvation since 1 May at Chagekhera under Bhagantilla village in south district's Amanpur sub division.

This correspondent while touring the area saw that about 3000 tribal refugees who entered Tripura from the Chittagong hills on 1 May, took shelter in Chagekhera jungle in order to avoid detection by the BSF jawans. About 15,000 refugees mainly Chakma, Tripura and Mizo were waiting on the no man's land on the international border to cross over to Tripura. But the BSF jawans have been continuing their push back operations and till 10 May, they had pushed back 4000 refugees. The refugees alleged that they were severely tortured by this BSF jawans before being pushed back.

Describing the tale of woe Prem Chakma, a refugee said that they were the victims on both sides. They entered Tripura to escape from the inhuman tortures by the Bangladesh army and Bangladesh Rifles. But the saddest thing was that they were again facing inhuman tortures before being pushed back by the BSF.

A Tripura Upajati Juiha Samiti M.L.A. Mr Rabindra Debbarma after touring the area today told newsmen that they had submitted a four-point charter of demands to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Home Minister for immediate action. The demands are that the Indian Government should take an initiative and necessary steps for the solution of problem of Chittagong hill tracts on the lines of steps to solve Tamil problem in Sri

Lanka. The refugees should not be pushed back till the problem was solved. All the refugees should be given adequate relief materials. The BSF should stop inhuman tortures of the refugees and stop their push back.

Mr Debbarma said that they had chalked out a programme for a State-wide protest demonstrations for implementation of their demands. According to the programme, on 17 May a demonstration would be organised at Pencharthal, on 18 May at Manu, 20 May at Gandacherra, 22 May at Karbook, 23 May at Silcherry and finally on 25 May in Agartala.

He said that his party has decided to organise a demonstration before the Bangladesh visa office at Agartala in order to compel the Bangladesh Government to stop inhuman tortures of the tribals in Chittagong hill and for the solution of the two decade-long Chittagong problem.

The TUIS advisory council chairman as well as the legislative party leader, Mr Shyama Charan Tripura said that they would go for hunger strike and other democratic agitational programme till their demands were met. He urged all political parties to go to Karbook and Jaleya for an on-the-spot study of the alarming situation. Since 1964 the refugees have been coming to Tripura to escape from the unprecedented tortures by the BDR and the army. Every time they were pushed back after verbal commitment by Bangladesh. This has become a practice and the Indian Government had to bear the burden of the refugees, he said.

Meanwhile, this correspondent saw about 2000 refugees starving at

Silcherry and Karbook in an open ground. Block development officer Nepal Sen, in charge of the relief works, has not arranged any shelter for them. Interestingly the refugees have not been given any relief material according to the quota and a large portion of the relief materials remains unaccounted. At present, there were 6570 refugees in Karbook and Silcherry camps. Chiranibi a six-year-old girl at Karbook camp, has lost all six members of her family. They were butchered at Khagracherrion on 29 April by the Bangladesh army.

Another ten-year-old boy Binoy Chakma said that his house was attacked by the army at Khagracherry resulting in the death of all eight members of his family. Sushila Bala Chakma, another ill-fated woman was raped by twelve BDR personnel. Now she was under treatment at Karbook.

The refugees also said that the plain land resettlers were getting their crops harvested under the cover of BDR. The plain land resettlers have been taking possession of the tribals land under the direct instruction from Dhaka. Hill tract was an exclusive area for the tribals. But the Bangladesh Government has been resettling the plain land resettlers there. The underground Shanti Bahini guerillas were fighting against such violation and also for self-autonomy in the hill tracts. They have also intensified their campaign. On 10 May they stormed one army camp at Marung and gunned down 12 persons including army and resettlers. The Bangladesh army and Para Military units were now frantically searching the Bahini men in the hills

THE TELEGRAPH WEDNESDAY 14 MAY 1986

FIVE

## Chakmas refuse to return

Agartala, May 13 (PTI, UNI): Over 7,000 tribal refugees, who entered South Tripura from Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts, will not return unless Indian observers supervise the "total repatriation process" and Bangladesh agrees to fulfil certain conditions for the ethnic and religious minorities of the area, eight refugee leaders have told the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

In a three-page memorandum to Mr Gandhi, the leaders of the Korbuk, Silcherri and Jaleya evanee camps in South Tripura said the refugees were victims of persecutions and communal riots in which "many tribals had been killed by Bangladesh security forces and Muslim settlers."

The leaders said the refugees could only return to Bangladesh if normalcy was fully restored and Bangladesh agreed to Indian supervision of the "total repatriation and rehabilitation process."

They have demanded that the Bangladesh security forces

grouping" of the tribals in government-sponsored "collective farms," which they considered "nothing but concentration camps." The tribals, the leaders added, should be allowed to live in their traditional homes and all their lands forcibly occupied by "illegal Muslim settlers" should be returned forthwith.

The leaders also demanded "complete security to life and property" and proper rehabilitation measures. They urged the Bangladesh government to compensate the loss of life and property of the tribals.

**Flag meeting not held:** The scheduled flag meeting between the Border Security Force (BSF) and the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) to discuss modalities for the return of tribal refugees to Bangladesh did not take place yesterday as the BDR team failed to turn up.

According to Mr E.N. Bhattacharya, DIG (BSF, Tripura), the BDR had not assigned any reason for their absence. Besides, no sector-level meeting between the BSF and the BDR

THE TELEGRAPH  
WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY  
1986, CALCUTTA



ed in big-time crime since 1977... day's, shoot-out in the court... and was the third such incident... at years and the second time that... lertial had been shot dead.

igning of pipeline contract delayed

V DELHI, May 10 (PTI): The signing of the prestigious Hazipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) gas pipe ntract, which was scheduled for ening, has been delayed due to minute hitch.

moral d: Zail

fore forces preaching communal ance. One had to fight them. He id politics without principle was ous. Opportunities should be d.

Zail Singh emphasised that for lfure of manakind science and ility should walk hand in hand. sts should resolve to use their dge only for the welfare of ad.

President congratulated the irashakthi peetham of vathur for allowing women to p the presiding deity. lso noted with satisfaction that of any religion, caste or creed o to the sanctum sanctorum of nple and worship the deity in wn way. He congratulated the r its work in the fields of ion, culture and social regenera-

GOVERNOR'S HOPE

Tamil Nadu governor, Mr. S. L. na, termed the yagna momen and expressed the hope that it usher in peace and prosperity to l driven by violence and destruc-

chief minister, Mr. M. G. handran, and his cabinet col Mr. R. M. Veeappan and Mr. n, were among those present. dreds of people, including fol of the peetham clad in red thronged the Marina sands for ction. The President lit a fire in the "homa kundam", signifying nning of the yagna.

HARD TIMES

Installation of a Jatiya Party govern- ment on the basis of the results of this election is not likely to inspire confidence or help in the restoration of much-needed stability. President Ershad has sensed the

Hill people's SOS to world bodies

The Times of India News Service AGARTALA, May 10 The Parbatiya Chattagram Jana Sanhar Samity (Chittagong Hill Tracts United People's Party) fighting for autonomy of the 5,093-sq-mile hill region, has appealed to democratic societies the world-over and the Buddhist-Hindu nations to intervene in the violence-ridden hill tracts for stopping the "internal colonisation and atrocities" in the area.

A similar appeal has also been made by the party to humanitarian and civil rights preservation organisations, to send inquiry groups to the Chittagong hill tracts for facilitating an independent and impartial investigation.

In a printed appeal, entitled "save the indigenous tribals of the Chittagong hill tracts", a spokesman said that 600,000 people were now fighting with their backs to the wall after the Bangladesh government had forcibly settled over 52,000 Muslim families from the plains, consisting of over 300,000 people, in three phases since 1971, in the once tribal-dominated hill tracts. The party also appealed to the government of India not to push back the helpless tribal refugees now entering Tripura.

Another appeal has been made to foreign journalists to pressure the Bangladesh government for allowing unrestricted entry into the Chittagong hill tracts for reporting the facts. The democratic parties of Bangladesh have been urged to press the military government to end the continuous resettlement of people from the plains and to stop the "state-sponsored crimes and genocide."

They have also made an appeal to the Bangladesh government to facilitate a political solution, in keeping with the self-preservation of the tribals.

Meanwhile, the samity has circulated a notice among the 300,000-odd Muslims from the plains to withdraw forthwith from the hill tracts or "be prepared to face the consequences."

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Bangladesh evasive on refugees' return

AGARTALA, May 14 (PTI): The smooth repatriation of the 7,000-odd tribal refugees, who entered South Tripura from Bangladesh's Chittagong hill tracts have "become uncertain due to Bangladesh's evasive attitude" in this regard, according to official sources here today.

The Bangladesh rifles commanders did not turn up for last Monday's flag meeting with BSF officials, though they had committed themselves to inform the Indian authorities of the modalities for refugee repatriation last week.

The BDR officials did not give any "specific reason" for their absence, other than saying "we are too busy with other things".

Though the BDR along with the Bangladesh army units in the Chittagong hill tracts were engaged in warding off the growing offensive of the underground Shanti Bahini guerillas, officials here saw no reason for Bangladesh's intransigence in initiating the repatriation of the refugees, the sources said.

According to the sources, the district authorities of Khagrachheri in Bangladesh's Chittagong hill tracts have also not favourably responded to the requests for initiating the repatriation of refugees. The requests were made by the district magistrate of South Tripura, Mr. A. K. Mengotra.

'Thousands of harmful drugs being sold'

UNITED NATIONS, May 14 (AFP): Pharmaceutical companies are manufacturing and marketing thousands of superfluous, ineffective or even dangerous drugs, according to a report released in Geneva yesterday at the 39th World Health Organisation (WHO) congress.

More than 23,000 kinds of non-prescription medicine are on sale, although WHO has established a list of just 200 medicines that are essential to treatment of sicknesses worldwide, according to the report by an international consumers' co-operative, Health Action International.

The authors accuse pharmaceutical companies of wasteful policies that include misleading advertisements.

For example, they say that 80 per cent of all diarrhea medicine is useless in the treatment of acute diarrhea, which claims the lives of some five million children yearly.

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EDITORIAL

# The Telegraph

MONDAY 12 MAY 1986 VOL. IV NO 296

## Tribal trouble

It might seem a little intriguing that the Bangladesh decision to have back the current crop of Chakma refugees in south Tripura should have been taken, and conveyed to India, at a time when the entire administration in that country should be preoccupied with the elections. But Dhaka's response to New Delhi's protests at the periodic influx of Chakmas and other tribals from the Chittagong Hill Tracts has become so routine that it is almost mechanical. At first, Dhaka denies that there is at all any influx; later, it acknowledges that some tribals have fled the Tracts and agrees to take them back; still later, "complications" arise on the Bangladesh side and the process of sending back the refugees is stalled; but eventually, Dhaka does accept them and there is no problem until the influx begins afresh. The decision conveyed on Friday by the sector commander of the Bangladesh Rifles to the deputy inspector general of the Border Security Force is of a piece with this pattern. Over 8,000 tribals from the Tracts have crossed over into south Tripura since April 30 in order to escape persecution by Bangladeshi security personnel and Bengali settlers. They are a part of the half a million or so Buddhist Chakmas, Maungs and Bohmongs living in the Hill Tracts who have not received a fair deal from the administration since independence. Whenever these tribals are unsettled, whether due to such 'development' projects as the dam across the Karnaphuli or due to systematic oppression by security forces and settlers brought from the plains, they cross the open international borders in large numbers to Mizoram and Tripura.

The refugees find succour in India, especially from fellow tribals and a humane administration, but neither the Mizos nor the people of overpopulated Tripura take kindly to these entrants. Inevitably, social tensions surface and India insists that Bangladesh have them back. Not all the Chakmas who have come to India over the decades have taken the trails back to the Tracts. Those that have stayed, and their number is considerable, are slowly emerging as a significant political force in that corner of the Northeast. The Tracts tribals have their own guerrilla organisation, rather incongruously named the Shanti Bahini, whose acts of violence invite severe reprisals from the Bangladesh security organisations and the Bengali settlers. And more Chakmas flee to India. Thus if the present lot treks back to the Tracts, India shall in all probability not have seen the last of the Bangladeshi Chakmas. There is only one way to end this cycle of repression, exodus and return: the persecution of the tribals in the Tracts must end. Dhaka must learn to accept the Tracts tribals as an ethnic minority native to Bangladesh which must be allowed every opportunity to live and prosper in peace. Dhaka may have its own compulsions for refusing to grant the tribals more autonomy than they now possess, but should they also be denied cultural freedom and security of life and property?

THE TIMES OF INDIA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1986 7

## Over 150 Chittagong refugees massacred

AGARTALA, May 23 (PTI): MORE than 150 Tripuri tribals of Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh were done to death by the BDR personnel and plain land resettlers as they made attempt to cross over to India on Sunday last, according to official reports.

Reports received by the external intelligence here said that 52 such tribal families fled their homes in Matiranga upazilla to evade the Bangladesh Rifles patrols who were pursuing them since the massive raids by the underground Shanti Bahini guerrillas on the army on April 29 last.

Soon after they had reached the border, reports said, the refugees, mostly old people, women and children, were rounded up by the units of the 31st Bangladesh battalion and taken to nearby Taidong and Comillatilla.

They were subsequently driven to a low land between two high hillocks and made targets of indiscriminate firing from shot-guns. Some of them were mercilessly killed with sharp weapons by resettlers, reports said.

Intelligence sources said that this was the largest massacre of tribals by Bangladesh security forces and Muslim resettlers in the recent round of conflict.

The sources said that over 200 tribals belonging to 52 Hindu families were stopped at the Indo-Bangladesh border near Silacherri on May 18. They tried to persuade the BSF jawans for escaping Bangladesh security forces and the Muslim resettlers, but the BSF did not relent.

Soon after, they were rounded up by the BDR patrols and taken to Taidong and Comillatilla under Matiranga police station of Bangladesh's Chittagong hill tracts.

### PRE-DESTINED TRAPS

Giving details of the incidents, the sources said that early on Monday morning, people in nearby hamlets heard intense burst of automatic fire at Taidong and adjacent Comillatilla where the refugees had been confined. BDR personnel had driven

the refugees to "pre-destined traps" where armed Muslims resettlers pounced on them with firearms and sharp cutting weapons.

Quoting eye-witnesses who escaped, the sources said that only few tribals, "may be only 40" managed to escape the butchery.

The Bangladesh security forces had belatedly started arming the Muslim resettlers with rifles and firearms following random Shanti Bahini raids on settler colonies, which left over 150 resettlers dead so far.

The sources also said they had reliable reports to indicate that over 500 rifles had been issued to settlers with "exposed villagers" getting priority. More firearms would be issued to resettlers with basic weapons training, they added.

It was said that the Bangladesh government had systematically settled some ex-servicemen and organised village defence parties (VDP) around the ex-servicemen nucleus in every resettler colony.

### INNOCENT TRIBALS

These village defence parties were involved in large-scale killing of innocent tribals in Chittagong hill tracts since the underground Shanti Bahini fighting for self-autonomy in Chittagong hill tracts stepped up their activities. Over 30 tribals in seriously injured condition re-entered Tripura through circuitous routes yesterday to tell the story of the gory massacres.

Earlier, six persons were killed when Bangladesh army patrols fired on a group of over 100 fleeing tribals at Kojicherri under Matiranga police station on May 18 last. One Mitra Chakma (15) was gunned down by army patrols at 254, Chengi Mouza, near Chikoncherri army camp on May 16.

Meanwhile, reports from across the border said the Bangladesh army and para-military units started an extensive search-and-destroy operations in Khagracherry district with the focal point on the Panchari-Matiranga-Dewanhazari axis. This might result in fresh influx of tribal refugees into south Tripura.

## Symbols on vehicles to denote chemicals

The Times of India News Service  
PUNE, May 23.

ALL vehicles carrying hazardous chemicals in Maharashtra will be required to paint specific symbols on their front.

districts of Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar, Thane and Raigad for two years.

### Kolhapur

ABVP STIR AT CIVIC SESSION