

FALSE ATROCITIES IN DU-CHI-YAR-DAN VILLAGE MEDIA and JOURNALISTS COMPETE to DEMONIZE and FALSLY ACCUSE the BUDDHISTS - AGAIN, and AGAIN

In mid-January of 2014, Rakhine Buddhists were accused - actually falsely accused - of killing many Bengali Muslims (some use the word 'Rohingya') in a large Muslim village.

Many international media groups, reporters and journalists reported and repeated the loud allegations of the Muslims that 40-100 Muslim men, women, and children were killed by Rakhine Buddhists in DuChiYarDan village (other spellings, include: DuCheeRaTan, Du-Chi-Yar-Dan), Maungdaw township, Rakhine State, Burma (Myanmar).



ALLEGATIONS: MANY VERSIONS, MANY CONTRADICTIONS, NO EVIDENCE

Various versions of atrocities came spilling out:

- Eight Muslim villagers, passing through a small Buddhist village adjoining DuChiYarDan were, supposedly stopped and detained by Rakhine Buddhists, during the evening of January 9, and were later found dead in a ditch. Rumors were created and spread quickly that the victims were murdered by a Rakhine village administrator with the aid of local police.
- Another version of the above allegation is that the 8 alleged bodies were seen in the garden of the Rakhine village administrator.
- Another version says the 8 Muslims were seized on a different day (January 7 instead of 9), in a much different location (on a mountain pass, not in the lowland flat village) dozens of miles away.
- Supposedly, a group of Bengali Muslim men attempted to bring the 8 bodies back to DuChiYarDan, and supposedly five policemen arrived at the village and attempted to intimidate the villagers - who had earlier taken pictures and videos of the bodies. (well, where are those photos and videos?)
- Supposedly, a group of police and security forces entered the village during the early morning of January 14, entered a home and demanded jewelry from the Muslim woman living there. Supposedly she refused and was raped and killed in front of her 3 children, and as the kids screamed villagers came and were shot. (This conveniently does not mention - and in fact tries to cover up - the ambush of the police and border patrol, which occurred OUTSIDE the village, and resulted with a Sergeant caught by the Bengalis, missing, and presumed killed that very same early morning of January 14 - see below).

- Another version said that 4 Muslims were shot on January 14, when police came to the village, others were hacked to death, women were raped and murdered, (but no mention of the women supposedly raped and killed in front of her kids - a strong event that any story would include - except that it was concocted later), but still, no cell phone or camera photos of such actions, no bodies, no pools of blood, no bullet casings, no bullet holes, and a wide panoply of what supposedly happened.
- Supposedly, two hours later a larger Buddhist mob, accompanied by members of the police and military, surrounded DuChiYarDan and rampaged through the village in the early morning of January 14, killing the elderly, women and children. Muslims tried to outdo each other with claims of 20, 40, 46, 90, 100 Muslims killed in that supposed attack.

THE KNOWN EVENTS: AMBUSH, CAPTURE, TORTURE, EXECUTION OF BUDDHIST POLICE OFFICER



WHAT IS KNOWN is that at 10 PM, on January 13, 2014, a 5-man Security-Police team with 4 civilian village-administrative officials were doing their regular round of the perimeter of DuChiYarDan village, checking for illegals sneaking across the nearby Bangladesh border, smugglers of contraband, weapons or people, or anything else that might be problematic in that somewhat lawless and sometimes violent area of Arakan. The patrol was ambushed, and one Sergeant was captured, and then dragged into the village mosque, where he was tortured and executed.

Read a detailed version of this event here:

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/202398224/A-Sergeant-and-the-Truth-are-Missing>

Many of the Muslim men later realized they would most likely get arrested the next morning, and fled to hide in other villages or across the nearby border, into Bangladesh.

The supposed atrocities took place the next morning as police and army came to find the missing Sergeant.



The mosque where the Sergeant was executed.



Another mosque in the village.

But, there are no cell phone or camera photos of such atrocities: no bodies, no pools of blood, and a wide panoply of what supposedly happened. Some INGOs, such as Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF) made claims that they treated 22 victims of the supposed violence, but have not, to this date, shown any photos or interviews, with any of the victims, nor provided any names or access to victims. MSF has been exposed in the past for its blatant pro-Muslim and anti-Buddhist stance. Several of its staff members were arrested in Rakhine State in 2012, for assisting Bengali Muslims with weapons and info to assist their violent attacks against the Buddhists. International media gobbled up anything they heard, especially in the Muslim world.

The U.N., Human Rights Watch (HRW), international government leaders, Embassies, journalists, and all, played right into the deception, without concern for truth and reality. Story after story depicted the allegations as pure fact, and widely condemned the Rakhine Buddhists, Burmese Buddhists, and the 'militant' 'extremist' and 'racist' monks, acting on the 'engrained hatred of Muslims' in the Buddhists psyche, while the Bengali Muslims were the 'innocent' 'persecuted' victims.

The New York Times, CNN, BBC, ABC, USA Today, put out headlines such as:
'Myanmar Buddhists Killed More Than 40 Muslims',
UN says 40 Muslims Massacred By Buddhists,
Burmese Mobs Kill Scores Of Muslims.

Writers such as Larry Diamond wrote: The Spector Of Mass Killings In Burma,
Francis Wade wrote: Another Rohingya Massacre, Another Media Problem For Burma,

All of these writers and media used such provocative headlines based on false, flimsy, and deliberately deceptive information, rumors and agenda.

There is so much manipulative and fraudulent media put out by the Bengali Muslims, and throughout the Muslim world. And, unfortunately, people are still fooled by it.

Read about false media here:

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/138218972/Manipulative-Deceptive-Fraudulent-Media>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/188396080/HOW-to-WRITE-an-ARTICLE-about-the-BUDDHIST-MUSLIM-CONFLICT-in-BURMA>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/165632465/Big-Arakan-Report-IV-THE-ROHINGYA-IDENTITY-TRICK>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/143542607/Extremist-Neo-Nazi-Militant-Nationalist-Hate-Speech-969-Correct-Usage>

ON FEB 14, the MYANMAR NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ISSUED THE FOLLOWING REPORT – (I highlighted some passages in bold, and corrected a small amount of faulty grammar)

Statement of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission regarding the findings of the Commission Team from its investigation of the incident at the Ducheeratan village tract

Statement No. (2/2014)

1. A team from the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) comprising the Secretary and three members visited Sittwe and Maung Taw Township and made a tour of the Ducheeratan village tract from 30 January to 3 February 2014, in order to investigate the news reports on the incident that had occurred at Ducheeratan middle village.

2. During the trip, the Commission Team carried out the following activities with regard to:

(a) the news of the killing of 8 Bengalis,

(b) the news of 40 Bengalis killed in the police shooting in connection with the attack on the police patrol team by a group of Bengalis from Ducheeratan middle village on the night of 13 January, and

© the Internet news that Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF) treated 22 patients wounded in the above mentioned shooting:

(e) met and had discussions with some Ministers of the Rakhine State on 30 January and 3 February 2014 and took statements from the relevant responsible officials.

(f) took statements from officials concerned, including three high-ranking police officials, District Administrator and also from the Administrator of Kinchaung village, some villagers, and four detainees being remanded and under investigation at the Maung Taw Police Station.

(g) interrogated both male and female villagers from Ducheeratan middle village and surrounding Bengali villages and took statements from them.

(h) met with about 20 village elders and Islamic religious leaders from the Ducheeratan village tract at the primary school of Ducheeratan middle village and verified with them the news of the killing of 8 and 40 Bengalis.

(i) met with over 200 women from Ducheeratan middle village and heard and noted their complaints on the Ducheeratan incident and took statements from some of them.

(j) had discussions with the representatives of UNHCR, UNOCHA and Medicine Sans Frontiers (MSF).

(k) had discussions with Rakhine town elders of Maung Taw Township.

(l) had discussions with Islamic religious leaders and elders of Maung Taw Township.

(m) conducted an inspection tour of Ducheeratan villages, including Ducheeratan west village where a fire broke out on 28 January 2014.

(n) inspected the former cemetery of Khayay Myaing village.

3. The following are the facts found out by the Commission Team from the above mentioned activities.

(a) The news report that 8 Bengalis were killed on 9 January 2014 was not known in Khayay Myaing and Kinchaung villages where Rakhine nationals live. However, this news was rumored in Ducheeratan middle village and other villages where Bengalis reside.

(b) Although the information that a woodcutter discovered 8 Bengalis buried at the Khayay Myaing cemetery emerged in Ducheeratan Bengali villages, no evidence was detected to confirm this information.

- (c) Upon interrogation, it was found that Rakhine nationals obtained this information from the Internet.
- (d) Neither in meeting with the elders and religious leaders of the Ducheeratan village tract, nor in meeting with over 200 women of Ducheeratan middle village, was any mention made by any of them of this information [concerning the bodies found in the cemetery].**
- (e) Different versions, [published in the news] of the killing of 8 Bengalis could not be confirmed [nor reconciled].**
- (f) It was known that some army and police forces entered Ducheeratan villages to search for police sergeant Aung Kyaw Thein after the incident in Ducheeratan middle village on the night of 13 January 2014.
- (g) Regarding the killing of 40 Bengalis from Ducheeratan village, the Commission Team took statements from the [relevant] departmental officials, policemen and high ranking police officials, responsible persons from the villages concerned, Bengali elders and women from the Ducheeratan villages. These statements, however, contained no information that substantiated the allegations of the killings [described].**
- (h) Although the Commission Team urged Bengali religious leaders and women to frankly come forth with their views, [testimony, or evidence], no proof was discovered to confirm the allegations.**
- (i) The Commission Team observed that the statements made by Bengali villagers did not contain any information on [nor mention of] the attack by villagers on the police patrol commanded by police sergeant Aung Kyaw Thein.
- (j) Discrepancies were noted in the news on the alleged killings of Bengalis. For example, it was reported that over 100 people were killed during the police shooting on 13 January 2014, while [at the same time] news stories stated that a list of 52 killed people was given to the Human Rights Commission. That news**

was incorrect. In fact, such a list was not given to the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission.

4. In the discussion with MSF, it was stated by MSF that 22 people, including 1 person with a gunshot wound, 4 people with swellings, 10 people with cuts and bruises, and 7 traumatized people, were treated by them. However, MSF did not provide the patients' names and identities to the Commission Team, as it keeps the patients list confidential, due to the humanitarian nature of its work. MSF also stated that they did not report the case of the gunshot wound, neither to the police nor to the government health department, and that it merely urged the patient to continue treatment at a government clinic. **According to the township medical officer, no government clinic in Maung Taw received any patient with a gunshot wound.** However, as a result of the investigations by the District Administrator and the Township Medical Officer, **it was also learnt from two MSF doctors that their own clinics did not treat any such patients.**

5. The Commission Team discussed its findings with other members of the Commission on 5 February 2014, and reached the following conclusions and recommendations:

(a) The news of the killing of 8 Bengalis and 40 Bengalis did not emerge in the Ducheeratan village tract and it is therefore concluded that the said news is unverifiable and unconfirmed.

(b) Concerned government departments and organizations delayed issuing news on the true situation regarding the incident at Ducheeratan middle village, and this delay gave rise [and a head start] to the spread of rumors and unsubstantiated news.

(c) The Commission concludes that the attempt of the 3 policemen to stop the attack of a group of Bengali villagers failed due to defective ammunition and led to a confused situation that finally resulted in the disappearance of the police sergeant Aung Kyaw Thein. It is recommended that necessary steps should be taken to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

(d) The villagers from Ducheeratan east and middle villages fled on 13 January 2014 and as a result, the looting of their possessions, rice stocks and cattle must have occurred during the ensuing commotion. It is therefore recommended that steps should be taken urgently to provide food and other basic needs to the two villages in question.

(e) In view of the continued tensions and concerns among the villages involved in the Ducheeratan incident, special security arrangements should be initiated as a matter of priority to prevent further issues from emerging again in those areas.

Myanmar National Human Rights Commission Date: 14 February 2014

Read more here: scribd.com/rheizman

especially the big 150 page comprehensive report:

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/170527249/CONFLICT-VIOLENCE-IN-ARAKAN-RAKHINE-STATE-MYANMAR-BURMA-What-is-Happening-Why-and-What-To-Do>

SEE this photo video gallery of Arakan: <http://arakan-reality.smugmug.com>

SEE many short videos about Burma: <http://www.youtube.com/user/burmafriend88>