

**NAGALAND**  
*AND*  
***Th. Muivah's terrorist***  
***Activities***

**By**

***W. Shapwon***

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Revised and added more terror acts of NSCN-IM from 2005 to 2010 with some photos in 2010

## PREFACE

I am constrained to write this book so as to let our people know what had gone wrong in the running history of the Naga nation.

It is an undeniable historical fact that if Thuingaleng Muivah and Isak Chishi Swu, the then (1980) General Secretary of the Naga National Council and Finance Minister of the Federal Government of Nagaland had not deviated from the Naga national stand and policy, no fratricidal killing would be taken place in the history of the Naga nation.

However, Th. Muivah and Isak had fallaciously portrayed that they have saved the Naga nation from doom by forming the so-called National Socialist Council of Nagaland in 1980. They also projected that the bloody partition took place among the Nagas was because of the NNC and FGN betrayed the Naga nation by signing the Shillong Accord in 1975.

Believing their words, some Naga NGO leaders and some Church leaders have given their fullest support to Isak and Muivah thinking that they had taken the right step and saved Nagaland. And so, following Th. Muivah's false allegation on the NNC and FGN they have been stating that: "The NNC/FGN signed the infamous Shillong Accord and thereby divided the Naga political movement." "The NNC/FGN based at the Kohima Transit Peace Camp has caused needless damage to the NNC and Naga unity." "The Shillong Accord or the NNC is the most damaging factor of the Naga Nation", etc. The cadres of the NSCN-IM also have been thinking that the NNC/FGN betrayed the Naga nation and that their fighting against the NNC/FGN was the right thing they have to do.

Therefore, even after their demand for greater autonomy or integration of some Naga areas within the Indian Union was put for open discussion in the 4<sup>th</sup> consultative meeting held at Hebron Camp on January 20-21, 2005, the NSCN –IM cadres stated that : **"Many writers had been questioning why brother kill another brother? The answer is simple; this is bound to happen between two brothers of traitors and true patriots. The proper question of the problem could have been why Naga brothers are staying in rejected Shillong Accord Transit Peace Camp? (Dated Feb. 20, 2005, quote; Northeast Herald). Also one of Reverends stated that: "Those still in Transit Peace Camp should vacate forthwith as such actions will facilitate reconciliation which is the need of the hour."** (Dated March 1, 2005.Quote : Eastern Mirror).

The above statements of some public leaders as well as some church leaders and the NSCN-IM cadres clearly indicate that they had gone too far from the reality and truth. Their view of the political situation in Nagaland appeared in which **right is projected as wrong and white as black and patriots as traitors**. Not only but also to fight against their Naga brothers is projected as serving the Naga nation.

Of course many Nagas knew what had gone wrong but no one dared to express the truth in the face of gun barrels. I feel I am the right person to tell the truth to the Naga people as I was in the field with Th. Muivah and Isak Swu in Eastern part of Nagaland when the differences cropped up among the Naga national leaders over Muivah's socialisms.

I therefore had written a book **“How fratricidal killing started among the Nagas”** in 1997. Through which some of NSCN workers realized that they were in the wrong camp, and then joined the NNC and are now serving the Naga nation happily with thanks giving to God Almighty for showing them the right path.

**Again our elderly leaders instructed me to write another book quoting and compiling the statements of Isak and Muivah so as to expose more clearly the wrong they had committed. They also instructed me to write the historical background of Nagaland so that the readers may easily judge by themselves as to what has gone wrong in the running history of the Naga nation.**

Due to the distorted picture that Muivah and Isak had projected, I am compelled to write this book again in five parts. In the first part the sovereign existence of Nagaland is written in order to show that the Indo–Naga conflict is not an internal affair of India or Myanmar. Also to show that the formation of the new organizations against the NNC and FGN were the handiwork of the Indian leaders in order to internalize the Indo-Naga conflict.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> part is written to show that Eno Th. Muivah’s socialist political ideology was the main factor for the bloody partition among the Nagas. In order to prove that Isak and Muivah had committed treason, their statements, anti-national activities and their competencies proposal for an autonomous state within the Indian Union are quoted. Also for the information and knowledge of the general public, the terrorist acts of the NSCN–IM are mentioned in part three. **A few list of the victims killed by them since 1979 to date are recorded in part four.**

The list of victims so far collected were only from eleven regions of Nagaland ie. Khamniungan, Zeliangrong, Yimchunger, Lotha, Chakhesang, Angami, Tangkhul, Sema, Shepoumaramth, Ao Regions and from Kuki Tribal Union. These are also incomplete records. The total victims killed by the NSCN–IM as recorded in this book stands at 1614 deceased, out of which 300 were killed after their cease –fire of 1997. The list of victims yet to collect are from nine regions ie. Konyak, Phom, Chang, Sangtam, Rengma, Pochury, Amamch, Heimi and Lainong Regions. It was reported that more than five hundred innocent villagers were killed by them in Lainong Region. Also more lists are remained to collect from Sema, Tangkhul, Ao and Lotha regions and from the Kuki tribal Union.

In part five, the documents of the Kedahge (President) of the FGN and General Secretary of the NNC are attached so that everyone can perceive that the NNC and FGN leaders wanted to find a mutual understanding among the Naga national leaders in order to avoid disunity and fratricidal killing among the Nagas. But their please fell on the deaf ears of Isak and Muivah.

I hope that through the reading of this book, the Naga public as well as all well wishers of Nagaland will come to a clear understanding of the historical events that have led to the present fratricidal killings and terrorist acts of the NSCN-IM. I also hope that those Nagas who have been misled by Isak and Muivah will realize their mistake and again serve the nation through the right political institution.

Dated Kohima  
April 28, 2005.

*W. Shapwon Heimi*

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## THE SOVEREIGN EXISTENCE OF NAGALAND

The Nagas are a distinct ethnic stock of Mongolian race living as an independent people between China, India and the Burma tri-junction. Throughout human history, the Naga people had never fallen under any foreign domination. Also the Nagas have no common history affinity with India.

Naga villages have their own sovereign republics and no village was ever subjected to any other village. And each village was ruled by a village chieftain or a village council of elders in the form of pure democracy.

Besides skirmishes with their immediate neighbours like the Manipur kingdom to their North, and even at times with Kachar and Burma to the East, the Nagas did not have any contact with the outside world besides the two invasions of the Ahom king in 1228 A.D. and the invasion of the British in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Nagas relentlessly fought against these foreign invasions and defended their sovereignty.

The British send their armed troops to Nagaland in 1832. Since then intermittent wars between the British and Nagas were fought up to 1879. In their last war at Khonoma village in November 1879, the British defeated the Khonoma village. However, it did not mean that the British conquered the whole of Nagaland. Because every Naga village was in its own a sovereign republic and not subjected to the Khonoma village or other village. Other Naga villages fought the British up to 1947.

In 1880, the British requested the Nagas to have peace with them. To which the Nagas agreed and therefore verbal peace agreement was concluded on 27<sup>th</sup> March 1880 between the British and the Nagas. The Naga chieftains refused to enter into any written agreement or treaty with Great Britain surrendering their sovereignty to them.

The Naga verbal agreement with the British was only for peaceful co-existence and they allowed the British to have military bases in a limited area called "Naga Hills". The British however started to establish their administration in the Naga Hills which was one-fourth of Naga territories. The British remained in the Naga Hills till 1947 until their departure from their South Asian empire. Till their departure, three-fourth parts of Nagaland remained unadministered by the British and remained as Free Naga territories.

From time immemorial, the Nagas neither had any kings nor a government to rule over them. However, in 1918, the Nagas formed a common political body known as the "Naga Club" to voice the future of Nagaland. This Naga Club submitted a memorandum to the British Statutory Commission on January 10, 1929, when it visited Kohima, Nagaland. This became the first written political document on the fate of future of the Nagas. The memorandum requested the British Indian Government not to include the Naga Hills in the Reformed Scheme of British India, but to leave the Nagas alone to determine their own future as in ancient times.

## THE FORMATION OF NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS:

The Naga National Council (NNC) was formed on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1946 at Wokha in Lotha Region sponsored by the Naga Club. The NNC is the only authentic political institution of Nagaland to safeguard and promote the interest of the Naga people. From the beginning the NNC maintained a non-violent policy and peaceful co-existence with other nations.

As soon as the NNC was formed, the NNC leaders submitted a memorandum to the British Cabinet Mission on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1946, when the said Mission visited Delhi, India. The memorandum stated that: **“Naga future would not be bound by any arbitrary decision of the British Government and no recommendation would be accepted without consultation.”**

In May 1947, when India was about to become independent, the Constituent Assembly of India sent a delegation to the NNC and offered an autonomous State to the Nagas and asked them to join the Indian Union. But the Nagas rejected the offer on the ground that the Nagas were a sovereign independent nation from time immemorial.

To break the deadlock of the talk with the NNC, the Government of India signed a 9-Point Agreement with the NNC on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1947. But the agreement was later abrogated by the Government of India.

When the Nagas refused to join the Indian Union, the leaders of India threatened the Nagas that they would use their armed forces to force the Nagas to join the Indian Union. The NNC therefore sent its delegation led by A.Z. Phizo to meet the Indian national leaders to make them understand on the Naga national stand and establish friendly relationship with India. The delegation met Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Indian nation on 19<sup>th</sup> July 1947 at Bhangi Colony, Delhi. The father of Indian nation understood the position of the Nagas and said: “The Nagas have every right to be independent. I believe in brotherhood of man, but I do not believe in force and forced unions. If you do not want to join the Indian Union, nobody would force you to do that.”

On 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947, the NNC formally declared their independence to the outside world by hoisting their national flag. Information about this declaration was also cabled to the United Nations as well as to Great Britain. This declaration was done in order to safeguard the sovereignty of Nagaland in those days of changing world, so that no one can challenge the Nagas at some later date.

On January 24, 1950, the NNC informed the United Nations Organisation (UNO), the Government of India and all Foreign Ambassadors in Delhi, India that: “The Nagas do not accept the Constitution of India.” The said Indian Constitution



was accepted by all Princely States of India and it became a law of India on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950. On that day India became a nation and continues to observe it as Republic Day of India.

On 1<sup>st</sup> January 1951, the NNC announced to the world in an official release as well as official information to the President of India that: the Nagas would conduct a voluntary national Plebiscite in the early part of 1951. And further information was given on 11<sup>th</sup> April 1951 that the Plebiscite would be conducted on May 16, 1951. Information and invitation was given to the Indian Government to send observers and press men to witness the Naga Plebiscite.

Accordingly the leaders of the NNC, under the leadership of A.Z. Phizo conducted a national voluntary Plebiscite on May 16, 1951 in order to show the solidarity of the Nagas on the sovereignty of Nagaland to the whole world and the leaders of India. The result of the Plebiscite showed that 99% of the Naga people voted to remain independent. This verdict was a final symbolic action of the Naga people for their future Nagaland. It was a solemn pledge of the Naga people to remain as an independent nation. This was a great achievement made by the NNC. Through this Plebiscite the Naga people gave their mandate to the NNC.

This Plebiscite document was made in three sets, of which one was handed over to the Indian Government by the Nagas themselves. The second set was posted to the United Nations and the other was kept for the record of the NNC.

Despite the will of Naga people and the sovereign existence of Nagaland, the newly established independent Indian Government started to establish their administration in Naga Hills as if they had inherited Nagaland from their master nation – Great Britain. They even attempted to conduct their first general election in Nagaland in January 1952. But the Naga people led by the NNC did not participate in this Indian election. This act showed the world and India that, India had no right to conduct its election in Nagaland.

Subsequently, the Indian leaders did not prepare to conduct their second general election in Nagaland in 1957. However, they conducted their third general election in Nagaland in 1964 at the point of guns. Since then the Indian bogus elections are being conducted in Nagaland under their military might.

After the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, a Naga delegation led by the Naga leader A.Z. Phizo met Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India in New Delhi and had an official meeting with him on 11<sup>th</sup> March 1952. In this meeting Mr. Nehru arrogantly banging the table with his fist said: ***“whether heaven falls or India goes into pieces and blood runs red in the country, I don’t care, or for that matter any body comes in, I don’t care. Nagaland will not be allowed to become independent.*** The Naga leader A.Z. Phizo nonchalantly reminded the Indian Prime Minister that the

Naga are not demanding independent from India. Such intimidation of the Indian Prime Minister did not at all frighten the Naga leaders.

This meeting proved that the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru's policy was now different from the policy of Mahatma Gandhi. Since Nehru did not change his arrogant attitude, he sent the Indian army to invade Nagaland in 1954 and started undeclared war with the Nagas in 1955. On this matter Mr. B. N. Mulik (Personal Secretary of Prime Minister Nehru) wrote in his book "My years with Nehru" that; "Troops moved into Tuensang by October 1955 and the war with the Nagas started from then." (Quote : P. 308).

A full scale war against Nagas was carried out by the Indian army in 1956. To combat the challenge of aggression, the Nagas organised the Safeguards in 1954. The Safeguards was renamed as Homeguards in 1956 and Homeguards became the Naga army on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1964.

The policy of NNC was always been non-violence from the beginning but when the intention of India to invade Nagaland had become clear, the NNC conducted a public meeting at Tuophema village in Angami Region on 12<sup>th</sup> April 1955 and took the prudent step to safeguard Nagas national interest by promulgating a constitutional statement, which reads:

**"In order to safeguard our country from troubles and chaos through foreign influence and, in order to preserve the peculiar characteristics of the Nagas as a distinct nation.**

It is resolved that there will be no political organisation of international or foreign character in Nagaland.

**Any person or persons trying to set up or oppose, and drag the Nagas anywhere through political, administrative, or through any other form or plan, designed to involve the Nagas with other country or countries which may lead the Nagas to be a dominated nation and people, such person or persons will be dealt with as enemies of the nation and country."**

The above resolution was ratified in the NNC General Meeting held on April 27, 1955 at Lakhuti village in Lotha Region. This became a National Law of Nagaland.

The ratified version was as follow:

**"Any person or persons who in order to destroy or undermined the integrity and the well being of Nagaland and who for this purpose act, abet or set up organisation against or oppose the political administrative and traditional institution of the nation, or attempt to do so, whether with or without the aid of another country or countries shall be deemed to have committed Treason."**

### **FORMATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND:**

The Yehzabo (Constitution) of Nagaland was approved on 14<sup>th</sup> January 1956. And following the Yehzabo the Federal Government Nagaland (FGN) was formed on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1956 under the aegis of the Naga National Council. This Federal Government was formed between the Nagas of South-West and the "Free Nagas" in the North-East. Also on the same day the name of Naga country "**Nagaland**" was approved by the Tatar Hoho (Parliament) of the FGN.

### **FORMATION OF THE EASTERN NAGA REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL:**

The free Nagas who were in the eastern side of the Patkai range or Saramati range had no knowledge of the imaginary boundary Mac Mahon line which was drawn by the British in 1914 without the knowledge of the Nagas. This Eastern part of Nagaland remained unsurveyed and unadministered by the British or any foreign government. The free Naga people had no political organisation to voice for their future. Also they had no knowledge about the Burmese movement for their independence in the 1940s, and neither had any knowledge about the formation of the Myanmar Union through the signing of the Panglong Treaty by the many nationalities of Burma on 12<sup>th</sup> February 1947.

However, after the Burmese obtained their independence from the British Colonial rule on 4<sup>th</sup> January 1948, the Burmese Government claimed the Eastern part of Nagaland was an integral part of the Myanmar Union. The Eastern Nagas therefore fought against the Burmese army in the 1950s. Yet, still then they had no government or army to defend their territories. Realizing this, the Eastern Nagas formed the Eastern Naga Revolutionary Council (ENRC) on 7<sup>th</sup> April 1965 at Somra village under the leadership of Eno (Mr.) Jopoh. Since then the Eastern Nagas have been defending their sovereignty against the Burmese aggressors. This ENRC was merged with the Naga National Council on 10<sup>th</sup> March 1979 led by its President Eno S.S. Khaplang. But it was unfortunate that the ENRC workers under the leadership of Eno Khaplang defected again from the NNC in January 1980 and worked with Th. Muivah and Isak Swu against the NNC and FGN.

### **ALEE MISSION:**

Since India started war with the Nagas, the Indian army have been committing horrendous atrocities on the Naga civilian people, such as burning all Naga villages, destroying all properties of the Naga people, burning down paddy fields and jungles to make the Nagas die of starvation and keeping the villagers in the concentration camps.

All the brutalities and barbarous acts of the Indian army were unbearable to the Nagas. But the world did not know the plight and sufferings of the Naga

people in the hands of aggressor India. Even the Indian civilian people have no knowledge about it, because no journalist was allowed to enter into Nagaland.

The Naga leaders therefore unanimously decided to send Eno A.Z. Phizo, President of the NNC to the outside world to inform the world about the sufferings and plight of the Naga people in the hands of the Indian army. Accordingly, the NNC President A.Z. Phizo left Nagaland for Alee (Foreign) Mission in 1956. Farewell service of A.Z. Phizo was conducted on 13<sup>th</sup> August 1956 at Phensenyu village, Rengma Region by Pastor Njathong Kent. He read out the Bible from the book of St. John 14:14.

The strong determination of A.Z. Phizo was to stop the invasion of Nagaland and committing genocide on the Nagas by Indian Army. He managed to reach London, U.K., on 12<sup>th</sup> June 1960. On 8<sup>th</sup> October 1960 he submitted a memorandum to the United Nations Organisation (UNO) attached with a document called **"The fate of the Naga people - An appeal to the world."** In this memorandum he appealed to the world to intervene in the Indo-Naga conflict.

He also held several press conferences and interviews in the European countries and informed the world about the sufferings and plight of the Naga people and the national stand of the Nagas. Through his endeavor the world came to know about the Nagas and the Indo-Naga conflict.

### **A PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN NAGALAND:**

The news of the NNC President A.Z. Phizo reaching London caused a great shock and dismay to the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. The Prime Minister of India Mr. Nehru therefore hurriedly offered an autonomous State to the Naga People's Convention (NPC), which was formed by some Indian Government servants in 1957. Mr. Nehru invited the NPC leaders to New Delhi and signed a 16-Point Agreement with the NPC on June 26, 1960. In this connection Mr. B.N. Mulik wrote in his book "My years with Nehru" as follow:-

**"A large numbers of government servants were thus amongst the delegates... Next day the resolution as originally drafted and approved by the Prime Minister was passed unanimously."** Quote : P. 318.

Following the agreement, an Indian Puppet State Government was set up in Nagaland on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1963. The Indian leaders resorted to this deceitful method in order to project the Indo-Naga conflict as an internal affair of India and hide its naked aggression on Nagaland and the many crimes committed against the Nagas. This was also a 'divide and rule policy' practiced by the Indian Government on the Nagas.

**The FGN termed the NPC members as a self-representation group and warned them on 4<sup>th</sup> April 1960 "not to create a mal-situation by trying to set up**

condominium in Nagaland", and also urged them to close down the NPC immediately; for the Nagas could never yield their freedom and independence to any challenge.

### CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT:

The situation in Nagaland deteriorated after the puppet state government was set up. The Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru therefore relented and agreed to enter into an International Cease-Fire Agreement with the Federal Government of Nagaland, which was signed on May 24, 1964 at Sakraba in Chakhesang Region and came into effect on 6<sup>th</sup> September 1964. But Mr. Nehru suddenly passed away on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1964. That was a significant factor in the failure of bilateral talks. However, this was an achievement of Nagaland; that superseded the 16-Point Agreement of 1960.

This International Cease-Fire Agreement could be reached between the two nations (India and Nagaland) through the initiation of the Nagaland Peace Mission members, the Reverend Michael Scott, a British, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, a Sarvodaya leader from India and Mr. Bimala Prasad Chaliha, the then Chief Minister of Assam.

The Nagaland Peace Mission members had submitted a proposal to the FGN on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 1964 for a basis of political negotiation with the Government of India. The proposal was: **"A solution within the Indian Union, outside Indian Constitution."** Which was thoroughly explained by three members of the Peace Mission in the Tatar Hoho (Parliament) of the FGN held on March 24-25, 1965 at Wokha Village in Lotha Region. But the proposal was diplomatically rejected by the FGN because Nagas are sovereign independent nation and they are not fighting for any political status within the Indian Union.

Again Eno R. Suisa also proposed for a federated union of Nagaland and India. This was commonly known as Suisa's proposal. Eno. Suisa went to London in 1965 to consult on his proposal with Eno A.Z. Phizo, President of the NNC. But Phizo outrightly rejected it. Not only that he (Suisa) was reprimanded by President A. Z. Phizo.

### FORMATION OF REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT:

Following the Cease-Fire Agreement, the talks were held at various levels between the FGN and the Government of India (GoI). Six rounds of talks were held in New Delhi at the Prime Ministerial level (Nagaland Prime Minister Eno. Kughato Sukhai and Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi) from 1966 to 1967. However, the Indian leaders showed no sign of interest to solve the Indo-Naga conflict. Instead India played a divide and rule policy.

As a result a section of Nagas turned renegades and formed a Revolutionary Government on November 2, 1968 against the NNC and FGN. This breakaway faction was led by Scato Swu and Kughato (Ex-President and Ex-Prime Minister of the FGN). However, in 1973, the Revolutionary army became Indian army called Border Security forces (BSF) and its chapter ended.

### **SHILLONG ACCORD:**

The Indian Government unilaterally abrogated the Cease-fire Agreement on 31<sup>st</sup> August 1972 and escalated Indian military operation again in Nagaland, because the Indian leaders resorted to crush the NNC and FGN once and for all through their armed might. The GoI arbitrarily proscribed the NNC/FGN and Naga army as “Illegal Organisations” and also imposed “Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act” on Nagaland on September 1, 1972. They deployed more than five divisions of the Indian army to Nagaland to aid their Para-military forces. In order to give sweeping power to the Indian army, President’s Rule was promulgated on Nagaland on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1975. And further suspended the rule of law and declared national emergency on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1975 by the Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The Indian army set up their camps in all Naga villages and even in the paddy fields. And hundreds of Nagas villages turned into concentration camps. Thus the small Naga country was heavily rounded up by the Indian army in 1975 with a view to pressurize the Nagas into complete surrender. Unthinkable and unbearable sufferings of Naga people in those days under the brute of Indian military suppression can never be forgotten by the Naga people.

Ever since the outbreak of violence in Nagaland, the Nagaland Baptist Church Council (NBCC) was relentlessly working for restoration of peace in Nagaland. And in order to strengthen its peace efforts the NBCC formed Nagaland Peace Council (NPC) in its 37<sup>th</sup> annual session held at Ngawlwah village in Zeliangrong Region from 1-3<sup>rd</sup> March 1974 with late Reverend Longri Ao as its President and nine members of its Executive Committee to carry out peace work.

The task of Nagaland Peace Council was to act as mediators between the Government of India and the FGN for the resumption of talks. Finally it arranged resumption of talks between the two Governments in November, 1975 at Shillong City in Meghalaya, India.

Accordingly late Zashei Huire, the then Kedahge (President) of the FGN sent a delegation consisting of six members as Representatives of the NNC and FGN to talk with the Government of India. The Government of India however refused to accept the Naga delegation as NNC and FGN representatives. Instead, the Indian Government made them to sign on a ready-made document as representatives of

underground organisations which is an unknown and unheard of organisation in Nagaland. The document was later known as Shillong Accord.

This Accord was signed on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1975 in the first meeting. The Naga leaders had therefore no time to consult with their superior authorities like President, General Secretary of the NNC and the President of the FGN concerning the draft document of the Indian Government. The document was as follow:

1. The Representatives of the Underground Organisations conveyed their decision, of their own volition, to accept, without condition, the Constitution of India.
2. It was agreed that the arms, now underground, would be brought out and deposited at appointed places. Details for giving effect to this agreement will be worked out between them and representatives of the Government, the Security Forces, and members of the Liaison Committee.
3. It was agreed that the representatives of the underground organisations should have reasonable time to formulate other issues for discussion for final settlement.

Dated Shillong  
November 11, 1975.

Sd/-

**I. Temjenba**

Sd/-

**S. Dahru**

**Venyiyi Rhakhu**

Sd/-

**Z. Ramyo**

Sd/-

**M. Assa**

Sd/-

**Kevi Yallay**

On behalf of the Representatives  
of the Underground Organisations

Representative of the  
Government of India

Sd/-

**L.P. Singh**

Governor, On behalf of  
the Government of India.

Since the capacity of the Naga leaders was reduced to “Representatives of Underground Organisations” neither the designation of Naga leader nor even the word “Naga” was ever mentioned in the Shillong Accord. But the Governor L.P. Singh signed on behalf of the Government of India.

On the same day 11<sup>th</sup> November 1975, the Governor L.P. Singh urged the signatories to formulate a process for final solution. But the signatories requested him to allow them to meet their top leaders and for that matter to relax curfew. The Governor agreed and relaxed curfew in eight villages, which were, Kohima, Gariphema, Dihoma, Chedema, Rüsoma, Jakhama, Kijümetouma and Tuophema in Angami Region. (At that time, curfew was in imposition all over Nagaland).

Following the relaxation of curfew, a Naga national assembly was able to hold in the jungle of Dihoma village from November 29, 1975 to December 2, 1975. The assembly diligently deliberated on the Shillong Accord, but did not approve it. Instead the Kedahge of the FGN issued a statement following the understanding reached in the assembly. By this statement the FGN tactfully rejected the Shillong Accord.

The statement was submitted to the Governor on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1976. A short summary of the President’s written statement is as follows: In the statement the Nagaland Yehzabo (Constitution) Article 139 and 140 (now revise version 143,144) was mentioned; and stated that according to the Nagaland Yehzabo, the NNC is only the competent body to guide and control the political policy and decision of the Naga nation. In the political field the FGN is functioning under the direction of the NNC. Therefore, the FGN is morally and legally not competent to talk with the Government of India for the final solution. The FGN is only competent to work for restoration of peace for the whole Nagaland. For the interest of peace the FGN would deposit the arms of the Naga army at appointed place. And in return the Government of India was asked to withdraw all the Indian military operations from Nagaland. The statement also asked for the release of all Naga political prisoners from Indian jails and to withdraw the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. The statement also requested the Indian Government to return all the fines imposed on the innocent villagers as punishment for giving food to the Naga soldiers.



Full text of statement on Shillong Accord is as follow :-

## **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND**

Statement of Mr. Zashei Huire on the Shillong Accord.

Whereas a resolution was adopted by the Federal Emergency Meeting held at Ura Dihoma on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1975 : Quote—

“An understanding that is officially known as the Shillong Accord between the Representatives of the Underground Organisations and the Representative of the Government of India was delivered in the Naga Federal Emergency Meeting of Saturday, the 29<sup>th</sup> November 1975 and the discussions spread over Tuesday, the 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1975.

*The Shillong Accord is as follows :*

1. The Representatives of the Underground Organisations conveyed their decision, of their own volition, to accept the Constitution of India.
2. It was agreed that the arms, now underground, would be brought out and deposited at Appointed places. Detail for giving effect to this agreement will be worked out between them and representatives of the government, the security forces, and the Members of the Liaison Committee
3. It was agreed that the Representatives of the Underground Organisations should have, reasonable time to formulate other issue for discussions for final settlement.

A careful study along with the implications of each item has been made and the decision taken is as follow :-

1. The Naga Federal Emergency Meeting, having received the Report from the Federal and NNC Representatives on the Shillong Accord, and having made a serious study of the matter, urged that the Accord be forwarded to Mr. A.Z. Phizo, President of the Naga National Council and Representatives of the Federal Government of Nagaland Abroad, for his consent, and hereby re-affirmed that the Talks between the Government of India and the Nagas be conducted by him, so that the Final Settlement that could be reached with the Government of India might NOT leave any trail of bitterness among the Nagas.
2. Whereas, a warfare has been going on in the Naga country for along period of twenty years, it is non-combatants who are suffering more than the combatants, because the village areas and the fields are all unprotected areas. Therefore all forms of Violence and bitterness shall have to be brought to an end.

Therefore, in pursuance of the Resolution that was adopted at the Federal Emergency Meeting during the opening days of December 1975, the present effort is taking for the speedy restoration of peace in the Naga Homeland, and to settle the Indo-Naga issue.

On this urgent matter, the progress we have so far achieved and consistently making further to keep the Members of the Liaison Committee fully informed, and who, in turn, are to convey the exact situation to the Government of India.

*The Shillong Accord No. 2*

It has been impressed upon us that the Shillong Accord No. 2 should be implemented without delay, so that the Government of India can take positive steps in the following Army and Police actions:

- (a) Withdrawal of Military personnel from the Operation theatres;
- (b) The release of political prisoners;
- (c) The withdrawal of Cases that are pending in Courts;
- (d) The withdrawal of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act; 1972
- (e) The revision of Police activities and Collective Fines against the village communities, etc..

In this respect, we have already taken measures to construct Open Camps and to implement the No. 2 of the Shillong Accord according to the Plan that was first agreed upon, between the Naga Federal Representatives on one side AND the Members of Liaison Committee on the other side, who are the recognized body to assist in the works of collection.

Since our talks on the restoration of peace began; first with the go-between Liaison Committee Members and then, with the officials of the Government of India, the strong pressures exerted upon the Naga Federal Representatives have been only on the item of the collection of Naga Federal arms. The Government of India has the belief that it is the guns that is the sources of war. The collection of arms is going to be contribution toward disarmament and the restoration of the Rule of Law !

*The other issues : THE SHILLONG ACCORD No. 1. and 3.*

We now bring the other two items of the Shillong Accord into our considerations. We are involved in a human problem ! In the inside Nagaland, we have called a halt to the SERVICE of the Naga Army Army. And now, we have to take the Naga National Council into our account.

The Naga National Council is an established Naga Institution and therefore an independent Organisation. It is holding the Naga culture, social and political interests.

In the political field, the Federal Government of Nagaland is functioning under its direction. The Articles 139 and 140 (*now revised version 143 and 144*) of the Constitution of Nagaland, read :

Art. 139. "The Naga National Council shall be the only political Institution in Nagaland.

Art. 140. "The Naga National Council shall work on the following principles :-

- 1) There shall be a Central Executive Council which will guide and control the political policy and decisions of the Nation.
- 2) Regional and Range Councils which will deal with organizational activities and problems in the respective Regions.

It is in this national observance and behaviour that the Naga National Council have a firm foundation, and the people as a whole, have a common foundation here.

We, the Federal Representative have laboured ourselves do explain this position to the Members of the Liaison Committee already. That we have tried to reach Mr. A.Z. Phizo.

We have been informed that there is a technical aspect that would take some time to allow some of us to go to LONDON or to let A.Z. Phizo come nearer home.

As our understanding and our communication are bound to improve after the implementation of the No. 2 of the Shillong Accord, we leave the No. 1 and the No. 3 of the Shillong Accord to the Central Executive Body of the Naga National Council where Mr. A.Z. Phizo is also the Chairman, to receive his consent.

Therefore, the Naga Federal authority is morally and legally not competent to include the Number One (1) and the Number Three (3) of the Shillong Accord until this Subject is taken by the competent authority.

We are only competent to carry out the No. 2 of the Shillong Accord. We would expect that the Government of India will appreciate our present position.

The Federal Government should aim to bring about a durable Peace for the whole of Nagaland.

KUKNALIM.

Dated Oking      Seal  
30-12-1975.

Sd/-  
(Zashei Huire)  
President,  
Federal Government of Nagaland.

Copy handed over to Mr. L.P. Singh Governor, Representative of Government of India on 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 1976 at Shillong by the Naga Federal Representatives.

According to the statement the Accord became unworkable for a final solution. The Governor therefore felt angry, yet he accepted the statement and also agreed to maintain peace in Nagaland. Till at the point of arms collection, aggressive military operation was going on unabated and pressured the FGN into accepting the following supplementary agreement which was signed on 5<sup>th</sup> January 1976.

### SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT:

1. It was decided that the collection of arms initially at collection centres will commence as early as possible, and will be completed by 25<sup>th</sup> January 1976. Initial places of collection to be decided through discussion between Commissioner, representatives of underground organisations and the members of the Liaison Committee.
2. Once all arms are collected, these will be handed over to the Peace Council team at the respected places of collection.
3. Peace Council team will arrange to transport the arms from collection centres to Chedema Peace Camp and arrange guards, etc. for safe custody of arms.
4. Similar arrangement at agreed place/places will be made in Manipur with the concurrence of the Manipur Government.
5. The underground may stay at Peace Camp to be established at suitable places, and their maintenance will be arranged only by the Peace Council. Any voluntary contribution from any source will be made to the Peace Council, who will utilise the fund according to necessary.

Sd/  
1. Biseto Medom Keyho  
2. Pukrove Nakro  
3. Z. Ramyo  
4. I. Temjenba

Sd/  
L.P.Singh  
Governor

Dated Shillong,  
January 5, 1976.

The collected arms (150 pieces) as stated earlier, were deposited in the custody of Nagaland Peace Council. The Indian Government on their part (later) stated that the arms were surrendered to the Indian Government which is a total lie. This fact can be verified by anybody by reading the statements in the Shillong Accord document or the subsequent Supplementary Agreement. The deposition of arms to the Nagaland Peace Council was done in the interest of restoration of peace in Nagaland. This action was not tantamount to surrendering of the sovereignty of Nagaland to India.

Also the demands from the Federal Government was conceded by the Indian Government. As a result of this deal, by depositing some 150 arms to the Nagaland Peace Council, the FGN got more than 600 political prisoners released from various, Indian jails. The Indian Government also re-imbursed Rs. 1,18,06.50 to various Naga villages. On top of this, Naga Villagers who were on the brink of

starvation due to the curfews were finally allowed to go and harvest their remnants ripened fields after eaten up a greater portion by wild animals and cows. As for the 150 arms without the knowledge of the FGN the Indian Army had drilled the arms, these are still kept in the custody of the Nagaland Peace Council at Chedema Peace Keeping Armoury! It was, to keep the Federal arms in the Nagaland Peace Council's safe custody and to keep as national property. Protest Note on the drilling of fire-arms had been sent to the Government of India through the Nagaland Peace Council on July 25, 1977. The Protest Note can be had in the official document.

**All these facts prove that the FGN by exploiting the Shillong Accord turned a military defeat into a political victory. They achieved these things without committing themselves to the first and third clauses of the Shillong Accord!**

Following the Shillong Accord, the Government of India offered a package of rehabilitation to the Naga national workers. But the Kedahge of the FGN issued an ahza (order) that no Naga national worker should accept any rehabilitation from the Government of India. The President further stated that if anyone defaults the ahza, he/she shall be dismissed from the Naga national service.

Therefore, the rehabilitations were given to only surrenderers and prisoners. But the prisoners Gen. Dusui Chakhesang, Eno G. Mhasiu Angami, Ex-Kedahge of the FGN and Eno Imkongmeren, Vice President of the NNC refused to accept the rehabilitation from the Indian Government.

## **PEACE CAMPS**

As agreed upon to maintain peace in Nagaland by the two Governments (GoI and FGN) the Peace Camps were set up in Nagaland in 1976. In Chakhesang Region, Porba Peace Camp and Thevopisu Peace Camp, in Zeliangrong Region, Chiulon Peace Camp and Heningkunglo Peace Camp. In Shepoumaramth Region, Sajauba Peace Camp and in Angami Region Kohima, Gakrazie, Kezoucha, Ruzaphe peace Camps were set up. In Khiamniungan Region, the Pangsha Peace Camp was set up in February 1979.

At that time, the Mission Compound was occupied by the Indian army and set up their Camp since 1957. The Indian army occupied this land after they had driven out American Missionaries and deported to their country on false allegation that American Missionaries were instigating the Nagas to fight against India in defence of their sovereignty. After twenty years, the said Mission Compound was vacated by the Indian army as demanded by the Nagaland Peace Council so as to establish the Transit Peace Camp. Since then the Transit Peace Camp was established at Mission Compound in Kohima.

But no Naga army personnel who had surrendered or who had accepted rehabilitation from the Government of India was allowed to stay in the Peace Camps by the FGN and by the Government of India as well.

Following No. 5 of the Supplementary Agreement, the Nagaland Peace Council had the responsibility of arranging maintenance of Peace Camp inmates, especially for the Kohima Transit Peace Camp. But unbearable political propaganda were mounted against the Peace Campers that they were receiving huge sums of Rupees from the Government of India. Therefore, in order to avoid misunderstanding among the Nagas, the transit Peace Campers stopped receiving maintenance from the NPC since 1990. In fact, the FGN never received any amount of Rupees from the Government of India.

It must be noted here that there are two NPCs formed from two angles. The Nagaland Peace Council (NPC) was formed by the Nagaland Baptist Church Council in 1974. Another Nagaland Peace Centre (NPC) was formed by the Indian Sarvodaya Movement in 1964. The Sarvodaya NPC functioned under Shri. Jayaprakash Narayan and after him Dr. Aram functioned as its Director in the 1970s. Now, after Dr. Aram, Sarvodaya NPC is functioning under a Naga leader Mr. N. Theyo Chakhesang till date.

**For the maintenance of Nagaland Peace Centre, the Government of India has been sanctioning some lakhs of rupees every year. But sanction to the Nagaland Peace Centre is not related to the Nagaland Peace Council or the Transit Peace Camp.**

Since peace was restored; the FGN is maintaining peace in Nagaland for the interest of peaceful solution to the Indo-Naga conflict. And the Transit Peace Camp situated in the heart of Kohima town was a great significance that the Nagas love for peace and striving for peaceful solution.

Finally, the Shillong Accord was neither ratified by the Government of India nor the FGN. On the part of the Federal Government leaders, they had expressed their incompetence to hold talks with the Government of India for the final solution. The second reason is emphasis that the two parties represented respectively by a non-governmental "Underground Organisations", and the Indian 'Emergency Rule' official, met on 11 November 1975 at Shillong, India and signed only an unprecedented peace "agreement" without a final solution as mentioned above. But the one positive outcome from the 1975 episode was the restoration of cease-fire with Indian army in Nagaland.

We are grateful to the Nagaland Peace Council, the successors to Nagaland Peace Mission for initiated dialogue between the India and Nagaland representatives while the Indian army unleashed horrendous brutalities against Naga civilians in order to destroy resistance to Indian rule. They (NPC) had boldly taken decision and alleviated extreme sufferings of the Naga civilians in villages.

### A HIGH LEVEL MEETING IN LONDON:

For many times, the signatories of the Accord requested the Prime Ministers of India to hold talks with the NNC President A.Z. Phizo who was in London, U.K. And in April 1977, finally the Prime Minister of India late Morarji Desai agreed and held talk with the NNC President late A.Z. Phizo in London at the Indian High Commission Office on 14<sup>th</sup> June 1977. But the meeting was unfruitful because the Prime Minister of India deliberately refused to discuss on the long standing conflict between Nagaland and India. This action on the part of the then Prime Minister of India shows that India was not interested in the follow up work of the Shillong Accord. Thus the so-called Shillong Accord was thrown out of the political court by the Prime Minister of India, Morarji Desai. Yet it was noteworthy that the signatories successfully passed the talk to the NNC President and the Prime Minister of India which has superseded the Shillong Accord.

### SECOND INDIAN ATTEMPT AT DIVIDE AND RULE POLICY:

The aforementioned official meeting between the Indian Prime Minister and the President of the NNC was held after 25 years of the meeting between Naga delegation members led by NNC President A.Z. Phizo and the Prime Minister of India late Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi on 11<sup>th</sup> March 1952. The Indian leaders however did not change their attitude towards Nagaland and thus played again another political game of divide and rule policy on the Naga people. They instigated and backed Messrs Thuingaleng Muivah and Isak Swu to overthrow the leadership of NNC after a top level meeting in London. As a result, Th. Muivah and Isak Swu formed the so-called National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1980 against the NNC and the FGN. The Indian leaders had done it in order to internalize the Indo - Naga conflict.

### THE INDO-NAGA CONFLICT IS NOT AN INTERNAL AFFAIR OF INDIA:

India or Britain may claim that the Indo-Naga conflict is an internal affair of India. But they will have no justification for their claim. This is because the Nagas had sufficiently informed their national stand to Great Britain through written documents since 1929. The Nagas also repeatedly submitted four consecutive memorandums to the Government of Great Britain in 1946 and 1947 before the transfer of power into India. In these memorandums Naga leaders stated in no uncertain term that: **"The future of Nagas would not be bound by any arbitrary decision of the British Government, and no recommendation would be accepted without consultation."** The written memorandums further stated: **"And the Nagas should not be thrown into the sea of Indian politics..."** **"We desire to be left alone in the event of the British withdrawal from India."**

Following this, the Naga leaders declared their age-old independence of Naga nation on the consensus understanding with even top national leaders of India and Burma (Myanmar). This was rightly done before India and Myanmar were granted independence by their master nation Great Britain. The British therefore have no right to claim that she had transferred Nagaland to India or Myanmar. This is because Nagaland does not belong to the British, and even if she administered one-fourth of Nagaland, she had no right to transfer Naga country to other nation without the knowledge of the Naga people. Even the international law recognize this fact that. For example, the Atlantic Charter of 1943 reads: **“No country shall be transferred to another country without the consent of the people concern.”**

Also India and Myanmar have no right to claim that they have inherited Nagaland from the British Empire. They also have no historical background to prove that Nagaland was an integral part of India or Myanmar. Therefore, the Indo-Burma-Naga conflict is a case of aggression. It is not at all an internal affair of India or Myanmar. Here, neither the Burmese or Indian Governments can run away from the written facts of history and succeed in fooling the world that the Indo-Myanmar-Naga conflict is an internal Burmese or Indian affair.

### **THE ROLE OF TH. MUIVAH AND ISAK SWU IN THE INDO-NAGA CONFLICT**

The Nagas with one accord under the banner of the NNC had been fighting against the aggressor India since India invaded Nagaland in 1954. Here, the sole objective of the Naga people was to defend the sovereignty of Nagaland at all costs. It is however very unfortunate for the Nagas to have an experience of fratricidal killing among the Nagas, because of the treacherous leaders Thuingaleng Muivah and Isak Chishi Swu who deviated from the original stand of Naga nation and started fighting against their own Nagas since 1980. Their political game in the Indo-Naga conflict can be exposed as follows.

The Indian army started full scale war on Nagaland in 1956, and at the same time, the Indian leaders played divide and rule policy instigating some Naga educated people mostly their government servants to form the Naga people's Convention (NPC), which was formed in 1957 as mentioned earlier. The NPC stood for statehood within the Indian Union. At that time Eno Isak Chishi Swu was one of the NPC members representing the Sumi community.

In 1960, Eno Isak Chishi Swu came to the Headquarter of the FGN to consult on the statehood with Eno Scato Swu and Eno Kughato Sukhai, the then President and Prime Minister of the FGN. The two leaders however compelled him to join the Naga national service. Later they appointed him as Foreign Secretary of the FGN.

As mentioned earlier, after ten years of war between India and Nagaland, the International Cease-fire was concluded between the two nations in 1964. When the



bell of cease-fire was rung, the Tangkhul leader Eno Suisa (Master of Th. Muivah) sent Eno Th. Muivah to join the NNC. Thus, Th. Muivah joined the Naga national service in December 1964. Prior to this, though A.Z. Phizo had requested Suisa to join the NNC twice in 1946 and 1949, he had refused it.

### **ELECTION OF NNC GENERAL SECRETARY**

Since the death of Eno Theyiechüthie Sakhrie (Known as T. Sakhrie) Angami in January 1956; the post of General Secretary of the NNC was laying vacant. Therefore, Eno Th. Muivah was elected as General Secretary of the NNC in February 1965 in the NNC general meeting held at Viswema in the Angami Region. Muivah's name was also proposed by one Angami from the Viswema village.

### **6<sup>th</sup> TRIP OF ALEE MISSION**

In 1967, the Kedahge (President) of the FGN sent Eno Th. Muivah to China along with more than one hundred Naga army under the command of Brig. Thinoselie Angami. Before he left Th. Muivah held a meeting with Reverend Longri Ao and some Konyak public leaders in the Konyak Region. In the meeting Muivah said: "I will put all Nagas in my pocket like I put my pen into my pocket (showing them putting a pen into his pocket). And whoever opposes my policy, I will kill them like a tiger killing its prey." (Related to me by Mr. Thüngo Konyak in June 2004 who attended the meeting).

When they reached China in 1967, Th. Muivah started to criticize the policy of A.Z. Phizo, the president of the NNC. When Brig. Thinoselie supported and defended the policy of Phizo, Muivah scolded him. To this, Brig. Thinoselie replied: "Am I wrong that I support our leader?" Muivah then said: "You are supporting Phizo for Phizo is your own Angami. But I will never agree with Phizo's policy, I will go on my own way." (Related to me by Lt. Gen. Thinoselie on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2003).

In 1968, the Naga Army Alee (Foreign) Mission group under the command of Brig. Thinoselie returned home, but Th. Muivah stayed in China and returned only in 1972. As Muivah reached Nagaland, he openly criticized the policy of Phizo saying: "Phizo's policy is wrong, therefore, I decided myself to be apart from Phizo." (Related by elders).

### **RESOLUTION OF THE NAGA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND GOODWILL MISSION:**

Again in 1974, the FGN leaders decided to send Eno Th. Muivah and Isak Swu, the then NNC General Secretary and Finance Minister of the FGN to China. Before they were sent for Goodwill Mission the following resolutions were adopted in the Naga national assembly at the Federal Headquarters in Ighanuomi village in Sumi Region. The Resolutions read:

**Resolution passed in the Naga National Assembly held at U.N. Seti on the 4<sup>th</sup> September 1974.**

1. The unalterable historical facts stand that Nagaland had never been a part of India nor any other country, and a compromise of rights would do wrong to Nagaland, therefore the national assembly hereby reaffirmed that, the sovereignty of Nagaland is not negotiable. It is in the matter of relationships between India and Nagaland that a negotiated settlement is possible.
2. Nagaland is dedicated to our Lord Jesus Christ. Whereas the evil forces are also active in human affairs, the objective of "Nagaland for Christ" could be attained when the political freedom of the country is securely safeguarded. In pursuance of the truth, the sovereignty of Nagaland shall be defended at all costs.
3. Therefore, any attempt to revise the national policy, or any attempt to deviate from the national right and stand, or any to compromise with the opposing forces in the issue of national rights will constitute a betrayal to the honour of the people and an act of treason to the state.
4. The national assembly hereby resolved that a Council of Nagaland Churches be established, covering all Naga inhabited areas. That the established Council is for all dominations and faith who believe and accept Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour.

**Election of the General Secretary, NNC.**

5. The National Assembly unanimously re-elected Mr.Th. Muivah to be General Secretary of the NNC for another term.

Sd/-

Th. Muivah  
Sessional Secretary,  
The National Assembly.

Sd/-

Zashei Huire  
Sessional Chairman  
The National Assembly

Dated: U.N. SETI, the 4<sup>th</sup> September 1974.

Accordingly Th. Muivah and Isak Swu were sent to China by the Kedahge of FGN. They were sent in two batches. Eno Th. Muivah and group was sent in September 1974 and Isak's group in November 1974. These were 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> trips of Alee Mission. When leaving Nagaland Th. Muivah expressed these words to his compatriots who would remain at home: "If not myself, Phizo and Imkongmeren (President and Vice President of the NNC) will never make any achievement for the Nagas." (Related by Ao elders).

In China, 1975, Th. Muivah tried to convince the Naga delegation members to support his policy. But Brig. Ngamlao Konyak and Eno Thepuse Venuh Chakhesang opposed Muivah's policy. They opposed it because the policy of Muivah was to forsake Naga democracy and adopt socialism.

Brig. Ngamlao was an outspoken man, he therefore frankly and without fear said: **"We shall have to establish a base area in Eastern part of Nagaland, but we should not allow Th. Muivah to stay in the base area. Because if he stays in Eastern Nagaland, partition would take place among the Nagas."** As Brig. Ngamlao strongly opposed his policy, Muivah killed him in December 1975 in Kachinland at 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade area while they were returning to Nagaland.

#### **STATEMENT OF THE NAGA GOODWILL MISSION FROM CHINA:**

Before leaving China, the Goodwill Mission issued the following statement after they learnt about the signing of the Shillong Accord:

In view of the vociferation made by the Government of India over the Indo-Naga issue in order to blur away the reality of the will of the Naga people, it is to be made clear that the people of Nagaland have nothing to choose in place of their national freedom. They have been withstanding Indian aggression for the last twenty five years and, in spite of bitterest pressure they have been subjected to, the Nagas will for ever hold their own. We, therefore declare once again that:

1. The sovereign existence of Nagaland and sovereign right of the Naga people over their land are historically unquestionable facts and that the question of negotiation on India's favour does not arise whatsoever. Therefore, whatever may be the circumstances the people of Nagaland by no means be a party to any settlement that may entail the loss of their right of sovereign existence.
2. Therefore, any talk, or any negotiations tending to be 'within the Indian Union' are unequivocally the works of hidden traitors, and traitors in no way represent the people.
3. No one in whatever name or capacity has the authority to settle the Indo-Naga issue 'within the Indian Union'.
4. The Naga people love peace, but they cannot afford their land to be occupied by sheer military force of the aggressors. And that how long the invading forces would be there, that long Nagas are bound to fight.
5. Nagas have to resist any covert or overt act of subjugating them and annexing their land. Consistent imposition of any wrong world on them by the aggressors will be firmly resisted, for the Nagas have the right to own their own land.
6. Upholding the national stand and the declared policy of the FGN, we pledge anew to fight against invasion of any kind to the end.

Dated: 21/11/75

Sd/-

1. Isak Chishi Swu  
Finance Minister  
Federal Government of Nagaland  
Member of the delegation.
3. Sd/-Thepuse Venuh  
Special Representative to Kachinland  
Member of the delegation.
4. Sd/-N. Lorho  
Secretary to the President  
Federal Government of Nagaland  
Secretary of the delegation.
5. Sd/-Col.Vedai Moire  
Member of the delegation.
6. Sd/-Lt. Col. Pamrei  
Member of the delegation.

Sd/-

2. Th. Muivah  
Leader of the delegation  
Naga Goodwill Mission,  
General Secretary,  
Naga National Council.

The Alee Mission group led by Muivah and Isak along with 150 Naga army under the command of Col.Vedai Moire reached Eastern Nagaland in January 1976 and all of them stayed in the Eastern Nagaland. As soon as they reached Nagaland soil, Muivah and Isak convened an official meeting at Langkhiang village on 9-10<sup>th</sup> January 1976. The meeting was attended by all Naga army officers and Khamniungan Regional officials as well. In the meeting the Shillong Accord was deliberated, but all the civil officials and Naga army officers unanimously expressed: "We have nothing to do with the Shillong Accord."

#### **A NEW MINISTRY ON THE PATTERN OF SOCIALISM:**

In the same year 1976, the 29<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Nagaland Independence Day was celebrated at Süpao village in Khamniungan Region on 14<sup>th</sup> August. On that Independence Day function; Eno Isak Swu, the then Finance Minister of the FGN delivered a speech to the gathering Naga national workers and villagers. In his speech the sovereign existence of Nagaland was clearly mentioned that: **"Naga independence is neither a newly acquired thing to the Naga people nor imported from abroad. It is simply an inherent historical fact handed down to us by our ancestors."** And his main important speech was for the constitutional changes. His particular speech for the constitutional changes is quoted as follows:

**“Furthermore, to give incentive to and strengthen the course of resistance by pursuing the right policy in our administration there may be some constitutional changes here and there. But that does not mean a total change in the system of running our government. And it is not a queer thing, for constitutional may come and go, but the people and the nation will remain as ever as long as we hold fast to our sovereign right. For which the national assembly will be held soon after the Independence Day. Every national worker and every citizen must try to keep peace with the changing of time.”**

Following the speech of Isak and after the celebration of Independence Day, a meeting which they called “National Assembly” was held on 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> August 1976 at the same place. In this meeting Muivah and Isak formed a new ministry on the pattern of socialism on 16<sup>th</sup> August 1976. In this new ministry, in accordance with the socialist form of government, they centralized the government and made A.Z. Phizo, President of the NNC as well as President of the FGN. On this same day Eno Isak Chishi Swu was made as Vice President of the NNC in place of Eno Imkongmeren, the then Vice President of the NNC who was in an Indian jail.

Following the socialist political terminology, Tatar (Member of Parliament) was changed to Central Committee Member (CCM). Leacy Members were changed to Regional Committee Members (RCC), and Midan Peyu (Chief Commissioner) was changed to Regional Chairman. All these terms are socialist political terminology.

According to the Nagaland Yehzabo (Constitution), a Finance Minister and a General Secretary of the NNC have no power and authority to summon the Tatar Hoho (National Assembly). But in this so-called national assembly Isak and Muivah changed the Yehzabo of Nagaland and even started giving the portfolio of the President of the FGN. And moreover they also removed the Vice President of the NNC from his office.

The formation of this new government was done without the approval of the Naga people and without consent of the senior Naga national leaders who were in Western parts of Nagaland. This was a gross violation of Nagaland’s Yehzabo. And therefore, this issue became an act of treason against a mandated government.

On the same day 16<sup>th</sup> August 1976, they also condemned the Ministry of Zashai Huire, the then President of the FGN on false allegation against him that his ministry accepted the Indian Constitution. Their condemnation reads as follow:

**“As the acceptance of the Indian Constitution and surrendered arms to the Government of India clearly constituted total capitulation, the people’s supreme**

assembly of Nagaland totally condemns Mr. Zashei Huire and his ministry, as Arch-Traitors”.

“It is the sacred law of the national trust that when a ministry betrays the nation, they are traitors and the traitors do not represent the people. What is made is more, their brazen attempt to gloss over such act of treason in the name of humanity shall remain as boundless vanity. The most is made to loath upon their prostrate fall. Ministry of this kind is the most treacherous guest of history. Their mission now is, actively preach servility to the people of freedom. It is volte-face, it is a complete fall from the sublime to the ridiculous, from the Kuknalim to the Jai-Hind!”

“The people of Nagaland flatly refuse to be a party to any accord that entails loss of their sovereign existence. We will, at time bid defence to any betrayal of Nagaland’s trust. We shall not brook any of treason. We know the stuff we are of, we are the proud sons and daughters of freedom. We will be true to die, Nagaland will never put her hands up. History shall witness.”

Sd/-

1. Isak Chishi Swu, Chairman,  
Executive Council, NNC.

Sd/-

2. Th. Muivah,  
General Secretary, NNC.

But Isak and Muivah had deliberately distorted and changed year, month and place of the formation of their new ministry in their speech of Golden Jubilee 1997. The purpose for distortion of their own history will be known to them alone. The statement of Isak reads as follow:

**“A new ministry of the Federal Government was formed to safeguard all the national institutions in the Tatar Hoho Session held at Sector II Headquarter in the last part of September 1978. The NNC President A.Z. Phizo was unanimously elected to the Presidency of the Federal Government as well until he would openly go astray. The ministry functioned on full swing for three years from 1976-1978 under the name of NNC and the Federal Government.”** (Quote, Paragraph 10 of Nagalim Souvenir page 12).

In fact the Central Committee Members meeting was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1978 at Sector II Camp and adopted a resolution to overthrow the leadership of A.Z. Phizo. This resolution triggered to declare Martial Law on 30<sup>th</sup> August 1978 and thus Isak and Th. Muivah were kept under house arrest till May 1979. On this regard Isak and Muivah also stated the truth that: **“When shameless ‘coup’ stage and Martial Law declared by Lt. Col. Subung in the month of August 1978, Mr. Khaplang was happy.”** (Quote: Isak and Muivah’s statement, dated 7<sup>th</sup> July 1989). Therefore no Tatar Hoho was held in September 1978 as stated by Isak.

Again Isak stated that **“In the circumstances, the patriots, though undaunted, could not easily forge ahead with the conduct of the national affairs. On February 1976 they held a 13 day-long meeting at Langkhiang where exhaustive discussions particularly on the national stand and actual state of affairs were taken. A caretaker administration was set up till correct assessment of the home situation had been made. A fact-finding mission was also sent to the Western side of our country.”** (Quote Paragraph 7 of Nagalim Souvenir page 12).

Indeed, the meeting at Langkhiang village jungle was held in January and not in February as mentioned by Isak. Also the said fact-finding mission led by Lt. Col. Pamrei Tangkhul and Capt. Neituolie Angami along with other Tangkhuls were sent to the Western side of Nagaland in January 1976 from Phülongtung village, Khamniungan Region. However, Capt. Neituolie was sent back to Eastern Nagaland by Lt. Col. Pamrei from the Tangkhul Region without allowing him to go to his Angami Region. He was sent back along with Maj. Pruning Tangkhul and other Tangkhuls in May 1976. Lt. Col. Pamrei returned in January 1977 along with Eno. Ngathingkhui Ahum, Midan Peyu of Tangkhul Region with more than 70 Tangkhul youths including 12 girls. This showed that Lt. Col. Pamrei has no intention to meet senior Naga national leaders who were in Kohima in those days. But he went to recruit more Tangkhuls to strengthen their group, but not as fact-finding mission.

### **DIFFERENT OPINIONS OVER MUIVAH’S SOCIALISM.**

After the formation of a new ministry Th. Muivah left for goodwill mission to China again in October 1976 along with 200 Naga army (11<sup>th</sup> trips Alee Mission), under the command of Brig. Vedai Moire Chakhesang. After them, in January 1977, the Second batch of 100 Naga army, under the command of Lt. Col. Ashiho Paomai, and in October 1977 the third batch of 200 Naga army under the command of Lt. Col. Pamrei Tangkhul (12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> trips Alee Mission) were sent for China. The first and second batches of Naga army reached China, but the third batch returned from Kachinland. These Alee Mission groups returned home in January 1978.

They however returned with widely divided opinions among themselves. This was because Th. Muivah openly started to oppose the leadership of A.Z. Phizo. He even warned the Naga soldiers that **“Kunkun Phizo piche jabo, guli ekta ekta khabo”** (whoever sided Phizo will have a bullet each.) Also he was attempting to form a socialistic form of government under his own leadership. But except for a few Tangkhul and Sema officers all other Naga army officers opposed the policy of Th. Muivah. This was the main factor that the differences created among the Naga national leaders.

Knowing the different opinion among the Naga national leaders had cropped up, Eno Thepuse Venuh (known as T. Venuh), Special Representative to Kachinland, returned home in April 1978. Mr. T. Venuh rejected the new formation of ministry which was formed in August 1976 as unconstitutional and said: **"Since 1956, the Federal Government and the NNC are two different entities led by two heads and this system must continue."** He also insisted that: **"The President of the Federal Government should neither leave the country nor hold the Presidency of the NNC simultaneously."**

The policy of Th. Muivah to adopt socialism and the formation of a new ministry of 1976 was thoroughly deliberated in April and May 1978. It was a fact that except Th. Muivah and Isak Swu, no other national leaders accepted the new ministry and they also refused to accept the policy of Muivah to adopt socialism.

In a frank discussion Eno K. Mayanger Ao, the then Tatar (MP) who joined the Naga national service in the last part of 1977 said: **"The Nagas have experienced a setback as a result of the formation of the Revolutionary Government, which was formed in 1968."** He further said: **"It was a mistake in our history and such mistakes should not be repeated in our time."** He went on to say: **"If we adopt a socialist government, that will be a great mistake and we will face another setback in our history. And such adoption of socialism would surely cause division among the Nagas, the consequences of which would be the blood of Nagas running like a river. Since Nagas are Christians and democracy is our way of life, the Nagas would never accept socialism."**

The other national leaders like Eno N. Lorho Mao, Eno Ngathingkhui Ahum Tangkhul, Eno W. Shapwon Heimi, etc. also gave advice to Muivah and Isak saying: **"We have to first maintain and consider the national unity and integrity, and therefore we should not adopt socialism and neither should we try to overthrow the leadership of A.Z. Phizo, the President of the NNC".**

At that same time, a General Session of the NNC was held in Khonoma village (A.Z. Phizo's village) in the Western side of Nagaland on 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> May 1978. This NNC General Session did not endorse the leadership of Isak Chishi Swu as Vice President of the NNC, and thus ignored the illegitimate national assembly held by Muivah and Isak at Süpao village in August 1976. Instead they reaffirmed the leadership of A.Z. Phizo, Imkongmeren and Th. Muivah as President, Vice President and General Secretary of the NNC respectively. Also this NNC Session deliberately ignored the Shillong Accord of 1975. This was the first NNC General Session held after the Shillong Accord, which was signed on November 11, 1975.

However, Th. Muivah held on to his policy as the correct policy and his leadership as the correct leadership. He even said: **"Until and unless the Nagas overthrow the leadership of Phizo, there is no way to achieve the Naga national goal."** He instructed Isak not to listen to others, because they were not leaders. He insisted that: **"Only two of us (Muivah-Isak) were the leaders."**



## **DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW:**

Despite the advice of other national leaders, Muivah and Isak went on to carry out their plan, and thus adopted a resolution to overthrow the leadership of A.Z. Phizo in the Central Committee Members meeting held at Sector II Headquarters on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1978.

Due to all these high handed and dictatorial actions of Muivah and Isak, the Naga army officers and Naga national leaders could no longer tolerate. The Naga Army therefore declared Martial Law on 30<sup>th</sup> August 1978 in order to save the Naga Democratic Government from being overthrown by Th. Muivah and to save the Naga nation from division and factionalism. And the two leaders (Muivah and Isak) were kept under house arrest.

The declaration of Martial Law was done without the knowledge of the Kedahge, Kilonsers and Commander in Chief (C-in-C) of the Naga Army who were in the Western parts of Nagaland. In those days there was no communication through wireless, telephone or mobile phones, etc. And communication by persons was also at risk of life due to heavy operation and checking of the enemies. Moreover, Th. Muivah did not allow anyone to contact the national leaders who were in Western side of Nagaland. He branded them (Western side leaders) as traitors and said: **“We have no point to meet them.”** With the exception of Tangkhuls, whoever came from Western side to join the Naga national service in the East, Muivah accused them as the agents of Shillong Accordists. As such as Mayanger Ao, Veniyi Rhakho, Lt. Col. Yamtsethong, etc. were all branded by Muivah as Shillong Accord agents. The fact was they rejected Shillong Accord and came to Eastern Nagaland to serve the nation. But Th. Muivah falsely alleged who stood for the NNC and Phizo’s leadership as accordist and callously killed.

On the part of the Martial Law administrators, they did not have any intention to enjoy power but declared Martial Law in order to save the Naga nation from the dictatorial rule of Th. Muivah. And hence after six months of military rule, they summoned a meeting of Naga national workers at Lao Konyak village. The meeting was commenced on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 1979 and the Martial Law administrators lifted Martial Law at 10:00 a.m. and given the power to the civilian leaders to form a new ministry.

## **ELECTION OF NNC VICE PRESIDENT AND MERGER:**

On the same day – 9<sup>th</sup> March 1979, a meeting of the NNC was held chaired by Eno Yamtsümong, Regional President of the Khamniungan Regional Council, NNC. This meeting did not accept the election of Isak Swu as Vice President of the NNC, but endorsed the NNC Vice Presidentship of Eno mkongmeren. (who passed away in January 1979).

Since the death of the NNC Vice President Eno Imkongmeren, the post of NNC Vice President was laying vacant. Therefore, the members present in the NNC meeting unanimously entrusted Eno Thepuse Venuh as Vice President of the Naga National Council on 9<sup>th</sup> March 1979.

On the next day - 10<sup>th</sup> March 1979, a merger of the Eastern Naga Revolutionary Council (ENRC) with the NNC was signed by Eno Khaplang, President of the ENRC and Eno Thepuse Venuh, Vice President of the NNC respectively.

### **FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY OF THE FGN**

On 12<sup>th</sup> March 1979, a national assembly was held. Eno Ngathingkhui Ahum was elected to be the Sessional chairman of the Session. In this assembly, Isak and Muivah's socialist form of ministry was rejected and a new ministry of the Federal Government was formed with Eno Khaplang as President, Eno Ngathingkhui as Chaplee Kilonser (Finance Minister), Eno Mayanger as Rali-Wali Kilonser (Information and Publicity Minister), Eno Asui Longwa as Education Kilonser, Eno Mongloa as Deputy Lota Kilonser (Food and Agriculture Minister), Eno N. Lorho as Speaker, Tatar Hoho (Parliament) and Eno W. Shapwon as Deputy Speaker, Tatar Hoho.

At the same time, Naga national leaders and also signatories of the Shillong Accord, Eno Z. Ramyo, Eno Yallay and Eno I. Temjenba had established a Peace Camp at Pangsha village in Khiamniungan Region in February 1979 and from there they were trying to meet the national leaders who were in the Eastern part of Nagaland.

The new ministry of the FGN in the East, therefore held an emergency meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1979 evening to deliberate on meeting with the national leaders from West side and also to decide the case of Muivah and Isak who were still under house arrest at that time.

The meeting however unanimously decided not to meet with the Shillong Accord signatories in order to avoid misunderstanding among the national workers especially who were in the Eastern side. It also decided to dismiss the service of Muivah and Isak from the national service for their wrong actions, and to release them from house arrest giving them choice of whether to stay in Eastern side of Nagaland or to go to their own native villages.

## THE RELEASE OF ISAK AND MUIVAH

Following the decision taken on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1979, Th. Muivah and Isak Swu were released from house arrest in May 1979. Eno Khaplang went to their (Muivah and Isak) camp at Hasik jungle in Heimi Region and gave them the release order that they were set free from their house arrest. However, from that day Eno Khaplang was won over by Muivah and Isak. On this regard Isak said:

**“Mr. Khaplang at once rose to the bait. But when he met with Messrs Isak and Muivah in custody, they made him understand very clearly the issue involved...”** (Quote: Nagalim Souvenir, page 13).

## MASSACRES OF NNC LEADERS

As Muivah and Isak were released from house arrest they were staying at the headquarters of Naga army at Nuklaw village, Heimi Region since June 1979. Later they were staying with Eno Khaplang at Council Headquarter in Papung village, Heimi Region. There Muivah and Isak convinced Khaplang and Khule Konyak, and then planned a counter-coup. In this plan they summoned all the Naga national leaders and Naga Army officers for a meeting for mutual understanding through a compromise formula. The Naga national leaders and Naga Army officers welcomed the meeting program as a good gesture for the unity among the Naga national workers, and thus, they came for the meeting. But Muivah and Isak captured all of their opponents and killed them. Because they refused to accept Muivah's socialist political ideology. The following leaders were the first victims of Muivah's socialist political ideology.

1. Eno T.Venuh Chakhesang, NNC Vice President, killed on 27<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1979.
2. Eno Veniyi Rhakho, Tatar, killed on 27<sup>th</sup> November 1979.
3. Eno Mayanger Ao, Kilonser, killed at Hasik in December 1979.
4. Eno N. Lorho Mao, Speaker, Tatar Hoho, killed on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1980.
5. Eno Khezeto, FGN Secretary killed on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1980.
6. Eno Ngathingkhui Ahum, Kilonser, killed on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1980.
7. Lt.Col. Vesazo Chakhesang, killed in December 1979.
8. Lt.Col. Süpong Ao, killed in December 1979.
9. Capt. Imtsütoshi Ao, killed in December 1979.
10. Capt. Kumzuk Ao, killed at Hasik in December 1979.
11. Capt. Keviletuo Angami, killed at Lao village in December 1979.
12. Lt. Vejoyi Chakhesang, killed in December 1979.
13. Lt. Yanger Ao, killed at Hasik in December 1979.
14. Lt. Jacob Tangkhul, killed on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1980.
15. Sgt.Maj. Tinu Ao, killed at Hasik in December 1979.
16. Sgt. Vetelo Chakhesang, killed at Hasik in December 1979.

Prior to these massacres, Muivah and Isak killed Brig. Ngamlao Konyak in 1975 as mentioned earlier, and Lt.Col. Yamtsethong Khiamniungan on 15<sup>th</sup> July 1979 at Tsonkhao village, Khiamniungan Region.

On this massacre, the report of the Commander in-Chief (C-in-C) of NSCN Army to the top leaders of NSCN is as follow; which was seized from the GHQ Camp of NSCN at Langnukniu village when it was captured by the FGN Army on 27<sup>th</sup> September 1980. The report reads:-

To.

The Executive- Th. Muivah; Isak Swu & S.S. Khaplang:  
Government of the People's Republic of Nagaland.

Subject:- **Report on the Action Against anti-nationalists.**

Hon'ble Sirs,

The undersigned have the honour to state the following few lines for necessary action and record.

That, as per Order dated Oking, the 9<sup>th</sup> December 1979, to take action against the anti-nationalists; I issued subsequent Order to the Socialist Naga Army to execute the Orders immediately. Accordingly, the following anti-nationalists were arrested, some executed and some discharged from the national service.

1. On the 10<sup>th</sup> December 1979 at 1710 hrs IST, under the Command of Capt. Akhui (the Adj. Of GHQ who was later discharged) and Lt. Atem (Medical Officer GHQ), our soldiers arrested the anti-nationalists naming in the GHQ. They were arrested with arms in a sudden dramatic raid.

1. K. Mayanger, Kilonser ...	Executed,
2. Lt. Col. Supong Ao ...	Executed,
3. Lt. Col. Vesazo Khamo ...	Executed,
4. Capt. Imsü ...	Executed,
5. Sgt. Mayangliba ...	Executed,
6. Sgt. Maj. Vetelo ...	Executed,
7. Sgt. Tinu Ao ...	Executed,
8. Pte. Nungsang ...	Executed,
9. Sgt. Chuba ...	Discharged,
10. Sgt. Kumzuk ...	Discharged,
11. Sgt. Lhichinyi ...	Discharged,
12. Sgt. Shilu ...	Disarmed,
13. Corpl. Alem ...	Disarmed.
2. On the eleventh December 1979, an action party under the Command of Lt. Shangam, 2/Lt. Zehon, 2i/c and 2/Lt. Vungo, its Adj., was dispatched to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalions area to carry out the Order of the Government. They did promptly discharge their assigned duties. Report about their action has been already submitted.

3. On the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1979, Mr. N. Lorho Mao, Speaker and Mr. Khezeto, Secretary were sent from GHQ to be executed. Its action Commander was Capt. Meren (Heimi). Thus the two anti-nationalists were executed on the 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1980.
4. The next day, i.e. on the 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1980, Lt. Col. Lhoshe at the head of an action party was sent to Hasik Lungkhu and his party arrested Mr. Ngathingkhui Ahum, ex-Chaplee Kilonser, (2) Lt. Jacob Ahum, with his wife, (3) Mrs. Wungthingla, and (4) Mr. Ramyo Ahum. Mr. Ngathingkhui Ahum and Lt. Jacob were executed and the rest were discharged from the national service.
5. On 29<sup>th</sup> January 1980, Mrs. Thepuse Venuh, Miss Methanulü and Sgt. Dichilhi Chakhesang, sent by the former Federal Headquarters and reached our GHQ. And they were also discharged from the national service.

Yours faithfully,

Dated Oking,  
The 11<sup>th</sup> March 1980.

**Sd/-Brig. Thungbo,**  
Commander-in-Chief,  
Socialist Army,  
Government of People's  
Republic of Nagaland

Th.Muivah however tried to project that he and Isak were not involved in this massacres. He therefore told lies as follows:

**"Khaplang was made President by the joint meeting of martial law government and Khaplang's followers. After a couple of months, the counter-coup was mounted by Khaplang and in the process, all the execution of the ring leaders were carried out, that is before we were released from the custody. But it was through understanding between us as Mr.Khaplang confessed his mistake of having accepted the offer of Presidency."** (Quote: NSCN Cry For Justice, page 86).

He further said : **"We were set free and we accepted the release but only when an agreement was arrived at between Mr. Khaplang and ourselves on the formation of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland... We were released on the 30<sup>th</sup> January 1980. The solemn declaration of the NSCN Manifesto was done on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1980.** (Quote: NSCN Cry For Justice, page 76).

The questions are: If they were truly released on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1980 as Muivah said, and they had done the declaration of NSCN Manifesto on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1980, then his statement tells us that, they have written the Manifesto of NSCN within a period of one night. How can they write 105 pages of their manifesto within a night of time? It is a wonder how they could write it within a night in the jungle of Heimi Region where there was neither press nor computer.

On 12<sup>th</sup> March 1979, a new ministry of the FGN had unanimously resolved to release Isak and Muivah from their house arrest, and they were released in May

1979. But if they were released on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1980 as Muivah projected, then who had re-detained them up to 30<sup>th</sup> January 1980? Martial Law was already lifted on 9<sup>th</sup> March 1979. For what case and what accusation they were re-detained from May 1979 to 30<sup>th</sup> January 1980 for another eight months? How they were released and who had released them? Such lies cannot fool the Nagas.

### **MERGER AND SOLEMN DECLARATION:**

After the killing of their opponents, Th. Muivah and Isak Swu signed merger of the Eastern Naga National Council (ENNC) with the NNC on 29<sup>th</sup> January 1980 with Eno Khaplang and Brig.Thungbo, President and Vice President of the ENNC. Their document reads as follows:

#### **SOLEMN DECLARATION OF THE MERGER OF EASTERN NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL WITH THE NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL**

WHEREAS; THE INSEPARABLE ONENESS AND THE SINGLE-WHOLE ENTITY OF THE NAGA PEOPLE AND THEIR HOMELAND IS IPSE DIXIT. IT IS SOLEMNLY DECLARED ON THIS HISTORIC DAY, THE 29<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 1980 ANNO DOMINI, THAT THE EASTERN NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL, IS MERGED WITH THE NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL, THE ONLY AUTHENTIC POLITICAL COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE NAGALAND.

Sd/-  
**S.S.Khaplang**  
President  
Eastern Naga National Council

Sd/-  
**Isak Chishi Swu**  
Vice President  
Naga National Council

Sd/-  
**Thungbo**  
Vice President  
Eastern Naga National Council

Sd/-  
**Th.Muivah**  
General Secretary  
Naga National Council

However, after one day of the signing of merger in the capacity of Vice President and General Secretary of the Naga National Council, Isak and Muivah surprisingly declared on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1980 that: “**The Naga National Council has failed.**” (Manifesto, page 1). And their solemn declaration was as follows:

## **SOLEMN DECLARATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND**

The Naga National Council has failed to carry through its solemn national trust ad finem. It did not condemn the act of treason of the downright traitors, nay, it has deliberately worked in the collaboration with them and treacherously reacted to the genuine stand taken by the competent people and patriots in the front, Nagaland is left skating on thin ice. Truly, the sovereign existence of Nagaland is more at peril than ever before. Where is the organisation that will safeguard the freedom of Nagaland from the failure of NNC? Where is the way to save Nagaland from the treacherous impasse the Naga National Council has led the people into? We are revolutionary patriots; we shall never relinquish our country to any force. To us, our faith in God, the freedom of Nagaland, the salvation of the people in socialism, are eternal and unquestionable; we have chosen them and can never part with these realities. It is because life has meaning and that is freedom alone. Indeed, our Nagaland will forever refuse to perish together with any leadership or organisation that has failed and betrayed her cause that has no promise of future for her people. We, therefore, make this solemn declaration of the existence of the NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND with its Manifesto in gist.

### **National Existence**

We stand for the unquestionable sovereign right of the people over every inch of Naga territory wherever it may be and admit of no other existence whatever.

### **Political Institution**

We stand for the principle of the people's supremacy, that is, the dictatorship of the people through National Socialist Council and the practice of Democracy within the organisation.

### **Economic**

We stand for socialism, because it is the only social and economic system that does away with exploitation and ensure fair equality to all people.

### **Religion**

We stand for the faith in God and the salvation of mankind in Jesus the Christ, alone, that is – NAGALAND FOR CHRIST; However, the individual freedom of religion shall be safeguarded and the imposition of the faith on others is strictly forbidden.

### **Means**

We rule out the illusion of saving Nagaland through peaceful means. It is arms and arms again that will save our nation and ensure freedom to the people.

### **Kuknalim**

Dated Oking  
January 31, 1980

Sd/-  
**Th.Muivah**  
Executive General Secretary  
National Socialist Council of Nagaland

Sd/-  
**Isak Chishi Swu**  
Executive Chairman  
National Socialist Council of Nagaland

Sd/-  
**S.S.Khaplang**  
Executive Vice Chairman  
National Socialist Council of Nagaland

With this solemn declaration, Th.Muivah and Isak Swu defected from the Naga National Council on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1980 and formed the so-called National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) on the same day – 31<sup>st</sup> January 1980. And also formed the so-called Government of People's Republic of Nagaland (GPRN) on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1980. These changes were done in the jungles of the Heimi Region in Eastern part of Nagaland without the knowledge and consent of the senior Naga national leaders and the Naga people. After 1990, the NSCN-IM called their country name as Nagalim, and from then onward they write National Socialist Council of Nagalim.

It was the fact that this formation of new organisation was a gross violation of all international laws of establishing governments and nations. Also these acts violated the Yehzabo of Nagaland as well as the resolution of Lakhuti of 27<sup>th</sup> April 1955, which was mentioned before. (See page 3).

### **FALSE ALLEGATIONS AND FALSE PROMISES OF ISAK AND MUIVAH**

The manifesto and polarisation of the NSCN was nothing but baseless and unfounded allegation on the NNC and FGN leaders as traitors. And it was only a false pledge and promise to the people of Nagaland. Such manifesto and polarisation can never be a dream or guideline for the Naga people for their future. It was therefore only a ridiculous and contradictory statement of their own imagination.

According to their official document on 29<sup>th</sup> January 1980, they (Isak and Muivah) were top leaders of the NNC and they had been functioning as officials of the NNC. Therefore, if they say, the NNC has failed; it would be their failure. And if they say, the NNC was finished on the 30<sup>th</sup> January 1980 and thus they declared the NNC has failed on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1980, then, why did they not inform the Naga people how the NNC has failed on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1980 under their leadership?



Both Th. Muivah and Isak Swu were the leaders of the NNC and FGN when the Shillong Accord was signed in 1975. In those days, Th. Muivah, General Secretary of the NNC and Isak Swu, Finance Minister of the FGN were in China. The NNC President Eno A.Z. Phizo was in London, and the NNC Vice President Eno Imkongmeren was in the Indian Jail. And none of them was consulted for the signing of Shillong Accord. Also none of them gave their consent or comment on the Accord. Therefore none of them had committed any treason through the said Accord. Moreover the NNC or FGN was ever mentioned in the document of the said Accord.

Indeed, Muivah, Isak or for that matter any Naga or foreigner has no reason or point to say that the NNC has involved in the Shillong Accord or failed. Because the NNC had nothing to do with it as was made clearly by Phizo's reaction to the Shillong Accord. The NNC the embodiment of Naga nation has therefore done nothing wrong in the history but remains intact, yet leaders like Muivah and Isak had done wrong and they had gone astray from the NNC/FGN which makes no impact on the NNC and FGN. Because leaders may go and come in the NNC/FGN will ever remains as ever before.

Truly, the President and Vice President of the NNC Eno A.Z. Phizo and Eno Imkongmeren did not officially declare condemnation of the Shillong Accord. Because they knew that the Accord was only an invalid document and the NNC has nothing to do with it. Also the two Naga national assemblies which were held in 1975 and 1978 (as mentioned in the front pages) did not condemn or approve the Accord, but just ignored it. Similarly both Muivah and Isak should have ignored it.

Instead they have been vociferously condemning that: "Surrendering of arms to the Indian Government through the Shillong Accord was a total capitulation." But in fact none of the arms were given to the enemy as surrender, but it was only deposited in the custody of Nagaland Peace Council at Chedema Peace Camp for the interest of peace. And such deposition of arms to the hands of peace broker can never be portrayed as tantamount to surrendering the sovereignty of Naga Nation.

Indeed many arms which were brought from abroad were surrendered to the Government of India by the Revolutionary Government and Gen. Mowu. Also before signing the Accord, Maj. Gen. Saniba Ao, and Ex-Federal President, Eno Chumbemo Lotha and many others also surrendered many arms to the enemy. But the sovereignty and national right of the Nagas have never been surrendered with those arms.

But the worst and treacherous act what Muivah and Isak have been doing is, callously killing their own Nagas since 1980 with the arms which were brought from abroad with blood and tears of Naga soldiers. How can they ever justify the killing of innocent Nagas? False allegations and fallaciously branding innocent Nagas as traitors can never be a right justification for the killing.

They have been killing the Nagas with the following false promise and pledge that: **"We will never relinquish Nagaland to anyone."** (Quote: Manifesto, page 15). **"We will never lay down from our hands our arms, our freedom and our country."** (Quote: Manifesto, page 40). **"We tell you we will not accept whatsoever the silver chains or gold to bind us."** (Polarisation, page 49). **"We are for peace and that with freedom, and not for peace you mean in capitulation."** (Quote: Manifesto, page 39). **"The Shillong Accord, is put almost entirely the work of Tenyimia leadership. Therefore, A.Z.Phizo and his followers are the sworn enemy of the people."** **"We assure you once again that we will never relinquish anything of Nagaland's sovereignty to invaders nor to Phizo and his men."** (Quote: Isak and Muivah's statement, dated 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1984 from the book of NSCN Shepoumaramth, page 253 and 258).

If they can fulfill their promise and pledge, they may have the right to justify for the killing of innocent Nagas. But they have no foundation or alternative to fulfill it. Hence they relinquished their stand for sovereignty and now stand for a solution within the frame work of Indian Constitution, thus submitted their 31-Point Competencies Proposal to the Government of India in 2001. (See page 67-71). And now they are demanding integration of some Naga areas within the Indian Union and greater autonomy from the Government of India and for that matter they have been negotiating with the GoI in the past ten years. In March 2010, the NSCN-IM leaders led by Th. Muivah have a meeting with the Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh, Home Minister P. Chidambaram and newly appointed interlocutor of GoI RS Pandev. Their talk was an open secret and it is learned that they have discussed on a solution within the Article 371 (A) of the Indian Constitution. How then can they say that they have condemned the Shillong Accord? They are therefore condemned forever in the history for the political blunder, killings and committed treason against the nation.

#### **EXPULSION OF ISAK AND MUIVAH:**

By forming the parallel organisation against the NNC and FGN, and violation of national law (Lakhuti resolution) and Yehzabo of Nagaland, Isak and Muivah had committed treason. Therefore, they were expelled from the Naga National Council and the Federal Government of Nagaland by adoption of a resolution in the NNC and FGN joint meeting held on September 1, 1980. The expulsion resolution reads as follows:

#### **RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF FEDERAL / NNC WORKERS HELD ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1980.**

**"With a view to preserve and protect the solidarity of Naga people as an integral whole, a national workers meeting composed of the FGN and NNC took place on Monday, the 1<sup>st</sup> September 1980 to review the overall prevailing**

situation in the border areas. And whereas the former General Secretary of the NNC Mr. Thuingaleng Muivah and the former Kilonser Mr. Isak Chishi Swu had deviated from the original policy of the Nagas, and detached themselves from the NNC's fold by declaring an alien political party on 31/01/80 and an insurgent government on 02/02/80, this meeting hereby resolved to declare Mr.Th. Muivah and Isak Chishi Swu as offender of national solidarity and expelled them forthwith from the NNC."

Sd/-

**L.Kaiso**

Joint Secretary , NNC.

Sd/-

**Zashei Huire**

President, FGN.

### **NSCN WAR WITH NAGA CIVILIAN:**

Soon after they had formed the NSCN, Th. Muivah and Isak sent more than 30 NSCN army personnel under the command of Capt. Shangam Tangkhul with orders to kill all the Khamniungan important NNC and FGN leaders.

This group firstly attacked Kingphu village, Khamniungan on 15<sup>th</sup> February 1980. In this attack they killed Eno Pinglang, President of Tan Range, Khamniungan Region. They also abducted Eno Müno, Rüna Peyu of Kingphu village and killed him on the way at the hill top between Kingphu and Tsonkhao village while they were going to Tsonkhao.

The same group came to Süpao village from Tsonkhao. At Süpao village they met Eno Mongloa Khamniungan, Deputy Lota Kilonser and Maj. Neituolie Angami. They attempted to kill them, but Mongloa and Maj. Neituolie luckily escaped from the jaws of death as Major Neituolie understood a little Tangkhul and over heard their whispering to capture them at night. Capt. Shangam's group chased them from village to village, but they could not find them. Secondly they came to Thang and Haiphu villages in search of Eno B. Pashen, the then Midan Peyu (Chief Commissioner) of Khamniungan Region and Lt. Col. S. Singnya, the then commander of Sector I (one) Naga army. Eno B. Pashen and Lt. Col. S. Singnya were on alert since they learnt that Capt. Shangam's group were chasing Mongloa and Maj. Neituolie.

Eno B. Pashen therefore fled to his hideout when he learnt that Capt. Shangam's group had reached Phülungtung village (Neighbour of his village). Also Lt.Col. Singnya had a strong guard with more than 60 Khamniungan Naga army soldiers. Capt. Shangam's group went to Thang village in search of Eno B. Pashen. When they did not find him in the village they came to Haiphu village where Lt.

Col. Singnya was stationed. They came to kill Lt. Col. Singnya. When they reached the outskirts of the village, Lt.Col. Singnya called Capt. Shangam as he wanted to ask him why he wanted to kill him and other Khamniungan leaders. However, Capt. Shangam did not dare to come to meet Lt.Col. Singnya. So he sent two other Heimi Naga army officers to meet him. Lt. Col. Singnya asked them "Why do you come to kill me?" They replied: "Because you are hiding Mongloa and Maj. Neituolie." Singnya said: "I don't know them, but you would know where they are because you are chasing them." Then the two officers went away. Capt. Shangam's group therefore could not kill Lt.Col. Singnya and Eno B. Pashen, Midan Peyu.

In the next move Th.Muivah and Isak sent another two groups one after the other under the command of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Gideon Tangkhul and Lt. Taokai Tangkhul with the order that: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Gideon group was to kill Lt. Col. Singnya and Lt. Taokai's group was to later eliminate 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Gideon because Gideon was the younger brother of Ngathingkhui Ahum, who was already killed by Isak and Muivah in January 1980.

At that juncture, the Khamniungan leaders were not aware of the killing of NNC/FGN leaders and the Naga army officers in December 1979. Even they did not know the formation of NSCN, for they have done all these in a remote place of the Heimi Region. They however later came to know about the killings and the formation of NSCN. They were shocked by the barbarous acts of Muivah and Isak. They wasted no time but decided to stand by the NNC and to fight against the treacherous leaders at all cost, knowing that the Nagas would never accept Th. Muivah's socialism.

The Khamniungan Naga army felt sad for the killing of their good officer Lt. Col. Yamtsethong in July 1979 by Muivah and Isak. They were further incensed when they learned that Isak-Muivah group were hunting down the lives of other Khamniungan leaders too. Since they were provoked beyond endurance by Isak-Muivah groups, they started fighting against them in March 1980, and killed some Tangkhuls under the command of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Gideon and Lt. Taokai. They also killed three other, two Tangkhuls and one Sema who were in Khamniungan Region. That was the first time the Federal Naga army killed Muivah's men in March 1980.

On these killings and on the killing of Lt. Col. Yamtsethong, Muivah said: **"They (Khamniungan) were good natured but raw. Most of them were simpletons. They were easily deceived with lies for truth. They simply don't consider the probable consequences of their irresponsibility. Thirteen of our men were sent in two batches to call those from Khamniungan Region for discussion and understanding. But all of them were butchered... After that, it was also discovered that Lt. Col. Yamtsethong was already won over by Yallay and Ramyo... He was done away with in time."** (Quote: NSCN Cry For Justice, page 77).

These were, how Th.Muivah was telling lies in order to project that he killed Lt.Col. Yamtsethong (who was killed in 1979) after the Federal Naga army (NNC) killed his men in March 1980. So, he has been telling lies that: **“All bloodshed was initiated from the NNC, for we did not kill even one NNC until we were attacked.”** (Quote: NSCN Cry For Justice, page 78). In another book he went on lying: **“The way you murdered the loyal Nagas as chickens, the way you pointed your guns against us, the slaughter you have precipitated among the Nagas.”** (Quote: Statement of NSCN, from the book of “The Shepoumaramth in the Naga national movement”, page 253).

All these, his lies manifested that; the policy of Muivah was to deceive Nagas to achieve power for his own interest. So he has been playing Machiavellian politics by maintaining his principle: **“Take even the devil with you before you cross the bridge.”** (Quote: NSCN Cry For Justice, page 75).

In reaction to the killings of his men, Th.Muivah sent more reinforcement to Khamniungan Region under the command of Lt. Col. Ningwon Tangkhul. This group burned down Kingphu village in March 1980. And as they reached Tsonkhao village, they detained all male folks and beat them black and blue. They were released when the villagers paid Rs.15,000/- (Rupees fifteen thousand). Not only that, but they also destroyed all utensils, spears, daos and even mats of the villagers.

From Tsonkhao, they next came to Süpao village. There too they destroyed all utensils, spears, daos and men were bound and beaten black and blue. They killed the village headman Eno. Hangchi and another one of the village leaders Eno Ngon died from their beating injuries. The other men folks were bound and taken to Chukie village. They also bound all Chukie village men folks and kept them all together with Süpao villagers. While all these beating were going on, luckily the Burmese army unexpectedly appeared at Chukie village and fired upon the NSCN army. The villagers seized this opportunity and fled to the jungles and escaped.

The NSCN armed men further systematically burned down the following villages in Khamniungan Region:

Asheiking, Haikum, Langkhiang, Chukie, Haiphu, Taingan, Thang, Thingniunga, Tsemhuk and Ningshet villages along with their granaries and churches. Valuable Naga traditional ornaments and all that were dear to them were also burned down.

All domestic animals were consumed by them. They even shot all the Mithuns of the Khamniungan people. This act of savagery were done in order to starve the villagers to death who had fled into the jungles.

At Taingan village (only more than thirty house) 13 villagers were hacked to death. Among them Eno. Papu and his two sons, Tangsoi and Ipung were hacked

on the way when they were returning from their hideout. All men from Tsemhuk village were also beaten brutally. Such horrendous and atrocious acts were unseen and unheard of in this region before the NSCN came into existence. The villagers terrified by these acts fled to the jungles. As a result nearly five hundred villagers died of starvation and more than fifty were hacked and shot dead by Isak-Muivah's armed men in Khiamniungan Region. (See from page 52 to 67).

Then after, the NSCN army headquarters was set up at Langnukniu village under the commandship of Brig. Thungbo Heimi, C-in-C of NSCN army. However, the said headquarters was captured by the Federal Naga army on 27<sup>th</sup> September 1980. In this attack, more than thirty including Brig. Thungbo, Kilonser Asui Longwa Tangkhul, Lt.Col. Ningwon Tangkhul, Maj. Chongsen Konyak, Capt. Shangam Tangkhul were killed. This was not a victory for the Federal Naga army and for the Naga people, but it was an indelible hallmark in the history that the Nagas rejected Muivah's socialist political ideology and his dictatorship. The NSCN-IM group have been observing this day as "Agony Day" every year.

Again in 1984, Isak-Muivah's group waged war against the Lainong people. There too they burned down many villages, such as Hamphu, Tsiu (Solo), Siplo, Lachan Tui, Mantong, Mansoi, Hamphu Nyukyan, etc. along with all their granaries. As a result, many villagers died of starvation. Many of them were hacked to death. The number of innocent villagers killed in this region was more than five hundred. (The list of victims from this region could not be collected till date because this region is still under the control of the NSCN group.

Also in May 1992, the Isak-Muivah group started another war with the Kukis, who are a minor community in Nagaland. They burned down 87 Kuki villages and hundreds of innocent Kukis were killed. (See from page 86 to 98), which is incomplete record. In retaliation the Kuki militants also killed hundreds of innocent Nagas and destroyed many villages.

### **ATTEMPTING TO REWRITE NAGA HISTORY:**

After the formation of their self appointed government Th. Muivah and Isak stopped to observe the Naga National Plebiscite Day of 16<sup>th</sup> May and also the Nagaland Independence Day of 14<sup>th</sup> August. Muivah said: "All these historic days have already been sold out by the NNC when the Shillong Accord was signed." However, paradoxically he too had been observing these important history events up to 1979 even after the said Shillong Accord when he was upholding the office of the NNC.

The Naga people have been observing the Nagaland's Republic Day on 22<sup>nd</sup> March since 1956, for it is an important historic day as the FGN was formed on that

day in 1956. But Muivah and Isak have been observing their republic day on 21<sup>st</sup> March since 1980. In fact on that day no historic event had happened in Naga history. Indeed such changing of national historic day on their own whims was a distortion of national history.

They are now to have celebrated their 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the so-called Republic day on March 21, 2010. They have also called themselves revolutionary patriots. In political terms, freedom fighters are known patriots and not revolutionary. There have been revolutions that have taken place in different parts of the world so far were solely directed towards bringing a better change in respect of the established social and economic order against their own national governments. Is Isak Chashi Swu and Th. Muivah group fighting for economic emancipation from Indian or demanding Independence from the Naga National Council?

They not only stopped observing Nagaland Independence Day, but also Isak and Muivah's armed men attacked the Nagas who were observing the Naga Independence Day, such as Zeliangrong Naga national workers and civilians were attacked when they were observing Naga Independence Day on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1985 at Chuilon Peace Camp in Zeliangrong Region. The attack was started at 3:00 a.m. It was to be noted here that, first a signal gun fire was made by the Manipur Rifle (Indian armed forces) from their camp, and then the NSCN armed men started firing upon the Peace Camp inmates. In this attack one Naga Army and three civilians were killed.

Their names were:

1. Eno Pouzelungbe, S/o kurangbe of Nianglwa village.
2. Eno Roukam, S/o Kaiping of Chingkonglong village.
3. Eno Samsongdinang, S/o Abut of Longjang village.
4. Pvt. Ikuabambe, S/o Ingou of Rasuangram village.

Their names can also be found in the list of NSCN victims from the Zeliangrong Region.

Again in 1992, NSCN armed men under the command of Capt. Markson Tangkhul abducted 12 Naga national workers including one woman on 12<sup>th</sup> August 1992. They were abducted from Old-Chalkot while they were proceeding by Bus from Kohima to Naga army Camp at Bunglan Kuki village for the celebration of Nagaland Independence day on 14<sup>th</sup> August. They brutally tortured them and killed all of them on the same day at the same place at Chalkot village. This group was going without any arms. Their actions showed that they (NSCN-IM) vehemently against the observing of Naga Independence Day.

The names of victims are as follows:

1. Eno M.S. Joseph, Age 40, s/o Punsu of Thumnoupokpi village, Speaker Tatar Hoho, FGN. He was sent as Sanpao (Chief guest) of the Independence Day Celebration.
2. Eno Azeing, Age 45, s/o Hansing of Old-Chalkot, NNC member.
3. Maj. Wilson, Age 36, s/o Akeng of Thumnoupokpi village.
4. Sgt. Maj.(Mrs.) Rhüpilie, Age 40, W/o Vengoi of Kedima village.
5. Corpl. Ruokoselie, Age 25, s/o Neisielhuo of Tuophema village.
6. Corpl. Moatemjen, Age 21, s/o Pangjung of Mongsenyimti village.
7. Pvt. Makhrielhoukho, Age 25, s/o Neibu of New Socüno village.
8. Pvt. Neizolie, Age 18, s/o Thepfulhoukho of Sovima village.
9. Pvt. Pfunicho, Age 30, s/o Duotsozhü of Chakhabama village.
10. Pvt. Medo-u, Age 18, s/o Lhouvizhü of Chiechama village.
11. Pvt. Dziesetuo, Age 20, s/o Zhadi-u of Chiechama village.
12. Pvt. Kajikho, Age 27, s/o Monghobo of Pudunamai village.

Their names can also be found in the list of NSCN victims from their respective regions.

It was only when Isak and Muivah realised that without the Naga national history they had nothing to say to the world and India, that they started to write the Naga national history in their speeches, such as the declaration of Naga independence in 1947, conducting of the Plebiscite in 1951 etc. when they were admitted in the Unrepresented Nations and People Organisation (UNPO) on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1993 and when they attended the Geneva U.N. Conference on Indigenous Peoples on 27<sup>th</sup> July 1993. Yet, still then they did not observe the Naga national historic days. Only in 1997, after the so-called NSCN-IM's cease-fire with Indian army, Isak and Muivah officially re-observe Nagaland Independence Day with Isak Swu delivering a message on 14<sup>th</sup> August. Also they re-observed the Plebiscite Day in 2000 by declaring 16<sup>th</sup> May as a national day for Nagaland.

Their acts of negating Naga national history for 17 years clearly manifested that they deliberately attempted to write a new history of Nagaland from 1980 under the name of NSCN according to their own whims. But they have failed to do so. Realizing the futility of the NSCN, Th. Muivah is now praising A.Z. Phizo and the Naga National Council saying, "the decision of the NNC under the leadership of 'Uncle' A.Z. Phizo took the right decision in the right time that Nagas will decide their own independent and sovereignty". (Quote; Statement of NSCN-IM (MIP) 4<sup>th</sup> June 2010)

### **THE SPLIT OF NSCN AND FORMATION OF NSCN - IM:**

In 1982, Muivah and Isak attempted to go to China again. For the first time Isak Swu along with his wife were sent to that friendly country. They however failed and returned from Kachinland. Next they sent Capt. Haw Tangkhul, but



failed again. Lastly in 1987 Th. Muivah along with 200 Naga army started on 2<sup>nd</sup> August for Alee Mission to friendly country, but again miserably failed and returned from Kachinland, and reached home on 17<sup>th</sup> December 1987.

In completely despaired for the failure of their policy (to save Nagaland through arms struggle), Th. Muivah and Isak Swu next attempted to hold talks with the Government of India in 1988 on the basis of Suisa's Proposal. (This was out rightly rejected by Phizo and the NNC as mentioned earlier in page 12). In those days the Indian Government also invited Muivah and Isak for political talks. In this regard, Muivah and Isak stated that:

**"In this connection, it may be remembered that Indian Government made overtures for political talks as many as seven times from two angles during Mrs. Gandhi's time..."** (Quote: Isak and Muivah's Joint Statement 7/7/1989, Page 27).

For the political talks with the Government of India they had discussed at Hangsen Council Headquarter. In this connection Isak-Muivah had stated:

**"We have discussed there, among other things, to hold an emergency session and to give a reply to Mr. Chingang Kanyak member of go between. There was an information from Mr. Chingang that the Indian Government wanted to talks with the National Socialist Council 'within the framework of Indian Constitution'..."** (Quote: Isak and Muivah's Joint Statement, Page 1&2, from last and first of the pages).

Their emergency session was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1988 at Hangsen Council Headquarter without Khaplang and Khule. And they had discussed on the political talks with the Government of India and also decided that Mr. Isak Swu with 29 members be sent to Kachinland. Every one of them sensed that the animosity among them had been spawned for Khaplang and Khule rejected the talk with the Government of India on the basis of Suisa's Proposal.

After the said emergency session Isak, Brig. Vedai and their group left Hangsen Camp for Kachinland on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1988. On their way to Kachinland, at Taka hideout camp, Isak Swu gave a valedictory message to his Sema boys Pvt. Phutoi Zhimomi and Corpl. Lhopheto Tuccu saying:

**"Surely, something wrong will happen among us. But do not go against the Heimis and Konyaks, because we are depending on them for our food. If you go against them you will die of starvation. And also do not go against Tangkhuls, because they are our own brothers. Tangkhuls have done wrong, so they will face the consequences. See that, the truth will rise up even from a small number, and you should join where I have joined. Now I am going to Kachinland, keep in your mind that I will not return here again. But don't tell all these to General**

**Secretary Muivah. Work together with Heimis and Konyaks, but don't work with Tangkhuls."** (Related by Eno V. Phutoi Zhimomi).

As their differences reached at an explosive point, the Hangsen Council Headquarters was attacked by Khaplang and Khule's armed men on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1988. In this attack Brig. Ashiho Paomai with his two year old son and others were killed. But Eno Th. Muivah along with more than 200 men and women escaped from this attack. However, only more than 30 with Th. Muivah managed to flee to Kachinland.

Before Th. Muivah reached Kachinland, Eno Isak Swu and group had a meeting with the NNC delegation members to Kachinland and arrived at an understanding to re-unite with the NNC. And the understanding was intimated to the Chairman of the K.I.O, Western Division by Isak Swu. Isak's letter to K.I.O. reads as follow:

**NAGALAND FOR CHRIST  
GOVERNMENT OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF NAGALAND**

To,  
The Chairman, Western Division, KIO.

Sir,

With due respect I am informing you about the understanding we arrived so far among the Nagas who are present in your country. In the interest of national unity and for the maintenance of Naga sovereignty and for the cause of Nagaland for Christ; we have arrived at the understanding to unite with NNC to find out ways and means **for unity** of the whole people of Nagaland.

We therefore request Hon'ble Chairman to inform the Central Council of KIO to lend helping hands for furtherance of our unity.

Dated  
28-5-88      Seal

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-  
**Isak Chishi Swu**  
President,  
Government of the People's  
Republic of Nagaland

Meanwhile the NSCN men and women under Isak's group who agreed to join the NNC also wrote a letter to the NNC delegation in Kachinland intimating that, they had fully supported Isak's decision for national unity.

Their letter read as follows:

To,  
The NNC delegation to Kachinland,  
1987-88.

Sub: Acceptance of Mr.Isak Swu Chairman of NSCN declaration.

Sir,

With reference to the declaration of Chairman NSCN to join in NNC on 28<sup>th</sup> May 1988, we the undersigned delegations of NSCN fully support and willingly agreed with our Chairman's declaration. And we all agree to join in NNC from the date of declaration day onward.

Dated Oking  
The 29<sup>th</sup> May '88

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

1) Brig. Vedai, Preaching Chairman

Sd/-

2) Col. Kakhiho, Preaching Secretary

Sd/-

3) 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt.Kekhetto, Delegation Member

Sd/-

4) Mrs. Rose Moire, Delegation Member

Sd/-

5) Mrs. Uster, Delegation Member

Sd/-

6) Mr. Phaming, Delegation Member

Mrs. Uster and Mrs. Rose Moire were wives of Isak and Brig.Vedai.

The NNC delegation members Eno Thepushui Keyho Chakhesang, Eno Lasuh Chakhesang, Capt. K.K. Angami and Sgt. Shangchiu Khamniungan were all happy that Isak had taken the right decision for the Naga national unity. But they were surprised when Isak Swu reversed his decision when he met Th. Muivah who had reached Kachinland in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of June 1988. After that Isak began to work again with Muivah. Isak's action crystallized his personality that, he has no principle and clear vision for the future of Nagaland.

In the last part of October 1988 Muivah's group started to return home from Kachinland leaving Isak in Kachinland due to his ill health and also because his Mrs. Khulu had given birth to a child in Kachinland. Th. Muivah's group came through Heimi Region, facing many clashes with Khaplang's armed men. Atem came through Khamniungan Region. The Federal Naga army chased him but he was arrested by the Khamniungan V.G. at Noklak, and handed him over to the Indian Police. Later Isak's group; his Mrs. Uster Khulu, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Kekhet and Corpl. Hukato came home through Arunachal.

As they reached Nagaland, they re-organised their group and their session was held on 7<sup>th</sup> November 1989 at the so-called Jordan Camp. Since then their group has come to be known as NSCN, Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) group. On the other hand the NSCN under the leadership of Khaplang was known as NSCN-K group and became implacable enmity among them, thus many of their cadres were killed during 22 years while fighting between the two NSCN factions from 1988 to 2009.

### **ISAK AND MUIVAH'S DEPARTURE FROM NAGALAND:**

After Isak and Muivah had formed their organisation and established themselves as the leaders of the NSCN-IM, they slipped out of Nagaland to a foreign country. In that foreign country, they met Eno Luingham Luithui Tangkhul, the then Secretary General of Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP). Eno Luithui guided and led them to get admitted in the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organisation (UNPO) on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1993. Luithui also led them to attend the Geneva U.N. Conference on Indigenous Peoples on 27<sup>th</sup> July 1993 as he was already familiar with these organisations.

It was reported that, in a draft of Isak's speech, Isak and Muivah had ignored to mention Naga national history and written only the NSCN's history starting from 1980. Eno Luithui did not agree with their draft and said: "You will be condemned by the Nagas if you do not mention the Naga national history". As they took heed to the advice of Eno Luithui, Isak expressed the Naga national history in the meeting of UNPO and at the Geneva Conference on Indigenous Peoples. But he intentionally ignored to mention NNC the founder of Naga nation in his speech. Instead he emphasized more on the Indigenous People's Rights and Human Rights, which is none issue for the Nagas.

Isak Swu and Th. Muivah thought that their admission in the UNPO and attending in the Geneva Conference on the Indigenous People was an achievement they had done so great for the Nagas. Isak therefore proudly said:

**"Please don't compare me with Late. Mr. A.Z. Phizo; there is an ocean of difference between us. Ever since I went to speak for my people I have been regularly sending message to the Naga people through written as well as through radio communication. All my speeches in the international forum and institution, like the UN and UNPO, the outcome of meeting with various Government officials, NGO's, Mass Media, etc members of countries who are sympathetic to our cause, are being continually communicated to our people. There is a vast different between Late A.Z. Phizo and myself in conducting of national affairs. In the case of Phizo, his channel of communication was only through his family and relatives. No top national secrecy was addressed to the proper authorities at home. In spite of staying in London for 30 years, neither he could produce any fruit for the Nagas nor could we trace any footprint on the sand of time to work upon."** (Quote: NSCN Cry For Justice P. 64).

Th.Muivah also arrogantly spoke against the NNC and A.Z. Phizo saying:

**"The NNC became the organisation of treacherous entity like the shapeless hat that is worn by the insane. Every traitor would use the term 'NNC and Phizo', and justify his killing of revolutionary patriots and Phizo would take pride in it. Phizo has completely lost faith in the people. He relied on the traitors alone who supported him. The NNC had thus chosen traitors in opposition to the NSCN and the people... Apparently Phizo had been seeking not the support of national cause but his supporters. He relied not on the people but upon his relatives who were/are mostly traitors."** (Quote: Interview with Th. Muivah by Swedish Journalist, which appeared in daily Nagaland Post on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1999).

At home Isak and Muivah's men shouted from the top of their voices that "Isak and Muivah had internationalized the Indo-Naga case. They are going to solve the Indo-Naga conflict at the international forum." And thence, committed more killings on the Nagas in the heart of Kohima town, and other towns and villages. Their Intanki designated camp (Hebron Camp) became a theatre of butchering and burial place of innocent Nagas. The Nagas therefore named their Hebron Camp as **"cemetery"**.

### **THE VIEW OF NNC ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ISAK AND MUIVAH IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA:**

Nevertheless Isak and Th. Muivah boasted about their achievements by involving in the international movements for Indigenous People's Right and Human Rights, Eno A.Z. Phizo, President of the NNC obstinately refused to involve in such movements in 1988, prior to the admission of Isak and Muivah into the UNPO.

In 1988, the activists of the UNPO and the Indigenous Peoples Movement met A.Z. Phizo in London and asked him to work with them so that they can extend a

help for the Nagas. But A.Z. Phizo explained the Naga national stand to them saying that: the Nagas are a nation as old as any Asian nation and that the Nagas were neither fighting for recognition as an Indigenous People nor fighting for Human Rights. The case between India and Nagaland was a case of aggression. The Indo-Naga conflict is therefore not an internal affair of India. The issues of Indigenous affairs or human rights issue are an internal matter of ones nation. On the human rights issue A.Z. Phizo stated as follow:

**"The issue of human right is now very popular and it is applied in the affairs of internal as well as in the international affairs. Even then, human right is an internal matter, and when the Nagas raise the atrocious deed committed by India on the platform of human rights, the Nagas put themselves within India as a citizen of India. Therefore, in all the protest notes it carries Atrocity Reports and not on the violation of human rights."**

While Isak and Muivah are boasting about promoting the cause of Nagas at the international level, Ms. Adinno Phizo, President of the NNC also stated the exact personality of Isak and Muivah as follow:

**"Muivah and Isak think that they are promoting the cause of the Nagas at the international level, and boast about it but the outside worlds have seen their stupidity. India is using them knowing fully well about their ignorance in international affairs and political immaturity."** (Quote: Message to the NNC/FGN Leaders Meeting on 28<sup>th</sup> May 1998).

In February 1981, Mr. Aung Ye Myit , a London based Myanmar International News, Political Editor also stated the reality of Isak and Muivah was as follow:

**"Muivah and Isak were contacted and recruited by Mrs.Gandhi's administration through the Research Analysts Wing, RAW..."** (Quote: News Magazine, February 1981 Vol.2, No.2, page 2).

On 25<sup>th</sup> August 1995, Eno P. Tubu Kevichüsa, General Secretary of the NNC also issued a statement to let the Naga people clearly know a correct perspective of Naga national objective. Because in those days NSCN-IM leaders and their supporters thought that to be labeled Nagas as an indigenous people was a big deal for the Nagas. The last part of his statement is quoted as follow:

**"...All in all, indigenous people as in commonly understood are those who have been completely submerged and assimilated into the political system of another race who is in the majority and who control the government and the economic and social system. This very fact, among others, qualifies them to join the International Human Rights Conference of Indigenous people."**

**"What we have to understand at this juncture is that our struggle is not for recognition as an indigenous people but for due recognition as a Sovereign**

people. As a Sovereign Nation, we have no tribe, native or indigenous persons. Under our national Yehzabo, we only have citizens of the Republic of Nagaland."

"We have been reluctant to publish our opinion on the use of the word 'indigenous' as we did not want to hurt the feelings of some of our Naga brothers who think that to be labeled as an 'indigenous' people is a big deal. At the same time, we cannot afford to dilute our National Objective with any other side issues. Hence this publication, with the hope that those of our Naga brothers who have projected the Nagas as an 'indigenous' people may have a correct perspective of National Objective."

He went on to state: "It is not only important to know who we are. It is equally important to say clearly as to who we are. For people will take us according to what we say we are. If we say we are an 'indigenous' people, then the world will think so accordingly and the matter would end there. If we say we are a Nation, then ultimately men of good reason will recognise us as a Nation. It is not only important to speak one voice. It is equally important to speak on one issue only."

#### **MURDER OF TUBU KEVICHÜSA:**

Through the statement of Eno P. Tubu Kevichüsa, Isak and Muivah came to know the political wisdom of the younger leader Tubu. Also Tubu's statement might have hurt their feelings. The policy of Muivah was to eliminate good leaders of other regions. Therefore, Isak and Muivah's armed men killed Eno P. Tubu Kevichüsa on 4<sup>th</sup> June 1996 at his residence at Burma Camp, Dimapur. The story of his killing is recorded as follow:

Before Isak and Muivah's armed men raided Tubu's residence, the Indian army came to Tubu's house at around 10:00 p.m. and knocked the door. When asked who they were? They said: "Ham lok Indian Army hei, security check kele aa-tahei" (We are Indian army, coming for security check). So the door was opened to them. They came and checked the house, but not thoroughly, then went away.

After some times at around midnight June 3 and 4, 1996 the door was knocked again, when asked who they were. They said: "Ham lok Indian Army hei, security check kele aa-tahei." Tubu thought that the Indian army are coming again on routine security check. So the door was opened to them. But seeing that these were armed with other intention, the door was shut immediately. While the assailants were shouting from the door, Tubu rushed into his twelve year old daughter's room and dragged her down to lie on the floor. Tubu opened the window of the small room and called for a help. Just then from that same window the assailants fired at him from point-blank range. One bullet hit Tubu and killed him instantaneously. The assailants went away shouting: Victory, Victory, Victory.

On the killing of Eno P. Tubu Kevichüsa, when the Political Editor of North East Sun Mr. Deepak Dewan asked Muivah in Bangkok, Thailand, Muivah said:

**“Tubu deserved to be shot. And we don’t make any secret of it. You know how Tubu behaved. How he started condemning everybody. He did not have any regard for any national workers. And he started projecting himself as a person who was all and all.”** (Quote: North East Sun, August 1-14, 1998 issue, page 15).

### **NSCN-IM’S CONNECTION WITH INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUP:**

In 1994, Th.Muivah and Isak Swu sent seven of their men, Shimreishang Tangkhul, Daniel Tangkhul, Levi Tangkhul, Vikiye Zhimomi Sema, Hokugha Sema, Reilung Zeliang and Allen Rongmei to Torabora in Afghanistan for terrorist training from Osama Bin Laden’s Al-Qaeda group.

Their passports were arranged by James Tangkhul from Dhaka, Bangladesh, and they were sent to Bangkok, Thailand so as to meet their leaders Muivah and Isak. From Bangkok they were sent to Karachi, Pakistan. And they were given theoretical training at Islamabad in Pakistan and practical training at Torabora in Afghanistan. Their training courses given by Mr. Vikiye Zhimomi were as follows:

1. Programme Time Device = PTD
2. All Time Switch (Device) = ATS
3. Explosive Chemical = PETN (PETRA, ETA, TRI, NITRO)
4. Research Development Formula = X = RDX
5. Consist of 4 live wire for define time i.e. 7, 14, 28, 56 minutes.

After completion of their training all of them returned to Nagaland. Among them Allen Rongmei was killed in Shillong by the Indian Police. Vikiye Zhimomi Sema was dismissed from the service in the last part of 2005, and Hokugha Sema did not take part in training due to his unfit health. Therefore, only four of them, Shimreishang, Daniel, Levi and Reilung are still in the service of NSCN-IM group.

This group tested their ATS bombs by blasting Eno Kihoto Hollohon’s Gypsy on 25<sup>th</sup> December 1996 in Dimapur by remote control while the family members were returning from Christmas service. Their plan was to assassinate Eno K. Hollohon with his family members, but he escaped from the assassination attempt as he was not in the Gypsy. In this blast his wife Vitoli, his daughter Nishela, grand-daughter Holotoli and grand-son Ninoto (2 year old) were all killed on the spot. The NSCN-IM armed men were led by Lt. Philip Tangkhul on this attack.



Also the said ATS bombs were used when NSCN-IM armed men under the command of Brig. Hanshi Tangkhul laid ambush on the convoy of Eno S.C. Jamir who was coming from Dimapur to Kohima. They laid the ambush on 29<sup>th</sup> November 1999 between Pherima and Piphema on the life attempt of S.C. Jamir, who was then the Chief Minister of Nagaland, Indian puppet state. They blasted fourteen powerful bombs by remote control and attacked the convoy but S.C. Jamir miraculously escaped from the assassination attempt. Yet two of his bodyguards were killed on the spot. Indian police said: such powerful bomb blast was never heard of, it might be RDX bombs.

Next they attempted to kill Eno S.C. Jamir politically. So they (NSCN-IM) fully supported Non Congress Political Parties (NCPP) and thus they involved in the Indian puppet state election in February 2003 in order to defeat S.C. Jamir's Congress Party. NSCN-IM leaders deployed their cadres to campaign for NCPP. As a result, NCPP defeated S.C. Jamir through the support of NSCN-IM in 2003 election.

Again, NSCN-IM group fitted a powerful timing bomb on a Dimapur-Wokha bound Bus on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2000 and blasted it at Longsa village in Lotha Region. Four innocent students were killed on the spot and 12 others suffered injuries from the blast. Some of them cut off hand or leg by the blast. The students were coming to enjoy Christmas with their parents. The NSCN-IM group had done it because their men Atolu Sema and Solcha Anal were beaten to death by an angry Lotha mob at Wokha on January 22, 2000 for they (IM men) grievously insulted the Lotha Community.

Another two powerful timing bombs were again blasted simultaneously at the Railway Station and Hongkong Shopping Complex in Dimapur on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2004. It was reported that 29 people were killed including children and women, and about a hundred people suffered injuries. These were done while Semas were openly arranging for Mass protest against NSCN-IM on 6<sup>th</sup> October 2004 for IM armed men committed inhuman murder on Akuto Sema, s/o Vikuho on August 21, 2004 in Dimapur.

In connection of NSCN-IM links with Al-Qaeda, one of the trainees Mr. Vikiye Zhimomi exposed to the North East News Agency as follow:-

◆ EXCLUSIVE ◆

## The terror web

Revelation made by Vikiye Zhimomi exposes the links between NSCN (IM) and Al Qaeda.

North East News Agency

VIKIYE Zhimomi joined NSCN (IM) in April 1993. For a year he was given basic military training by the underground organisation in Nagaland itself. As he had done well during the training, he was selected for advanced training along with six others by IM.

Vikiye sneaked to Bangladesh through Dawki border. From Nagaland, he first came to Shillong and from there went to Dawki. He didn't face any trouble in entering to Bangla. He was carrying a letter from the organization mentioning that he was going for advanced training. According to Vikiye the letter worked as his passport. When at the scheduled time and place he handed over the letter to a BDR personnel, he was promptly handed over to another IM activist, who was already in Bangladesh. Then Vikiye went to CHT and stayed there for couple of days. There he saw cadres of other insurgent groups active in the North-East in the camps.

After some time, Vikiye was told

that his passport and visa were ready and he would have to leave for Bangkok. He came to Dhaka after receiving the information. But prior to his departure it was found that his papers were not in order. Thus he had to go back to CHT.

After rectifying the flaws, Vikiye went to Bangkok. There he met with few top NSCN (IM) leaders. According to him, he met Muivah also. From Bangkok he went to Islamabad and from there went to Kandahar by road. From Kandahar, Vikiye went to training camps in Tora Bora.

Throughout this long journey, Vikiye was instructed by his bosses not to change his dress so that he could be easily spotted by IM contacts both in Bangkok and Islamabad. Vikiye was surprised to see strong IM network both in Bangkok and Islamabad. It was a very smooth journey. He didn't face any difficulty at all. The links were effective and friendly. They gave Vikiye VIP treatment throughout his journey.

Life was nice and tension-free at the training camp also. Al Qaeda



activists provided best possible security for the trainees. At the training camps, Vikiye saw Osama bin Laden, who used to visit the training camps once in a week. There also people behaved nicely with Vikiye. It was quite clear from their behaviour that Muivah is a respected and familiar name among the Al Qaeda activists. While in the camps, couple of times he was told that Muivah was in Islamabad. Vikiye was in Afghanistan for eight months and learnt the use of RDX and TNT and became an expert to carry out subversive activities. There were around 50 LTTE cadres in that training camp undergoing training at that time. However, there were no other NE militant groups present in the camp.

On his way back to Nagaland, Vikiye stayed in Bangladesh for ~~couple of days. There he taught~~ members of other underground organisations active in NE the use of explosives and plastic devices. After he returned to Nagaland, he became the trainer and trained the IM cadres to carry out subversive activities. He was one of the masterminds of the twin blast in Dimapur and the Brahmaputra Mail blast. He left IM by the end of 95 and joined NSCN (K).



February 1 - 16, 2006

◆ Access North East ◆

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This photostate copy is from the Northeast Sun Magazine.

(In the last para graph, third line, black portion reads:- "couple of days. There he taught" They returned to Nagaland in 1996. Also in the last part of "THE TERROR WEB" it is mentioned that Vikiye was one of the masterminds of the twin blast in Dimapur, which was done in October 2004. Therefore the last sentence should be read as "He left IM by the end of 2005 and joined NSCN (K), not 95.)

## THE NSCN-IM'S SO-CALLED CEASEFIRE WITH INDIAN ARMY:

After Muivah and Isak were admitted in the UNPO the Indian leaders like Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister, Deve Gowda, Prime Minister, Rajesh Pilot, MP made constant contact with them (Isak, Muivah). In this connection, Muivah said:

**“Some Indian leaders particularly Narasimha Rao, Deve Gowda and Rajesh Pilot -their sincere approach to the problem and their solemn faith in peaceful solution to the problem had had some impact on me.”** And Th.Muivah went on to say about the meeting with Rajesh Pilot thus:

**“Mr. Pilot you have come to understand us and we appreciate it very much. But we know your position. It's a big issue. But if the Government of India is now coming to settle the issue sincerely and through peaceful means we are here to cooperate with you, explore together, the possibilities to bring out a solution and we will never betray you.”** (Quote: North East Sun August 1-14, 1998 from interview with Muivah by Mr. Deepak Dewan in Bangkok, Thailand).

In 1997 Muivah and Isak accepted the Cease-Fire offered by the Indian Government and the so-called Cease-Fire between the Indian Army and NSCN-IM came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> August 1997. However, the Naga people had not seen their official document of Cease-Fire; for it was only a secret understanding arrived at between them without any mediator. Instead on the other hand, the three principles for their talks were made known to the Nagas. Which were: (1) Unconditional talks, (2) Prime Ministerial level talk, and (3) The talk will be in a third country.

Soon after they had agreed on Cease-Fire with the Indian army, Isak and Muivah's armed men abducted seven Federal Naga army personnel from Dimapur (who were unarmed) on 17<sup>th</sup> August 1997 and brutally tortured, then after killed all of them on the same day (17<sup>th</sup> August 1997). The dead body of Lt.Veini could not be recognised even by his brother and relatives, because his eyes had been gouged out and his body mutilated beyond recognition. The names of the seven victims are as follow:

1. Khangjing, Leacy Member, s/o Dikebo of Inkhon village, Zelianrong.
2. Capt. Pejuwahie, s/o Vipuse of Rüzaphema Village, Angami.
3. Lt. Veini, s/o Ngaoluni of Kaiza village, Shepoumaramth.
4. Pvt. Puokuotulie, s/o Seivi of Zhadima village, Angami.
5. Pvt. Akau, s/o Namsangbe of New-beisumpui village, Zelianrong.
6. Pvt. Sarat, s/o Tombasing of Tasen village, Zelianrong.
7. Pvt. Akhan, s/o Hairiang of Jalukie village, Zelianrong.

Their names also can be found in their respective regional list of NSCN-IM victims.



It was also a wondrous to all Nagas that how the NSCN-IM officers have built lofty buildings and enjoyed with luxurious vehicles soon after the cease-fire. Indeed those officers have neither vehicle nor building when they were in their jungle hideouts. Only God knows who had offered them money to build up such luxurious lives. The Nagas can say that, with the bloods and tears of Nagas they had built their luxurious lives.

The so-called cease-fire was in fact an Indian army's license to armed men of NSCN-IM to go to every nook and corner of Nagaland to carry out killings on Nagas under the guise and protection of the cease-fire.

During this cease-fire IM group had committed more killings on Nagas at the nose of Indian army and at time they even went with Indian army convoys. Also some time they had taken joint operation with Indian army against their own Naga national workers.

In April 1998, Isak-Muivah's armed group under the command of Indian army carried out the so-called peace operation in Khiamniungan Region and raided nine villages. In Pang village they herded the men folks and beat them black and blue. And valuable properties of the villagers were taken away. They also looted Rs.20,000/- (twenty thousand) from Sanglao Village Baptist Church treasury and Rs.70,000/- (seventy thousand) from Panso Village Baptist Church treasury. This joint operation was made public by the 3 Corps General Officer Commanding (GOC) of Indian army in Nagaland in a televised interview on October 9, 1998.

Also on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2005, fifty armed personnel of NSCN-IM group with the Indian Assam Rifles numbering around 150 under the command of Lt. Col. Mahavir came from Azuiram village and attacked the Federal Naga army who were under the command of Lt. Lankhui at around 10:00 a.m. at Kandihang village in Zeliangrong Region. In this attack, four Assam Rifles Jawans and one of NSCN-IM armed men were killed on the spot. Lt. Col. Mahavir suffered injuries and was brought to the Eight Mountain Division Headquarter at Leimakhong. There he succumbed to his injuries on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2005. The name of the NSCN-IM cadre killed was Shalumba Puimei, s/o Shangthonang of Bakuaram village, Zeliangrong Region.

### **TH. MUIVAH IN THAI JAIL:**

In 2000, Th. Muivah was arrested by the Thai police on 19<sup>th</sup> January from the Airport for having a forged South Korean passport while traveling from Karachi to Bangkok. He was however, released on bail. But as the Indian intelligence instigated him to flee, he was trying to board a flight to Bonn via Amsterdam, for he had to be in Bonn for the peace talks with the Government of India. Thus he was re-arrested on January 30, 2000 from the Hatyai Airport in South Thailand and imprisoned in Songkhala jail.

Lastly he was rescued by the Indian intelligence from the Thai jail and was provided Indian passports for himself and Isak. Hence they have been traveling to foreign countries on the Indian passports. Also other 60 of NSCN-IM leaders were provided Indian Identity cards and passports.

Again on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2004, while Muivah and Isak were travelling from Amsterdam to Bangkok, for peace talks with the Government of India at Chiang Mai, Thailand, Th. Muivah was detained by the Thai immigration officials at the airport for five hours. There too, the Indian intelligence rescued him from the hands of the Thai immigration officials.

### **CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF NSCN-IM IN THAILAND:**

In 2002, Muivah and Isak held consultative meeting for two times in Bangkok, Thailand from 7<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> January and from 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> May with the NGOs leaders.

In the first meeting, Muivah said: "Phizo is our great leader, the NNC made great achievements for the Nagas." He said: "There is no sovereignty in the world now." Isak too apologized to the Nagas for inflicting deep pains and wound on the Nagas by their own men." This apology was welcomed by the NGO leaders and church leaders as a good gesture for peace and reconciliation among the Nagas.

However, right after the consultative meeting, Muivah's armed men attacked the Khaplang's group at Tenyiphe B. Village, Dimapur on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2002. They killed 6 of Khaplang's men. They were, Vehovi Yepthomi, s/o Tokhevi Yepthomi of Thokihi village, Huluvi, s/o Ghokheto of Nuvukhu village, P. Sangtam of Chungmong village, Ako Zeliang of New Zalukie village, Nompie Konyak of Mon town and Wangjat Konyak of Sangnyu village.

Also after the second consultative meeting, Muivah's armed men ambushed Khaplang's group again on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2002 in Dimapur area and killed one of Khaplang's men Nighovi Sema of Rotomi village on the spot.

The consultative meeting reaffirmed fullest support of the present cease-fire and the talks between the Government of India and the NSCN under the leadership of Isak Swu, Khodao Yanthan and Th.Muivah, recognising them as significant achievements for all Nagas.

But it was a ridiculous thing on the part of the NGO's for giving fullest support for talks without knowing on what agenda or principle Isak and Muivah are going to hold talks with the Government of India.

### **ISAK AND MUIVAH WERE INVITED TO COME TO INDIA:**

The Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh invited Isak and Muivah to come to India for political talks in India instead of holding talks in a third country. Isak and Muivah accepted the invitation and formally announced they will go to India.

Before they went to India, Th. Muivah made a new false allegation on the NNC that:

"The NNC are procuring brand new Self Loading Rifle (SLR) made in Indian ordinance factory." (Appeared in Daily Nagaland Page on November 11, 2004). Also Muivah blamed Indian leaders for playing double political games.

To this false allegation the Indian Home Ministry immediately denied such arms supply to the NNC. But Indian leaders ultimately understood that Muivah is worrying for security of his life and asking for security assurance. Hence, the Indian leaders had given them assurance for their security and provided them (Isak-Muivah) the highest degree of Indian security called Z+ full proof Security.

Following their commitment the Indian leaders arranged tight security at the New Delhi Airport when Isak and Muivah landed on 4<sup>th</sup> December 2004. As they reached Delhi they were obviously happy and praising the Indian leaders. They said: "We see a great wisdom in the invitation of Prime Minister (Manmohan Singh)." They met with various Indian leaders and with the Prime Minister for 30 minutes.

### **TH. MUIVAH ADMITTED HE STANDS FOR SUIA'S PROPOSAL.**

Also in an interview with newsmen Muivah said: "Peace does not come knocking at your door often. With our visit (Muivah-Isak) peace has come knocking at your door once again. This time the opportunity should not be missed."

Mr. Muivah went on to say that: **"Jawaharlal Nehru, Govind Ballabh Pant and the then Congress President, U.N. Dhebar, missed it when a Naga member of parliament from outer Manipur, Rungsung Suisa, went to them with a solution. He had proposed a federated relationship with key competencies being shared with the centre and the rest being with the Nagas. Suisa claimed that the Congress leaders had been convinced by them." "Suisa later went to Indira Gandhi when she became Prime Minister and asked her what her primary concern vis-à-vis the Nagas was. She apparently replied 'The security of India.' To this Suisa said: 'What if the Nagas were sensitive to India's security? Indira Gandhi apparently told him: 'Then there is no Problem'."**

**"Suisa then proceeded to London to inform Zapu Phizo that Indira Gandhi was ready to settle the Naga issue and put his proposed solution before him. He was warned by an angry Phizo of dire consequences if he persisted with his effort. Suisa quietly withdrew from the scene."**

Mr.Th.Muivah went on to say that: **"I used to get so angry with him (Suisa) that I often felt like slapping him. But today I realize that Uncle Suisa was right. He had the correct approach to the Naga issue."** (Ref. to the Telegraph December 6, 2004). Thus Th. Muivah finally admitted that he stands for suisa's proposal. Before that he always denied he stands for Suisa's proposal.

### **ISAK AND MUIVAH BROUGHT TO NAGALAND**

From New Delhi, Isak and Muivah were brought to Nagaland but not on the wishes of Naga people. It was compulsion imposed by Indian Government to gain for them the impression that Naga people are with them. So they came to Nagaland as special guests of the Indian Government.

Before they were coming to Nagaland many Nagas expressed through dailies Medias that: **"We will never welcome Isak and Muivah, for they are traitors and murderers. There is no room for traitors and murderers in Nagaland. Traitors have no room to represent the people and the nation etc."**

As the Government of India provided them (Isak-Muivah) Z+full proof Securty, the GoI made more tight security arrangements for them at Dimapur Airport, Nagaland on 14<sup>th</sup>, December 2004 and for their transportation from Dimapur to their designated Camp at Hebron which is located near the 3 Corps Indian Army Headquarters.

As scheduled the two leaders landed at Dimapur Airport on 14<sup>th</sup>, December 2004. They were accorded with warm reception by their cadres and by the interested Nagas. And after that they were brought to Hebron Camp in two Indian bullet-proof ambassador cars with an over 100 vehicle convoy.

When they reached Nagaland they were happily saying: "The Indian leadership has come to a decision that an honourable solution which is mutually acceptable must now be found." And they were asking the people to give their opinions at a time when the peace talks are at a crucial stage. Th.Muivah made it clear that: **"We have come here to meet the people and take their opinions."**

Eno Muivah also said: **"God had given rights to the Nagas to determine their own future. If the Naga people failed to understand the reality of our existence it would only make the Naga people weaker in spirit and resolve. What is your independence if this God given right is being doubted? Let us save our right and our fate."**

He went on to say: **"The foundation was not laid by the NSCN but by the NNC and we follow them to reach the destiny shown to us. Let us understand together again the issue of the Nagas."** (Ref. to Nagaland Post, December 15, 2004). However, he paradoxically said again that: **"Without integration there can be no solution."**

### **MURDER OF NNC LEADER**

As soon as Muivah and Isak reached Nagaland, their armed men abducted NNC leader Eno. Besülhü Tetsao Chakhesang, President of the Nagaland Youth Movement on 16th Dec. 2004 from the entrance gate of Kohima public ground. He was taken to the jungle and before killing; he was inhumanly tortured and then killed him on the same day i.e. 16<sup>th</sup> December 2004.

The Chakhesang people mourned for his dead saying: *"In this our Lord Jesus Christ birthday Christmas season, each and every people are happy and exchanging their love by presenting and giving valuable gifts. But today Muivah and Isak gave us the dead body of our beloved leader. We were expecting that the two leaders will bring good news to us, they will bring tidings of peace, but today they gave us blood, they gave us tears instead of good tiding of peace. They made us to mourn for our beloved leader in this Christmas season."* These words were spoken while sent off service of the dead body of Eno Besülhü was conducted at the Kohima public ground on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2004. The sent off service was attended by hundreds of Naga people.

The chairman of the sent off service went on to say: *"Recently we the Chakhesang people have conducted a sent off service of the skeletons of our beloved leader Eno Venyiyi Rhakho, Tatar (MP) on 11<sup>th</sup> December 2004 who was also killed by Isak and Muivah in November 1979 in Heimi Region. His skeletons could be brought home after more than 25 years. And not only that many of our leaders were killed like, Lt. Gen. Povezo, Eno. Züvehü Tamo and other public*



*leaders. The chairman went on to say: We were tortured and killed by Isak-Muivah's group till today since 1979. What wrong has the Chakhesang community done to Muivah and Isak or to the Naga people? Why are Isak and Muivah killing us? Are we not Nagas? We are not an enemy to any Naga community. Why are they killing us? Tell us now, when they are in Nagaland. We tell you, our Chakhesang's stand to defend the sovereignty of Nagaland is not against any Naga community. Therefore, we do not deserve to be killed by either Muivah, Isak or any Naga".*

Eno Venyiyi Rhakho and Eno Besülhü were from the same village. These things are recorded in this book as they were the first and the last victims of Muivah's socialist political ideology.

On the killing of Eno Besülhü, Mr. Kraibo Chawang, Kilonser of Information and Publicity (MIP) of the NSCN-IM stated on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2004 that: "The incident shouldn't have happened and could have been averted if only the NNC members realised they were in the Transit Peace Camp of the Shillong Accordists."

If the Transit Peace Camp was the only reason for the killings, then why have they killed thousands of Nagas who were not in the Transit Peace Camp?

#### **4TH CONSULTATIVE MEETING AT HEBRON CAMP:**

Ever since the two leaders came to take the opinions of the Naga people, they have been meeting and interacting with the public leaders, church leaders and individual intellectual people. They also held the 4<sup>th</sup> consultative meeting at Hebron Camp from 20<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> January 2005 for consultation on the Indo-Naga political talks.

As they invited Nagas from every village to attend the consultation meeting, hundreds of Nagas attended the meeting to hear what they had to say, rather than to share their opinions.

Eno Isak and Th. Muivah addressed the gathering. Th. Muivah asked the gathering that: **"We know for sure that the Government of India will bring a proposal giving us maximum autonomy within the Indian Union. If they say it has to be within the framework of Indian Constitution, with some special empowerment, taking into account the unique history of Nagas, how will you reply, what will be your answer."**

**"The Naga people have to decide what solution would be the best for them considering the political realities on both sides." "If we are offered more autonomy under the Indian framework, what will we say to the Government of**

**India that should be decided by the Naga people.”** He also urged the Nagas not to commit any mistake at this crucial juncture when we are going to negotiate. **“Your decision is most crucial. We belong to you. That’s why we are here today.”**

Th. Muivah continued that: “If Nagas ever attain sovereignty or greater autonomy within the Indian Union, it would focus on development of the undeveloped regions of Nagalim; particularly starting from the backward border areas – from the bottommost regions situated in the North, South, East and West of Nagalim.”

“Development will not start from Kohima, Mokokchung or Ukhrul” said Muivah.

He also reiterated that: **“It is the NNC that gave us the leeway, not me nor Isak. It was the NNC, it was Phizo. And who can deny that. The NNC leaders had laid the foundation.”**

He went on to say: **“I have the courage to admit the weakness of the NSCN. Let us also have the courage to declare the truth now, than we can still be saved. When we do not realise the truth, our weakness will pull us down, and the sins/weakness of Nagas will destroy us. Are we to perish together with the NSCN? No, that is not possible. Then who will save us?** He asked.

This part Th. Muivah had really and truly admitted his mistake and frankly told the Nagas not to perish together with the NSCN. It depends on whether NSCN cadres or people understand what he said.

Since 1980, the two leaders (Isak-Muivah) had deviated from the Naga national stand and they have been condemning the Naga patriots including A.Z. Phizo as traitors and fighting against the Nagas during the last 30 years in the guise and pretext of Naga nationalism. And in the fourth consultative meeting they unveiled their hidden agenda to the Naga people that they stand for greater autonomy and integration of some Naga inhabited areas under one political entity within the Indian Union, thus they were seeking the people’s opinions and giving more pressure to support them. They said: **“Unless integration of all Naga inhabited areas is brought about there would be no permanent and honourable solution to the decades old problem.”**

Following the pressure given by Muivah and Isak, the meeting made a Four Points Declaration in fullest support to Isak and Muivah’s political negotiation with the Government of India. The declaration clearly indicated that: The NSCN-IM had omitted the sovereignty and unique history of the Nagas despite the supreme sacrifices given by thousands of Nagas in defence of it in the past more than half a century. The Four Point Declaration read as follows:

1. The fullest support for an honourable solution to the Indo-Naga political issue on the basis of the uniqueness of Naga history and situation.
2. That the unification of the Naga areas is legitimate and therefore non-negotiable.
3. That the political solution should be found through peaceful means; and
4. That both the Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagalim uphold utmost honesty and sincerity towards finding a political solution.

Eno Isak Chishi Swu termed this declaration as the “Mandate of the people towards NSCN-IM faction. He asserted that: **“This declaration would further strengthen our stand during the course of our political negotiations for which, we had already submitted a list of proposal to the Government of India, they (Indian leaders) were studying the proposal.”**

### **NSCN-IM’s 31-Point Competencies Proposal.**

As Muivah and Isak deviated from the Naga national stand ever since 1980, they had submitted a 31-Point Competencies Proposal to the Government of India in 2001, demanding autonomy within the Indian Union and integration of some contiguous Naga areas into one administrative entity. This is simply a modified form of Suisa’s proposal and not different from that of 16-Point Agreement of 1960 signed between the Government of India and the so-called Naga People’s Convention (NPC). Their 31-Point Competencies Proposals are as follows:

### **31-point Competencies Proposal.**

The history and situation of Nagaland is quite unique so that any solution to the Naga issue will have to reflect this uniqueness. The Naga society is essentially based on the concept of self contained village republics. Nagas have a very distinct identity and in life style based on concept like freedom of expression and decision making by consensus. Nagas are freedom loving and robustly independent. This history of conflict during the past fifty-four years and even prior to that, reflects the basic urge of the Nagas to manage their own affairs according to their own genius without undue interference from outside and in accordance with the above stated basic concepts. Given the history of conflict during the past fifty-four years and desire of Nagas to run their own affairs with the maximum degree of autonomy, it is of vital importance to agree upon the allocation of competencies as follows:

- a) Competencies exclusively exercised by the Government of Nagaland.
- b) Competencies exercised jointly by the Government of Nagaland and Government of India.
- c) Competencies exercised by the Government of India.

The allocation of competencies should be based on the principle that all competencies are to be exercised by the Government of Nagaland unless it is mutually agreed that it is in the interest of both the parties that they be exercised by the Government of India alone or jointly with the Government of Nagaland. Nagaland will be sovereign with respect to all matters relating to own affairs.

**Subject matters to be discussed and allocated:**

Broadly speaking Government of India would be responsible for the external defence, foreign affairs, currency and communications relating to Nagaland.

**Security forces:**

Government of Nagaland will have its own armed forces 'Naga army' which will be exclusively responsible for the internal security of Nagaland. The armed forces of India and those of Nagaland will be jointly responsible for external defence of Nagaland in case of external threat.

**Customs:**

Government of India will not levy custom duties on goods destined for Nagaland. A special arrangement should be made with respect to exemption of excise duties and sale tax by the Government of India for goods manufactured in India and destined for Nagaland.

**Legislature:**

The legislature of Nagaland will be known as 'Tatar Hoho'.

**Government (executive):**

The government of Nagaland will comprise of a Cabinet-Kiloners and Ato-Kiloner elected by the Tatar Hoho. The governor of the state will be designated as "Yaruiwo".

**Civil service:**

Nagaland will have its own civil service responsible to its own government.

**Land ownership:**

Only permanent residents of Nagaland may own land in Nagaland. Other residents may lease land but not own it.

**Entry restrictions to Nagaland:**

The Government of Nagaland will have authority to regulate the entrance of outsiders (other than permanent residents) into Nagaland.

**Natural resources:**

All natural resources in, below and above the soil will belong to Nagaland.

**Education:**

Education in Nagaland would be the exclusive responsibility of the Government of Nagaland. The educational system will be modelled on the current pattern and curricula and examinations will be made fully compatible with those of India.

**Cultural affairs:**

Cultural affairs will come under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Government of Nagaland.

**Languages:**

The official language will, for the time being, be English. Government of India will provide all support and assistance for the development of Naga language. The second language taught in schools will include local languages and Hindi.

**Taxation:**

Government of Nagaland will have the authority to levy income and other taxes on permanent residents of Nagaland and in relation to any transactions, which takes place within Nagaland.

**Economy:**

The economic policy of Nagaland will be formulated and managed in close consultation with the Government.

**Development:**

Government of Nagaland will have the authority to solicit and receive development assistance and establish partnerships to this and with foreign development of India. Nagaland will have authority to set up trade offices in outside countries.

**Tourism:**

Nagaland Government will exclusively responsible for development of tourism and it will have the authority to establish its own tourism office abroad. There will be close co-operation with the Government of India's ministry of Tourism.

**Transport:**

Government of India and Government of Nagaland will be jointly responsible for all types of transport.

**Postal system and stamps:**

Nagaland will remain a part of the Post, Telephone and Telegraph system of India. Nagaland may nevertheless, in addition, create its own Postage Stamps.

### **Status and protection of minorities within Nagaland:**

All persons who are permanent residents of Nagaland will be treated equal before law. There will be no discrimination whatsoever against persons of ethnic origin other than Nagas. Cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic minority will be protected and enjoyment of their rights guaranteed.

### **Naga commission on human rights:**

An independent commission on human rights will be created in Nagaland which will monitor and promote human rights.

### **Integration of contiguous Naga areas into one administrative entity:**

It is a reality that Naga lives not only in Nagaland but also in some of the neighbouring district of Manipur, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. This has been deliberately done by the British in pursuance of their policy of divide and rule. The Indian people are full of familiar with this philosophy of the British and it is to remedy the above situation that India created Linguistic States. Thereafter the state of Punjab was divided into Punjab and Haryana essentially based on language. Even recently, three States of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh have been created to take care of the aspiration of the hill people and tribal people. Thus no one can understand the aspirations of Nagas more than the Indian people and the Indian Government. Government of India should take active measures to address this issue. The areas occupied by Nagas which are situated in present day Myanmar will not form part of the present negotiations.

### **Guarantee for implementation:**

Provisions will have to be agreed upon for smooth transition to the new situation following the conclusion of an agreement on the lines outlined above. A time-table will have to be agreed upon for the implementation of the agreement reached.

### **Additional compensation to be redressed to:**

- Construction of new capital by centre,
- Construction of international airport,
- Constructions of Railway lines on propose line drawn by the then British India.
- Construction of national highways on the Eastern boundary connecting three districts Phek, Tuensang and Mon via Kohima.

### CORRECT ASSEMENTS.

It is hoped that the NSCN cadres and some Naga people who had been misled by Muivah and Isak now may have a correct assessment when they read this book, that if Th. Muivah had not conceived socialist political ideology from his youth; the Nagas did not face the mad fratricidal killings in the history. Also if Isak and Muivah did take heed to the advice of other Naga national leaders, that neither to adopt socialism nor to overthrow the leadership of A.Z. Phizo; Martial law would not have been declared in the history of the Naga nation. Again after they were released from the house arrest, if they did try to have mutual understanding with other senior Naga national leaders, nothing would have gone wrong in the history. They instead invited other national leaders on the pretext of mutual undersatnding talks in December 1979 and killed all of them. Thus they started to shed innocent blood in Nagaland.

The worst thing now is, even they realized after 30 years that they had committed wrong, they still reluctant to shun killing their own Nagas. Even on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2010 they attacked their own Naga brothers the Federal Naga Army at Kijümetouma village, Angami Region while they were making hectic preparations for 47<sup>th</sup> Naga Army Day. In this attack, Sgt. Vesayi Chakhesand was killed, which yet showed another sign to the Nagas that the NSCN-IM does not stop killings.

According to the Naga national law, Lakhuti resolution of 1955; whoever forms or set up a new organization against the NNC are deemed to have committed treason. Isak and Muivah had not only formed a new political organization against the NNC and committed treason, but also committed crime against humanity on the Nagas.

The Naga national history was recorded and written on the platform of the Naga National Council; therefore if anyone defected from the NNC he/she has moved away from the national history and will have no historical background. And without the historical foundation they will have no way to achieve the Naga national goal. This was already been proved by Th. Muivah and Isak Swu. Thus the Nagas have condemned Muivah and Isak as arch-traitors with the records of their own anti-national activities and their proposal for an autonomous state within the Indian Union.

If the NNC is destroyed or surrendered to the enemy as Muivah and Isak projected, there would be no unique history of the Naga nation; and the Nagas will have no hope for their future. Yet, despite ups and downs political situation in Nagaland in the past more than half a century, the NNC never deterred here and there but remains intact, and under the banner of NNC the Nagas are still unflinchingly fighting against the aggressors with the might of historical facts and truth up to this 21<sup>st</sup> Century, and will continue to do so till they achieve their cherish goal. But any Naga who is fighting against the NNC is fighting against his/her own nation and such act is an act of treason, and they will be liabled to judge by the law of the land in future.

## **PART 3**

### **The terror acts of NSCN - IM**

In the last twenty five years the Isak-Muivah group had committed horrendous atrocities on the Naga people such as killings, massacres, torturing, threatening, intimidation, kidnaping, robbery, looting, money extortion etc. Some of the NSCN (IM) terror acts since 1993 are listed as follow:

1. The so-called NSCN(IM) armed men rounded up Joupi Kuki village on 13th September, 1993 and killed 85 villagers including one women age 40 years on the same day (see page 90 to 92)
2. The IM armed group stopped a passenger Bus from Athibung to Dimapur on 9th December, 1996 between Kiyavi village and Mhainamchi village and fired upon passengers irrespective of age and sex. The numbers killed on the spot were 28 persons, while more than 30 persons were suffered bullet injuries and one of them succumbed to her injuries. The victims belonged to the Kuki community who had gone to Dimapur for Christmas marketing. (see page 89)
3. The NSCN(IM) group led by Eno. G. Abon, S/o Dinthuiyang of Tamenlong, Regional Council Member (RCM) and Eno Tukongbou, Lungdipa village, (RCM) imposed a fine of Rs. 6,000/- (six thousand) on a prayer group known as "Zeliangroung Region Prayer Cell (ZRPC)" on 11th August, 1993. They also sealed off the prayer cell (ZRPC) on 20th August, 1993. They further warned them that if they were found praying to God again they will be shot dead. This prayer group was set up to pray for the Naga nation.
4. On 25<sup>th</sup> February, 1997, IM armed group abducted three brothers and one of their friends from Dimapur and killed them all without any reason. They were :
  1. Zukiya Kiho, S/o Nivikhu of Limichami Village
  2. Tohovi Kiho, S/o Nivikhu of Limichami Village
  3. Khetoi Kiho, S/o Nivikhu of Limichami Village
  4. Hokheto of Phuyetomi village. (See page 80)

### **After the so-called cease-fire with Indian Army.**

5. On 26th June, 1998, the IM group extorted Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees tow hundred thousand) from three villages; Leshemi, Lasumi and Zapami in the Chakhesang Region. Seven village leaders were also taken away and returned after threatening them not to speak for their rights.
6. On 7th July, 1998, Gaizanpou, S/o Tajei of Taokuaklong village (BA student) was abducted and tortured. They later, they chopped off his head with an ax



at Longba village. From the same village, three other villagers were also taken away and killed them. None of their dead bodies could be traced out. The IM armed men were under the Command of David Tangkhul in this operation.

7. Again on 7th July, 1998, the IM armed group under the Command of David Tangkhul beat up Eno Pouluathui, whose eyes were blind since 1988. As he was severely beaten he could not rise up from his bed, but on the next day on 8th July, 1998 they came again to his house and shot him dead on his bed. The reason was because he refused to support the NSCN(IM) leadership.
8. On 19th July, 1998, the same group killed Jonapou, s/o Meithangthon of Guainanglong village, Zeliangrong. The victim was a student. He was killed because his father was a national worker under the banner of NNC.
9. On 26th July, 1998, on Sunday, the IM group looted 3,00,000/- (three hundred thousand) from Tsemenyu Town Treasury, Rengma Region. The IM Group was led by Capt. Elijah Tangkhul.
10. On 26 August, 1998, Wednesday, Nukhu Chakhesang, s/o Tho-o of Zhamai village was chased by IM men and shot him dead at Bus station in Dimapur. Mane Das who was in the Bus was also injured by bullets.
11. On 28th August, 1998 Friday, Nguloni age 26 (from the Khaplang group = K-group) was shot to death by IM men near NST Bus station in Kohima. In this random firing in the midst of Civilians, four other civilians were also inflicted injuries. They were; Thungdemo Lotha, Amhalie Angami, Longpha Phom (College student) and Daniel Phom.
12. On 31st August, 1998 Monday, IM men fired upon Sechito Rengma (from K-group), s/o Zoto Rengma at Razhu point in Kohima. He received bullet injury on his right arm; while three other civilians also received bullet injuries. They were; Miss Kezhalenuo, age 22, Dr. Murry and Dadul Haque (shopkeeper).
13. On 17th September, 1998 Saturday, IM men under the Command of one Tangkhul, killed Thuankupou, age 20 (college student) s/o Keinehapou of Rigulong village, Zeliangrong Region. The reason for killing him was because his father was Naga national worker under the banner of NNC.
14. On March 2, 1999, Tuesday, IM armed group rounded up Seitheke prayer Centre in Dimapur and abducted four Heimi students including one girl. They were brutally beaten and released them after one month. They were: Khungou, Yopang, Kaithah and Miss Phumo.

15. On 15th March, 1999, Monday, IM armed men abducted a mere villager Eno. Changduikambe, s/o Pouramheuing of Nsalu village and beat him to death. IM men were under the Command of Rangduing Zeme.
16. On March 16, 1999, Tuesday; again IM men abducted a mere villager Eno Poukutrengleng, s/o Pedeilumbe of Zeichak village, Zeliangrong and beat him black and blue. They left him for dead but he revived after a few hours.
17. On Sunday May 2, 1999, IM men shot dead Duhüta Chakhesang, Age 25 of K. Bawe village. He was a student studying in Kohima.
18. On 31st May, 1999, IM men shot dead Hokito Sema, s/o Yethazü of Rotomi village and Tsaricho Sangtam, s/o Tsepekyu of Thsinger village, in Chandmari Kohima. This incident had happened when the IM men fired upon their rival K-men.
19. On Wednesday July, 7, 1999, IM men shot dead Moheson Anal and Meohenshing Anal in Kohima near Hotel Meyase at around 4:00 p.m. They were aged 26 and 27. In this shoot out Mrs. Neilakuono Angami from Kohima village D. Khel was also inflicted bullet injury.
20. On Sunday August 8, 1999, Miss Lonirou, d/o Viesü of Liyai Khullen village was raped by a Tangkhul of IM group.
21. On 14th Sept. 1999, Tuesday, IM men kidnapped Chiben Patton Lotha a student B.A. 3rd year along with his van. They brutally killed him in Kohima.
22. On Thursday 23rd September, 1999, IM men open fired at Khensa villagers in Ao region, when they were returning from their fields. As a result 1st year B.A. student Eno Kikaneken got bullet injuries.
23. On Saturday September 25, 1999, IM men beat up three Sema Village Chieftains and one of them Eno Kahuto Achumi died of his injuries at Zunheboto civil Hospital.
24. On Friday October, 1, 1999, IM men attempted on the life of Zeizotolie Nagi, B.A. Student, s/o Krütsonei of Jotsoma village. Luckily due to Indian Police intervention he escaped from the jaw of death. However he was badly beaten up by IM men.
25. On 8th October, 1999, four of Ao Seden office bearers; General Secretary Eno Moa, Eno Bendang, Eno Nokdang and another one were abducted by IM men and they were threatened to withdraw the resolution of Ao Senden. They were released only when their resolution was revoked. The Ao Senden's resolution

was, that all the Ao people would firmly uphold the Plebiscite of 1951 and would not support the killings among the Nagas and extortion of money.

26. On Saturday 21st August, 1999, Indian Army aided the IM men to bring them to Phek Town. In the same evening and the next day, fighting took place with the Federal Naga Army in Phek Town. Mr. Tsorüsa was injured by bullets and Neikhrope, s/o Kewezulo of Musulum Village, a high school student was killed in the cross fire.
27. On 25th August, 1999, IM men numbering around 30 came to Zhamai village in the Chakhesang Region. As soon as they entered the village, they made blank fire in order to frighten the villagers. They demanded Rs.30,000/- (Rupees thirty thousand) from the villagers. However, the villagers could hardly collect Rs.18,000/- (Eighteen thousand). The IM men therefore took away one of the village leaders Eno Süshü, s/o Sani and brutally killed him on 27th August, 1999.
28. On Saturday September 18, 1999, at Rüzazho village, Chakhesang Region, IM men raped the following women when the men folks and other women were in the church service.
  - (1) Mrs. Lhüpruvelü, age 27, w/o Eno Mükhepu.
  - (2) Mrs. Chisanezü, age 23, W/o Cisapra (Church worker).
  - (3) Miss Thüpralü, age 23, D/o D. Khüvesü (ex-pastor)
29. On 29th November, 1999, IM men took away Chuba, Khiamniungan, a mere villager and killed him at Shamator. Before killing him he was tortured by cutting his tongue and flesh.
30. On December 16. '99, IM men under the command of Sgt. Dakho Mao extorted Rs. 30,000/- (thirty thousand) from Masulum Village in Chakhesang region.
31. On July, 2000, IM men abducted Eno Kewetsüte, a village leader of Pfütsero Village and killed him at Niuland, Dimapur.
32. On July 10, 2000, IM men laid ambush on the Konyak public at Ponkong Kheti (Jhum field) and fired upon the villagers who were returning from their fields. Eno W. Chingtah, s/o Wanghai was seriously injured by bullets.
33. After extension of so-called cease-fire between IM group and Indian Army for the fourth year from 1st August, 2000 to 2001 August, IM men killed two Chakhesang youths on Sunday, August 6, 2000 in Kohima Town. They were; Mhalevituo, age 22 from Tsiesezou village and Kaduve, s/o Vetsu of Ciesezu Village.

34. On October 2, 2000, IM men under the Command of Dominic Savio Mao fired upon an ambassador Car between Songking and Namphai village in Nampong area. The driver and three women were killed on the spot and one woman received bullet injuries. they were;
  - (1) Miss Ngitui Ngaimong, Khamlang Village
  - (2) Mrs. Samon Khamlang Village
  - (3) Mrs. Nyamchah Khamlang Village
  - (4) Mrs. Nyasan got bullet injuries. She was also from the same village.
35. On November 11, 2000, four Chakhesang youths, namely; Miss Shopolü, Porba village, Miss Veshekhölü, P. Chadu village, Eno Püshühü, Thiphuzu village and Eno Vesato from the same village were abducted by IM men from Kohima when they were returning from a wedding party at around 9:00 p.m. in a Gypsy. They were taken to the Jungle with their Gypsy. Where the two male youths were tied up and one of the girls was raped, while another IM man attempted to rape the other girl, but she escaped from the hand of rapist by spraying scent into his eyes.
36. On 20th November, 2000, Eno Kroweta and Eno Khewezo Chakhesang from Losami village were abducted by IM men and demanded ransom money for their release.
37. Also on Sunday November 26, 2000, a village Chieftain of the Phugimi village Chakhesang was abducted and demanded ransom money from the village for his release by IM men.
38. Again IM men under the Command of a Tangkhul showed their cruelty by killing 2/Lt. Gaibuangsinnang, Federal Naga Army, s/o Ganguangpou of Thingou Village, Zeliangrong Region on 4th January 2001. Gaibuangsinnang came to mourn for the dead of his uncle who died on the same morning. While he was digging his uncle's grave the IM armed men unexpectedly appeared and rounded up who were digging the grave. They took Gaibuangsinnang out of the grave and shot him dead at the entrance of the said grave.
39. On 3rd May 2001, Eno Nizheho Kappo of Kiyevi (B) village was abducted by IM men and tortured to death on May 8, 2001 in Dimapur.
40. On June 7, 2001, IM men entered into Chozoba Town after the Indian Border Security Forces (B.S.F.) operated in the town to see that if the Federal Naga Army were in the town and kept secure for IM men. The IM men had beaten Eno Vekho-o, the town Ad-hoc Committee Chairman, who was from Chozoba Village. Eno Kulatoi Chairman of Chozoba Village was taken away to Khüsomi Village and from there they released him. Also they beat up members of Khüsomi Village as well.

41. On June 16, 2001, IM men again raided Zhamai Village and abducted men folks in order to demand money. They were released only when their demand was met.
42. On July 21, 2001, IM men raided the residence of Eno Zapove Swuro Chakhesag and beat Eno Zapove, his younger brother and his nephew Zaneo (B.A student). On this matter IM men stated on August 9, 2001, that "since they were not willing to co-operate with us a little force was used upon them".
43. On November 15, 2001, IM men fired upon a Maruti Van No NLOG-1949 in Kohima and Killing Hekuto Zhimomi. Another lady Hutoli was injured and later succumbed to her injuries.
44. On the same day 15/11/2001, IM men abducted Moyithong Ovung Lotha (B.A student) and shot him dead in Dimapur. Also in Zunheboto area IM Commader Abe shot to death Bokavi Chishi, s/o Yetovi of Asukhomi Village on the same day.
45. On 26th Decemder, 2001, IM men abducted Avito Sema, s/o Khushepu along with his friend and killed him. His friend was released unhurt.
46. On 16th August, 2002, IM men abducted a mere villager of Nerhema village Eno Pezanei from Seithekiema, Dimapur area. His hands were tied from behind and he was hacked to death on the same day. Eno Pezanei had gone to Seithekiema in search of his Brother-in-law's dead body that was killed by K-group.
47. On 4th April, 2003, IM men came to Leshemi village before dawn and extorted Rs. 10,000/- (ten thousand) from the villagers. Also they have beaten the following youths and students.
  - 1) Eno. Wepetso, S/o Lhipelo
  - 2) Eno Medotso, S/o Pfukruhi
  - 3) Eno Medowe, S/o Kachulo
  - 4) Eno Wetsope, S/o Kokhalo.

This same group went to Zapami village on the same evening (after dark) and extorted 9,000/- (Nine thousand) from the villagers, and looted Rs. 11,300/- (elven thousand, three hundred) from Eno Zhielo.
48. On 6th August, 2003 IM armed men appeared at Zhamai village before dawn and tortured eleven villagers including eight women.

**Their names were:-**

1. Eno Thekho Shupao, S/o Late Sanyo Shupao

2. Eno Moliba R. Domeh, S/o Theba Domeh, village Chieftain.
  3. Eno Mozi Z. Domeh, village leader
  4. Enoli (Mrs.) Thesu Shüpaö, W/o Sanyi Shüpaö
  5. Enoli Lesou, Women Chairperson
  6. Enoli Cheshu Z. Domeh W/o Eno Rhinyi Domeh
  7. Enoli Netu Z. Domeh, W/o Sanyo Domeh
  8. Enoli Rone Shüpaö, W/o Eno Theba
  9. Enoli Akhre Shüpaö, W/o late Mou Shüpaö
  10. Enoli Nashu Shüpaö, W/o Eno Ngonyi Shüpaö
  11. Enoli Neisu Z. Domeh, W/o Eno Darhu Shüpaö.
49. The same IM group went to Leshemi village and they have badly beaten two villagers on 9th August, 2003. They were; Eno Ngupelo, s/o Late Pfucukha and Eno Tshulingulo, s/o Mikha.
50. On August 28, 2003, IM men tortured one of Tuensang-Mon Student Union leaders at their check post in Tuensang. This barbarous act provoked the anger of Tuensang public, who in retaliation beat to death one Tangkhul who tortured the student leader. The others fled from Tuensang town as the public tried to kill all of them.
51. On 29th December, 2003, IM men abducted Enoli WT. Apokla, a stenographer along with three others from her residential compound, and blindfolded them, dragged them to the jungle and tortured them. When they were released on the same day Enoli WT. Apokla was unable to walk due to her beatings.
52. On January 7, 2004, IM men beat to death Ashah Konyak, s/o Wangnon of Longkho village, and also inflicted grievous injuries to five other villagers at Tizit Konyak Region.
53. On May 14, 2004, IM men kidnapped Eno Kaka D. Iralu from Kohima and took him to their designated Camp at Hebron on the fringes of the Intanki forest. Kaka was detained for four days and released only on 17th May, 2004. He was the Secretary of the Organising Committee for A.Z. Phizo birth Centenary celebration on May 16, 2004. They abducted Kaka D. Iralu in order to stop the Naga public from celebrating A.Z. Phizo's birth Centenary. Every Naga honours A.Z. Phizo as the father of the Naga nation.

On the same day 14/05/2005, they also attempted to kidnap Eno Thepfulhouvi Solo, the Convenor of the same Committee. Their attempt to kidnap the Convenor and Secretary of the Organising Committee was well planned in order to disrupt the celebration of A.Z. Phizo's birth Centenary by the Naga people.

54. In order to disrupt the celebration of Phizo's birth Centenary they also threatened the Nagas through phones and letters not to attend the Centenary celebration. And also blasted a bomb on the celebration day at around 7:15 a.m in order to intimidate the public from going to the function. When the public nevertheless went, they blasted another bomb at 12:00 noon while the celebration's programme was underway. However, no one moved inspite of the blast, and the celebration was successfully conducted upto 2:00 p.m. The dancing groups from Khiamniungan and Chakhesang Region performed their cultural dance and made the celebration Joyous and a grand success. Inspite of the bomb blast and intimidation, more than five thousand people attended the celebration.
55. On July 2, 2004, IM men who were stationed near the Indian Police Post at Pfütsero Town had brutally beaten Eno Educho, Secretary of Phesachadu village. In protest more than two hundred Phesachadu youths gathered together at Pfütsero town.
56. On 22nd Sept. 2004 IM armed group fired upon the Federal Naga Army at Chetheba Town, a Nursery School boy Hukhozo S/o Punüzü Tetseo of K. Bawe Village suffered injury by IM bullets. After the said firing took place IM men had randomly beaten the villagers and students of Ciesezou village including an old man (more than eighty years).

Out of Hundred cases, the aforementioned few cases of Isak-Muivah group's terrorist acts are written in this book in order to highlight their atrocious acts committed on the innocent Naga people during the last eleven years / 11 years from 1993 - 2004.

## PART 4

### VICTIMS OF MUIVAH'S SOCIALIST POLITICAL IDEOLOGY LIST OF THE KHIAMNIUNGAN PEOPLE KILLED BY THE SO- CALLED 'NSCN' SINCE 1980

Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Village	Age	Date
1.	Süku	Mongtson	Thangnokniu	25	June, 1980
2.	Pastor Heno	Süku	Thangnokniu	30	June, 1980
3.	Langshen	Khampong	Thangnokniu	30	June, 1980
4.	Meshao	Saying	Thangnokniu		1980
5.	Tsongsa	Chimong	Thangnokniu		1980
6.	Hangji	Hento	Süpao	40	May, 1980
7.	Ngun	Müchui	Süpao	50	May, 1980
8.	Hangsai	Sangmong	Süpao	40	March,'80
9.	Khüngo	Heno	Pang		March,'80
10.	Juphoi	Khou	Pang		March,'80
11.	Monghoi	Khou	Pang		March,'80
12.	Shothong	Khou	Pang		March,'80
13.	Etsamong				March,'80
14.	Mütsoi	Theamo			March,'80
15.	Samou	Sangdhiu	Kingchung		11/05/1980
16.	Changnu	Yanthong	Kingchung		11/05/1980
17.	Chüliam	Pükho	Kingchung		11/05/1980
18.	Laiem	Pükho	Kingchung		11/05/1980

#### Taingan Village : 12 Victims Killed by NSCN in 1980

Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Sex	Age	Date
19.	Püthoi	Yentamong	M	57	April, 1980
20.	Müthong	Chülia	M	63	April, 1980
21.	Shinchui	Sülemchui	M	60	April, 1980
22.	langthong	Palu	M	54	April, 1980
23.	Papu	Mongtson	M	72	April, 1980
24.	Tangsoi	Mongtson	M	25	April, 1980
25.	Pongchui	Papu	M	30	April, 1980
26.	Yamong	Watsü	M	82	April, 1980
27.	P. chünop	Püthoi	F	18	15/4/80
28.	Yiamlo	Epeng	F	18	15/4/80
29.	Müthiam	Penchui	F	56	15/4/80
30.	Epung	papu	M	20	April 1980



**Chukie Village : 48 Victims who died of starvation in 1980**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>F/ Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Date</b>
31.	Longshen	Patso	M	70	
32.	Chongtin	Malia	F	46	
33.	Heneu	Yamathong	M	25	
34.	Khümong	Liamo	M	2	
35.	Thüngo		M	16	
36.	Pashin		M	50	
37.	Woneu	Patsio	F	70	
38.	Müngo	Langkhiu	M	5	
39.	Shongmo	Yamtsüthong	F	68	
40.	Chinde	Lapang	M	53	
41.	Kamthong	Tathong	M	50	
42.	Chüliam	Tsüthong	F	56	
43.	Püshiam	Nom	F	25	
44.	Kongniu	Pünom	F	24	
45.	Yamthong pan	Pan	M	2	
46.	Tingnia	Kamchi	F	5	
47.	Chongliu	Kamchi	F	8	
48.	Babo	Shangchiu	M	15	
49.	Phemo	Pamo	F	54	
50.	Khüming	Lam	M	16	
51.	Longshen	Mechan	M	20	
52.	Lam	Patsüo	M	50	
53.	Chakom	Sangmo	F	55	
54.	Ngon	Pachung	M	13	
55.	Pachin	Müchiu	M	26	
56.	Müno	Pamo	M	80	
57.	Patsui	Yamsüthong	M	75	
58.	Chütün	Mülang	F	50	
59.	Chongkiem		F	43	
60.	Mongshui	Müno	F	40	
61.	Chüchang	Pangpao	F	35	
62.	Chimpi	Changmong	F	22	
63.	Weineu	Pache	F	14	
64.	Saai	Shanga	M	28	
65.	Tsangneu	Khümong	F	40	
66.	Shialem	Tsongtsan	M	35	
67.	Tsangneu		F	46	
68.	Tangsoi	Kaikho	M	40	

69.	Pashen	Pachem	M	3
70.	Mathai	Chayi	M	4
71.	Longneu	Patsang	M	4
72.	Shiangsha	Patun	F	13
73.	Chongliu	Patsui	F	14
74.	Nayang	Shiangchem	M	28
75.	Pashei	Pachung	M	40
76.	Sendu	Nom	M	18
77.	Shaying	Longkhai	M	25
78.	Longo	Khüno	M	16

**Tsemhuk Village : 27 Victims Died Of Starvation In 1980**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>F/ Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Date</b>
79.	Chüliam	Yamtsamong	M	40	
80.	Themsao	Yamtsamong	F	30	
81.	Tsoupso	Yamtsamong	F	60	
82.	Khümong	Yamtsamong	M	30	
83.	Saiye	Chülia	M	20	
84.	Pasin	Chülia	M	16	
85.	Suchet	Chülia	M	12	
86.	Manien	Chülia	F	8	
87.	Mongsai	Pongsang	F	20	
88.	Chiu	Pinglang	M	10	
89.	Chinkho	Pinglang	M	4	
90.	Sanglut	Pinglang	F	15	
91.	Sapon	Chongsan	F	10	
92.	Chinkiu	Chongsan	F	8	
93.	Paihiu	Chongsan	F	20	
94.	Manun	Pangphai	M	10	
95.	Senai	Pangphai	M	8	
96.	Jisan	Pangphai	F	13	
97.	Theneo		F	40	
98.	Taso		M	50	
99.	Pahen	Pongchiu	M	20	
100.	Mongtson	Phiniang	M	50	
101.	Longtso	Tulim	F	60	
102.	Longliu	Pakhoo	F	20	
103.	Aimong	Pashing	M	20	
104.	Paming	Yamthong	M	5	
105.	Elemse	Sathong	F	20	

**Kingphu Village : 76 Victims Who Died Of Starvation in 1980**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Father</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>
106.	Langkhang	Chilia	70	M
107.	Lüsang	Langkhang	40	M
108.	Tsüjang	Chilia	68	F
109.	Chongshop	Kiuo	80	F
110.	Mam	Püming	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	F
111.	Hangding	Haichong	3	M
112.	Lüsang	Pingsang	80	M
113.	Songmao	Pükha	70	F
114.	Aiou	Haitsong	4	M
115.	Tsütsoi	Sangmong	70	F
116.	Lushi	Tangsoi	78	M
117.	Hanji	Mao	69	F
118.	Tsüngi	Tsümang	4	F
119.	Kosai	Tsümang	7	M
120.	Püsho	Pükha	80	M
121.	Pushin	Püchong	80	M
122.	Hangji	Mono	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	M
123.	Himso	Lüngo	7	F
124.	Tsüpi	Püchung	71	F
125.	Songpe	Sangmong	50	F
126.	Himso	Püming	4	F
127.	Chaimang	Mongtson	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	M
128.	Niamkoi	Hamang	80	F
129.	Koi	Lüsang	1	M
130.	Tsümon	Puthon	70	F
131.	Chon	Tsümang	20	M
132.	Thongkoi	Tsümang	70	F
133.	Hanji	Thüngiu	7	F
134.	Koung	Pümoi	71	F
135.	Sünga	Püchiu	80	M
136.	Tongkoi	Puthon	81	F
137.	Lamm	Sünga	58	F
138.	Shann	Tsümang	90	F
139.	Thongkoi	Sümang	71	F
140.	Lüngoi	Thangou	98	M
141.	Ningpao	Pücho	70	M
142.	Shan	Ningpao	5	F
143.	Enthe	Ningpao	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	M
144.	Müchong	Püchong	40	F

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Father</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>
145.	Lamthai	Hammang	80	M
146.	Songmo	Chilia	62	F
147.	Aimong	Lamthai	77	M
148.	Mongtson	Aimong	3	M
149.	Hangkai	Aimong	4	F
150.	Songmao	Chilia	39	F
151.	Mongchon	Kaosai	100	M
152.	Chinti	Mongchon	57	M
153.	Lamm	Sünga	49	F
154.	Kaosai	Mongtson	72	M
155.	Mongsai	Sangmong	80	F
156.	Thongkoi	Kiu	80	F
157.	Chilia	Pütsai	82	M
158.	Shim	Monglon	90	F
159.	Chonglio	Pücho	2	F
160.	Tsükian	Hiampai	98	F
161.	Püsho	Tsongtsan	3	M
162.	Püchong	Chio	89	M
163.	Chipi	Nyium	70	F
164.	Noksa	Hammang	83	M
165.	Nyium	Pinglang	98	M
166..	Tsüli	Püming	97	F
167.	Temai	Nyium	53	F
168.	Shongmao	Pükha	68	F
169.	Koi	Chilia	2	M
170.	Chongsop	Mano	89	F
171.	Püsao	Langkhang	48	F
172.	Hanji	Hiampai	5	F
173.	Himso	Kümong	3	F
174.	Pükhong	Püsho	83	M
175.	Thingpia	Puchong	42	F
176.	Kumong	Aoshi	87	M
177.	Niansai	Kaosai	70	F
178.	Tongthin	Chinno	73	F
179.	Hame	Lamthai	80	M
180.	Tsükain	Püchong	72	F
181.	Heamphai	Heme	45	M

**Thingniungan Village : 297 Victims who Died of Starvation in 1980**

Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Sex	Age	Date
182.	Nyashe	Mulai	M	60	
183.	Tsujoi	Lalangthong	F	50	
184.	Methee	Laiyo	M	50	
185.	Shinga	Methee	M	11	
186.	Pan	Methee	M	15	
187.	Peaniu	Kenno	F	70	
188.	Pahen	Pashiu	M	30	
189.	Themoi	Mongtson	F	40	
190.	Yansma	Sukuo	M	2	
191.	Kamthoi	Khampong	M	41	
192.	Metang	Khampong	M	41	
193.	Henong	Kamthoi	F	2	
194.	Phaonia	Kamthoi	F	8	
195.	Khojen	Khampong	F	39	
196.	Thai	Temo	M	3	
197.	Liamoi	Temo	F	15	
198.	Lemsahoi	Chamong	F	30	
199.	Neukai	Temo	F	1	
200.	Jeken	Müliang	F	20	
201.	Chongkai	Panom	F	40	
202.	Jemkoi	Shüthong	F	8	
203.	Chütün	Heno	F	18	
204.	Penthong	Langkhiu	M	3	
205.	Chon	Langkhiu	M	1	
206.	Langshen	Longkoi	M	80	
207.	Choneu	Longbemong	F	60	
208.	Longju	Hentho	F	25	
209.	Pamoi	Tangiu	M	3	
210.	Yamkheu	Lasang	M	45	
211.	Shongmao	Lasang	F	2	
212.	Tangsoi	Santsou	M	45	
213.	Latanthong	Chilem	M	20	
214.	Pachiu	Chilem	M	25	
215.	Yamjinai	Haoshe	F	18	
216.	Honglin	Haoshe	F	20	
217.	Elemong	Lathong	M	55	
218.	Sangsoi	Mongtsou	F	40	
219.	Yamdimong	Sangjimong	M	10	
220.	Shachem	Sangjimong	M	8	
221.	Chongpa	Tsongtsan	M	80	
222.	Lasha	Thongtso	M	40	

Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Sex	Age	Date
223.	Kongniu	Mongtson	F	35	
224.	Chongtem	Lasha	F	28	
225.	Tangsoi	Shole	M	10	
226.	Chamlío	Shole	M	8	
227.	Lamseu	Lashe	F	30	
228.	Thongkoi	Manu	F	60	
229.	Hempao	Pahu	M	42	
230.	Chüpi	Yenlamong	F	10	
231.	Patso	Yenlamong	M	12	
232.	Papan	Paho	M	48	
233.	Pahiu	Papan	M	30	
234.	Tangsoi	Papan	M	7	
235.	Sheunlu	Cheulai	F	5	
236.	Langkhiu	Chülia	M	28	
237.	Kheshen	Chenkho	F	40	
238.	Ningmu	Chenkho	F	8	
239.	Pongkhem	Etsem	M	70	
240.	Mütsoi	Mongtson	F	40	
241.	Pingchang	Yamong	M	30	
242.	Chekhim	Pachem	M	10	
243.	Chongtsem	Kaikhó	F	7	
244.	Chongthan	Pakhong	F	38	
245.	Chümon	Leoyo	F	10	
246.	Lüsang	Patham	M	30	
247.	Shopie	Patham	F	10	
248.	Pachem	Sahlem	M	35	
249.	Ningpie	Yamthong	F	40	
250.	Chüliam	Lamloi	F	10	
251.	Shangchiu	Lamloi	M	7	
252.	Shepao	Thongo	M	48	
253.	Chomde	Lüshe	F	30	
254.	Chühol	Liang	F	17	
255.	Lüshet	Liang	M	48	
256.	Newwon	Mongte	M	40	
257.	Hemshiu	Mongte	F	48	
258.	Phenlang	Thangpong	M	50	
259.	Sukho	Thangpong	M	40	
260.	Mükum	Thangpong	M	15	
261.	Pinglang	Pingshang	M	10	
262.	Thiamo	Pingshang	M	13	
263.	Nyakting	Langnou	F	30	
264.	Khamnong	Patsi	F	50	
265.	Maneu	Chamong	F	45	

Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Sex	Age	Date
266.	Mütsoi	Phenlang	F	30	
267.	Shongmao	Phenlang	F	28	
268.	Longkoi	Süko	F	10	
269.	Pohoi	Süko	F	7	
270.	Palang	Pinglang	M	30	
271.	Shota	Yeansha	M	7	
272.	Mayeo	Homo	F	4	
273.	Chongpie	Mongyen	F	10	
274.	Mutsang	Pakoi	M	10	
275.	Chümen	Paloi	F	7	
276.	Payei	Sangsa	M	60	
277.	Mejong	Mongte	F	50	
278.	Thongo	Langa	M	50	
279.	Müshiu	Thango	M	40	
280.	Pakhong	Thango	M	3	
281.	Patsu	Thango	M	2	
282.	Shiusang	Khümong	F	50	
283.	Koi	Pashen	M	10	
284.	Niukai	Pashen	F	7	
285.	Chüngup	Pashen	F	3	
286.	Shanga	Shunthong	M	40	
287.	Keniu	Nyakshe	F	35	
288.	Mong	Shanga	M	7	
289.	Pakhong	Shanga	M	3	
290.	Phemo	Shekho	F	40	
291.	Chüchoi	Mustang	F	35	
292.	Niamkoi	Mustang	F	20	
293.	Shangyoi	Mustang	F	17	
294.	Patsi	Mustang	M	14	
295.	Chüshiam	Mustang	F	10	
296.	Shangjem	Pahu	M	35	
297.	Pano	Yamthong	M	50	<b>Sl.</b>
298.	Chünu	Panom	F	45	
299.	Payei	Shangchiu	M	10	
300.	Pashen	Shangehiu	M	7	
301.	Manim	Khümong	F	18	
302.	Patso	Khümong	M	10	
303.	Lodim	Khülem	M	30	
304.	Palang	Yamchiu	M	20	
305.	Hemping	Chango	M	10	
306.	Müshiu	Pame	M	40	
307.	Longsheng	Sanga	M	60	
308.	Chongliu	Pashiu	F	40	
309.	Pakhiu	Pashen	M	10	
310.	Chülia	Pashen	M	7	

Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Sex	Age	Date
311.	Weoniu	Temo	F	50	
312.	Khamchiu	Temo	M	20	
313.	Mongshai	Payei	F	40	
314.	Payio	Pinglang	M	40	
315.	Chaikhong	Payei	F	30	
316.	Maprang	Payei	M	25	
317.	Chenkho	Khampong	M	50	
318.	Chümon	Khampong	F	40	
319.	Sangting	Payei	M	7	
320.	Hempao	Müliang	M	35	
321.	Shathing	Shanthong	M	40	
322.	Chemkoi	Shothong	F	87	
323.	Liamoi	Ome	F	35	
324.	Pame	Noksa	M	70	
325.	Tsashen	Yamtsen	F	60	
326.	Pakhiu	Tsemthong	M	28	
327.	Shathang	Tsemthong	M	10	
328.	Shetmo	Müno	M	50	
329.	Nianchai	Khamo	F	45	
330.	Pachung	Shetmong	M	40	
331.	Lüshen	Shetmong	M	35	
332.	Shongmo	Yamong	F	37	
333.	Chümoi	Tsüthong	F	38	
334.	Kheyam	Shümong	F	35	
335.	Chenpi	Lüshen	F	15	
336.	Bamong	Lüsang	M	70	
337.	Yenlüshe	Pakhong	F	60	
338.	Lodim	Chimlamong	F	40	
339.	Shalem	Chümong	M	40	
340.	Neinoung	Pongo	F	35	
341.	Tsoiniu	Shalem	F	20	
342.	Haoshe	Shingnia	M	40	
343.	Honglin	Haoshe	F	20	
344.	Yontsümai	Haoshe	F	24	
345.	Longniu	Haoshe	F	18	
346.	Mongshai	Haoishe	F	20	
347.	Shongmao	Pahen	F	35	
348.	Shangchiu	Pashu	M	40	
349.	Paoloi	Nayang	M	35	
350.	Jeuwon	Jeuwon	M	50	
351.	Thümoi	Khampong	F	45	
352.	Chamong	Maokiang	M	50	
353.	Yamthong	Chümong	M	25	
354.	Thangpong	Chümong	M	20	



Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Sex	Age	Date
355.	Mustang	Chümong	M	17	
356.	Mongo	Chümong	M	4	
357.	Nokithong	Yamthong	M	2	
358.	Sakoi	Shathong	F	15	
359.	Kaloi	Chamong	F	30	
360.	Tsoya	Palang	F	15	
361.	Chongtin	Heno	F	40	
362.	Chonglo	Methee	F	29	
363.	Jetsoi	Müsang	F	14	
364.	Kamong	Peusa	M	52	
365.	Pachiu	Pashen	M	48	
366.	Ekemsai	Pashen	F	32	
367.	Yemsa	Longthong	M	4	
368.	Chapon	Langthong	F	12	
369.	Henphao	Hempao	M	19	
370.	Phaoniu	Sanga	F	40	
371.	Yamjenai	Metang	F	13	
372.	Etanoi	Yamho	F	40	
373.	Shealem	Hiu	M	48	
374.	Chalop	Pashin	M	36	
375.	Mütsoi	Shealem	F	4	
376.	Ome	Lüsang	M	56	
377.	Mongshai	Koi	F	52	
378.	Kamo	Papan	M	21	
379.	Chiuba	Süpong	M	5	
380.	Mongte	Süpong	M	12	
381.	Chümon	Süpong	F	16	
382.	Chüshong	Süpong	F	10	
383.	Chicho	Süpong	M	30	
384.	Palong	Süpong	M	9	
385.	Kamthong	Monglon	M	60	
386.	Samo	Kamthong	M	28	
387.	Paou	Kamthong	M	4	
388.	Chongliu	Kamthong	F	8	
389.	Pape	Tangem	M	30	
390.	Münu	Pongshai	M	12	
391.	Chüshaim	Pongshai	F	15	
392.	Themsao	Shingnia	F	32	
393.	Chümen	Pashang	F	12	
394.	Mongo	Lipon	M	35	
395.	Pakoi	Lipon	M	30	
396.	Longtso	Lipon	F	14	
397.	Hento	Mongo	M	4	

Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Sex	Age	Date
398.	Neshao	Hiampai	F	9	
399.	Monghoi	Chichiu	F	36	
400.	Pashen	Tangmong	M	13	
401.	Shanga	Oshake	M	18	
402.	Tangiu	Oshake	M	12	
403.	Jetam	Sakoi	F	30	
404.	Lakoi	Pangom	M	55	
405.	Pahiu	Shiamo	M	20	
406.	Khotsin	Sangpong	F	40	
407.	Monglon	Tsongem	M	28	
408.	Homniu	Tsongem	F	23	
409.	Chalop	Tsongem	F	19	
410.	Nianchai	Yamtsümong	F	30	
411.	Khamo	Papan	M	23	
412.	Yanglem	Shepao	M	10	
413.	Chongthiam	Lamloi	F	30	
414.	Longniu	Shapao	F	7	
415.	Kaisang	Langshen	M	45	
416.	Changchang	Saisong	M	58	
417.	Beshen	Kaisang	M	13	
418.	Litangchiu	Basachiu	M	60	
419.	Sholemshi	Jeselem	F	35	
420.	Papan	Pano	M	60	
421.	Pamiu	Papan	M	38	
422.	Shalem	Hentuo	M	38	
423.	Lamniu	Mongyang	F	25	
424.	Lesanshüthong	Shüthong	F	3	
425.	Chongthong	Pawon	M	58	
426.	Chongtin	Chongthong	F	28	
427.	Meshem	Chongthong	F	25	
428.	Chümen	Khoppong	F	40	
429.	Khetang	Lekhang	M	7	
430.	Lüshan	Shiamo	M	2	
431.	Chongkem	Lekhang	F	10	
432.	Yamtsisang	Longta	M	45	
433.	Latanthong	Yamtsisang	M	6	
434.	Longta	Tetsumong	M	70	
435.	Chalop	Tetsisang	F	10	
436.	Tsalen	Tetsisang	F	7	
437.	Chunop	Tetsisang	F	3	
438.	Mongtson	Pawon	M	75	
439.	Bomong	Mongtson	M	34	
440.	Yenpong	Pashen	F	2	

Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Sex	Age	Date
441.	Hemsue	Bashan	F	8	
442.	Pasing	Bashan	M	4	
443.	Longo	Hempao	M	10	
444.	Langkhiu	Pachiu	M	65	
445.	Sangkai	Sangthong	F	28	
446.	Tsangniu	Phuniang	F	12	
447.	Niakting	Phuniang	F	9	
448.	Nianchai	Phuniang	F	6	
449.	Chunopo	Phuniang	F	2	
450.	Bashe	Yaolai	M	65	
451.	Hemping	Tsai	M	4	
452.	Pamiu	Tsongsan	M	4	
453.	Chanlo	Shon	F	40	
454.	Sepong	Tsongsan	F	10	
455.	Tsamkoi	Tsongsan	F	6	
456.	Patsu	Langshen	M	20	
457.	Shuichiu	Thangtsu	M	3	
458.	Yamtsenai	Yamsho	F	43	
459.	Chinanoi	Bakoi	F	20	
460.	Lumong	Langoi	M	18	
461.	Ponsho	Mono	F	29	
462.	Langoi	Lam	M	20	
463.	Tenia	Pachiu	M	70	
464.	Sukhuo	Muno	M	60	
465.	Pangom	Sukhuo	M	20	
466.	Mongte	Sune	M	10	
467.	Chuliam	Puhiu	F	50	
468.	Thongkoi	Thango	F	30	
469.	Chuchon	Sune	F	6	
470.	Khampong	Pashiu	M	50	
471.	Sangkoi	Chamong	F	11	
472.	Jongoi	Langon	F		
473.	Shiusang	Khamo	F		
474.	Pütso	Langshen	M		
475.	Yamtsünai	Sangpong	M		
476.	Tsünanoi	Pakoi	F		
477.	Shoichiu	Pakoi	M		
478.	Chonglm	Müshang	F		

**Ningshet Village : 65 Victims Who Died Of Starvation In 1980**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>F/ Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Date</b>
479.	Chamshu	Pashan	F	2	
480.	Kiniu	Pashan	F	4	
481.	Chongpie	Tongou	F	6	
482.	Koiniu	Tongou	F	2	
483.	Shalem	Tongou	M	4	
484.	Shongmao	Malia	F	32	
485.	Henkong	Payo	M	35	
486.	Hemshiu	Tsongtsan	F	30	
487.	Niemkoi	Henkong	F	2	
488.	Sangloi	Hangming	F	29	
489.	Papan	Ngon	M	5	
490.	Müshang	Metsiu	M	30	
491.	Shingnya	Müshang	M	1	
492.	Pasing	Hangming	M	25	
493.	Changlo	Hangming	F	22	
494.	Peu	Hangming	M	20	
495.	Kongniu	Paming	F	30	
496.	Pongsang	Shaying	M	2	
497.	Lüshie	Tsongtsan	M	2	
498.	Papan	Laito	M	25	
499.	Pashen	Pamo	M	13	
500.	Chamshu	Sangnyuang	F	3	
501.	Khon	Malia	M	40	
502.	Lasha	Malia	M	32	
503.	Pomong	Patun	M	15	
504.	Themtsem	Shen	F	6	
505.	Chümon	Paming	F	1	
506.	Bangbhi	Nüno	M	42	
507.	Püsham	Phüniang	F	30	
508.	Patsi	Pengou	M	25	
509.	Lamchen	Pengou	F	2	
510.	Ningpie	Pongom	F	20	
511.	Niukai	Hiampai	F	2	
512.	Pem	Shalem	M	9	
513.	Mongtson	Langoi	M	9	
514.	Chemphe	Mongyen	F	6	
515.	Chümong	Penian	M	35	
516.	Pongom	Chümong	M	1	
517.	Longoi	Langou	M	6	
518.	Mütsio	Kongkhao	M	8	
519.	Longshen	Kongkhao	M	5	
520.	Yamlo	Tsüming	F	3	

521.	Püloi	Saai	F	4
522.	Hento	Yenthong	M	90
523.	Taimang	Tumou	M	2
524.	Talamong	Phünian	M	55

**Tsiu Village : 19 Victims Who Died Of Starvation In 1984**

Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Sex	Age	Date
525.	Moun	Pakhanian	M		
526.	Müchiam	Palang	F		
527.	Ahem	Ngonlong	M		
528.	Lachie	Akai	M		
529.	Temmok	Mao	M		
530.	Jaolong	Akai	M		
531.	Ahem	Poagsang	M		
532.	Moshong	Poho	M		
533.	Tsüngoi	Ahem	F		
534.	Khünyu	Mütiu	M		
535.	Pühem	Henong	M		
536.	Chong	Tsümong	M		
537.	Mütiu	Yaolong	M		
538.	Pheao	Palang	M		
539.	Chaoya	Thangpong	M		
540.	Chonglam	Hempen	F		
541.	Khaosaka	Lahi	M		
542.	Machen	Langan	M		
543.	Engou	Ekhsiang	M		

**Khiamniungan : 9 Villagers Who Were Murdered In June 1996**

Sl.	Name	F/ Name	Village	Occupation	Date
544.	Taming	Mono	Thonoknyu	Teacher	
545.	Tainiu	W/o Hatho	Thonoknyu	Public	
546.	Shithong	Chungsumong	Thonoknyu	Student	
547.	Muchiu	Mongchua	Thonoknyi	Public	
548.	Khoupathong		Chulitso	Public	
549.	Khuthong		Pushou	Rüna Peyu	
550.	Khaikho	Mono	Sanglao	Public	
551.	Chongtin	Pingchang	Thingniungan	Public	
552.	Sangloi	Chinte	Thingniungan	Public	

**23 Naga Army Personel, 19 Khiamniungan 3 Chang And One Phom Murdered  
between 1983 & 2005**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>F/ Name</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Date</b>
553.	Pte. Singnya	Nayang	Tsonglim	10/2/1983
554.	Chongsan	Pülung	Langkhiang	10/2/1983
555.	Püchung	Shingnya	Kingphu	10/2/1983
556.	L/ Corpl. Müliang		Chungya	Tsontso
	10/2/1983			
557.	Pte. Mülai	Baho	Tsonglim	10/2/1983
558.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Sangsa	Lushie	Thin gniungam	13/8/96
559.	Sgt. Maj.sunai	Chiunia	Shamthe	13/8/96
560.	Pt. Pushing	Sangkothong	Pushiu	13/8/96
561.	L/Corpl.Kaikho	Sangtsuo	Thonokniu	13/8/96
562.	Sgt. Shingnya	Ponglem	Choklangan	30/11/96
563.	Sgt. Putsoi	Kaisang	Pushiu	30/11/96
564.	Pt. Chumong	Pashiu	Choklangan	30/11/96

**Killed after the so-called cease-fire with Indian Army**

565.	Maj.Gen.Lemchiu	Khaikho	Sanglao	22/02/99
566.	Pt. Pashing	Elo	Choklangan	24/02/99
567.	Pt. Tanghiu	Shangchiu	Thangnokniu	27/02/99
568.	Süpao	Langkhaio	Püshiu	25/5/2004
569.	Pt. Khashai	Khümony	Thsoiphu	16/11/1999
570.	Chuba	Sümo	Tonoknyu Town	29/11/1999
571.	Sgt. Khumu		Chingmai	16/11/1999
572.	Pt. Khaoshai		Chingmai	16/11/1999
573.	Chuba		Shamator	29/11/1999
574.	Wongto Chang	Lakimong	Yimpang	10/10/2003
575.	Pte. Chingko	Müno	Anyangan	10/10/2003
576.	L/Copl. Chingmak	Bamu	Tuensang	03/12/2003
577.	Changsang Ongbo	Lepba	Tuensang	19/04/2004
578.	Pte. Süpao	Langkhaio	Püshiu	5/05/2004
579.	Pte. Mutpong		Phom	10/03/2005

**6 of Wui villagers who were murdered on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1999**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>F/ Name</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Date</b>
580.	M. Talim	Mushang	Wei	Public	22.2.99
581	Razou Peyu	Mushang	Wei	Public	22.2.99

582.	Tsidangmong	Viecham	Wei	Public	22.2.99
583.	Shangchiu	Khongo	Wei	Public	22.2.99
584.	Pamiau	Yamchiu	Wei	Public	22.2.99
585.	Miss L. Jushou	K. Lemchiu	Wei	Student	22.2.99

Miss L. Jushou, a student was killed with her father K. Lemchiu.

#### ZELIANGRONG PEOPLE MURDERED BETWEEN 1985-2004

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Sex & Age	Father/ Husband	Village	Date	Place
1.	Pouzelungbe, Court member	M - 36	Kurangbe	Nianglwa	14.8.85	Chiulon
2	Raukam, Rüna Peyu	M - 50	Kaiping	Chingkhonglong	14.8.85	- do -
3	Namsongdinang, Information Deptt.	M - 20	Abut	Lon-jang	14.8.85	- do -
4	Pt. Ikuabambe	M - 18	Ingou	Rasuangram	14.8.85	- do -
5	Namjiu Leacy Speaker	M - 45	Rangduin	kesingram	1.7.92	N-kio
6	Pt. Daikiamging	M - 40	Ramjinang	Mandeu	1.7.92	- do -
7	Rahing	M - 45	Ikuai	Samjiuram	9.10.92	Samjiuram
8	Tanriang, Court Member	M - 45	Majomlakbo	Samjiuram	9.10.92	- do -
9	Sgt. Maj Keinebon	M - 30	Gaikhangjei	Longmai	24.11.92	Lilen
10	Sgt. Maj Ramjiutuing	M - 40	Dimkambe	Samjiuram	24.11.92	- do -
11	Zelui V. President ZR.	M - 48	Daipou	New Beisumpui	19.2.93	Jalukiekam
12	Pt. Nzuahing	M 17	Achui	Samjiuram	19.2.93	- do -
13	Maj. Gaidulung	M 50	Thingkupou	Longrang	3.3.93	Makhuam
14	Dimguangam S.I.I.B.	M 37	Pongringa	Pongringlong	3.3.93	- do -
15	Sgt. Maj. Gaidimbuan	M 30	Poubuanjei	Pongringlong	8.9.93	Langonching
16	Pouhoulung	M 50	Kaitaogai	Pongringlong	27.11.93	Pongringlong
17	Sgt Hangseubuing	M 25	Pouchituing	Kipeilwa	25.5.94	Ludiram
18	Capt. Isat	M 40	Hebuing	Taosem	21.7.94	Thiulon
19	Lt. Guangdin	M 45	Ramjinang	Thiulon	21.7.94	Thiulon
20	Dinthui Razou Peyu	M 45	Lamkuni	Sanjiuram	21.7.94	Thiulon
21	Pt. Raithiu	M 25	Dinrim	Bamgaijang	21.7.94	Thiulon
22	Pt. Meisuanlinginang	M 25	Sunganang	Taijijang	21-7-94	Thiulon
23	Paramdinang	M 19	Namdinang	Newlong	23-7-94	Senapati
24	Mailelakbo	M 23	Nganiang	Liangchi	23-7-94	Senapati
25	Ramkhombo	M 28	Kingwangbo	Tamai town	2-8-94	Tangkhu area
26	Lt. Ngankeilak	M 45	Gaipuaksinang	Longkao	18-9-94	Longkao
27	Ikuang	M 34	Subuing	Old Jalukie	27-9-95	Old Jalukie
28	Kaleube	M 14	Kanrube	Old Jalukie	27-9-95	Old Jalukie
29	Kanrube Razou Peyu	M 47	Haidungleu	Old Jalukie	27-9-95	Old Jalukie
30	Heumdai S.R. President	M 35	Dichule	Old Jalukie	16-10-95	Old Jalukie
31	Capt. Ramkuaheu	M 50	Tabambe	Beisumpui	20.11.95	Deukuakam
32	Sgt. Kaithonbo	M 20	Khangsiu	Samjiuram	20.11.95	Deukuakam

33	Sgt.Maj Kaningam	M 45	Lungcham	Guainanglong	15.12.95	Guainanglong
34	Makunai Rūna Peyu	M 50	Poubidim	Gangluan	15.1.97	Longlei
35	Padikhonang Khapur	M 40	Kinhotbo	Teklong	31.1.97	Teklong

#### 41 Victims murdered after the so-called cease-fire Indian Army

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Sex & Age	Father/ Husband	Village	Date	Place
36.	Sgt. Akau	M 14	Namsangbe	New-Beisumypui	17.8.97	Dimapur
37.	Pte. Sarat	M 22	Tomba Sing	Tasen	17.8.97	Dimapur
38.	Khangjing, Leacy Member	M 35	Dikebo	Nkou	17.8.97	Dimapur
39.	Major. Nampourei	M 50	Duinang	Puichi	25.11.97	Konsaram
40.	Sgt. Maj. Wisongthonang	M 20	Khulinang	Pipuram	25.11.97	Konsaram
41.	Pt. Poupanlung	M 40	Hulinang	Taokuaklong	28.6.98	Tamenglong
42.	Gaizanpou	M 20	Tajei	Taokuaklong	7.7.98	Longba
43.	Maj. Pouluathui	M 63	Gaikhangbon	Mukti	8.7.98	Longba
44.	Chamdanpou, Rūna Secy.	M 45	luriangpou	Thinggou	8.7.98	Longba
45.	Rajuaklung Rūna peyu	M 45	Khon-gui	Thinggou	9.7.98	Thinggou
46.	Jonapou	M 22	Meithangthon	Guainanglong	19.7.98	Jiribam
47.	Thuankupou	M 18	Keinehapou	Ranicolony	17.8.98	Namdailong
48.	Changduikanbe, Rūna Peyu	M 25	Pouranheuing	Nsalu	15.3.99	Nsalu
49.	Corpl. Urim	M 23	Ramdin	Puichi	17.3.99	Konsaram
50.	Corpl. Phianrilungbo	M 24	Lungjibo	Makuilongdi	17.3.99	Konsaram
51.	Pte. Didanglung	M 18	Hairangtuing	Katiang	20.8.99	Katiang
52.	Maj. Jaduanlung	M 55	Taigapou	Kaiphundai	14.10.99	Kaiphundai
53.	Sgt.Maj. Kadamgai	M 25	Lamputa	Pungsanmai	14.10.99	Kaiphundai
54.	Lt. Ramjinlung	M 50	Chahuatjinang	Newlong	14.4.000	Tucha
55.	Lt. Tunlakbo	M 40	Chagengchan	Samjiuram	14.4.000	Tucha
56.	2 <sup>nd</sup> /Lt. Khangsunang	M 60	Chingkhiulun	Mukti	3.9.2000	Mukti
57.	Pte. Thanbonlung	M 35	Kulimpou	Mukti	3.9.2000	Mukti
58.	Pte. Thanphunlung	M 25	Khamgaipou	Mukti	5.9.2000	New Kaimanrang
59.	Pte. Daithaorei	M 20	Chamlin	Mukti	5.9.2000	-do-
60.	Pte. Mathiuduan	M 25	Dalung	Guainanglong	12.9.00	Guainanglong
61.	Col. Meisuang	M 60	Huchamdinan	Kaiphundai	13.9.00	Kaiphundai
62.	Pte. Mathiulungpou	M 25	Gaisinrei	Taokuaklong	13.9.00	Kaiphundai
63.	Pte. Jianguangpou	M 29	Namgakdaipo	Sangrung	13.9.00	Kaiphundai
64.	Corpl. Gaichamlung	M 22	Kiudimang	Kaiphum dai	13.9.00	Kaiphundai
65.	Pte. Rajanglung	M 19	Dinchin	Sangrungpang	13.9.00	Kaiphudai
66.	Poujianlung	M 16	Thuankam	Puichi	3.10.00	Puichi
67.	Diamond	M 17	Tianthaolung	Bitiang	9.11.00	Longmai
68.	Phangjaolung	M 19	Makulungpou	Bitiang	9.11.00	Longmai
69.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Guangrimei	M 22	Makunai	Ganglon	21.12.00	Kaiphundai



70.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Gaibonsinang	M 25	Ganguangpou Thinggou	4.1.2001	Thinggou
71.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Kaguiga	M 25	Mathiuding Satudai	29.1.01	Kaiphundai
72.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Thuanguangpou	M 25	Hulinang Taokuaklong	17.9.01	Kaiphundai
73.	Sgt. Gundaipou	M 22	Didinang Hougailong	24.5.02	Thiulon
74.	Corpl. Lunggairei	M 40	Kameijik Tajeikaiphun	14.6.01	Ruangdai
75.	Corpl. Hunibo	M 20	Mahianthui Alingsan	1.7.93	Sanjiuram
76.	Pte. Chakiurangbo	M 36	Lungladjinang Riangleong	21.7.99	Ngam

### **YIMCHUNGER PEOPLE MURDERED BY NSCN - ISAK / MUIVEH GROUP IN 1993-2004**

Sl.	Name & No.	Sex & Designation	Father/ Age	Village Husband	Date	Place 00.00.00
1.	Menjih		Honpong	Mulingrü	1993	
2.	Throngkiuba		Zünkum	Aipongrü	1995	
3.	Kiusumong		Wongto	Yakor	1996	
4.	Throngthrua		Wongto	Yakor	1996	
5.	Yanmükam		Helumong	Sangphur	1996	

### **23 Victims murdered after the so called cease-fire**

6.	Kiumukam		Showba	Yakor	1997	
7.	Throngymong			Sekeur	1997	
8.	Temong		Throngymong	Sekeur	1997	
9.	Shanoto		H-anjikhung	Pongrongrü	1997	
10.	Yamukam		Mungchem	Sangaurü	1997	
11.	Lonsukhong		Hothrong	Shewonger	1997	
12.	Hanjila		Throngso	Sangphur	1997	
13.	Throngymong		Zhawong	Aungru	1997	
14.	Muthrong			Kuthurü	1997	
15.	Kakhi			Kuthurü	1997	
16.	Yemkimong		H-anjihung	Thoktsürü	1998	
17.	Wapongwo		R-atsu	Yakor	1998	
18.	Kiumukam		Retsu	Yakor	1998	
19.	Zungkum		Muthrong	Shapongrü	1998	
20.	Chanho		Sungkum	Sangphur	1998	
21.	Yemkhung		Throngnoku	Yakor	1999	
22.	Shokambe		Toku	Shapongpu	1999	
23.	Rechamong		Kijingba	Sangphur	1999	
24.	Tihanho		Wongto	Yakor	1999	
25.	Shoküm			Sangphum	1999	
26.	Yanhoku		Kiumükam	Sangphur	1999	
27.	Corpl. Yimkiumong			Pongrongrü	2003	
28.	Capt. Throngkiuba	M	Luyimba	Müliagu	24-7-2004	

## LOTHA

### 18 Victims murdered after the so-called cease-fire with Indian Army

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Sex & Age	Father/ Husband	Village	Date 00.00.00	Place
1	Ronthungo	M		Tsunki	3.9.98	Chukitong
2	Lily	F			7.9.98	Mokokchung
3	Yambo	M			8.1.99	Kohima
4	Yarenthung	M			- do -	- do -
5	Edwin	M			22.2.99	Kohima
6	Zebethung	M			18.8.99	Kohima
7	Chiben	M			9.9.99	Kohima
8	Jonathan	M			1.10.99	
9	Khudamo	M			1999	Wormong
10	Ramongo	M			3-6-2000	Kohima
11	Atsemo	M		Tsunki	30-4-2000	
12	Michembamo	M			30-4-2000	Wokha
13	Renchio	M			13.12.01	Dimapur
14	Chungdamo	M			13.12.01	Wokha
15	Chumbenthon	M			16-6-01	Wokha
16	Sulathong	M			18-2-01	Kohima
17	Nederipamo	M			7-4-01	
18	Obed	M			18.5.02	Dimapur

### CHAKHESANG PEOPLE KILLED BY ISAK-MUIVAH GROUP SINCE 1976

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	F/Name	Sex & Age	Village	Date of death
1.	Lieut. Kekhwelhi Chap	Mesolhi	M	Mesolumi	March 1976
2.	Mrs. Jonelu	Ciekhwuyi	F	Chozumi	March 1976
3.	Mr Vechopra, Tatar	Ciehi	M	Thipuzu	14 <sup>th</sup> March 1977
4.	Sergt. Vepuyi	Ciekhwuyi	M	Chesezu	14th March 1977
5.	V. Pres. Thepuse Venuh Venecho		M	Thipuzu	Nov. 1979
6.	Tatar Veniyi Rhakho	Nesutso	M	Thuvopisu	Nov. 1979
7.	Lt. Col Vesazo	Zunuyi	M	Phusachodu	Dec. 1979
8.	Captain Vezeyi	Nyievesuyi	M	Thuvopisu	Dec. 1979
9.	Sergt. Wetelo	Kekhwachu	M	Enhulumi	Dec. 1979
10.	Mr. Sunuta	Phutsove	M	Tuhephu	12th Nov. 1986
11.	Mr. Thupuveyi	Mesizo	M	Kutsapo	12th Nov. 1986
12.	Mr. Zachiveyi		M	Dzulhami	12th Nov. 1986
13.	Mr. Kehucho	Nechoru	M	Upper Kho	20th March 1980
14.	Mr. Zashieyi Khamo	Nuzhu Khamo	M	Lozaphuhu	12th Dec. 1986
15.	Mr. Zekope	Wezulhi	M	Lasumi	14th Aug. 1987

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>F/Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Date</b>
16.	Lieut. Huriyi	Luisa	M	Phusachodu	20th Augt.1990
17.	Mr.Nuvezo	Thurimurha	M	Porüba	14th Dec.1992
18.	Mr. Zewetso	Chikha	M	Kami	June 1995
19.	Mr. Matu Tetseo	Lepothi	M	K. Basa	15th Jan. 1995
20.	Mr. Dozhohü	Yesohü	M	Thipuzu	15th Jan. 1995
21.	Mr. Potokho	Sanyo	M	Zhavame	18th March 1995
22.	Lt. Gen.Povezo Soho	Dikhamu	M	Phek	20thJune1995
23.	Mr. Lhüvetso	Phutomo	M	Suthotsu	1st Aug. 1995
24.	2/Lieut. Nasü	Chasu	M	Zhavame	3rd Nov.1995
25.	Mr. Sovehü Khamo	Hüvetso	M	Lozaphuhu	11th Nov. 1995
26.	Mr. Nüvetsü Khamo	Susatso	M	Lozaphuhu	11th Nov. 1995
27.	Mr. Chivehü	Shietahü	M	Lozaphuhu	21st Nov. 1995
28.	Sergt. Keritso	Keyielhi	M	Thuvopisu	23rd Nov.1995
29.	Mr. R. Chasu	Rhupi	M	Zhavame	30th Nov.1995
30.	Mr. Mudoyi Dozo	Ruyo-o	M	Thevopisu	1995
31.	Midan Peyu Zuvehu	TamoSanü-o	M	Porüba30th	March1996
32.	Sergeant Zathochulo	Veperu	M	Thetsumi	1st Augt.1996
33.	Sergeant Liepetsolo	Mekhalo	M	Thetsumi	1st Augt.1996
34.	2/Lieut. Solhou	Chulutse	M	Thetsumi	1st Augt.1996
35.	Mr. Lhoutsolo	Mesumvu	M	Thetsumi	1st Augt. 1996
36.	Captain Vetsolhou	Kemvu	M	Thetsumi	1st Augt.1996
37.	Corporal Kutsoveyi	Pusazo	M	Yoruba	20thOct.1996
38.	Student Karan	Vekhruyi	M	Yoruba	20thOct.1996
39.	Mr. Vedulhu	Venepu	M	Chozuba	4th Nov. 1996
40.	Sergeant Pushonyi	Kelhuneyi	M	Khutsami	14thNov.1996
41.	Captain Hunezo	Kehungo	M	Ketsapomi	25thNov.1996
42.	Sergeant Samuel	Punyi	M	Thetsumi	10thDec.1996
43.	Mr. Küvera	Pungocho	M	Pholami	1996
44.	Sergeant Pelhu	Rutsathi	M	Sohumi	12thJan.1997
45.	Mr. Tüsovezo	Nuduta	M	Phek	12thJan.1997
46.	Mr. Velhunyi	Velulhu	M	Chozuba	26thJan.1997
47.	Mr. Velasa	Muruto	M	T. Tsese	5thMarch1997
48.	Leacy Member Vehüta	Muruho	M	Pholami	20th March 1997
49.	S/Major Vepezolo	Kelhouchulo	M	Thetsumi	22th March1997
50.	Mr. Zalesho	Sashopru	M	Yoruba	9th May 1997
51.	Mr. Süngohi		M	Chozubami	1997

#### **42 Victims Killed after the so-called Cease-fire with Indian Army**

52.	Mr. Zachipru	Veprayi	M	Thuvo Pisu	12thNov.1997
53.	Mr. Neihu	Wetenyi	M	Chobami	3rdDec.1997
54.	Dr. Kütsove Phesao	Keyie	M	Yoruba	28thDec.1997
55.	Mrs. Savolu	Chisoyi	F	Cesezu	1997
56.	Mrs. Kekhroneite-u	Lhiwetso	F	Mesulumi	1997

Sl.	Name	F/Name	Sex	Village	Date
57.	2/Lieut. Zathochü	Dilo	M	Zapami	25th June 1998
58.	Mr. Kezüchü	Merhe	M	Zapami	25th June 1998
59.	Corpl. Nakhu	Tho-o	M	Zhavame	26th Augt. 1998
60.	Mr. Vamuhu	Muhuru	M	Phusachodu	19th Oct 1998
61.	Mr. Küdulhü	Pukhrüyi	M	Yorübami	27th Oct. 1998
62.	Mr. Vekhwuzo		M	Khutsami	15th Dec. 1998
63.	Mr. Beduta	Beseyo	M	Kikrüma	15th Dec. 1998
64.	Student Duhuta	Punuru	M	K. Bawe	3rd May 1999
65.	Mr. Rade	Ngulo	M	Khezhakeno	21st Augt. 1999
66.	Mr. Neikhrope	Kewezulo	M	Mesulumi	22nd Augt 1999
67.	Mr. Sashu	Sanyi	M	Zhavame	27th Augt. 1999
68.	Mr. Vilazo Lasuh	Lhouzulo	M	Thetsumi	27th Augt. 1999
69.	Mr. Vekhoto	Dapu	M	Cesezu	15th Sept. 1999
70.	Pte. Chikhoto	Suvezo	M	Phek	5th Oct. 1999
71.	Sergeant Puchota	Ciekhuneyi	M	Lozaphuhu	5th Oct. 1999
72.	S/Major Küduphuyi	Besulhu	M	Thuvopisu	8th Nov. 1999
73.	Mr. Avoto	Lhenyi	M	Cesezu	12th Nov. 1999
74.	Corporal Saveyi	Rudukhuyi	M	Phek	25th Nov. 1999
75.	L/Corp. Sanyo	Mekho	M	Zhavame	17th Dec. 1999
76.	L/Corp. Peter	Salonyi	M	Zhavame	17th Dec. 1999
77.	Mr. Velhuta	Theyeneyi	M	Thuvopisu	3rd June 2000
78.	Student Sezoto	Thuputhiyi	M	Thuvupisu	3rd June 2000
79.	Mr. Kewetshute	Tshunyi	M	Pfutseromi	7th July 2000
80.	Mr. Mhalevituo	Dapu	M	Cesezu	6th Augt. 2000
81.	Mr. Küduve	Vetsu	M	Cesezu	6th Augt. 2000
82.	Major Vikho	Zonu	M	Leshemi	17th Nov. 2000
83.	Mr. Chakrui	Muhutho	M	Chozuba	8th June 2001
84.	Mr. Selhuto	Medolhu	M	Khusomi	2002
85.	Pte. Satuo	Melhikhwe	M	Mesulumi	5th Dec. 2002
86.	Pte. Lhitshope	Kewelo	M	Losami	5th Dec. 2002
87.	2/Lieut. Dipelo	Tshulhi	M	Zapami	10th April 2003
88.	Mr. Ciekronuyi	Murhetso	M	Chozuba	2003
89.	Mr. Velotsu	Mahonyi	M	Thuvopisu	7th June 2003
90.	L/Corpl. Zavehu	Nushetso	M	Ketsapomi	8th April 2004
91.	Mr. Rudusa	Nekahi	M	Thipuzu	
92.	Lt. Dichü	Lhipedo	M	Lasumi	6th Oct. 2004
93.	Besülhü Tetseo	Vemeza	M	Thevopisü	16th Dec. 2004.
94.	Sgt. Vesayi				2 <sup>nd</sup> Jan. 2010.

**THE LIST OF ANGAMI PEOPLE MURDERED BY SO-CALLED NSCN  
BETWEEN 1979-2003**

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Sex & Age	Father/ Husband	Village	Date 00.00.00	Place
1	Maj. Neituolie		L. Pfucha	Chiechama	15/4/80	
2	Capt. Keviletuo Nagi		Zasibito	Jotsoma	1981	
3	Lhouvicha		Pocha	Pfuchama	1982	
4	Lt. Rokolhoukho		Tshuvilhu	Jotsoma	1982	
5	Sgt. Maj. Rhupile		W/o Vengoi	Kidima	12/8/92	
6	Corpl. Pfunicho		Duotuoazhu	Chakhaba	12/8/92	
7	Pte. Mekhrielhoukho		Neibou	Socuno	12/8/92	
8	Pte. Neizolie		Thepfulhoukho-u	Sovima	12/8/1992	
9	Pte. Medo-u		Lhouvizhu	Chiechama	12/8/1992	
10	Pte. Dziesetuo		Zhadi-u	Chiechama	12/8/1992	
11	Pte. Ruokuosielie		Neisielhau	Tuophema	12/8/1992	
12	Luovilie		Yanei-o	Chiechama	1992	
13	Corpl. Mezhuzolie		Zhavizo	Kigwema	12/8/1992	
14	Chalie		kevichusa	Khonoma	23/9/1993	
15	Dzieselhoulie		Lhouzo	Kohima	1993	
16	Tsielievi-o		Vikrulie	Kohima	1993	
17	Vingulie		Pfulhoulie	Kohima	1993	
18	Khrielie		Neizo	Zhadima	1994	
19	Kithose		Thepfudi	Zhadima	1994	
20	Meguosazo		Nivisie	Khonoma	1994	
21	Sato		Viyiemu	Khonoma	1994	
22	Mozolie		Yiechü	Rusoma	1995	
23	Neizovolie		Pezasielhau	Zhadima	1995	
24	N. Seyie		Asopü	Tuophema	18/8/95	
25	Visesielie		Kiruphema	18/8/95		
26	Mekhrie		Kokhoto	Seithekema	18/8/95	
27	P. Tubu		Kevichusa	Khonoma	4/6/1996	

**12 Victims murdered after the so-called cease-fire with Indian Army**

28	Capt. Pejuwahie		Vipusa	Ruzaphema	17/8/97	
29	Pte. Ruokuotuoilie			Sievi	Zhadima	17/8/97
30	Rukhrieriele		Nerhema	1/8/1993		
31	Suokhrie-o		Sitsolie	Nerhema	1/9/1998	
32	Chakeso		Salhoulie	Nerhema	1/9/1998	
33	Kevi Angami		Kidima	29/10/98		
34	Krusielie		Visalie	Rusoma	16/04/99	
35	Mezhulie		Zhavizo	Tuophema	18/04/99	
36	Menguzolie		Jukhrie-o	Tuophema	18/04/99	
37	Malho		Viswema	28/06/99		

38	Soubilie	Chupfu-u	Nerhema	20/09/99
39	L/Corpl. Keduokholie	Rudilhou	Chiechama	4/10/1999
40	Kozoto	Neizo	Kidima	7/12/1999
41	Vipielie	Tsothi	Mima	15/02/2000
42	Keduolhoukho	Mayape	Mezoma	20/07/2000
43	Ngusalie	Neizo	Tuophema	22/08/2000
44	2nd Lt. Kevilekho	Nguze-u	Seiyhama	28/09/2000
45	Lawrence	Sierü	Kohima	10/7/2002
46	Ralie Rio	Zakienyü	Sovima	13/8/02
47	Pezanei		Nerhema	16/08/02
48	Pelehousie-o	Kesivizo	Nerhema	24/08/02
49	Neilezolie	Zakietuo	Kohima	24/08/02
50	Ruopfü		Kiruphema	7/9/2002
51	Sezota	Puchiyi	Kohima	3/5/2000
52	Kedovilie Vüprü	Vingusie	Khonoma	1/11/2002
53	Vola-u Zumvü	Zhadiu Zumvü		Chiechama
54	John	Savi	Zakhama	26/4/03
55.	Mhasito	Pezasilie	Nerhema	6/10/2004

## TANGKHUL

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Sex & Age	Father/ Husband	Village	Date 00.00.00	Place
1.	Ngathingkhui Ahum	M 40	Shangam	Ringui	3.01.1980	
2.	Lt. Jacob Ahum	M 36	Yarsai	Ringui	3.01.1980	
3.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Gideon Ahum	M 30	Shangam	Ringui	3.01.1980	
4.	A.S.Yangla	M		Dora	1980	
5.	V. Khashim	M 50	V. Vamung	Tolloi	1981	
6.	Nganaongai	M 50		Ukhrul	1981	
7.	L.Fullmoon	M 33	Wungnaoyo	Lamlang	1981	
8.	Shangrin	M 66		Paorei	1981	
9.	V.S.Changkhareng	M		Leisan	1981	
10.	Mayarbing	M		Phungthar	1981	
11.	Wungnam	M 60		Tushar	1981	
12.	R.S.Joseph	M 55	Thisan	Tolloi	1983	
13.	Shangreikan NNC Member	M 40		Paoyi	1983	
14.	Kapangshai	M		Ukhrul	1983	
15.	Ramreishang	M 25	Shangreiyom	Somdal	1983	
16.	Shangreihui	M 36		Ngaimu	1983	
17.	Malungchi	M		Hundung	1983	
18.	Shimreisa	M 37		Ngaimu	1983	
19.	David	M 50		Kachai	1983	
20.	Standhope	M 45		Somdal	1983	

<b>Sl. Naame</b>	<b>Sex/age</b>	<b>F/Name</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Date.</b>
21. M.P.Star	M 48	Shongzar	Tolloi	28.09.83
22. Mingthing	M 40		Somdal	1983
23. Yangmaso Shaiza	M 55	Shangyang	Ukhrul	30.01.84
24. V. Arthur	M 34	V.Ngareophung	Tolloi	4.10.84
25. Z.V.Shimrei NNC Member	M 45	Haopha	Tolloi	1984
26. Kayangnam NNC Member	M 45		Ukhrul	1984
27. David	M		Somdal	1984
28. Bhaiya	M 35		Ukhrul	1984
29. Vareiyio	M		New Canaan	1984
30. Ningchung	M 40		New Canaan	1984
31. Marvin	M 40	Mapoak.	Manbi	1.06.85
32. Wingchichai	M	Nganaongai	Paoyi	1986
33. S.R.Brigade	M 30	Kapangshai	Nongdam	1986
34. L/Corpl.Jusbert	M 25		Nongdam	1986
35. K.S.Ngatangmi	M 34	Honiprang	Nongdam	1986
36. K.Kachang	M	Zingkang	Paorei	1986
37. R.S.Shimthar	M		Khonchel	7.02.1986
38. Ngachonmi	M 30		Zingsui	17.08.87
39. Ngachonmi	M 40		Haling	1987
40. K.Pajuleng	M 55		Bongba	1987
41. R.K.Phaningshang	M 22	Lungthuk	Tolloi	1987
42. R.S.Ramreiyo	M 50	Yangshi	Tolloi	1987
43. A.S. Ralung	M		Somra	1988
44. Jacob	M 40		Haling	1988
45. Shimthar	M	Shaito	Thawai	1988
46. Miss Ayo	F		Yangpokpi	1988
47. K.Tammila	M	K.Ningphai	Ukhrul	1988
48. Malungring	M		Shangshak	28.8.1988
49. Mark Tharmi	M 37		Lambui	1.11.1988
50. Humshang	M 33		Ukhrul	1988
51. Khashim	M		Nongbi	1988
52. Yuishi	M 40		Haling	3.11.1988
53. Mashangthei	M 40		Leishi	6.11.1988
54. GLuitong NNC Member	M 55	G.Sharei	Nunghar	26.11.88
55. Sgt.Maj.R.S.Ningkhan	M 33	Ngairem	Tolloi	28.11.88
56. Pamrei	M 30		Ngaimu	1988
57. Miss.V.Rinmila	F 25	Vangam	Tolloi	1988
58. Ngachan	M 55		Marem	1989
59. Haora	M 55		Shiroi	1989
60. Thanmi	M		Razai Khunou	8.1.1989
61. Tharmi	M		Ngapum	14.1.1984
62. Hungyo	M 34	Thawing	Shorte	1989

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex/age</b>	<b>F/Name</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Date.</b>
63.	H. Shangam	M 60	H.Rakhang	Khamasom	1989
64.	Hangmi	M 38	Yarei	Khamasom	1989
65.	Ramtherpam	M 20	Rathing	Leisan	1989
66.	Corpl. Z .Lungrei	M 35	Z.Maninglum		Tolloi 3.1.1989
67.	Lungshim Shaiza	M 55	Shangyang	Ukhrul	27.1.1990
68.	Ngachon Hormi	M		Shiroi	1990
69.	Daniel	M 60		Chingjaroi	1990
70.	R.S.Ninganung	M 30	Leishisan	Tolloi	1990
71.	Bushingpam	M		Shorte	1990
72.	Robinson	M		Shiroi	1990
73.	Chihanpam	M 37		Phungcham	1990
74.	Wonmila	F		Phungcham	1990
75.	Runmi	M		Riha	1990
76.	Ngathingkhui	M		Lungphu	1990
77.	Leishimi	M		Paoyi	1987
78.	Robin	M 38	Shanghar	Ngaimu	1990
79.	Ayao	M		Ukhrul	1990
80.	Kapangshai	M		Shiroi	24.8.1991
81.	A.S.Ngazek	M		Shiroi	24.8.1991
82.	M.Kazeching	M		Shiroi	24.8.1991
83.	L. Mayarbing	M		Shiroi	24.8.1991
84.	M.Pamlei	M		Shiroi	24.8.1991
85.	A.S. Lungmi	M		Shiroi	24.8.1991
86.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Ajit	M		Nongdam	1991
87.	Honeyson	M 22	Nganaongai	Tolloi	23.3.1992
88.	One shiroi (boy)	M		Shiroi	23.3.1992
89.	Ngarinkan	M		Paoyi	19.4.1992
90.	Lt. K.C. Shairei	M 44	Tuizar	Tolloi	20.10.92



Sl.	Name	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date.
91.	Pt. V.Chinaoyo	M 23	Yangla	Tolloi	2.11.1992
92.	Ngathingpam	M 22	Daniel	Tolloi	1992
93.	Changlan	M			1992
94.	Lt. Aaron	M 43		Nongdam	1992
95.	Ramyo Ahum	M 50	Yarsai	Ringui	20.6.94 Kohima
96.	K. Thuingaleng	M		Khamasom	2.10.1994
97.	Maj. David (Joyful)	M 46	Z.Manao	Tolloi	10.10.94 Kohima
98.	Paothingla	F 30	David	Ngaimu	1993
99.	K. Luinam	M		Khamasom	22.1.1997

#### 6 Victims murdered after the so-called cease-fire

100.	W. Thuingaleng	M		Khanasom	1997
101.	Mataisang Lungthar	M			19998
102.	Zinghor Kasomwo	M		Khamasom	1995
103.	L.Yaomi	M 42	Maringmi	Hongman	11.4.03
104.	Humsang	M 37		Ukhrul	1990
105.	Soreingam	M 30	Ningthar	Hongman	11.1.03

#### SEMA

Sl.	Name	Sex	F/Name	Village	Date	Place
1.	Brig. S. Vihoto	M		Ighanumi	1984	Ighanumi
2.	Phuhoto	M		Ghowoto	1989	Zutovi
3.	Lashihe	M		Zutovi	1989	Zuvito
4.	Kihovi	M		Phuyetomi	1989	Mokokchung
5.	Ghuvishe	M		Zutovi	Sept. 1989	Zutovi
6.	Vikugha	M		Satakha	3.5. 1993	Tuzu
7.	Viholi	F	Chekiya	Yeveto	20.9. 1993	Kuhoxu
8.	Toivi	M	Thazhekhu	Hovishe	20.9. 1993	Kuhoxu
9.	Zehovi	M	Yevikhu	Hovishe	20.9. 1993	Kuhoxu
10.	Hekato	M		Tsuruhumi	1994	Khakhuthotomi
11.	Hekato	M		Marumi	1994	Wokha
12.	Zheyiho	M		Shoipu	1994	Chuchuyimpang
13.	Ghuhevi	M		Shichimi	1994	Chuchuyimpang
14.	Toshiho	M		Lochomi	1994	Nalutokha
15.	Yevito	M		Xukhepu	1994	Zunheboto
16.	Toheshe	M		Lizutomi	1994	Zunheboto

Sl.	Name	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date.	Place
17.	Mughato	M		Phuyetomi	1994	Yehemi
18.	Nikhuto	M		Agunatomi	1994	Chuchuyimpang
19.	Khutovi	M		Khakhuthotomi	1994	Shichimi
20.	Zhekhevi	M		Ajiqhami	1994	Dimapur
21.	Heyikhu	M	Lachehe	Mikhami	1995	Dimapur
22.	Kikheto	M		Mikhami	1995	Dimapur
23.	Kakuto	M		Kichilimi	24. 4. 1995	Shichimi
24.	Phutovi	M		Shoipu	24. 4. 1995	Shichimi
25.	Nialo	M		Shoipu	1995	Mokokchung
26.	Shikato	M		Ghokimi	1995	Dimapur
27.	Lhovito	M		Zutovi	13.7. 1995	Chungtiya
28.	Hutoli	F		Xukiya	1995	Dimapur
29.	Hozhene	F		Lokobomi	1996	Mokokchung
30.	Vikato	M		Surumi	1995	Mokokchung
31.	Hutovi	M		Kichilimi	1996	Kohima
32.	Lukhevi	M		Limtsami	Apr. 1996	Dimapur
33.	Vikishe	M		Aghunato	Apr. 1996	
34.	Vitoho	M		Yehemi	Aug. 1996	
35.	Nikhevi	M		Lumami	Sept. 1996	Waromong
36.	Atoka	M		Aghunato	28.9. 1996	
37.	Nihovi	M		Phisami	Dec. 1996	Zunheboto
38.	Holotoli	F	Tokheho	Luvish	25.12.1996	Dimapur
39.	Vitoli	F	W/o K. Hollohon	Khukishe	25.12.1996	"
40.	Nishela	F	Hollohon	Kawoto	25.12.1996	"
41.	Ninoto	F	Sukhalu	Kawoto	25.12.1996	"
42.	Pukhavi	M		Ustomi	15. 4. 1997	"
43.	Katoshe	M		Thilixu	15. 4. 1997	"
44.	Hosheto	M		Shoxuvi	15.4.1997	Dimapur
45.	Tokishe	M	Khawoto	Viyixe	19. 5. 1997	"
46.	Vikheto	M		Phuyetomi		Mar. 1997
47.	Kuhovi	M	Yenito	Melahumi	5.6. 1997	Dimapur
48.	Kughavi	Zhimomi	M Vitoho	Zhimomi Shoipu	1996	Dimapur
49.	Zukiya	Kiho	M Nivikhu	Limichami	26.2.97	Dimapur
50.	Tohovi	Kiho	M Nivikhu	Limichami	26.2.97	Dimapur
51.	Khetoi	Kiho	M Nivikhu	Limichami	26.2.97	Dimapur
52.	Hokheto	M		Phuyetomi		26.2.97

#### 98 Victims murdered after the so-called cease-fire

53.	Hetozu	M	Pukhavi	Suhoyi	7.11.2000	Kohima
54.	Vikishe	M	Khehokhu	Thahekhu	10.2.01	Dimapur
55.	Nizheho	M		Kiyevi	2.5.01	Khughovi

Sl.	Name	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date.	Place
56.	Kaiho	M		Sukimi	7.6.01	Tuli
57.	Khekuto	M	Yeghoshe	Lukhavi	30.4.01	Khughovi
58.	Hekuto	M			15.11.01	
59.	Bokavi	M	Yetovi	Asukhomi	15.11.01	Kohima
60.	Inato Leacy Member Dimapur	M		Zhukishe	V.K.Town	14.12.01
61.	Pte.Tokato	M	Sukhevi	Marumi	14.12.01	Dimapur
62.	Atovi	M	Khushepu		26.12.01	
63.	Bokato	M	Phuhoto	Hebolimi	1.3.02	Kohima
64.	Akito	M	Lukheshe	Suruhuto	10.3.02	Dimapur
65.	Lahoto Jimomi	M	Nixuvi	Kathara	20.9.1997	Dimapur
66.	Hotoshe Jimomi	M	Nixuvi	Kathara	30.9.1997	Dimapur
67.	Khahuto	M			23.9.1999	Zunheboto
68.	Mughavi	M		L. Hotovi	11.10.1999	
69.	Avishe	M		Asukhutomi	4.11.1999	Nirhema
70.	Vitoho	M			6.12.1999	Kohima
71.	Tovishe	M	Kiyesh	Zuto	2.8.1998	
72.	Akuto	M	Sukhai		12.8.1998	
73.	Kikheto	M			12.8.1998	
74.	Hokuto	M	Yethazu	Rotomi	13.5.1999	Kohima
75.	Doxuyi	M		Yehemi	23.12.02	Suruhuto
76.	Phuhoto	M		Mishilimi	2.1.03	Pughoboto
77.	Akhevi	M			3.1.03	Zunheboto
78.	Khekivi	M	Vitokhu	Lokobo	30.1.02	Zunheboto
79.	Ghonito	M			2.2.1999	Kohima
80.	Hokito	M			31.5.1999	Kohima
81.	Zekhevi	M		Luvishhe	18.8.1999	Kohima
82.	Sahoto	M			26.8.01	Tuensang
83.	Japhet	M		Ghotovi	18.5.01	Kohima
84.	Bohoto	M		Nihoto	18.6.01	Mongkolemba
85.	Avito	M	Khushepu	Mikhami	16.12.01	Dimapur
86.	Nighovi	M	Khakiya	Rotomi	16.5.02	Dimapur
87.	N. Avito	M	Nihokhe	Philimi	9.10.1997	Dimapur
88.	Shetoi	M	Zuhekhu	Khakhuthotomi	9.10.1997	Dimapur
89.	Kete	M	Akhalu	Lazami	24.9.1997	Dimapur
90.	Yenito	M	Sutovi	Melahumi	19.9.1997	Dimapur
91.	Vikiho	M	Lumami	12.8.1998	Chuchuyimpang	
92.	Vitolu	M	Naghutomi		12.8.1998	Chuchuyimpang
93.	Kakishe	M	Yehemi	1998	Tuli	
94.	Akaho	M	Khakhutthotomi		Nov.1999	Kohima
95.	Jephet	M	Akuluto		Nov.2000	Mongkolemba
96.	Toshili	F	Sapotimi		Aug.1997	Akuluto
97.	Bohoto	M	Yenito	Achikuchu	July.1997	Kohima

Sl.	Name	Sex	F/Name	Village	Date	Place
98.	Bohoto	M			18.7.01	Dimapur
99.	David	M	Hukato	Tokiya	2002	Pherima
100.	Akito	M	Lukheshe	Suruhuto	11.3.02	Dimapur
101.	Heshito	M	Surumi	28.9.1999	Changtongya	
102.	Luhevi	M	Ghukiya	28.9.1999	Changtongya	
103.	Ghushepu	M	Hozheshe	Momi	7.10.1998	Dimapur
104.	Kaka	M	Ahoto		3.2.2002	Kohima
105.	Sukhalu	M		Phisami	1997	Dimapur
106.	Khuheto	M		Shoxuvi	1997	Dimapur
107.	Khekuto	M	Yeshivi	Shoxuvi	2000	Dimapur
108.	Shetoi	M		Lizutomi	1998	Imphal
109.	Kahoshe	M		Sukhai	28.6.2000	Kohima
110.	Kiholi	F		Phughoboto	28.2.2003	Phughoboto
111.	Kiyeshe	M		Phughoboto	28.2.2003	Phughoboto
112.	Hutoi	M		Lukhami	2002	Chozuba
113.	Akheho	M		Tsutoho	1997	Intangki
114.	Khekishe	M		Xuyivi	2002	Zunheboto
115.	Shekhato	M		Shichimi	1998	Lungchang
116.	Hetoshe	M		Hevikhe	1997	Kohima
117.	Tokuho	M		Viyilho	2002	Pherima
118.	Holuvi	M		Hovikhu	2002	Dimapur
119.	Vihoyi	M		Vihokhu	2002	Dimapur
120.	Zetovi	M	Honikhe	Thilixu	20.9.1997	Dimapur
121.	Aghokhe	M		Yehemi	2002	Sutemi
122.	Hetoshe	M		Khakhuthatomi		1999
	Mokokchung					
123.	Vitoho	M	Khekuto	Limichami	1998	Chuchuyimpang
124.	Vihokhe	M		Akhubami	1997	
125.	Botovi	M		Asukhomi	1998	Nuksen
126.	Nihoto	M		Izheto	1998	Dimapur
127.	Hokheto	M	Luvikhe	Phushimi	1998	Kohima
128.	Hokuto	M		Satami	1997	Dimapur
129.	Khuvito	M		Marumi	1997	Dimapur
130.	Toyih	M		Limitsami	1997	Dimapur
131.	Aketo	M		Khukishe	1997	Dimapur
132.	Akai	M		Ghokhuvi	2002	Dimapur
133.	Kavito	M	Yeheto	Ajiqhami	1999	Mokokchung
134.	Ghuhevi	M		Ghukiya	1996	Tuensang
135.	Yezhevi	M		Rotomi	1997	Dimapur
136.	Kivito	M		Sutemi	1999	Kohima
137.	Aboto	M		Ustomi	1999	Mokokchung
138.	Kakheto	M		Kilomi	20.7.03	Kohima
139.	Kakiho	M		Lizutomi	1993	Melahumi
140.	V. Kughavi	M	Vitoho		1997	Dimapur

Sl.	Name	Sex	F/Name	Village	Date	Palce
141.	Khezheto	M		Khumishi	2003	Yeshelutomi
142.	Hekato	M		Lumami	1997	Ungma
143.	Akaho	M	Shikikhe	Koiboto	27.4.2004	Phuyetomi
144.	Kahuto	M	Ghoshito	Nihoto	1998	Tizu
145.	Ghokivi	M	Ghoshito	Nihoto	16.2.2004	Tuensang
146.	Shikheto Shohe	M	Heshizu.	Shohe Shoipu	1996	Dimapur
147.	Nikaho Kiba	M	Viheto Kiba	Zutovi	30.6.'04	Kohima
148.	Jihoto Sumi	M		Rotomi	19.8.'04	Chungtia
149.	Akuto Asumi	M		Hoshepu	21.8.'04	Dimapur
150.	Tokugha	M		Mokokchung	12.03.05	Mon

### **SHEPOUMARAMTH**

Sl.	Name &	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date	Place
1.	N. Lorho, Speaker Tatar Hoho	M	Neni	Songsong	02.01.80	
2.	Hünü	M	Rapei	Shomai	26.09.81	Shomai
3.	Sgt. Maj.Sow	M	Rainü	Shomai	26.09.81	Shomai
4.	Souso	M	Rainü	Shomai	26.09.81	Shomai
5.	Dazü	M	Sele	Nahmai	20.01.82	Nahmai
6.	Thaisü	M	Sele	Nahmai	20.01.82	Nahmai
7.	Lt. Col. K. Athiso	M	Komu	Chaowainu	16.04.84	
8.	Süle Razou Peyu	M	Ngaolu	Phaibung	22.04.87	
9.	Neli Razou Peyu	M	Kapani	Thingbo	21.04.88	
10.	Thailiru	M	W/o Pukho	Lakhamni	24.06.88	
11.	Lt.Col.Nepuni	M	Sibo	Maopujodung	27.08.89	
12.	Hepuni NNC Member	M	Ngaolunü	Reafü	4.10.90	Reafü
13.	Capt. Hai	M	Nakhu	Dunamai	23.03.91	
14.	Maj. Nepuni	M	Akha	Tohupfu	11.06.92	
15.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Ashehrü	M	Heso	Makhan	17.06.92	
16.	Joseph, Speaker Tatar Hoho	M	Punsi	Tumnoupokpi	12.08.92	Chalkot
17.	Maj. Wilson Chalkot	M	Akeng	Tumnoupokpi		12.08.92
18.	Pt. Kajikho	M	Mohobo	Pudunemai	12.08.92	Chalkot
19.	Lt. Ngaokhainü	M	Thaiba	Chaonamai	26.08.1993	Maram Bazar

### 7 Victims Murdered After the So-called Cease-fire

Sl.	Name &	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date	Place
20.	Lt. Vinu	M	Ngaolunü	Kaize	17.8.97	Dimapur
21.	Vikho	M	Luni Achangriyan	Katafü	5.9.99	Pfütsero
22.	Juksun	M			4.8.99	
23.	Chopfozüa	M	Neli	Shajaba	May. 2000	
24.	Kh. Dazü	M	Kha	Chumai	1996	
25.	David	M	Kho	Zamai	1995	
26.	Corpl. Ashikho	M	Hrai	Tungjoi	26 May 2001	

### AO PEOPLE MURDERED BY I-M GROUP SINCE 1979

Sl.	Name &	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date	Place
1.	Mayanger, Kilonser	M	Kilemsungba	Longkhum	Dec. '79	Heimi Region
2.	Lt.Col. Supongnukshi	M		Longjang	"	"
3.	Capt. I. Imsutoshi	M	Imlimeren	Longkhum	"	"
4.	Capt. Intikumzuk	M		Mongsenyimti	"	"
5.	Lt. Yanger	M		Mokokchung	"	"
6.	Sgt. Maj. Tinu	M		Molungyimsen	"	"
7.	Pte. Supongnungsang	M		Mapukaba	Longkhum	"
8.	Pte. Akamyanger	M		Longkong	"	"
9.	Pte. Mayangliba	M		Khangtsung	"	"
10.	Marmeren, Public	M	Tzungwati	Longmisa	4.4. '90	
11.	Corpl. Moatemjen	M	Pangjung	Mongsenyimti	12. 8. '92	Chalkot
12.	Pte. Ayimba	M	Sunup	Molung	2.3. '93	
13.	Pte. Imkongwati	M	Kiremliba	Chungtia	3.3. '93	
14.	Pte. Tsutensangba	M	Satangchiba	Longjang	5.4. '94	
15.	Pte. Watinungsang	M	Alemkangba	Longmisa	6.4. '94	
16.	Alemkangba, Public	M	Supongsu	Longmisa	28.4. '94	
17.	Pte. Chubangangshi	M		Khensa	2.5. '94	
18.	Pte. Akangmeren	M	Inmatongdang	Longmisa	6.7. '94	
19.	Tako	M		Changki	'94	Mokokchung
20.	Moayanger	M		Kubza	'94	"
21.	Temsumangyang	M	Suzumatong	Chuchuyimlang	6.3. '95	Razou Peyu
22.	Pte. Penjongmongba	M		Chuba	Longsa	1995
23.	Wati	M		Watiyim	1995	Mepongchukit
24.	Temsü	M		Waromong	1995	"
25.	Pte. Tiawapang	M	I. Suwa	Debuya	2.4. '96	
26.	Moa	M		Satsük	1996	Mokokchung

Sl.	Name	Sex	F/Name	Village	Date	
27.	Tiameren	M		Lirmen	1996	"
28.	Aküm	M		Ungma	1996	"
29.	Sashi	M		Longpha - old	1997	"
30.	Supong	M		Chungtia	1997	Mangkolemba
31.	Tarep	M		Changki	15.4. '97	Dimapur
32.	Imkumsosang	M		Litemnokdang		Longmisa

## 20 Victims Murder after the so-called Cease-fire

Sl.	Name	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date	Place
33.	Meren	M		Debuya	1998	Tuensang
34.	Aomeren	M		Nokpo	4.8. '98	
35.	Taliwati	M			12.8. '98	Chuchuyimbang
36.	Taliwati	M			12.8. '98	Chuchuyimlang
37.	Mokokla	F			10. 9. '98	Mokokchung
38.	Akumnaro	F			7.9. '98	"
39.	Imtiwapang	M			9. 9. '98	
40.	Mesomeren	M		Mangmetong	10. 9. '98	Mokokchung
41.	Rongsen	M			20. 11. '98	Kohima
42.	Talisashi	M			21. 9. '98	Mokokchung
43.	A. Dally Mongro	M	Aoluen	Longkhum	18. 8. '99	Kohima
44.	Moaliba	M			5.8. '99	
45.	Takameren	M			1.8. '99	Kohima
46.	Meso	M		Changki	1999	Dimapur
47.	Takameren	M		Changki	1999	"
48.	Toshi	M		Ungma	26. 9. '99	Mokokchung
49.	Mayang Inchen	M			25.1.2000	Kohima
50.	Pangerchuba	M			7. 7. 2000	Tuli
51.	Imtiyanger	M		Tuli	7. 6. 2001	Tuli
52.	I. Temjensoba	M		Kelingmen	2002	Kohima

## KUKI

Sl.	Name	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date	Place
1.	Ngulkhojan Hangsing NNC Member	M 60		Ahthibung	12.8.1992	
2.	Vuma	M 60		Pellhang	20.10.1992	
3.	Leikholal Hangsing Village elder	M 30		Phengjang	16.4.1993	
4.	Thanghongam Village Chairman	M 36		Phangjang	16.4.1993	

Sl.	Name	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date	Place
5.	Thangminlal	M 25		Pellhang	6.5.1995	
6.	Lenkhosei Guite	M 55		Old chalkot	12.5.1993	
7.	Paokam Singson					
	NNC Member	M 62		Ahthibung	23.5.1993	
8.	Chunglim Khonsai	M 74		Phangjang	5.6.1993	
9.	Nguljang					
	Village elder	M 83		Old chalkot	14.6.1993	
10.	Thangkhotheh. Hmar	M 70		Old chalkot	14.6.1993	
11.	Letjang Guite	M 30		Old chalkot	16.6.1993	
12.	Chungjang Hmar	M 18		Old chalkot	14.6.1993	
13.	Seithang singson	M 28		Old chalkot	14.6.1993	
14.	Singkhonhen Haokip	M 16		Old chalkot	14.6.1993	
15.	Chunneilal Gangte					
	Evangelist	M 30		Songngou	18.6.1993	
16.	Lunjahen Singson					
	Village Secretary	M 33		Saijang	25.6.1993	
17.	Letalun Guite	M 32		Old chalkot	12.8.1993	
18.	M. Hangsing	M 53		Dimapur	18.9.1993	
19.	Thenjalal Khongsai	M 36		Maova	22.8.1993	
20.	Henkai Khogsai	M 21		Songlhuh	22.9.1993	
21.	Letngan Khongsai	M 40		Athibung	2.10.1993	
22.	Paokhosei Singson					
	Lecturer	M 36		Saijang	23.10.1993	
23.	Paokholam Chongloi					
	Student teacher	M 35		Vonkithem	23.10.1993	
24.	Thangsats Khosai	M 27		Gopibung	24.10.1993	
25.	Seikhohao Singson	M 16		Lilen	24.10.1994	
26.	Haojang Chongloi Teacher	M 30		Phanjgan	24.10.1994	
27.	Letkhotong Hangsing	M 28		Athibung	30.11.1993	
28.	Seikam Chongloi	M 20		Athibung	30.11.1993	
29.	Thatthang Khongsai	M 34		Athibung	30.11.1993	
30.	Paokhosei Singson					
	Lecturer	M 36		Saijang	23.10.1993	
31.	Paokholam Chongloi					
	Student teacher	M 35		Vonkithem	23.10.1993	
32.	Thangsats Khosai	M 27		Gopibung	24.10.1993	
33.	Seikhohao Singson	M 16		Lilen	24.10.1994	
34.	Haojang Chongloi Teacher	M 30		Phanjgan	24.10.1994	
35.	Letkhotong Hangsing	M 28		Athibung	30.11.1993	
36.	Seikam Chongloi	M 20		Athibung	30.11.1993	
37.	Thatthang Khongsai	M 34		Athibung	30.11.1993	
38.	Nemsi hangsing	M 60		Bongkolong	30.11.1993	
39.	Henkhokam Hangsing	M 17		Bongkolong	30.11.1993	
40.	Lenpao	M 22		Old chalkot	20.12.1993	



<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex/age</b>	<b>F/Name</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Date</b>
41.	Paolam singsom	M 38		Athibung	22.12.1993
42.	Lamminthang sithlou	M 15		Seithem	27.12.1993
43.	Tonghoa Guite				
	Village elder	M 60		Phaikholum	27.12.1993
44.	Thomkholam Guite	M 17		Phaikholum	27.12.1993
45.	Lalhen Guite	M 35		Phaikholum	27.12.1993
46.	Letkhosei	M 62		Old Soget	27.12.1993
47.	Paokhojang Khongsai	M 32		Old Soget	28.12.1993
48.	Seikhopao Khongsei				
	Village elder	M 75		Old Soget	28.12.1993
49.	Seitong Khongsai	M 60		Old Soget	28.12.1993
50.	Nehthang Khongsai	Pastor	M 38	Old soget	28.12.1993
51.	Lhunkhosei Khongsai		M 25	Old soget	28.12.1993
52.	Lalkai Khongsai	M 20		Old soget	28.12.1993
53.	Lamhen Khongsai	M 20		Old Soget	28.12.1993
54.	Hoikim Khongsai	F 25		Phangjang	28.12.1993
55.	Nemsi hangsing	F 24		Phangjang	10.1.1994
56.	Themnei Hangsing	F 30		Old chalkot	15.1.1994
57.	Helngam Hmar	M 26		Old chalkot	15.1.1994
58.	L. Hoakip	M 35		Old chalkot	17.1.1994
59.	Sehkholam Singson	M 45		Saijang	25.1.1994
60.	Sehjhang Lhouvum	M 40		Gelhang	26.1.1994
61.	Nenchong	F 38		Gelhang	26.1.1994
62.	Hwillun	M 20		Gelhang	26.1.1994
63.	Lenggin	M 13		Gelhang	26.1.1994
64.	Thanglet	M 7		Gelhang	26.1.1994
65.	Nengjavei	F 5		Gelhang	26.1.1994
66.	Laninthang	M 3		Gelhang	26.1.1994
67.	Veikholam Chongloi	M 46		Gelhang	26.1.1994
68.	Seingam Chongloi	M 25		Gelhang	26.1.1994
69.	Haonoang chonglopi	M 20		Gelhang	26.1.1994
70.	Thangtinsat chongloi	M 8		Gelhang	26.1.1994
71.	Nengtinglhing chongloi		F 6	Gelhang	26.1.1994
72.	Kimneining chongloi	F 16		Gelhang	26.1.1994
73.	Helngam	M 45		Phaipijang	10.3.1994
74.	Kimkhoseh	M 65		Bongkolong	4.5.1994
75.	Samaon	M 45		Bongkolong	4.5.1995
76.	Lhaineihat	F 36		Bongkolong	4.5.1994
77.	Swehminthang	M 6		Bongkolong	4.5.1994
78.	Lhaichin	F 30		Bongkolong	4.5.1994

Sl.	Name	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date
79.	Düchong	F 12		Bongkolong	4.5.1994
80.	Kimkholhing	F 70		Bongkolon	4.5.1994
81.	Thongnem	M 45		Bongkolong	4.5.1994
82.	Kaiseh Sithlou	M 46		Siniol	17.5.1994
83.	Ngamkhojang	M 36		Sinjol	17.5.1994
84.	Chungsei	M 37		Sinjol	17.5.1994
85.	Lambo	M 32		Kohima	6.6.1994
86.	Gurung	M 30		Kohima	6.6.1994
88.	Lamhen	M 35		Maova	17.7.1994
89.	Khuplal Hangsing	M 30		Old Chalkot	8.8.1994
90.	Laljang Hangsing Teacher	M 56		Phanjang	8.8.1994
91.	Allaidding	M 32		Dimapur	8.8.1994
92.	T.K.Tungnung	M 54		Dimapur	5.10.1994
93.	Hemlen Chongloi	M 35		Vongkithem	30.10.1994
94.	Haokholet Haokip	M 40		Dimapur	4.11.1994
95.	Heliang singson	M 70		Sirhima	15.13.1994
96.	Onthang Haokip	M 50		Sirhima	15.12.1994
97.	Thangkhoem Evangelist	M 60		Sirhima	15.12.1994
98.	Paokai	M 17		Sirhima	15.12.1994
99.	Thangjalon	M 17		Sirhima	15.12.1994
100.	Thangkholet	M 19		Sirhima	15.12.1994
101.	Helkhojang Khongsai	M 55		New chalkot	15.12.1995
102.	Janghen	M 35		Pillhang	13.3.1995
103.	V.Hangsing	M 52		Phaipjang	15.6.1995
104.	Thangkhoel	M 60		Bongkolong	21.1.1994

**The following victims were Athibung-Dimapur bound Bus 29 passengers massacred on 9th December, 1996. Also more than 30 passengers had suffered bullet injuries.**

105.	Tingnem	F	Sempu	Athibung	9.12.1996
106.	Nehminlal	M	Sempu	Athibung	9.12.1996
107.	Hempao	M	Tongkothang	Athibung	9.12.1996
108.	Shehlam	M	Songlam	Athibung	9.12.1996
109.	Lengkhokai	M	Thongshah	Athibung	9.12.1996
110.	Thangkhogin	M	Tingthang	Athibung	9.12.1996
111.	Nemneihing	F	Hallam	Athibung	9.12.1996
112.	Chungjankhup	M	Thangkhojang	Bongkolong	9.12.1996
113.	Paothang	M	Dongkholam	- do -	9.12.1996
114.	Lalshei	M	Paosat	Lilen	9.12.1996
115.	Jangngul	M	Letlan	-do -	9.12.1996
116.	Ngulthang	M	Khuplen	-do -	9.12.1996

Sl.	Name	Sex/age	F/Name	Village	Date
117.	Kimnem	M	Singkhohlam	-do -	9.12.1996
118.	Phalneichong	F	Letkhohao	Molvom	9.12.1996
119.	Helkhosheh	M	Mangkhothang		Inbung 9.12.1996
120.	Thangkhoshei	M	Helkhoshel	-do -	9.12.1996
121.	Ngahben	F	Khuppao	Pellhang	9.12.1996
122.	Seihen	M	Lamkai	-do -	9.12.1996
123.	Lhaineithem	F	Seikholam	-do -	9.12.1996
124.	Laljakim	F	Shekhosei	Songlhuh	9.12.1996
125.	Lhailam	F	Lenkhomang	- do -	9.12.1996
126.	Lamkhonenag	F	Lenkhomang	- do -	9.12.1996
127.	Mengsi	F	Lenkhomang	- do -	9.12.1996
128.	Somlalingul	M		Khelma	9.12.1996
129.	Tingbam	F		- do -	9.12.1996
130.	Lemvei	F	Lengsei	Old Chalkot	9.12.1996
131.	Nengkholhing	F	R.Bahadur	Phangjang	9.12.1996
132.	Martha	F	- do -	- do -	9.12.1996
133.	Pumhen	M		Inbung	9.12.1996

**On September 13, 1993 Mondy, IM armed men rounded up Joupi Kuki Village, Zeliangrong Region early in the Morning and slaughtered the following 85 innocent villagers on the same day at Joupi.**

Sl. No.	Name	Sex & Age	Father/Husband
134.	Khuplan Limngel	35 M	Lukhopao Limngel
135.	Paongam Hangsing	48 M	Thangkhojam Hangsing
136.	Lunchon Haokip	57 M	Seikhohon Haokip
137.	Tongpi Haokip	70 M	Hamjalun Haokip
138.	Kemet Mangte	65 M	Sokhup Mangzel
139.	Satsem Kipgen	53 M	Khuplam Kipgen
140.	Lamsei Hangsing	54 M	Khaikhojang hangsing
141.	Sehmin Hangsing	32 M	Sekhothang Hangsing
142.	Lammang Hangsing	22 M	Sehmin Hangsing
143.	Selen Hangsing	25 M	Sahmin Hangsing
144.	Sehmao Lhanghal	50 M	Thangkhopao Lhanghal
145.	Lamseh Hangsing	53 M	Paothang Hangsing
146.	Paochon Hangsing	40 M	Lamseh Hangsing
147.	Seingam Hangsing	46 M	Letkhopao Hangsing
148.	Lalchong Lhangum	27 M	Satlal Lhangum
149.	Helkhohen Lhangum	29 M	Satlal Lhangum
150.	Nehhao Hangsing	50 M	Khuplam Hangsing

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex &amp; Age</b>	<b>Father/ Husband</b>
151.	Thangjang Hangsing	56 M	Haokholet Hangsing
152.	Paongam Hangsing	38 M	Thangkhojang Hangsing
153.	Semkholam Hangsing	43 M	Henjalam Hangsing
154.	Paolen Hangsing	23 M	Semkholam Hangsing
155.	Lungjapao Chongloi	35 M	Khupsat Chongloi
156.	Thangsat Chongloi	22 M	Khupsat Chongloi
157.	Satjang Chongloi	23 M	Khupsat Chongloi
158.	Khupkam Lenthang	30 M	Satthang Lenthang
159.	Lalpao Hangsing	37 M	Hemjalam Hangsing
160.	Lamhen Hangsing	20 M	Lalpao Hangsing
161.	Jangngam Hankip	30 M	Thangpi Haokip
162.	Ngulseh Lhouvum	35 M	Letkhokai Lhouvum
163.	Sekhojang Kholhou	50 M	Pavum Kholhou
164.	Haokholal Kigen	23 M	Sehjang Kipgen
165.	Letkholal Hangsing	30 M	Ehthang Hangsing
166.	Lamkholen Haokip	26 M	Satkholam Haokip
167.	Henkholun Lhanghal	45 M	Jangpao Lhanghal
168.	Hemthang Lenthang	36 M	Satthang Lenthang
169.	Semthang Hangsing	34 M	Kaikhajang Hangsing
170.	Khupngam hangsing	29 M	Kaikhajang Hangsing
171.	Semchon Dimngel	37 M	Letpao Dimngel
172.	Paomang Dimngel	30 M	Doukhopao Dimngel
173.	Ngamkam Sitlhou	40 M	Thongsei Sitlhou
174.	Khupngam Kipgen	28 M	Letchon Kipgen
175.	Demkholam Hangsing	30 M	Sehpi Hangsing
176.	Lalkeng Haokip	26 M	letchon Haokip
177.	Haokholung Lhouvum	27 M	Letlal Lhouvum
178.	Paolun Dimngel	25 M	Doukhopao Dimngel
179.	Paolet Hangsing	34 M	Khuplam Hangsing
180.	Doupao Dimngel	58 M	Lutkhopao Dimngel
181.	Sehthang Dimngel	30 M	Doukhopao Dimngel
182.	Songchong Lhanghal	45 M	Jangpao Lhanghal
183.	Lhouleng Kholhou	35 M	Pavum Kholhou
184.	Seimang Dimngel	22 M	Doukhel Dimngel
185.	Lamjang Lhanghal	30 M	Jangpao Lhanghal
186.	Lamlal Haokip	25 M	Thangngam Haokip
188.	Lamthang Haokip	23 M	Semsei Haokip
189.	Thangkhohao Singsit	34 M	Thangkholam Singsit

Sl. No.	Name	Sex & Age	Father/Husband
190.	Letchon Singsit	30 M	Thangkholam Singsit
191.	Henngam Singsit	26 M	L. Sehkhothang Singsit
192.	Helhet Hangsing	37 M	Hejalam Hangsing
193.	Sehlun Chongloi	23 M	Lampao Chongloi
194.	Chungngam Chongloi	32 M	Ngamthang Chongloi
195.	Letpao chongloi	30 M	Ngamthang Chongloi
196.	Lungjang Haokip	M 33	Lenchon Haokip
197.	Hemkholal Hangsing	28 M	Chungsei Hangsing
198.	Pagin Kipgen	20 M	Letchon Kigen
199.	Haokai Hangsing	8½ M	Nehpao Hangsing
200.	Lenkholao Dimngel	14 M	Khuplam Dimngel
201.	Thangkholun Hangsing	28 M	Lampao Hangsing
202.	Lhoukholal Kholhou	21 M	Sehjang Kholhou
203.	Satngam Chongloi	18 M	Khupsat Chongloi
204.	Lengkhopao Haokip	45 M	Henjalun Haokip
205.	Lalkholam Haokip	28 M	Henjalung Haokip
206.	Lalkholam Haokip	28 M	Lengchon Haokip
207.	Phakim Haokip	48 F	W/o Thangpi Haokip

**The following were Jalenphai villagers who met the same fate, at Joupi village on the same day.**

208.	Henkhogin Singsit	28 M	Thangkholam Singsit
209.	Lamkhopao Hangsing	27 M	Lhungkhokam Hangsing
210.	Thongmang Singsit	25 M	Lhunkhokam Singsit
211.	Thangkhoisei DOUNGEL	32 M	Paokhoisei DOUNGEL
212.	Lalkhojang Singsit	42 M	Sekhokham Singsit
213.	Chungjamang Singsit	17 M	Sekhokham Singsit
214.	Thenkhohang Singsit	48 M	Sekhokham Singsit
215.	Sekhomang Singsit	16 M	Haokhup Singsit
216.	Lamminlal Singsit	14 M	Haokhup Singsit
217.	Sehkhokam Singsit	32 M	Lhunkhopao Singsit
218.	Songkai Lhanghal	30 M	Sehlong Lhanghal
=====			
219.	Thangjahao Lhanghal	25 M	Sehlong Lhanghal
220.	Satkhothang	M	Hangjang 19/9/'93
221.	Lhunsat Kipgen	M	" 19/9/'93
222.	Letneikam Gangte	M	" 19/9/'93
223.	Onkholet Haokip	21 M	Paolet Haokip Moreh 3/5/92
224.	Ngamkothang Mate	28 M	Tongkholam Mate Moreh 8/9/92
225.	Yamkhotil	18 M	Limkhotil Tollen 8/9/92
226.	Helkholan	18 M	Letkhoham Tollen 8/9/92

Sl. No.	Name	Sex & Age	Father/Husband
227.	Hemkholun	17 M Yampao	Tollen
228.	Jamkhomang	30 M	Mettijang16/9/92
229.	Thangkhomang Haokip	25 M	Chehjang17/9/92
230.	Thongkhojang Haokip	75 M	Chahkap17/9/92
231.	Thonghao Lunkim	60 M	Chahkap17/9/92
232.	Chungsei Haokip	18 M Tongthang Haokip	Senem 7/10/92
233.	Mangtahng Mate	18 M Yamlal Mate	Leitan 7/10/92
234.	Thangsin Mate	17 M Thenmeng Mate	Tengnoupal 7/10/92
235.	Letkhongam Touthang	65 M	Moltuh7/10/92
236.	Sontin	60 F W/o Vumkhothang	Moltuh10/10/92
237.	Lhingkhotin	48 F W/o Letkhothang	Moltuh10/10/92
238.	Doukhosei	28 M Vumkhothang Touthang	"10/10/92
239.	Tinkhohoi Touthan	20 F Doukhosei Touthang	"10/10/92
240.	Tinneng	2 F Daoukhosei Touthng	"10/10/92
241.	Chungkhuip Haokip	75 M Sanaching	14/10/92
242.	Yamkhojang Lunkim	32 M Thonghao Lunkim	Chahkap 19/10/92
243.	Jamhokhai Haokip	23 M Chepu Haokip	Choro 21/10/92
244.	Ngamkhohao Heokip	32 M Haokholun Haokip	Samukon 23/11/92
245.	Jamkholal	19 M Thongkholet	Molvailup 3/3/93
246.	Jammang Baite	18 M Jamkhothang Baite	Maipi Mangson 22/3/93
247.	Jamkholet Lupho	18 M Holngam Lupho	Maipi Mangson23/3/92
248.	Paonoh Haokip	62 M Otjang Haokip	Tingkai Kholen1/4/93
249.	Jangsei Haokip	25 M Paonoh Haokip	" "
250.	Lamjang Hoakip	35 M Ngolnoh Haokip	" "
251.	Selam Haokip	23 M Douthang Haokip	" "
252.	Henkhoneh Haokip	45 M Thangkho Haokip	" "
253.	Hemngam Haokip	44 M Letthang Haokip	" "
254.	Ngamkhohao Haokip	27 M Mangkam Haokip	" "
255.	Henkholun Haokip	30 M Thetngam Haokip	" "
256.	Thangkholet Baite	33 M Jangkhothang Baite	Loutei 5/4/93
257.	Jangkhothang Baite	Thongkhothang Baite	" "
258.	Tongpao Baite	36 M Sonjang Baite	Jelenphai "
259.	Jankholun Baite	76 M Hengjang	"
260.	Yamkholal Haokip	18 M Molvailup	"
261.	Haolal Guite	23 M Henjahao Guite	" 7/4/93
262.	Henkam Haokip	20 M Khupthang Haokip	Thewai "
263.	Lunkhojang Haokip	36 M Bongbal	9/4/93
264.	Nengjatin Kipgen	48 M W/o Jankhochon Kipgen	Bongbal9/4/93
265.	Jangkholun Haokip	80 M Hengjang	13/493
266.	Limjalet Touthang	35 M Ngamthang Touthang	T.Molphei13/4/93
267.	Paolet Touthang	31 M Ngamthang Touthang	" "
268.	Jamkhomang Baite	22 M Jamkhothang	Maipi Mangson "

Sl.	Name	Age/Sex	Father/husband	Village	Date.
269.	Chungkhojang	35 M	Ngulhel	"	14/4/93
270.	Tongkhosei	50 M		Gamphajol	"
271.	Khailal Haokip	18 M	Tongkhosei Haokip		" "
272.	Lhungkhotang	72 M	Chunglu	Thamlapokpi	17/4/93
273.	Haopu	38 M	Lunkhothang	"	18/4/93
274.	Dousei Mate	35 M	Semhol Mate	Leitan	"
275.	Hemlun Lupho	70 M	Jamhao Lupho	Sita	"
276.	Lunminthang Lupho	7 M	Doujethang Lupho		" "
277.	Ngamhao Mate	60 M	Thangkhojang Mate		" "
278.	Sothang Haokip	58 M	Thongkhosei Haokip		" "
279.	Jamkhotang Bolsom	37 M	Lamkhoson Bolsom		" "
280.	Leokhothang Bolsom	60 M	Thonglen	Sitan	"
281.	Hetneikim Lhungdim	4 F	Holkholun Lhungdin Bongli		19/4/93
282.	Seginkhup Lhungdim	20 M	Holkholun Lhungdim		" "
283.	Vehjahat Touthang	6 F	Semhol Touthang		" "
284.	Nemjechin Touthang	3 F	Semhol Touthang		" "
285.	Neikhokim Touthang	1 F	Semhol Touthang		" "
286.	Ngamkholal	38 M		Matijang	" "
287.	Lhinkhothang Mate	45 M	Doungam Mate	Mankang	21/4/93
288.	Lenkhohao Singson	16 M	Sekhochon Singson	Leihaojang	27/4/93
289.	Deikhovah Baite	18 F	Onjang Baite	Peljang	3/5/93
290.	Jamkhotang Baite	35 M	Ngamjang Baite	Maipi Mangson	5/5/93
291.	Thangkholal Baite	34 M	Thonglhun	T. Minao	"
292.	Pagin Kipgen	52 M	Thangpu Kipgen	Heipi	9/5/93
293.	Holkhojang	72 M	Jamot	T. Molphei	12/5/93
294.	Tongmang	25 M	Zilthang	Twisomjang	13/5/93
295.	Songkhotang	54 M		Matijang	"
296.	Lhunkhothang	70 M	Lhukhohen	Tollem	17/5/93
297.	Tuanzason Zou	37 M	Nangjalun	Tuinuphai	"
298.	Hoikhohat Haokip	14 F	Lunkhongam	Kuljang	19/5/93
299.	Hoilhing Lupho	F	W/o Ngamjang Lupho	Maolhang	"
300.	Goukhomang	48 M	Paosei	Songphal	22/5.93
301.	Somkhojang Gangte	40 M	Thongam Gangte	N. Mollen	21/5/93
302.	Thangam Khongsai	40 M	Thangkhothem Khongsai		" "
303.	Themvah	50 F	W/o Nongdam Chief	Nongdam	27/5/93
304.	Onkhotang Haokip	40 M	Lunkhosem Haokip	Sehao	2/6/93
305.	Thongkholet Kipgen	40 M	Lunkholet Kipgen	Bongbal	9/5/93
306.	Khupkholet Kipgen	15 M	Paojathang Kipge	"	"
307.	Chinkhohoi Kipgen	10 F	Baojathang Kipgen	"	"
308.	Jakhothang	90 M	Jambem	"	"

Sl.	Name	Age/Sex	Father/husband	Village	Date.
309.	Ngaitinkim	1½ M	Khaimang	Aishi	28/6/93
310.	Nengkholhing	Lupho	35 F	W/o Paolun Lupho	Sita "
311.	Paolun Lupho	45 M		Sita	"
312.	Deikhoneng	Lupho 1 F	Jangam Lupho	"	"
313.	Thangjalun	Haokip M		"	"
314.	Chungjathang	Haokip	55 M	Onkhojang Pihang	13/7/93
315.	Thangkhojang	Haokip	55 M	Jamkhongam Thawai	17/7/93
316.	Chinnieng	Haokip F	W/o Letmang	"	"
317.	Paokhohao	1 M	Letmang	"	"
318.	Khatkhosei	Haokip 70 M		Mulam	3/8/93
319.	Tongjathang	Tuboi 54 M		"	"
320.	Tingkholem	35 M		"	"
321.	Thanglenlal	Haokip 25 M		"	"
322.	Jamkhothang	Haokip 60 M		"	"
323.	Khupkhothang	Haokip 18 M			" "
324.	Thanglun	Haokip 20 M		"	"
325.	Jangam	26 M		"	"
326.	Nellem	Chongloi 60 M	Nguljalet	C. Kholen	7/8/93
327.	Kangnu	Chongloi 50 F	W/o Wumthang	"	"
328.	Kamchon	Hangsing 40 M	Hellem	"	"
329.	Neikim	Chongloi 17 F	Seikhokam	"	"
330.	Vahsi	Chongloi 15 F	Seikhokam	"	"
331.	Satkhoisei	Chongloi 17 M	Khupao	"	"
332.	Chinneilhing	Chongloi	4 F	Khupao C. Kholen	7/8/93
333.	Lunkhollen	Chongloi 6 F	Vumthang	"	'
334.	Hatneilhing	2 F	Hellem	"	"
335.	Hembuong	65 M	Ngulmang	Thingphai	"
336.	Lunkhosei	80 M	Jampao	"	"
337.	Thangpao	70 M	Kaikho	"	"
338.	Kimkhoneng	35 F	Lunkhosei	"	"
339.	Thangtinlien	22 M	Vumsei	Jangnoi	"
340.	Jamkhothang	Khongsai	60 M		Khalongching 8.8.93
341.	Jangkhosei	Khongsai 27 M	Paokhosei	- do -	- do -
342.	Lhingkhonem	Khongsai	58 F	W/o Paokhosei	- do - - do -
343.	Veikhohing	Khongsai	38 M		- do - - do -
344.	Veikhohat	Khongsai 27 F	Paokhosei	- do -	- do -
345.	Km. Dimlhing	20 F		- do -	- do -
346.	Nenglam	25 F		- do -	- do -
347.	Nengneilhing	3 F	Veinem	- do -	- do -
348.	Unname	2 Weeks F	Jangsei	- do -	- do -
349.	Km. Veikhotin	25 F		- do -	- do -



Sl.	Name	Age/Sex	Father/husband	Village	Date.
350.	Nemneithem	15 Months F	Jangsei	- do -	- do -
351.	Ngamkhosei	35 M	Thangsho	M. C. Litan	23.8.93
352.	M. Jamkhoson Haokip	70 M	Chief of	Dollaibung-	do -
353.	Jamthang	80 M		Phalbung	- do -
354.	Shoot Haokip	50 M		Molcham	- do -
355.	Mangpu Singson	32 M		Tuipajang	28.8.93
356.	Seikhogin Kipgen	27 M		Khongbung	29.8.93
357.	Jankai Kipgen	25 M		- do -	- do -
358.	Paoneh	58 M	Chief of	Khongbung	- do -

**The Following 17 Gelnal Villagers were also slaughtered on 13th September 1993**

359.	Lhingneng	68 F	W/o Late Khochon	Gelnal	13.9.93
360.	Lhingholam	47 F	W/o Thongsei	- do -	- do -
361.	Veineihai	8 F	Thonse	- do -	- do -
362.	Lhingneithem	4 F	Thongsei	- do -	- do -
363.	Dimkholam	48 F	W/o Vumjalam	- do -	- do -
364.	Dimkhohat	28 F	Vumjalam	- do -	- do -
365.	Kimneilhing	2½ F	Vumjalam	- do -	- do -
366.	Nemhat	32 F	W/o Satlal	- do -	- do -
367.	Nengtinchong	6 F	Satlal	- do -	- do -
368.	Nehlal	50 M	Late Vumpao	- do -	- do -
369.	Hatnem	22 F	Paolam	- do -	- do -
370.	Nemneikim	22 F	Chungngam	- do -	- do -
371.	Limmang	3 M	Hensei	- do -	- do -
372.	Lalchunglen	30 M	Hensei	- do -	- do -
373.	Ngamlet	1 M	Hensei	- do -	- do -
374.	Hoingah	6 months F	Paolam	- do -	- do -
375.	Hatneng	22 F	Paolam	- do -	- do -
376.	Jamkhomang Khongsai	60	Pakang Khongsai	Tingjang	16.8.93
377.	Seijang Haokip	45 M	Seitong Haokip	- do -	- do -
378.	Sonlet Kilong	M	Taiteh, Killed on the way		
379.	Chungngam Haokip	M	S. Pangmol, Killed on way		
380.	Helpao	M		- do -	- do -
381.	Thanggin	M		Lhongching	- do -
382.	Thangtinlun Singson	30 M	Paokholam	Nungthut	17.9.93
383.	Ngamkholal Singson	M	Paokai	- do -	- do -
384.	Seikai Singson	45 M		- do -	- do -
385.	Ongamcha	2 M	Haokholun Lhouvum	Buning	19.8.93
386.	Letboi	3 M	Khuplun Lhouvum	- do -	- do -
387.	Maolunlal	2 M	Seiseh Kipgen	- do -	- do -
388.	Jangkhohao	1 M	Kamlen Kipgen	- do -	- do -

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Age/Sex</b>	<b>Father/husband</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>date.</b>
389.	Ngulkholen	3 M	Lamsem Singsit	- do -	- do -
390.	Lentinlal	M	Jangkeng Sitlhou	Taloulong	- do -
391.	Hengouthang	Sitlhou	1 M	Jangkeng Sitlhou	- do - - do -
392.	Palneichong	4 M	Seitinthang Sitlhou	Joupi	- do -
393.	Mangtinkai	1 M	Seitinthang Sitlhou	- do -	- do -
394.	Paokholun	1 M	Lamjang	- do -	- do -
395.	Lenminthang	2 M	Khupmang Lhouvum	- do -	- do -
396.	Paogoumang	2 M	Keisei Sitlhou	- do -	- do -
397.	Paougoulen	M	Vumlam Lhouvum	- do -	- do -
398.	Satminlun	M	Paotingsei Singsit	- do -	- do -
399.	Domlhing Haokip	30 F	W/o Songkai Haokip	Thanglongbung	29.9.93
400.	Nemneichong Haokip	3 F	Songkai Haokip	- do -	- do -
401.	Thangjamang	1 M	Songkai Haokip	- do -	- do -
402.	Lhunsei	60 M	Chief of Village	C. Moljol	- do -
403.	Nengjahat	50 F	W/o Lhunsei	- do -	- do -
404.	Letkam	40 M	Thangso	- do -	- do -

## PART 5

### APPENDIX - I

*Date : the 16<sup>th</sup> March 1978*

*Dear Mr. Isak and Mr. Th. Muivah,*

I count myself fortunate to take this privilege of writing a joint letter for you and to all of you who are in the command. It is now over three years that you were commissioned respectively for the Alee Command. And after your departure from Oking in 1974 a new development rapidly overwhelmed the entire sectors.

Under the then existing circumstances, from Konyak Region in the North to the Anal Country in the South, the National workers who were in the field, had consented to a proposed BASIS for the resumption of Peace-Talks and a settlement of the Indo-Naga political conflict and issue.

As it is well known, the issue of a country's independence was everywhere in South-East Asia in 1947. Owing to that issue of political self-determination, the Government of India took up arms against the Nagas. And, at the same time, the world had grown up after the 2<sup>nd</sup> Great World War that a separate territory and a long standing history shall not be decided by the victory in the battle fields.

It is owing to this enlightenment of truth and human relationship, it was found necessary to de-link the political issue and the shooting issue, Eventually, the Shillong Accord of 1975 came into present picture. And this is a very delicate Accord. The signatories and all distinguished personalities who took part in this understanding are alive today for clarifications.

Whereas the executive power of the State is in the Federal Government of Nagaland, the political institution is not with the Federal Government.

*Article 143 :of the Yehzabo of Nagaland :-*

“The Naga National Council shall be the only recognised political institution in Nagaland”.

*Article 144 : The Naga National Council shall work on the following principles :*

- a) There shall be a Central Executive Council, which will guide and control the political policy and decision for the nation.
- b) There shall be a Regional and Sub-Regional Council which will deal with organisational activities and problems in the regions.

It is now therefore, the political conflict and settlement for the Naga Homeland shall be conducted by the Naga National Council.

In pursuance of the existing development, Federal representatives had consulted the President of the NNC in London. But communication will remain open with London.

Adnd now, in order to give you exact situation in the Federal Government of Nagaland, the authority is about to send Lt. Gen. Vyalie Metha, Chief of the Naga Army and Mr. Zimik Romyo, who is able to act as a representative, to you. From then you who are in Eastern sector will be able to assess the overall position and decide when to meet the Government of India and even take a look at the Homeland.

Please arrange an early meeting and send back your replies with Maj. Gen. Povezo D. Soho and party as early as possible.

Kuknalim. Praise the Lord; God Bless Nagaland.

**Yours Truly,**

Sd/-

**ZASHEI HUIRE**

President, FG

*Dated Oking :*

The 16<sup>th</sup> March 1978

**N.B.**

No positive response of this letter was ever received by the President, FGN from Isak and Muivah.

After seventeen years of aforementioned communication was made, Maj. Gen Povezo D. Soho, who was promoted to Lieutenant General, was also murdered in his field on June 20, 1995 by the NSCN (IM).

The following appendix; II, III and IV were the three consecutive letters written to Isak and Muivah by the President of FGN.

## **APPENDIX - II**

*Dated Oking August 28, 1984*

Dear Mr. Isak and Mr. Th. Muivah,

It is my responsibility and pleasure to take this opportunity to make contact with both of you.

You were selected to lead Naga Goodwill Mission of the Alee Command of 1974 to Kachinland and to China and you had performed the assignment accordingly. And you have taken residence in the Eastern sector since then.

In 1978 also, I sent urgent communication to you but I have not got any response from your side. But, as you and I are serving the nation and as the rise fall of the future history depend upon the present day office bearers, I have been inspired through sentimental feelings to send this communication to you.

The destiny of the Naga people have a better chance when it is run by the old guard even though many young people are with us today. Likewise we come to a new age when we hand over the national service to the next generation. And, in the matter of Naga solidarity, the younger generation may prove to be more cooperative than the present period.

Having these hard facts with us, and knowing that human life is short and the Naga right is eternal. I require an immediate reply from you.

As it is the case, I am still the incumbent President of the Federal Government of Nagaland and I am upholding the Yehzabo of Nagaland of 1968. From the day the 10<sup>th</sup> November 1971 from Chishika Tatar Hoho I was elected the President and my present tenure of office will reach May 1987 as you all know. And in all this period, this government is upholding the constitutional obligations and there is no deviation or revision so far as the Yehzabo is concerned.

But in view of the unwholesome interpretation of the present activity of the government which is currently spreading in some parts of the Naga country I feel obliged to remove the misgivings and therefore I propose to make further communications with you regarding national solidarity after I get your reply to this note.

Meanwhile, we are also remembering all of you in our prayer meetings.

**WITH BEST WISHES**

I remain yours very truly,  
Sd/-

**ZASHEI HUIRE**

President

Federal Government of Nagaland

### APPENDIX - III

*Dated Oking; October 05, 1984*

Dear Mr. Isak and Mr. Th. Muivah,

In continuation my first letter dated Oking the 28' August 1984 which was addressed to you and sent it through proper channel, I am taking this opportunity to write the second letter.

Whether you had received my first letter or not, I have not so far received any response from you, and in the absent of any acknowledgement from you for a very long time, I am eager to take this initiative. As the incumbent President of the Federal Government of Nagaland, I carry both the national honours and the national distress. And that includes your affairs in the Eastern sector.

Many precious years are running out since both -you got the assumption that the Shillong Accord of 1975 is a total capitulation before the Government of India and thus pulled down the pedestal of the Naga nationhood. And for that reason you had detach yourselves from the national politics and declared a new set up altogether. My present stand is that the Federal Government of Nagaland is in existence, and the Naga issue with the Government of India is in the hands of the Naga National Council. We take India as the other party in the conflict.

First of all, I am pursuing the solidarity of the Nagas and in this respect I am requesting both of you not to hesitate by this or that apparent reason. The history of the world is moving very fast. **We cannot afford to put the Naga solidarity in a dilemma. We cannot allow the coming generation to curse the Naga leaders of the last quarter of the twentieth century.** Please make up your mind to tell me about anything that would go to restore the solidarity of the Naga people there and everywhere.

I remain as ever Kuknalim.

I remain yours very truly,

Sd/-

**ZASHEI HUIRE**

President,

Federal Government of Nagaland

Enclosed a copy of the first letter.

## APPENDIX- IV

Dated Oking; November 01, 1984

Dear Mr. Isak and Mr. Th. Muivah,

In continuation my first letter dated Oking the 28th August 1984, and my second letter dated Oking, the 5th October 1984, I have again taken the liberty of sending this third successive letter to both of you, even though I have not get the pleasure of receiving any response from you so far. And unless I get any reply from your side, this third letter shall be taken as the concluding note from my side for the year of 1984.

As I have been repeating in all these letters, I carry the national concerns along with the office of the President, and that is why my concern is on the individuals as well as the sections of the society apart from the regional problems.

Our present historical landmarks began in 1947 and in 1956, and the pressure from outside and the turmoils from inside, and the rapid growth of modern educations, the extension road communications, the political campaign out-reach, the Christian Missionary out-reach, the news media, and the radio and TV facilities are all helping the Nagas in the making of a nation in practical way.

Today, I want to share with you a glimpse of my political stand:

1. To preserve, protect and defend the Yehzabo of Nagaland.
2. Opponent - the Government of India.

However, in our search for a peaceful settlement of the Indo-Naga political issue, I feel that it is politically prudent to approach the problem from two angles as guiding principles, namely, 'that the Indo-Naga political solution should be honourable to both sides, and that the solution should be acceptable to both parties.' So for those of us who know the situation, I see no reason why any person should deplore and oppose this key to the solution of the Indo-Naga conflict. It require quite a bit of discourse in order to clarify the existing position of our side to you, and I would like to assure you that I would be just willing to do so when I receive a response from you.

Now, how to save Nagaland? I was very much impressed by a declaring issued in your name dated 31.01.1980, and you had said, **"We rule out the illusion of saving Nagaland through peaceful means. It is arms and arms again that will save our nation and ensure freedom to our people."**

In those days during the World War II, Poland had adopted that resolution, and with the support of Moscow, Germany was repulesed only to find itself trapped within the firm grips of Russia.

I remain yours very truly,

Sd/-

**ZASHEI HUIRE**

President,

Federal Government of Nagaland

## APPENDIX - V

### PERIATSÜ TUBU KEVICHÜSA'S LETTER TO ISAK CHISHI SWU AND THUINGALENG MUIVAH

To,

Dated on July 9, 1983.

Isak and Th. Muivah

Dear elders, brothers

Here's hoping that all of you are well and in good health. As on my part, I once again take this opportunity of writing although the letters sent by me and addressed to you both in the past had not met with the kind of positive response as I had hoped. I also pray that you will pardon the informal nature of this letter in the light of a relationship more genuine than official formally-the relationship of one Naga brother to another Naga brother.

At the outset, let me once again introduce myself. I am Periatricsü Tubu Kevichüsa. I hardly expect either of you to know me as both of you were already working for the nation as leaders of the Naga people while I was still a kid in High School. At present I am holding the post of General Secretary of N.N.C., only because the said post was vacant for quite some time.

Although the events of the past which culminated towards the present crisis and political division are at your finger tips, I will take the liberty of reconstructing some of them with the hope that it may lead towards a better and healthier understanding between us. As I see things, the main bone of contention between us lies in our interpretation of the so-called Shillong Accord of 1975, the one signed on behalf of the representatives of underground organisation.

It is clear that if the N.N.C. or Federal Government is bound by the Shillong Accord, the NNC and FGN ought to be dissolved in order to create room for a new party which would lead the Naga People in defending their sovereignty. As the then General Secretary of NNC and Vice-President of NNC was held by Mr. Th. Muivah and Mr. Isaac C. Swu, it was within your power to summon a general session of NNC and dissolved the Federal Government and take further necessary steps towards the dissolution of NNC on more concrete basis. I am surprised that you had NOT DONE anything especially as you were so vocal in your denunciation of the party and government. ...But all that is water under the bridge now and has no place as ratio decidendi (principle upon which a case is based) on the present issue except by way of obiter dicta (expression of judicial opinion on a legal point, not necessary to a judgement and not binding as a precedent).

On the other hand, it is manifestly CLEAR that the name of NNC or FGN does not appear on the Shillong Accord. The five signatories had signed as representatives of Underground Organisation, and it is anybody's guess as to what is Underground Organisation. **As the term ' underground organisation' has**



**neither form nor substance, the ACCORD follows its natural path into obscurity - cessante ratione Legis cessat ipsa lex (if the reason for a law ceases, the law itself ceases).**

According to Article 143 and 144 of the Yehzabo (Constitution) of Nagaland, quote: 'The Naga National Council shall be the only recognised political institution in Nagaland. The Naga National Council shall work on the following principles:-

- (1) There shall be a Central Executive Committee which will guide and control the political policy and decisions of the Nation.
- (2) Regional and Range Committees which will deal with organisational activities and problems in the respective Region."

And, as well as customs and precedents developed since 1918, all political matters of major importance was the exclusive preserve of the NNC over which the FGN had no say at all.

When the so-called Shillong Accord was signed, the central political authority of the NNC rested on only six persons, namely:- A.Z. Phizo, President; Late Imkongmeren, Vice President (who at that time was in jail); Isak C. Swu (who took charge as Vice-President of NNC due to political exigencies which were quite obvious); Khodao Yanthan and Yongkong Ao, both Members of Central Executive Committee. **None of these six persons signed the Shillong Accord and the signatories of the Shillong Accord had signed on the said Accord without their authority. Hence I feel that it is USELESS to harp on something with which we have nothing to do. In my view, we should rather develop a positive attitude and ignore the Shillong Accord as a mere scrap of paper.**

Many of us were glad to note that for up to four years after the signing of the Shillong Accord, both of you had continued as Vice-President and General Secretary of the Naga National Council respectively. Here, I would like to interpose a small note of DISSENT from your Statement published on 31st January 1980 that- 'The Naga National Council has failed to carry through its solemn national trust ad finis. Where is the organisation that will safeguard the freedom of the Nagaland from the failure of the NNC? We are revolutionary patriots. We, therefore, make this solemn declaration of the existence of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland with its Manifesto... etc."

I would like to ask who was holding charge of the NNC? The President A.Z. Phizo is an old man far away in London; Imkongmeren the Vice-President was in jail. Thus the expectations of an entire nation, the whole load of administration, direction and office of the NNC devolved on two (2) men, namely - Isak Chishi Swu and Thuingaleng Muivah. Under the circumstances, is it not a contradiction of yourself to say that the Naga National Council had failed?

You probably have a copy of Resolution adopted at the General Session of the NNC held at Khonoma on 11th and 12th May 1978 in which I was the Sessional Secretary. You may note that the Resolution adopted at the Khonoma Session of the NNC studiously ignored the Shillong Accord and once again set the course of

Indo-Naga dispute as had existed since the signing of "The Nine-Point Agreement" in 1947 between the NNC and Sir Akbar Hydari as Representative of the Government of India.

In the meantime, we are aware that at one stage of your maneuver, you had absolute control over much of the Naga territories in the Eastern side of Nagaland. But then, in the peak of your finest hour, both of you DEFECTED from the Naga National Council and ' joined a New Party known as National Socialist Council of Nagaland and a New government as Government of the People's Republic of Nagaland. The parallel government of GPRN was also raised by you on the 2nd February 1980. The Naga Nation is not big enough to digest a parallel party and government. The issue was no longer a conflict between elected national leaders and the service personnel but became an issue of much wider perspective in which the new, fledgling party actively engage itself in waging war against the old, established and time tested party. The massacre of your soldiers at LANGNUK along with your Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Thungbo Heimi, and the complete rout of YOUR FORCES from 27th September 1 980 onwards was NOT more of a success for NNC than a total REJECTION of YOUR NEW PARTY by the People.

And, what was the outcome of all this madness? Continued senseless bloodshed among brothers! Do you know that some of our boys recently fired on a column of P.L.A. soldiers from Manipur and mistakenly killed three of them thinking that they were YOUR soldiers! Indian and Burma Government cheering both of us like spectators enjoying a football match unless we come to our senses. Do you know that the Indians are laughing at us?

On the other hand, you have no popular following to your new party 'Natonal Socialist Council of Nagaland" and Manifesto. For an ideology to take root, it has to emanate from the grime, dirt and sweat of the people in the paddy fields and factories; from young student with visions of a Promised Land, and old men with dreams of renaissances. **You simply just cannot expect the people to accept a manifesto drafted in a remote jungle hideout as a gospel truth! Our people have a strong sense of tradition and the only ism that they know is Naga Nationalism so that a Socialist manifesto is an obscure to them as some ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic.** As for the intellectuals and pseudo intellectuals, a Socialist manifesto is just another piece of literature which they come across daily, to be read, discarded and forgotten.

**What I am trying to say is that while both of you ( Isak C. Swu and Thuingaleng Muivah) are capable leaders, none of you are theoreticians. Hence your attempt to provide a new theoretical basis for the Nagas is bound to fail. With certain exceptions, theoreticians cannot be leaders and leaders cannot be theoreticians. And what I am trying to plead for is that we, just cannot ignore tradition and we must never pollute the spirit of Naga Nationalism with other forms of ism.**

I have written many unpleasant things for which I beg your forgiveness. But they are assessment of the situation and I feel that within the brotherhood of a common Naga family, we should not hide our feelings from each other.

The distinguished national leaders and ex-Generals of the Naga Army are in the List of retirement from active political service. A vacuum is emerging in the top national leadership which can only be filled up by men like you, men who have gone through fire and water, men who have necessary experience,

**Both of you, in your respective roles, carried within the mandate of the Naga people through the force of the Naga National Council. But a People's Mandate is NOT a private property to be used according to one's sweet will. The mandate given to you was on the PLATFORM of the Naga National Council and the Federal Government of Nagaland. The moment you move away from platform you move away from the MANDATE as well.**

In the meantime, as long as you do not resume to hold the Central office of the Naga National Council again, other men, may be less capable than you, will have to run the day to day affairs of the National Council.

**I have a mission to fulfill and my mission is to make Naga solidarity a reality.** My prayer to you both is that you should once again take up the trust reposed on you by the people by again taking up the leadership of the Naga National Council. I on my part, will bow down in favour of Thuingaleng Muivah whom I have regarded as my brother.

My suggestions may not be entirely acceptable to you, I shall therefore be grateful if you can give some counter suggestions. **But for God's sake, let us exchange words, may even be hot words instead of exchanging bullets!**

Yours in faith,

Sd/-

**PERIATSU TUBU KEVICHUSA**

Dated: Eastern Oking the 9th July 1983

Copy to : S.S. Khaplang, with best regards and compliments.

**Note :** Isak and Th. Muivah responded this letter by bullets and killed Eno Tubu Kevichusa, the incumbent NNC General Secretary at his residence in Dimapur on the night of June 4, 1996.

## APPENDIX-VI

An article, entitled '*THE STAR YOU EVER SAW*' was written by Late Tubu Kevichüsa, General Secretary of Naga National Council in 1982, in memory of his friend Late K. Mayanger, the then Rali Wali Kilonser (Minister of Information and Publicity), FGN. Mayanger, who was mercilessly killed by Muivah and Isak in December 1979. Late Tubu Kevichüsa was also killed by them on June 4, 1996.

### **THE STAR YOU EVER SAW** **To my dear friend, K. Mayanger** *by -Periatsu Tubu Kevichiisa*

Ever since that fateful December of 1979, my mind goes back to those days in the university at Guwahati, Kohima, Lhasa, where I'd spent some of my more happier moments in the company of my friend, Mayanger. I had, and have, a lot of acquaintances but few friends and Mayanger was one of those very few.

He was the same age as I, taller than me measuring almost five feet eleven inches, weighed sixty five to sixty seven kgs with a fine athletic body and everywhere, girls found him extremely attractive. In 1970, he got the all Nagaland best athletic award while doing his final year B.A in Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung and was also a very good footballer. He repeated his achievement in the field of football and athletic in the university at Guwahati where he studied history and made all of us Nagas at Guwahati, extremely proud of him.

He had an easy manner which won him friends everywhere and while he was still a student, received several offer of direct recruitment in the Nagaland Police as a DY.SP, high ranking officers with eligible daughters often looked on him as a prospective son-in-law and in the early part of 1970, favour in high places meant a ticket to easy street in the form of government contracts, supply orders etc. But in spite of all these, he never forgot who he was.

The second son of Kilemsungba of Longkhum village and nephew of Imkongmeren, Vice President of Naga National Council. Mayanger was, in the core of his heart a true son of the soil. Born of a family with countless numbers of sacrifices as a member of their love for the motherland, and with new ideas and horizons obtained from a university education, he understood what the Naga people really needed. A liberal in thought and action, he was never swayed by the fiery, revolutionary speeches of demagogues. He was thoroughly opposed to the method of eliminating political rivals unfortunately practice by some of our own people and sincerely believed that whatever differences in political opinion among the national workers may exist, could be settled through mutual discussion.

In 1978, when the Naga Army in Eastern Nagaland staged a coup and arrested Th.Muivah and Isak C.Swu, several people demanded the death of those leaders. But Mayanger felt that there had been more than enough bloodshed between Nagas and strongly opposed the demand for executing Muivah and Isak as a result of which these two leaders still alive today.

Later on, Muivah and Isak found favour in the eyes of S.S. Khaplang who had more than five hundred Heimi soldiers under his control and were back in the circle of power. A meeting of all the national workers in Eastern Nagaland was summoned by S.S. Khaplang under the direction of Muivah and Isak with the declared objective of **working out a compromise formula through mutual discussion**. All concerned welcomed the move for a compromise except a few who were suspicious that the proposed meeting was nothing but a treacherous trap in order to murder all those who political idea differed from that of Muivah and Isak. Among such was Mongloa Khiamniungan, a member of the Tatar Hoho who cautioned Mayanger **that the meeting was nothing but a trap**.

**"I know it is a trap" said Mayanger.**

"Then why should you attend the meeting? Asked Mongloa.

**"Nagas", replied Mayanger, "cannot definitely continue to live under a situation where we go on distrusting each other. We must overcome suspicion and distrust of one another."**

"But you will be killed", shrieked Mongloa. **"I may be killed."**

"Then if you must attend the meeting, said Mongloa, at least go with an armed escort consisting of Ao's, Chakhesang and Khiamniungan."

**"No", said Mayanger "I will not go with an armed escort. I will go unarmed and prepared to face whatever fate they plan for me. They will kill me only if they cannot confront the ideology for which I stand, which is with a superior ideology. And if they kill me, it will be a moral victory for me and a moral defeat for them."**

That cold December day, Mayanger went to Hasik where the meeting was called to meet his fate.

History will later recall that of the National workers who went to attend the meeting, twenty three were arrested by the followers of Muivah and put them to death. Their crime: they did not agree with Th.Muivah.

After the killings were over, a long list of charge sheet was prepared which indicated those killed in all sort of serious offences. In the case of Mayanger, it was first denied by Th.Muivah and his supporters that he was killed. One of Muivah's supporters in Kohima told me even as late as January 1980 that Mayanger was still alive. Later on, when his murder could no longer be kept secret, a charge sheet was prepared which charged Mayanger of having made a conspiracy with the then U.D.F State Government to hand over Muivah and Isak to the Nagaland Police and in return Mayanger would be rewarded with the post of DY.SP in the Nagaland Armed Police; an offer which he declined to accept nine years back.

**They say that the deads cannot defend themselves and this is true. But the living can bear witness.** To the innocent of those dead and I accordingly bear witness to the fact that Mayanger was innocent of the charge for which he was killed, I bear witness that Mayanger loved his country more than anybody else and I bear witness that Mayanger was the greatest Naga of our generation.

To him if he can hear what I say; I will say-

**“Like all men with a vision, you dared to dream the impossible dream; and to follow-’**

***THE STAR YOU EVER SAW’.”***

Sd/-

**Periatsü Tubu Kevichüsa**

03.10.1982

### **The terror acts of NSCN-IM from 2005 to 2010.**

It is regretted that the records of IM terror acts from 2005 to 2006 were lost in the error of Computer. Only few which could be remembered are mentioned here.

1. On 12<sup>th</sup> April 2005, IM armed men simultaneously attacked the Naga Federal Army at Noklak and New Pangsha. In the evening IM group burned down a granary of Thangnyuking village and also New Pangsha village was burned down.

2. On 1<sup>st</sup> June 2006 IM armed men killed Eno Imnungmar Jamir, Education Kilonser of FGN at BOC colony area in Kohima. At first he was shot on his thigh and then chased after him like their prey animal and shot him dead.

3. On 16<sup>th</sup> December 2006, again IM armed men shot to death Eno L. Palang, Kilonser of FGN in the heart of Kohima Town.

### **January 2007.**

4. On 8<sup>th</sup> January 2007, at around 9:00 am, IM group attacked K-group at Bhungru where (1) one of K. men was killed. Also when (I-M) men were retreated K. group fired upon them at Imbung but no casualty was reported. This was for the first time firing took place between the two NSCN factions in the New Year of 2007.

5. On 9<sup>th</sup> January 2007, (I-M) group abducted one of K.- men Lichumthung Ezung (25) s/o Pichano Kim and killed him in Dimapur. The dead body was found at around 5:00 p.m. On the same day Th. Muivah reached Dimapur by Indian air way.

6. On 12<sup>th</sup> January 2007, IM group abducted Pongjai Konyak (31) and Phoba Konyak (24) from the area of super market, Kohima and killed them in the morning 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2007 at roadside near Para Medical Bridge, Kohima. For this killing, on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, Eastern

Naga People Organization (ENPO) observed black day in Kohima against barbarous killing of the two Konyak boys.

7. On 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2007, After Isak declared forgiven to the Nagas who went on against IM leadership, I-M group raided K-Camp at Dimapur and abducted five of K - men and two of them were killed on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2007. Vikuto of Aichisaghemi village Zunheboto was brutally tortured and killed. I-M group refused to handover the dead body to his family members and even refused to show them his burial place.

### **February. 2007.**

8. On 10<sup>th</sup> February 2007, A Landmine IED exploded at Old Chalkot village and killed Lalhen Kuki (40) at the spot at around 12:30 pm. (Which might be planted by IM group)

9. On 11<sup>th</sup> February 2007, Sunday, I-M group fired on K.-group at Phek Town, but no casualty was reported. On 13<sup>th</sup>, Phek public chased away I-M group and K. group from Phek Town.

10. On 16<sup>th</sup> February 2007, I-M group stole the words of public "give peace a chance" and release the said words in the Nagaland dailies on 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2007 (appeared in Morung Express). But on the same day, I-M group laid ambush on Naga Army and killed Pte. Zavikho of Sakraba village, Pte. Krotsoto of Ketsapo village and Pte. Kutoyi of Phek village on the spot.

### **March 2007.**

11. On 7<sup>th</sup> March 2007, fighting took place again in Khukiye Lukhai village, where I-M group captured 5 arms from K-group.

12. On 7<sup>th</sup> March 2007, at Tizit K- and I-M group clash took place while the student's football tournament was in process. The fighting took place near by the ground but no casualty was reported from either side.

13. On 17<sup>th</sup> March 2007, 3 of K-men were abducted by I-M men, blindfolded them and shot dead at Tata parking, Khermahal, Dimapur. They were, Lt. Zowang Konyak, Sgt. Moa Laming E/Naga and Corpl. Chingwin Konyak.

14. On 17<sup>th</sup> March 2007, I-M men killed a public Imtishilu Ao at Aolichen while he was traveling with his wife in a car.

15. On 27<sup>th</sup> March 2007, the skeletal remains of the two boys were recovered from the jungle near Senapati town. The two boys, class (III) around ten years, (Don Bosco School boys) Moheni Martin and Hrinii Hubert, who were kidnapped by IM men Brown Tangkhul, Maniko Mao and Adai on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2006 for Ransom, but they were killed. The funeral of the two boys was held at Senapati on 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2007 gathering thousands of Nagas from all walks of life. A statue bearing 666 numbers on its forehead was found by Police from the residence of Brown Tangkhul, the accused person for the killing of the two boys. (The photo of statue was appeared in Eastern Mirror on 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2007).

16. On 28<sup>th</sup> March 2007, I-M group attacked K-group at Thiulon village, Zeliangrong Region where Corpl. Somipem s/o W.A. Wungthing Tangkhul of I-M men was killed but no casualty was reported from k-group.

### **April 2007.**

17. On 15<sup>th</sup> April 2007, IM armed men attacked K-group at Amiphoto Colony, Zunheboto. The fighting started at 9:45 p.m Saturday and resumed at 5:00 a.m Sunday and lasted till Sunday night. It was reported that the fighting between them was continued for three days; 6 of K-men were killed and 6 arms were captured by I-M group. Out of six, the two identified dead bodies were: Yenito of Tsuruhu village and Koza Chekhasang. The other three K -men were also captured alive said the report.

18. On 16<sup>th</sup> April 2007, in Medziphema area at Serhima village another fighting took place between the two factions and killed one of K-men Kihoto Chophi s/o Kivito Chophi of Kuhoboto village.

19. On 17<sup>th</sup> April 2007, I-M men under the command of Major Meidi from Ukhrul had beaten Mr. Vilasielie of Razhape village to death and inflicted girevous injury to Pelesavi and Meguzetuo .

20. On 21<sup>st</sup> April 2007, evening 3 of I-M men Tangkhuls asked Abobi s/o Ikisha of Puruna Bazar who he is, when he disclosed that he is Sema, the 3 of Tangkhuls from 1M group had beaten him black and blue saying that all Semas are K- supporters. The beating of Abobi and insulting Semas provoked the Sumi community and this led to violence and arson more then 30 houses and properties of Wungram Tangkhul Colony, Dimapur on Sunday 22nd April.

21. On 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2007, two of K-men were killed by I-M men at Tizit. Also another I-M group raided Phek Town on the same day

22. On 29<sup>th</sup> April 2007, I-M armed men abducted one of K- men Akaho Assumi s/o Sihetu Sema, of Telhozhe from Dimapur and killed him inhumanly.

### **May 2007.**

23. On 6<sup>th</sup> May 2007, two youths Akheto s/o Ninito and Nikheto s/o Hemivi were beaten up by I-M cadres at Chumukedima, Dimapur on Sunday. They were admitted in Dimapur civil hospital.

24. On 10<sup>th</sup> May 2007, I-M group took away Johny Ayemi from Pherima village and beaten him, alleged him as association with the K-group.

25. On 15<sup>th</sup> May 2007, Lihori Sangtam, who was missing from 5th May 2007 was found in the custody of I -M. He was beaten up badly and maimed for life. He was mentally handicapped person.

26. On 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2007, Keize Poumai village including the villagers properties were completely destroyed by Maram Khulen villagers led by I-M cadres Francis Maram, with arms and looted Rs. 44,640/-



## **June 2007.**

27. On 12<sup>th</sup> June 2007, I-M group attacked K-group at Mekokla village in Lotha Region, when K -cadres were in deep sleep, where four of K -men were killed and another one suffered bullet injuries. They were:

1. Sgt. Zaremo of Pantung village.
2. Pvt. P. Chamo of Changsii village.
3. Pte. Anthony of Yampha village.
4. Chenithiing of Lio W okha village.
5. Thechamo Lotha Old Rephyim village who got injury.

28. On 13<sup>th</sup> June 2007, I-M group shot dead one of K-men Chijinbemo s/o Pijamo of Nrung Longdang village Lotha Region. I -M group took away two arms including one M - 21.

29. On 29<sup>th</sup> June 2007, it is reported that IM and K-groups accepted five point resolutions of GBs and DBs forum for peace on 28th June. However, on the next day morning 29th June, I-M cadres attacked K-men at Mao market Kohima.

## **July 2007**

30. On 4<sup>th</sup> July 2007, Tahjem Konyak (K-man) s/o Ashep of Lokho was killed by I-M group at Tizip. This fighting with K-group was taken place after both factions declared acceptance of Peace among them as initiated by GBs and DBs forum.

## **August 2007.**

31. On 18<sup>th</sup> August 2007, N. Namang s/o L. Ngakho Phom, Solo Chang of Khudie village and Akho Phom s/o L. Ngakosumpa , three of them from 1M group were collecting tax Rs. 300 to 500 per vehicle, from the Police gate, Tuensang. A Police man Kiukum Yamchunger who was on duty said not to collect such tax from the Police gate. But N. Namang quarreled with the Police and fired upon him and Policeman Kiukum Yimchunger got injury on his thigh. Thus the Police immediately arrested the three of them and put them in the lockup. When hearing a Policeman Kiukum Yamchunger got injury, the Yamchunger public around two hundred rose up and broke the lockup and killed the three 1M men. This had happened because many times IM cadres attempted to kill their (Yimchunger) leaders and such shooting on one of their men insolently provoked the Yimchunger community.

32. On 28<sup>th</sup> August 2007, I-M cadres burned down Jalukie Zangdi village including granaries and Churches.

## **September 2007.**

33. On 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2007, I-M group killed two of K-men at Khundong part (II) Near Noney, Zeliangrong Region. Also I-M men killed 10 armed men of KLA (Kuki liberation Army) in cold blood on the same day in Ukhrul area. They were tricked for talk and killed them.

34. On 28<sup>th</sup> September 2007, I-M men nabbed Thsarise of Chare village and killed him on the same day.

35. On 28<sup>th</sup> September 2007, I-M armed men abducted NNC/FGN members from Mesulumi village, they were;

1. Venetso Lohe, Khapur.
  2. Capt. Vevocho Tslikhamo.
  3. Capt. Zhopra D. Vadeo.
  4. Sgt. Shezo D. Vadeo
  5. Capt. Akhoe D. Vadeo
  6. 2/Lieut. Theyieshi Sekha Mochomi 7. Avi L. Mero, Razou Peyu.
36. On 29<sup>th</sup>, 1M group burned down Inavi Sema village in Intangkhi with granaries and Churches.

### **January 2008**

37. On 13<sup>th</sup> January 2008, Isak declared state of emergency which effect from 1:00 am. This declaration gave full power to the council of Army to control. After the declaration I-M group abducted 3 of K-men from Longmisa on 14th January and killed them at the outskirts of Longmisa. They were;

1. Imliyanger s/o Takasashi of Kubza village.
2. Imnasama s/o Late Putinungba and
3. Temslisashi s/o Late Imnanlingklim both from Longmisa village.

The three were abducted while they were at the residence of Mourning for the dead.

### **February 2008.**

38. On 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2008, Eno Aso Lungleng NNC/FGN worker and two Meiteis were abducted by I-M armed men from Kohima Super market. They were brutally beaten and detained for months.

39. On 11<sup>th</sup> February 2008, Capt. Leho Chakhesang was abducted by I-M group from Jisama village, while he was returning from a Tangkhul village.

### **May 2008.**

40. On 1<sup>st</sup> May 2008, NSCN (I-M) and NSCN-U clash took place in Dimapur again and killed civilian in cross-fire they were: Kaheto Yeptho s/o Monito of Nikhekhlu village, Darhil Eshmai Mao s/o Khali Erhmai of Senapati. Also one of NSCN-IM cadre Hopson Poumai was killed.

41. On 6<sup>th</sup> May 2008, the same day night at around 12:00 midnight, Lieut. Vishoho FGN Naga Army defected to NSCN-U group along with other 7 of FGN Naga army with 10 arms from Sumi Region while they were touring in Sumi Region.

42. On 8<sup>th</sup> May 2008, NSCN-Unification group formally merged with Khaplang group and formed a new ministry and became one.

43. On 16<sup>th</sup> May 2008, 2008 Naga National historic Plebiscite Day, 1M group and K-group fighting took place at Patkai College area in Dimapur, where 14 of K- men and a civilian were killed. They are:

1. Capt. Atoyi Sumi of Yehemi village.
2. Lieut. Nokshamba Yimchunger of old Showuba village.
3. 2/Lieut. Vikishe Sumi of Saghemi village.
4. 2/Lieut. Khetoshe Sumi of Saghemi village.
5. 2/Lieut. Moa Yimchunger of old Showuba village
6. Sgt. Maj. Kiuthro Yimchunger of Longkonger village.

7. Sgt. Maj. Hokheyi Sumi of Phis ami village.
8. Sgt. Maj. David Dimasa of Ghaneshnagar village.
9. Sgt. Maj. Hekiye Sumi of Lotovi village.
10. Sgt. Maj. Samuel Sumi of R. Hovishe village.
11. Sgt. Lokho of Kalinami village.
12. Sgt. Mughalu Sumi of Shikavi village.
13. Corp!. Mughato Sumi of Ghokuto village.
14. Pte. Akito Sumi of Kuhoxu village.
15. Civil Avi Konyak of Hoyal village

### **June 2008.**

44. On 4<sup>th</sup> June 2008, 1M and K - groups fighting took place at Xelhoshe village, Dimapur and 12 of K - men were killed again and it was reported two of 1M men were also killed. After this killing the angry mod of Naga people attacked the monitoring Cell of NSCN-IM in Dimapur.

Cadres from k - group were

1. Capt. Hekuto of Yemishe village.
2. Lieut. Hokuto of Hoghuzhe village.
3. 2/Lieut. Kughato of Kithara village.
4. 2/Lieut. Kitovi of Satakha village.
5. Sgt. Maj. Avika from Zuheshe village.
6. Sgt. Vikheto from Kathara village.
7. Sgt. Huka from Luvishe village.
8. Corp!. Ikato from Hokhuzhe village.
9. Corp!. Samphu from Zuheshe village.
10. Corp!. Shitoba from old Showuba village.
11. Corp!. Viloto from Shenakusa village.
12. Corp!. Zakato from Achikuahu village.

45. On 13<sup>th</sup> June 2008, Lüsang s/o Mülai of Kingniu village and Mütiu s/o Müshiu of Panso village were abducted by 1M group from Super Market Kohima and they were taken to Kohima public ground (near by Super market) and there both of them shot to death.

46. On 14<sup>th</sup> June 2008, in Dimapur, 1M group abducted Y. Chuba Phom, a Leacy member from K-group and Amlish Munyshah a business man and killed them.

47. On 18<sup>th</sup> June 2008, Kevi Chakhesang s/o Chekhesho of Razaphema village from K - group was abducted by 1M group and killed him in Dimapur.

48. On 26<sup>th</sup> June 2008, 1M group overrun NSCN-K Camp at Vihokhu village after attacking it for three days. Seven bodies were found and 43 Vehicle including a Bodoza were burned down. The 1M group carried out the attack while the 2nd reconciliation meeting was in process from June 22nd to 26th at Chiang Mai, Thailand.

1. Berlhel s/o Holom
2. Vitoho s/o Asukhu
3. Viyiho s/o Vishihe
4. Joshua Pochury
5. Pte. Petok Konyak s/o Chingkam of Chingkha village
6. John Mansang from 1M group Joshua

7. One body could not be identified.

**July 2008.**

49. On 1<sup>st</sup> July 2008, one of K- men Imkongngangzuk (27) s/o Temsubenba of Mongsenyimti was abducted by 1M group at 3:00 pm from his village and shot him dead.

50. On 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2008, Khatoi Swu s/o Late Hekhezu, Vivito Achumi s/o Late Hokishe both from Zhuyikhu village and Nikheto s/o Hezhekhu of Zhevikhe village were killed by 1M group. The two from K-group were killed at Punglwa village and the other one Nikheto from New NNC was killed at Medziphema.

51. On 5<sup>th</sup> July 2008, 1M group killed Pte. Akheto from K-group and a civilian T. Hetovi Ayemi at S. Hetovi village. The 1M group attacked while K - group was starting to set up its camp at the said village. T. Hetovi was sick and lying on bed, but 1M men shot him dead on his bed and pulled his dead body out and burned down his house.

52. On 9<sup>th</sup> July 2008, 1M group abducted Capt. Khuzheto of Kiyeto village and Lieut. Hokiye Yeptho s/o Ikikhe Yeptho at L. Khel Diphupar village, Dimapur and killed them. The Two were from K-group. But 1M group claimed three of K - men were killed on that day, one was succumbed to his injuries at a hospital.

According to the report of Western Sumi Student Union (WSSU); Late Viyito and Late Khatoi of K-men were brutally tortured and killed by 1M-men and their dead bodies were urinated upon. Capt. Ikishe Sumi from K-group was abducted and tortured inhumanly by cutting his ears and killed him. Nikheto Zhimomi from New NNC was also abducted and tortured him by cutting his wrist, veins, pulled out his nails and killed him and then again mutilated his dead body piercing stomach with knife. Late Hetovi a mere villager who was sick and bedridden was shot dead on his bed, then pulled his dead body out from the house and burned down his house.

53. On 10<sup>th</sup> July 2008, 1M group again abducted Wanakam Konyak s/o Yenngam konyak from Nutong village and shot him dead near Ikishe village, Diphupar - B in Dimapur.

54. On 11<sup>th</sup> July 2008, at 8:30 pm 1M group and K-group firing took place at Lotovi village, Dimapur and killed a civilian Hussain Ali s/o Musubir Ali at cross-fire.

***On factional clashes and killings, the report of Mr. S. Daiho Mao was; 104 persons killed in 73 times factional fight in 2008 till 10th July. In May only 31 times clash took place, 34 persons were killed and in June 12 times clash took place 32 persons killed.***

55. On 12<sup>th</sup> July 2008, IM group abducted Shivoto Sumi s/o Ghunakha Ighanumi village and shot him dead in Dimapur.

56. On 14<sup>th</sup> July 2008, the same day 1M group killed Hotovi Yeptho s/o Vikito Yeptho of Akuba village from K-group.

57. On 16<sup>th</sup> July 2008, Shevota Rakho Chakhesang s/o Zachitso of Tehepu village was shot dead by 1M group near Marema village Angami Region.

58. On 18<sup>th</sup> July 2008, a non-local Moklalo slo Dasarath Yadav age around 30 was shot dead in Dimapur residency colony.

59. On 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2008, IM men shot dead Engineer. JG Lorin and his nephew Tenyenlo Kemp (class XI student) at their rented house, new secretariat road, Kohima.
60. On 24<sup>th</sup> July 2008, Hutovi Achumi s/o Sheyito Achumi was shot dead by 1M gun men at Rail way crossing fly over bridge, Dimapur.
61. On 25<sup>th</sup> July 2008, 1M gun men fired indiscriminately inside a residential building at Zeliangrong B. A nurse Toliho d/o Tozevi of Ghukiye village inflicted bullet injury in her stomach and the other two Sagar Mech and Ranjit Boro injured on hand and leg.
62. On 26<sup>th</sup> July 2008, Sandeep Kumar Singh was shot dead by 1M group dragged him from his house at Padam Pukhuri, Dimapur who marriage to a Sumi woman.
63. On 27<sup>th</sup> July 2008, Sunday, Lieut. Avikhe Chopphy s/o Hokheto Chopphy of Yehemi village from K-group was shot dead by 1M group, at Aoyimti village, Dimapur.
64. On 27<sup>th</sup> July 2008, Sunday, 1M gun men killed Ghunato a Secretary of K- group and Ghunato's nephew Vitoshe Sumi (a student). They were abducted and killed.
65. On 29<sup>th</sup> July 2008, 1M group abducted and shot dead Lt. Col. Khito Sangtam at Naginimora. His dead body was recovered on 30<sup>th</sup> July. Also Qhezheto Sumi, GB of Yesheto village and Avito Sumi of Khehoto village were killed by 1M group on the same day.

#### **August 2008.**

66. On 1<sup>st</sup> August 2008, 1M group and K-group fighting took place at Nito firm under Nihokhu village, where Vikheto Sumi s/o Zhekuto of Litsemi, village from K-group was killed.
67. Also on the same day 1<sup>st</sup> August 2008, 1M-group and K-group fighting took place at Mekokla village Lotha Region. A dead body of Stephen Lotha s/o Peter Lotha from K-group killed by IM men was found at the fighting place on the next day.
68. On 5<sup>th</sup> August 2008, 1M group dragged Tahao Konyak (35) s/o Late Mantai Konyak from a night Super Bus at 2 km away from Tizit Town and killed him.
69. On 10<sup>th</sup> August 2008, the dead bodies of Sadem Ao and Kilensowa from Sangratsu village, Ao Region was found buried near Nagaland gate, Dimapur by Indian Police. The two were abducted by 1M group in April, 2008, killed in the last part of April. Sadam Ao was defected to NSCN-K group from 1M Leadership and Kilensowa was a mere public working under power department.
70. On 12<sup>th</sup> August 2008, Swapan Chandra Das a business man was shot by two gun men (Naga) at his shop near Durga Mandir, Dimapur. He was injured on his chest and neck.
71. On 16<sup>th</sup> August 2008, 3 of 1M gun men abducted Vihoshe Aye s/o Theyakhu Aye of Hovishe village, private cable network workers from Sewak Colony from Dimapur and killed him.
72. On 20<sup>th</sup> August 2008, P. Peiningbe Zeliang, Gaobora (GB) of Railway bazaar, Dimapur was shot dead by 1M group.
73. On 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2008, Mr. Bimal Dhar was shot on his leg at Duncan Boosti, Dimapur at his Garage by 1M group.

74. On 29<sup>th</sup> August 2008, 1M gun men killed Pte. Kekato Yeptho s/o Khekiye Yeptho of Thazuvi village from K-group at Burma Camp junction Dimapur and another one of K-men S/Maj. Zhenito s/o Yechize of Sataka village was injured.

### **September 2008.**

75. On 1<sup>st</sup> September 2008, Police recovered a dead body from the state stadium near Dimapur Govt. College. The victim was Pukhato Chishi s/o Nejavi Chishi of Nihoto village. The dead body has bullet mark on his forehead.

76. On 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2008, Mahesh was shot dead and Shibu Thakur injured at Sewak colony, Dimapur. When gunmen came and shot them at point blank range at around 6:30 p.m.

77. On 5<sup>th</sup> September 2008, Hoto/Davis s/o Yeheshe of Kuhuboto village from K-group was shot dead by 1M-group at Super market area in Dimapur.

78. On 10<sup>th</sup> September 2008, IM group abducted Aoluin s/o Late Bendangtoshi and Moajungshi s/o Chubatemsu, who were from Chuchuyimpang village and killed them in a jungle between Khesa and Mokokchong.

79. On 12<sup>th</sup> September 2008, IM-group killed Hukato Sumi of Xekiye village, Lieut. Vihokhe Sumi of Phuyemi village and Vito Sumi of Akuluto village, Chaplain from K-group in Dimapur.

80. On 15<sup>th</sup> September 2008, Japhet Kemp (25) of Sendenyu village, Rengma Region was killed by 1M-group in Kohima at Para Medical colony.

81. On 16<sup>th</sup> September 2008, IM-group killed Imdongsungba (32) s/o Modungsangba on Mokokchung-Tuensang road. He was from K-group.

82. On 18<sup>th</sup> September 2008, IM-group killed Omwang from Chingphoi village Konyak, from K- group at goriest Colony Namsa.

83. On 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2008, 1M-armed men attacked K-men at tea Hotel in Burma Camp, Dimapur, and killed Corpl Mogaho (26) and Lieut. Hutoshe (32), Sgt. Maj. Vikheho got bullet injuries. Also a civilian Chanda Wazari was seriously injured.

84. On 28<sup>th</sup> September 2008, 1M-armed men chased Tokheho s/o Hoito Aye of Kuhuboto town from K-group (unarmed man) and shot him dead at Ducan basti junction Dimapur.

### **October 2008.**

85. On 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2008, 1M group attacked the house (transit Camp) of K-group at Lower Agri Colony, Kohima and killed three of K-men; Lt. Toshika (28) s/o Vikheto of Tuzuhumi village, Lt. Njonga Rengma (35) s/o Longbesen of Rumensinyu village and Sgt. Maj. Mughapu (26) s/o Vikhei of Satoi village.

86. On October 8, 2008, a dead body of Kevilesu s/o late Thorn of Kedima village was recovered from near Aamar mill, Dimapur. The body bore three cut marks on the head and bruises on right ear. Who had killed him was not known.

87. On 11<sup>th</sup> October 2008, after foot ball Soccer Match of factional reconciliation played on 9th October at Khuocheizie ground,(Kohima public ground), three gun men from 1M

group killed one of K-men Hekavi Assumi s/o Hevi Assumi of Khehokhu village at Diphupar B in Dimapur.

88. On 12<sup>th</sup> October 2008, two of IM men Capt. Chinaochung Chamroy and Sgt. Maj. Ngachanreithingpam were killed on Sunday at Ragaying Camp, in NC Hill by their own men who recently defected from the NSCN-K group and joined the NSCN-IM group with six arms from Zeliangrong Region.

89. On 15<sup>th</sup> October 2008, Farid Ansari s/o Shadi Ansari (a business man) was abducted by 1M group and shot him dead near by Metro Hospital, Dimapur

90. On 17<sup>th</sup> October 2008, I-M armed men abducted Corpl. Khrie bu Pochury and killed. His dead body was discovered on 19th October. He was dragged away in the presence of his wife from electric Colony, Kohima.

91. On 25<sup>th</sup> October 2008, 1M group attacked K -group Camp at Phaibijang and Killed one of K- men Pte. Hopeto Tuccu s/o Late Xukithe of Kehovi village.

92. On 27<sup>th</sup> October 2008, again another business man was shot by two Naga youths at Hongkong Market, Dimapur. The bullet hit on his right palm and the two youths snatched away a mobile phone from him.

93. On 28<sup>th</sup> October 2008, 1M armed men around 20 in number attacked 3rd Battalion Federal Naga Army personnel at Azailwa village, near Paren, Zeliangrong Region.

#### **November 2008.**

94. On 5th November 2008, 1M armed men again attacked the 3rd Battalion Naga Army personnel at Old Chalkot and Paren Jungle, but no casualty was reported.

95. On 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2008, the reconciliation football Soccer Match was played between factions and NGO leaders in Dimapur again, but on the same day 1M armed group raided the residence of one of K-group officers at Diphupar B-village, Dimapur, at around 5:00 a.m. He was saved as he was out of his residence.

96. On 20<sup>th</sup> November 2008, Capt. Vekphoto Lohe of K-man was shot dead by 1M group at Chizami Town, Chakhesang Region, as he pretended to surrender 1M group with 3 arms but attempted to Kidnap 1M group Officer Capt. Tsevetso Wezah of Chizami village.

97. On 28<sup>th</sup> November 2008, three dead bodies were found in Kohima. One of them could not be identified but the two were Adusul Angami from Kedima village and Duobeizo (Nie-u) Rutsa Angami from Nerhema village. The two had deserted from 1M group and joined K-group. Again they defected to 1M group, and then both of them were found shot dead.

#### **December 2008.**

98. On 9<sup>th</sup> December 2008, Khapur Theja Kent Rengma s/o Kerisele of Tsosinyu village was dragged out from his house and killed him in front of his wife and children by 1M group.

#### **2009.**

99. On 18<sup>th</sup> March 2009, the NSCN-IM armed group abducted the following Naga national workers from the NNC/FGN who were from Wung (Tangkhu) Region. On 18<sup>th</sup>

March 2009 they were going to their Region but abducted them from Mao gate and killed them. Their dead bodies could not be traced. They were:-

Capt. Wishfull	s/o	Sundayson	of	Chingai	village
Razou Peyu Vareingam	s/o	Sawung Hushuwo	of	Lunghar	village
G.S. Wungnaopan	s/o	G.S. Malungring	of	Lunghar	village
Pte. N. Shangkahao	s/o	H.Yiwung	of	Chingai	village

#### **2010.**

100. On 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2010, NSCN-IM armed men attacked the Federal Naga Army at Kijümetuoma village Angami Region while they were making hectic preparation for 47<sup>th</sup> Naga Army Day 3<sup>rd</sup> January. In this attack, Sgt. Vesayi Chakhesang was killed. With this, IM group gave a message of the New Year to the Naga people that NSCN-IM group does not stop killings on the Nagas.

#### **PHOTO SECTION.**



#### **The terror acts of NSCN-IM No. 1**

The NSCN-IM armed men attacked Federal Naga Army At New Pangsha and burned down the village on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2005.





**The terror acts of NSCN-IM No. 1.**

IM group burned down a granary at Thangnyukin Village on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2005. A woman is collecting paddy from the ashes.



**The terror acts of NSCN-IM No. 2.**

FGN Minister Mr. Imnungmar Jamir killed by IM group in Kohima on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2006.



**The terror acts of NSCN-IM No. 3**

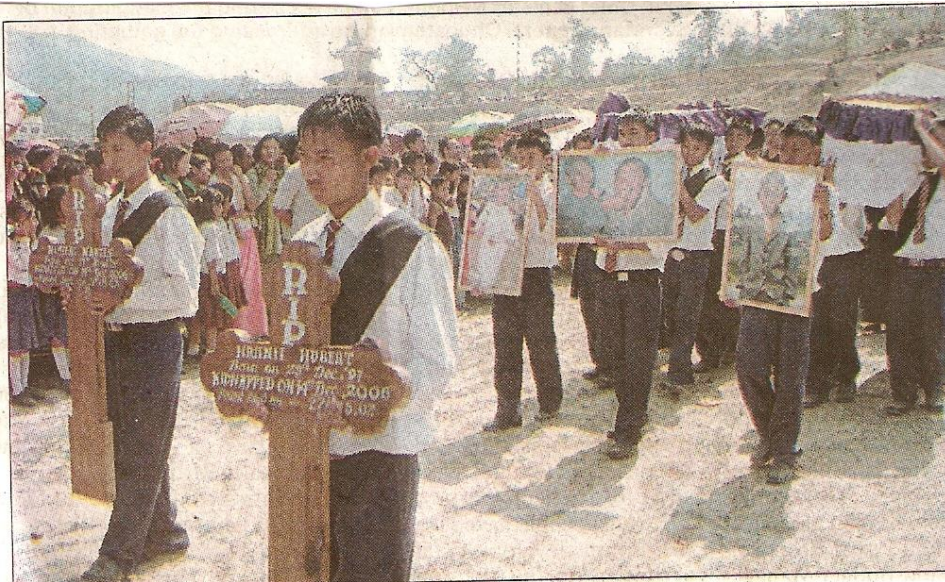
FGN Minister Eno L. Palang Killed by IM on 16<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2006.



**The terror acts of NSCN-IM No. 6.**

Two Konyak boys Pongchai and Phoba Killed by IM group on 13<sup>th</sup> January 2007 in Kohima.





### **The terror acts of NSCN-IM 15.**

April 4<sup>th</sup> 2007, A funeral service of the two boys Moheni Martin and Hrimi Hurbert who were kidnapped by some of IM cadres and killed in December 2006.



A statue found in the house of Brown Tangkhul, one of the alleged culprits in the killing of two school kids from Senapati, after his house was burned by an angry mob. The statue with an inscription 666 on the forehead has aroused curiosity about the character and life of the culprit in Senapati town.

### **The terror acts of NSCN-IM 15.**





Parents and relatives of Vilasielie Sanchu wail as his body was kept on the road on Wednesday. (NP)

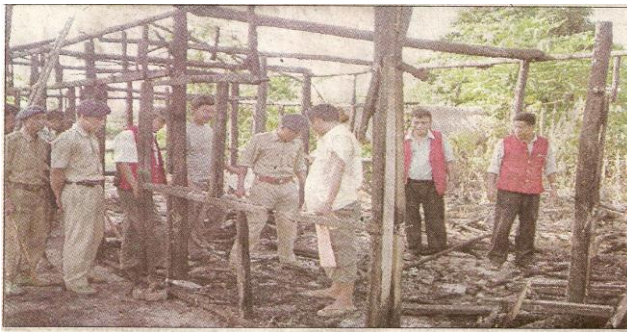
### **The terror acts of NSCN-IM 19**

Dead body of Visielie who was beaten to death by IM armed man Maj. Meidi  
On 17<sup>th</sup> April 2007.



### **The terror acts of NSCN-IM 21.**

The angry mod of Naga people burned down Wungram Colony on 22<sup>nd</sup>  
April 2007, where mostly IM top officials were residing.



Administration and police personnel of Peren district inspecting the houses razed by the NSCN-IM cadres at Jalukie Zangdi village on Tuesday. (MExPIX) *August 28, 2007*



Women of Jalukie Zangdi village mill around the NSCN-IM's Hebron Camp gate demanding to meet with the outfit's collective leadership on Tuesday. (MExPIX)

reports said that a house belonging to an NSCN-IM "Major" in the torched area was left untouched while the other houses were razed.

The villagers are also said to have informed that they have settled in the area for about five years and no such problems were encountered. The land had been given by the Jalukie people and is with permission, they said.

Following the torching of their houses, enraged women from Jalukie Zangdi village marched to the NSCN-IM's Hebron Camp and demanded justice. The women demanded to meet with the collective leadership but were denied entry. Sources further informed that one high ranking bureaucrat of the NSCN-IM is said to have told the women that Jalukie Zangdi village does not belong to the Zelaingrong community but the "Kachari" people and "Mias."

About 16 of the houses razed were inhabited by families, while others included granaries and hutments, sources said. The affected families are shocked that the organization should turn on the families who, sources said, profess support to the Nagas' cause and the peace process. This treatment amounts to chasing away a Naga by the Nagas from own land, it added.

*Continued on page 5*

### **The terror acts of NSCN-IM 32.**

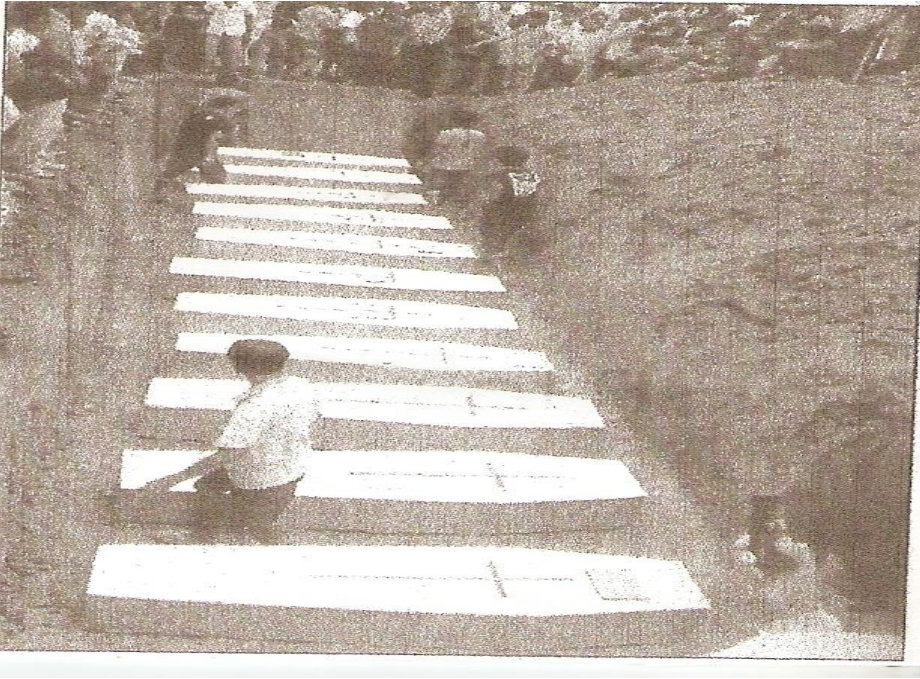
The NSCN-IM burned down Jalukie Zangdi village on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2007.



### **The terror acts of NSCN-IM 43**

Fourteen dead bodies of NSCN-K men killed by IM group on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2008 at Patkai College area in Dimapur.





**The terror acts of NSCN-IM 44.**

12 dead bodies of K-men killed by IM group on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2008 at Xelhoshe village, Dimapur area.



**The terror acts of NSCN-IM 44**

After the killing of twelve Nagas, the angry mod of Naga people were attacking IM Ceasefire Monitoring cell in Dimapur.

Nagaland Page  
July 6, 2008.

## 2 killed in fresh factional feud

DIMAPUR, JULY 5: Barely 3 days after the Government of India declared a designated camp for the NSCN/IM led by Khaplang to be set up at Khehoi village, the NSCN (IM) struck them again at S Hetoi village killing one cadre and another civilian.

According to police sources, the NSCN (IM) cadres launched an attack at S Hetoi village, few kilometers away from Khehoi village, where the NSCN/IM cadres were preparing to set up their designated camp at around 12 noon. Both the sides exchanged fire for nearly half an hour, in which one NSCN/IM cadre identified as "ss" "pvt" Akheto was killed while one civilian identified as T Hetovi Aye-mi was critically injured. The NSCN (IM) also set his house on



A villager looks at the remains of the house of P Hetovi, which was burnt down by the NSCN (IM) cadres at S Hetoi village

fire before they left.

Police sources said Hetovi was reportedly sick and sleeping in his house, while his family members, who were preparing for Tuluni festival, had gone out.

Sources said that NSCN (IM) cadres went inside his house and shot him on his head and body, then pulled him out and set his house on fire.

(Cont'd on page 10)

### The terror acts of NSCN-IM 51.

On 5<sup>th</sup> July 2008, Eno Hetovi, a mere villager who was sick and bedridden was shot dead by IM armed group on his bed, and then pulled his dead boy out and burned down his house.



Late P. Peiningbe Zeliang, GB, who was shot dead.

### The terror acts of NSCN-IM 72.

A village chief who was killed by IM group on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2008  
In Dimapur.