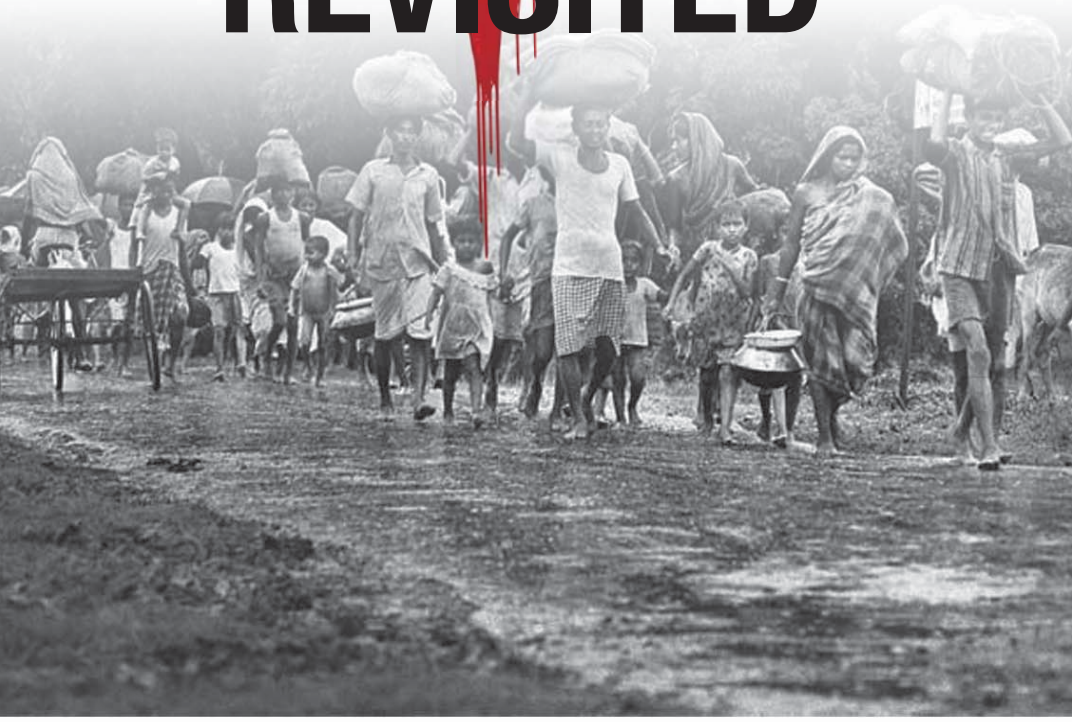




# BANGLADESH **Genocide** REVISITED



# **BANGLADESH GENOCIDE REVISITED**



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Concept and Editing

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

[www.mofa.gov.bd](http://www.mofa.gov.bd)

Asif Munier

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Martyred Intellectual of

Bangladesh Liberation War

Design & Production

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Disclaimer

All photos and quotes used in this publication are collected from authentic open source and archives on Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971.

## Revisiting & recognising

The discovery of truth and history is an eternal quest of humankind. We delve into the time forgotten, not only to reminisce over the past, but to build a better future based on the acquired knowledge.

But history itself is sometimes so harsh that it ceases to be the eternal truth. The same course of events are seen from different angles and interpreted differently, either deliberately or subconsciously. It is sometimes so harsh that for some it is better forgotten, for some it is so shameful that it is denied and distorted and yet for some it is the bitter truth that is their lifeline.

It is a case of to be or not be accepted universally, if the targeted killing of many civilians was GENOCIDE during a 9 month war in 1971 in the then East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. The majority of the population and the State of Bangladesh believe that one of the worst acts of Genocide in the world was committed by the then ruling regime from Pakistan and their allied forces in Bangladesh.



*Targeted abduction and killing of intellectuals, mutilated bodies near Dhaka, December, 1971*

Of course it is denied, at best claimed to be exaggerated out of emotion, by the same regime and State that is responsible.

But international bodies, experts, historians and foreign journalists have given clear opinion and evidence too, that can convince any neutral analyst that a brutal Genocide was committed, and never duly recognized by the international community at large.

The fact that it was never a movement for cessation but for self determination for the people of Bangladesh, the then East Pakistan, is duly recognized by the world. But even when it is close to the 50th anniversary of the independence of Bangladesh, the arbitrary killing, torture and rape of millions of civilians is not mentioned in official historical narrative of the South Asian region, the UN and other international circles.

For the majority of the population of Bangladesh, the healing from the wounds of war would never be complete, without the recognition of the crime against humanity. Quite apart from the fact that the alien/foreign perpetrators have not been brought to justice but rather the denial is amplified, the recognition of the act of Genocide, by them and by the international community, will strengthen peace and stability within Bangladesh.

In 2017, The National Parliament of Bangladesh has declared 25 March as Genocide Day, in remembrance of the atrocities carried out by the Pakistani Army during the 1971 war of liberation. The Parliament resolution reads

*“It is Parliament's opinion that March 25 be declared Genocide Day to commemorate the genocide conducted by the atrocious Pakistani forces on the black night of March 25, 1971, and necessary steps are taken to have the Day recognized internationally.”*

Bangladesh is also in solidarity with the adoption of 9 December by the UN as the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of this Crime. It is on this day in 1948, that the Genocide Convention was adopted.

The Bangladesh Genocide is no different than the other recognized genocides in the world. If anything, it is a much graver example of the act of Genocide.

This information booklet is intended for the international community, calling for an official recognition in your own country, of the Genocide in Bangladesh in 1971.

## Recommended steps

As a lawmaker or politician -

- Endorse the position of the Government of Bangladesh that Genocide was committed in the land in 1971 and express your sympathy for the affected families
- Table a motion in your Parliament, to recognize and condemn the Bangladesh Genocide of 1971
- Take initiative for naming a street or setting up a memorial in recognition of the tragedy of the Bangladesh Genocide, 1971
- Consider proposing and dedicating 25 March as Bangladesh Genocide Day in your country

## Genocide Defined

The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was one of the first UN conventions to address humanitarian issues. It was adopted in 1948 in response to the atrocities committed during the Second World War. To date, 148 countries are party to the Convention. The Convention provides a precise definition of the crime of Genocide, in terms of the required intent and the prohibited acts. In this Genocide Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;***
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;***
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;***
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;***
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.***

In the liberation war of Bangladesh during March to December 1971, all of the above mentioned acts were committed. This was reported by the international media during 1971, some of whom have been eye witness and collected eye witness accounts. This has also been well documented by army officers of the time from Bangladesh, India and even by some from Pakistan. Many scholarly publications on genocide and mass massacre include acts of genocide in Bangladesh in 1971.



*Mutilated bodies of intellectuals near Dhaka (left) and other bodies of civilians on railway tracks in 1971 (right). Killings by the Pakistan army and their local allies.*

## Seeds of Independence: Lahore Resolution, 1940

As a precursor to the partition of the Indian sub continent, seeds of independent confederation for both East and West Pakistan had been sown in the Lahore Resolution. This resolution was adopted at the general session of the Muslim League In 1940. Muslim League is one of the oldest political parties of the sub continent established in 1906, initially led by Aga Khan and later by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Lahore Resolution was instrumental in the creation of Pakistan in 1947, East and West. The relevant text that appears in this resolution is:

*“...That the areas where the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the Northwestern and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute 'independent states' in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign”.*

Geographically, the Northwestern and Eastern zone would be the then West and East Pakistan eventually. History goes that the 1940 resolution however did not clearly mention Pakistan and in asking for 'independent states', the discussions at the Muslim League convention did not make it the intention clear at the time. But the predominantly Hindu Indian press dubbed it as the 'Pakistan Resolution', pushing forward the idea of a confederation of Pakistan in the public eye. Historians documented that the Muslims of Bengal, who were searching for an identity throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century's had found it in the Lahore Resolution.

The Lahore Resolution gave them a sense of nationhood. Eventually it was adopted within the constitution of the Muslim League and part of the political dialogue between 1940 and 1946, prior to the end of the British colonial rule in the Indian subcontinent.



## End of British rule, beginning of Pakistan tyranny

But soon after 1947, Jinnah who led the Muslim League, began to downplay the right to autonomy of the Eastern Zone aka East Pakistan. Assurances earlier given to the Muslim leaders from Bengal were ignored, by Jinnah and all other political and military rulers of Pakistan during 1947 to 1971. The seeds

of independence sown by Jinnah and his cohorts in 1940, culminated into the branches of an independent East Bengal and eventually the golden fruit of an independent country, Bangladesh.



*Sexual abuse: Survivor and victim, 1971*



*Bengali Nationalist leaders Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Maulana Bhasani leading a procession in Dhaka, 1953*



*Language Movement of 1952*

Coined as East and West Pakistan, the two parts of Pakistan were 2000 kilometers apart, separated by India. The two Pakistans had only religion in common, and were different in every other aspect. It was a forceful union that only increased the need and demand for autonomy and sovereignty by the political leaders, thinkers, students and the general people. The systematic denial of civil and political rights of East Pakistan by West Pakistan continued to agitate the Bengalis.

Even the right to language was denied immediately after the Partition. As early as 1948, MA Jinnah visited the then East Pakistan and declared at a public gathering that Urdu will be the State language of both East and West Pakistan. Whereas a minority population of Bangladesh understood and could speak in Urdu, Bengali was the mother tongue of all, that developed over centuries. The rightful demand to declare ‘Bangla’, the Bengali language as the State language of Bangladesh culminated into a student and then occurred mass movement in 1952. The military junta of Pakistan tried to forcefully stop this movement that resulted in the killing of students, in a protest rally on 21 February in 1952. Today, this particular day is recognized by UNESCO as the International Mother Language Day, celebrated all around the world. Even back then, in 1956, Pakistan had to concede defeat and accept Bengali as a national language. Ironically, the inscription on MA Jinnah’s gravestone in Karachi, Pakistan, is written in English, Urdu and Bengali – a different kind of testimony on the language movement of the 1950s in Bangladesh.

### **The denial of a general election & the Genocide**

The movement for self determination of Bangladesh gained momentum when not only the social, cultural and economic rights were downplayed by Pakistan, but also the political rights. The final blow was the rejection of the first ever parliamentary general election of Pakistan, East and West in 1970. Because out of the 313 seats in the Pakistan National Assembly, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led Awami League won 167 seats, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto led Pakistan People’s Party won 88 seats and the rest of the 58 were independent seats. If accepted, this would have meant that Bangabandhu and Awami League having secured the majority seats govern both East and West Pakistan. It is now a historical truth that Mr. ZA Bhutto and army generals colluded to put a stop to any democratic rule by Bangabandhu.



*Aftermath of Operation Searchlight, 26 March, 1971*

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This photo was falsely reproduced with an incorrect, misleading and twisted caption to dispel the ruthless and brutal atrocities by the Pakistani Occupation Army in 1971 in a book titled, "Creation of Bangladesh: Myths Exploded" by Junaid Ahmad (pp. 222/223). The book was first published in Pakistan in 2016 by AJA Publishers, Karachi, Pakistan. It was circulated to all Embassies and High Commissions in Islamabad including Bangladesh High Commission by Director of Pakistan's Inter -Services Intelligence in February 2017.

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Even under military oppression prior to March 25, 1971, Bengali leaders led by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman wished and continued the political dialogue and negotiation. In early March, Mujib's call for a non cooperation movement was meant as a civilian form of protest and pressure on Pakistan. Even when Pakistan and their allies claimed that the civil disobedience was a disguise to prepare for armed revolution, it is also a historical fact that it was the Pakistan army who began the war. It was the surprise and one sided military offensive on Bangladesh on the night of 25 March, the horror of Operation Searchlight. Genocide unfolded.

The genocide that began with the sudden attack around midnight 25 March 1971 called 'Operation Searchlight' was targeted at civilians in pre dominantly Hindu neighbourhoods in and around the capital Dhaka and on army barracks who were loyal to Bangabandhu and other Bengali political leaders. During the 9 month war, 3 million Bengali civilians were killed, more than 200,000 – 400,000 women were violated, 10 million people were rendered refugees in India and 30-40 million people were internally displaced. A small minority of ideologically motivated local Bengali collaborators and auxiliary forces of Pakistan also participated and abetted in committing these atrocities.

Although the victims of the genocide included innocent civilians from all over the country, the pattern of killings during the Operation Searchlight and the entire war time show clear intention to destroy certain selected sections of the society, such as, students, teachers/intellectuals, Hindus and Bengali political leaders. Besides, the racial hatred against the Bengalis in the mindset of the Pakistani political and military leaders are evident in various accounts and historical documents, contributed to the brutalities against the people of Bengali origin. The genocidal intent of Pakistan military can be proved surely by two instances – the killings during the 25 March Operation Searchlight and the killing of intellectuals on 14 December 1971.

## The 3 phase military plan

The Genocide was planned and executed in 3 phases by the military regime of the then Pakistan. As many historians and even ex military officials and academics from Pakistan have said on record, this 3 phase military solution was seen as the ultimate solution to, in their terms, stopping the movement for 'cessation' The failure of that military solution eventually transformed East Pakistan, a province of Pakistan, to a new independent country Bangladesh. The so called 'cessation' movement is now recognized as the 'independence movement for Bangladesh'. The 3 phases, as described by several historians are:

1. Operation Searchlight, 25 March to May 1971: Started with sudden military attack with heavy artillery close to midnight, to randomly kill unarmed and sleeping students in the dormitory of Hindu students of the University of Dhaka, and in the old part of the capital Dhaka, where people predominantly from the Hindu community lived. This military offensive spread to other areas of Dhaka and other major cities during the next few months.
2. Search and Destroy, May to October, 1971: Indiscriminate armed attack in rural areas with maximum number of civilians killed, along with a smaller number of guerilla fighters and the defected armed troops. The attack included arsoning of villages, looting and the abduction of women to rape and enslave.
3. Scorched Earth, December 1971: Targeted abduction and killing of about 1,000 unarmed academics and professionals such as doctors, lawyers, and engineers in and around Dhaka.



*Factory workers killed by Pakistan army on the night of 25 March, 1971*

## **Recognition of 1971 Genocide**

The 1971 genocide is one of the gravest war tragedies of the world. The Operation Searchlight of the night of 25 March got immediate global attention through print and audio-visual media internationally at that time. The horrors of nine month long war remain alive even today through the accounts of eye-witnesses, official records of various governments, especially US State Department as well as, research works of renowned historians. One of the most recent accounts is in the investigative book on 1971 Bangladesh genocide written by Professor Garry J Bass, “The Blood Telegram: Nixon, Kissinger and a Forgotten Genocide”.

The Blood Telegram, is an official communication of dissent, sent to Washington by the then US Consul General in Dhaka Mr. Archer K. Blood and 29 staff of the U.S. Consulate in Dhaka, which narrates –





*“We, in this country, like to think that among the reasons why we fought the Germans in the last war was to rid the world of the evil of Hitler and his gang and their genocidal ‘final solution.’ It is easier to imagine Germany’s gas chambers than Pakistan’s choleric slaughter in the Bengal Plain, but it remains the case and it ought to be declared that the Pakistani crime now matches the Hitlerian in dimension and horror and threatens monstrously to exceed it. Difficult and unpleasant though it may be, each one of us ought to endeavour to the best of his ability to imagine the enormity of the Pakistani crime.”*

Robert Payne, US author and Historian, in his book ‘Massacre: The tragedy at Bangla Desh and the phenomenon of manslaughter throughout history’, published in 1973, gives yet another account of tragedies that unfolded during the liberation war of Bangladesh that coincided the ‘cold war’ politics among great powers. Referring to Henry Kissinger, Richard Nixon and Mao Tse-tung, he wrote –

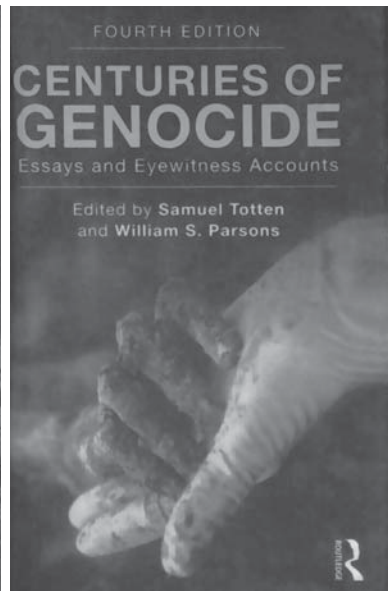
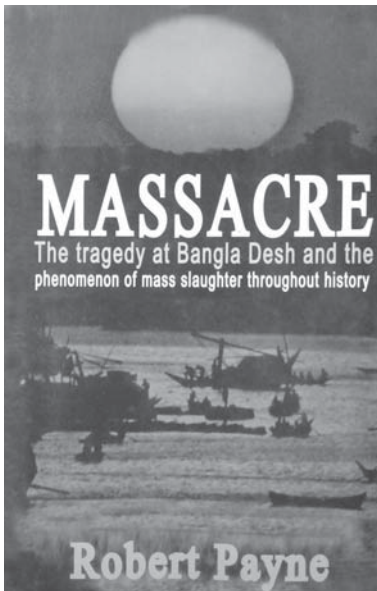


*Pakistan Army general and officers observe arms training of their Bengali collaborators inside Bangladesh, July 1971*

*“When President Yahya Khan, the military dictator of Pakistan, decided to massacre the Bengalis of East Pakistan for daring to demand regional autonomy, the world’s tragic ignorance about the country was a factor of inestimable value to him. Since there were comparatively few people who knew or cared about the people of East Pakistan, fewer would still care how many he massacred...*

*...The American government and the Chinese government was supporting him with armaments and advisers; he had unlimited funds at his disposal, a large army, a powerful propaganda machine, and the active sympathy of the some of the most powerful men on earth.”*

A study report of the International Commission of Jurists, Geneva 1972, is a significant international document based on documentary evidence and oral testimony collected from European and US citizens with access to Bangladesh and the Indian refugee camps. It was conducted by a panel of 3 internationally reputed jurists, from October 1971 to March 1972.



Although the military backed Government of Pakistan did not cooperate, the Commission reviewed key news reports and publications of that time on the war.

The scope of the study considered the application of self determination of the people, the role of UN and the role of India, in that war.

The report concluded that some of the actions of the Pakistan army and their auxiliary forces have been directed against Bengalis simply because they were Bengalis as a race. It also mentions that the prominent intellectuals were killed because they constituted a potential future leadership for the Bengalis and that this was an evidence of racial discrimination. The treatment of all Hindus mentioned by Pakistan as ‘enemies of the State’ and therefore as qualifying for liquidation, also have been a case of discrimination based on ‘descent, or national or ethnic origin’.



*Refugees fleeing for life, 1971*



The report however distinguished the act of Genocide within the parameters of the Hindu population, based on evidence at the time. 'In our view there is a strong prima facie case that the crime of genocide was committed against the group comprising the Hindu population of East Bengal', the report concluded.\*

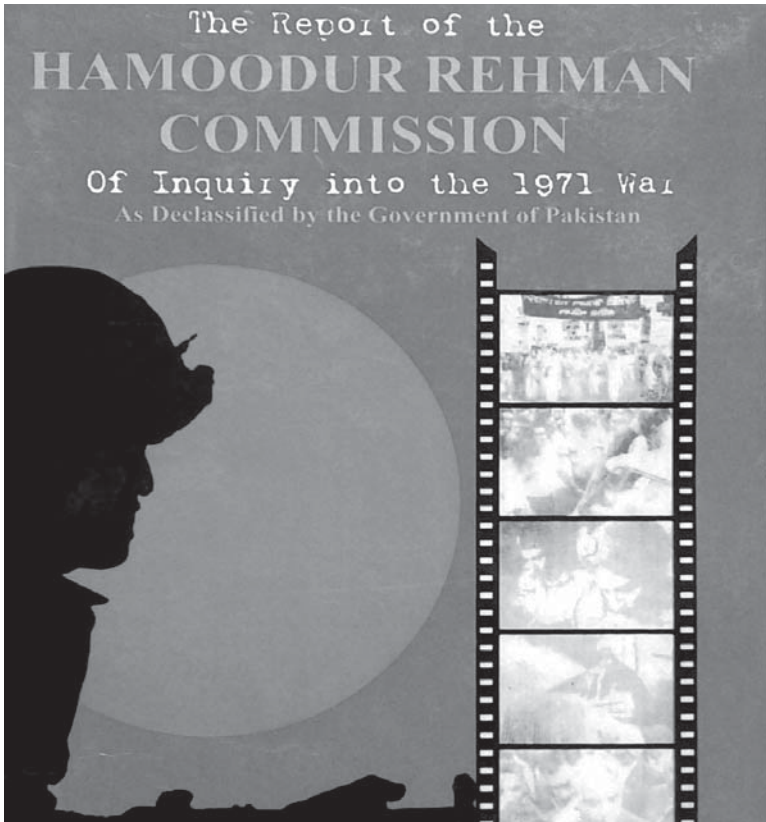
At the national level, the memories of genocide are still vivid for the survivors. The crime of genocide has been established by International Crimes, Tribunal, Bangladesh in its various proceedings and verdicts. These accounts have already created the ground for international recognition of 1971 genocide. Such recognition would heal the past pains and help the people of Bangladesh renew their vow to fight against genocide anywhere anytime.

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\*<https://www.icj.org/the-events-in-east-pakistan-1971-a-legal-study/>

## Testimony on the evidence of genocide – Hamoodur Rahman Commission Report & others

One of the key evidences on the Bangladesh Genocide of 1971 is also from the Pakistan side, the Report of the Hamoodur Rahman Commission on inquiry into the 1971 war. The then President of Pakistan ZA Bhutto set up the commission, primarily to look into the circumstances of their defeat and eventual surrender on 16 December 1971. It was an internal report of the Pakistan government in 1972, declassified in 2000. Pakistan newspaper Dawn and Indian journal India Today published excerpts of the report in August 2000 and the larger volume of the report is available as a publication.



The report narrates the testimony of army officers how they had plotted to pick up and question certain intellectuals in December, 1971, based on a list prepared by them with assistance from local collaborators. Copy of that list was found in Bangladesh, later made widely available over the internet. Many from that list was abducted and killed in December – the families are a living proof of that tragedy. The report also concluded that there were mass killings of civilians, although it claimed a much less figure than what Bangladesh claims. However, the report did recommend the court martial of some of the leading army generals, either for their atrocities or misconduct from the Pakistani point of view. That recommendation was never fully taken forward, but only used as a political tool in the power game.

Apart from the report mentioned above, some of the prominent intellectuals, rights activists and members of the civil society in the then West Pakistan voiced their concerns and protests during the 9 month war in East Pakistan. Some of them were warned by the military regime and ZA Bhutto, some were even incarcerated – because of their condemnation of the atrocities committed by the Pakistan army and their local allies. Many of these stalwarts have later been honoured by the Bangladesh government as ‘Friends of Bangladesh’, who have personally and on behalf of the general people of Pakistan, have expressed their apologies. Although there has never been an apology from the State, Bangladesh values the apology from more conscious representatives of the civil society of Pakistan.

### **Fact Sheet: 1971 Genocide Key numbers**

- \* 3 million: Estimated number of Bengalis killed during the liberation war
- \* 100,000 – 200,000: Number of Bengalis killed in ‘Operation Searchlight’
- \* 10,000: Number of Bengalis, mostly of Hindu community, killed around the largest killing field in Chuknagar, Khulna district in a single day.
- \* 20,000 – 25,000: Number of people killed and buried at Jalladkhana in Dhaka, one of the largest killing fields of the country

- \* 200,000 - 400,000: Number of Bengali women raped by the Pakistani army and its collaborators during the course of the war  
170,000 - Approximate number of abortions by the raped women
- \* 5,000 - Number of war babies born and mostly adopted by Christian missionaries and orphanages outside the country
- \* 10 million: Number of Bengali refugees who fled to India
- \* 30 - 40 million: Number of Bengalis internally displaced
- \* 1,000: Approximate number of Bengali intellectuals and professional killed by Pakistani army and collaborators to create an intellectual vacuum for the future. Out of that, more than 200 intellectuals were abducted, tortured and killed in the 2 weeks of December, based on a hit list of Pakistan army general
- \* 80,000: Number of troops of the Pakistan Army involved in the Genocide, equipped with heavy artillery, arms and ammunition
- \* 75,000: Approximate number of members of the different para-military forces involved in the genocide, formed with local Bengali collaborators of the Pakistan Army
- \* 175,000: Number of freedom fighters with limited arms and ammunition, a combination of troops loyal to the then East Pakistan (Bangladesh) and guerilla forces
- \* 250,000: Number of Indian troops who joined to support Bangladesh in November 1971

It may never be possible to determine the exact number of the loss and the scale of the Bangladesh Genocide, as scores of mass graves remain unaccounted for across the countries, and it had never been possible to discover and identify the bodies of many of the abducted. Many survivors of rape were also not able to officially come forward because of social stigma. So an approximation is based on reports by witness and victim accounts, narrated to the representatives of the international media, humanitarian agencies, jurist associations and human rights organisations. The counter narrative that the numbers are exaggerated as claimed by Pakistan and it's sympathizers – has never been proved. So the figures below are accepted by the Government of Bangladesh, publications different kinds of Encyclopedia and in international documents on history and genocide.



*Muslim or Hindu: Circumcised or not, 1971*



## Genesis of the Genocide

- \* March 25, 1971: Pakistani army launches Operation Searchlight in Dhaka, aimed at suppressing struggle for self determination of the Bengali people. It is the first step in the genocide of the Bengali people.
- \* March 26, 1971: Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibar Rahman declares independence of Bangladesh, setting off Liberation War.
- \* April 16, 1971: Pakistani/collaborator massacres at villages of Arpara and Vutergari.



*Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman giving a clarion call for a united civil movement for Bangladesh, 7 March, 1971*

- \* April 23, 1971: Pakistani/collaborator massacre in Jathibhanga area. As many as 5,000 Bengali Hindu men were killed.
- \* May 8, 1971: Pakistani/collaborator massacre at village of Karamza.
- \* May 10, 1971: Pakistani/collaborator massacre at village of Bousgari.
- \* May 20, 1971: Pakistani/collaborator massacre at village of Chuknagar. Nearly ten thousands of Bengalis, mostly Hindus were killed.
- \* November 17, 1971: Pakistani/collaborator massacre at village of Dhulaura.
- \* December 3, 1971: Pakistani/collaborator massacre at village of Brishhalikha.
- \* December 3, 1971: Pakistan attacks Indian airfields, other targets.
- \* December 4, 1971: India enters the war on Bangladesh's side.
- \* December 6, 1971: India recognizes Bangladesh.
- \* December 14, 1971: Pakistani army and collaborator forces murder the intellectuals - professors, journalists, lawyers, doctors, writers, engineers, etc. in an attempt to destroy Bangladesh's intellectual leadership.
- \* December 15, 1971: US sponsored resolution in the UN Security Council for ceasefire fails as Russia and Poland votes against.
- \* December 16, 1971: Pakistani army surrenders to joint forces of India and Bangladesh.



*Surrender of Pakistan Army, 16 December, 1971*

## MARTYRED INTELLECTUALS OF BANGLADESH GENOCIDE (181 available out of about 1000)

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Anil Chandra Mallik  
Anudyapayan Bhattacharya, educationist  
Amal Krishna Som, actor & political activist  
Azharul Haque, surgeon  
Ataur Rahman  
ANM Golam Mustafa, journalist  
Anwar Pasha, professor & writer  
Anwarul Azim, orator, singer & actor  
Abdus Sobhan  
Abdur Rouf Sarder  
Abdur Rahman  
Abdul Alim Chowdhury, eye specialist  
Abdul Ahad, lawyer & industrialist  
Abdul Wahab Talukder  
Abdul Gani  
Abdul Gafur  
Abdul Jalil  
Abdul Jabbar  
Abdul Momin  
Abdul Mannan Bhuiyan  
Abu Taleb  
Abu-Al Bashar  
Abul Kalam Azad, mathematics specialist  
Abul Kalam Md. Shamsuddin, electrical engineer  
Abu Sayeed, journalist  
Abu Hena Shamsuddoha, teacher & socio-cultural activist  
Abdus Sattar  
Abul Khair, resercher& educationist  
Aminuddin, advocate  
Altaf Mahmud, singer & composer  
Altaf Hossain Izaradar  
Altaf Hossain Alamgir  
Ashraful Islam Bhuiyan  
ANM Maniruzzaman, educationist

AF Ziaur Rahman, doctor  
Capt. ATM Alamgir, pilot, newsletter editor & trade unionist  
AKM Nurul Hoque  
AKM Badiuzzaman Mandal, socio-cultural activist & education professional  
AKM Lutfur Rahman, educationist  
AKM Siddique  
AK Shamsuddin, civil servant & freedom fighter  
ATM Zafar Alam, educationist  
Birendranath Sarkar  
Chittaranjan Roy  
CS Helalur Rahman, journalist & student leader  
Chisti Shah Haldar Rahman  
Dibesh Chandra Chowdhury  
Dhirendra Nath Datta, lawyer & politician  
Fazlul Haque Chowdhury, civil servant & liberation movement activist  
Fazlur Rhaman Khan, educationist  
Faizur Rab, journalist  
Ferdous Dowla Bablu, poet & political activist  
Giasuddin Ahmed, educationist  
Gobinda Chandra Dev educationist & philosopher  
Gobinda Chandra Biswas, educationist & social activist  
Golam Mahiuddin Ahmed  
Golam Rahman  
Golam Hossain, police officer & freedom movement organiser  
Habibur Rahman, educationist  
Harinath Dey, educationist  
Hasimoy Hazra  
Hemchndra Basak  
Jitendra Lal Datta

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Jyotirmoy Guhathakurta, educationist  
Jogesh Chandra Ghosh,  
ayurveda specialist & educationist  
Kasimuddin Ahmed, educationist  
Kasiruddin Talukdar, doctor & organiser  
Kabiruddin  
Kamini Kumar Ghosh,  
cooperative organiser & social activist  
Kazi Abdul Malek  
Kazi Abdul Kasem,  
doctor & socio-cultural activist  
Kazi Obaidul Haque  
Kamini Kumar Chakrabarti,  
educationist  
KM Elahi Box, social activist & writer  
Kalachad Roy  
Khaled Rashid  
Kh. Md Bahi Bakhs  
Latafat Hossain Joardar,  
educationist & political activist  
Lalit Kumar Bol, lawyer & politician  
Lutfunnahar (Helena), educationist  
MH Chowdhury  
MAM Faizul Mahi,  
educationist & writer  
M Nur Hossain  
M Hamidur Rahman  
Majibur Rahman  
Maksud Ahmed  
Mani Bhushan Chakrabarty  
Matiur Rahman  
Monoranjan  
Mashiur Rahman, lawyer & politician  
Moshin Ali Dewan,  
educationist, journalist & writer  
Mahiuddin Haider,  
government official in radio & writer  
Mamun Mahmud,  
police officer, educationist & sports  
organiser  
Mayamoy Banerjee  
Mashukur Rahman  
Mahmud Hossain Akhand  
Mizanur Rahman Saif  
Mir Abdul Quaiyum,  
educationist & socio-political activist

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Munier Chowdhury,  
educationist, dramatist & socio-political activist  
Md. Akter  
Md. Abdul Mukhtar  
Meherunnisa, poet  
Md. Abdul Bari Miah,  
telephone operator & actor  
Md. Aminuddin, doctor & writer  
Md. Araz Ali  
Md Hazrat Ali, educationist  
Md. Khabiruddin Miah, educationist  
Md. Taslimuddin,  
lawyer & socio-political movement  
activist  
Md. Nazrul Islam,  
electrical engineer & socio-political  
movement activist  
Md. Mansur Ali Mallick  
Md. Mominul Haque, educationist  
Md. Moazzem Hossain,  
economist & educationist  
Md. Moslemuddin Miah,  
teacher & socio-political movement  
activist  
Md. Rostam Ali  
Md. Shahar Ali  
Md. Sekander Ali  
Mofazzal Haider Chowdhury,  
educationist & writer  
Moazzem Hossain,  
naval officer & freedom movement  
organiser  
Md. Fazle Rabbi,  
doctor, writer & socio-political movement  
activist  
Md. Mortuza, doctor & writer  
Md. Shafique Anwar  
Md. Shafi, dental surgeon & violinist  
Md. Shahidullah,  
government official & socio-political  
movement activist  
Md. Shamsuzzaman,  
engineer & freedom movement activist  
Munindrakumar Sarkar,  
lawyer & educationist  
Naoshad Ali Tarafder  
Nizamuddin Ahmed, journalist  
Nityanada Pal,  
educationist, writer & political activist

Nutun Chandra Singha,  
ayurveda specialist & social activist

Nurul Amin Khan,  
civil servant, teacher & socio-political  
activist

Praffullah Kumar Biswas,  
educationist & socio-political activist

Ranadaprasad Shaha,  
industrialist, social activist & organiser

Rafiqul Islam,  
teacher & socio-cultural organiser

Rafiqul Haider Chowdhury,  
insurance company worker & writer

Ravi Basak

Ramanikanta Nandi

Rakhalchandra Das

Ramkrishna Adhikari

Rashidul Hasan, educationist

Rezaun Nabi

Rebatikanta Sanyal

SA Mannan, sportsman & sports organiser

Shafiqur Rahman Bhuiyan

Sharafat Ali

Shashanka Pal

Shahid Saber,  
educationist, journalist & writer

Shahidullah Kaiser,  
journalist, political activist & writer

Shamsuzzaman

Shamsuddoha

Shamsul Haque

Shamsul Haque Khan

Shah Abdul Majid,  
police officer & educationist

Shah Md. Solaiman

Shivaji Mohan Chowdhury

Sheikh Abdus Salam, teacher

Sheikh Mahatabuddin

Sheikh Habibur Rahman

Shailendra Kumar Sen,  
doctor, social activist & politician

Santosh Kumar Das

Sarojkumar Nath Adhikary,  
teacher & political activist

Santosh Chandra Bhattacharya,  
educationist

Sadat Ali, teacher

Sayedul Hasan,  
diplomat, politician & cultural activist

Sirajul Haque Khan, educationist

Sirajuddin Hossain, journalist

Sudhir Kumar Ghosh,  
businessman & social activist

Sukharanjan Samaddar,  
teacher & singer

Sunahar Ali, educationist & lawyer

Sunilbaran Chakrabarty

Sukhranjan Ghosh

Suleman Khan,  
doctor, writer & cultural activist

Sultanuddin Ahmed, doctor

Supatiranjana Barua,  
government official & freedom  
movement activist

SM Ismail Hossain,  
border police (rtd), athlete & social  
activist

SM Shafi, doctor

Selina Parvin, journalist & poet

Syed Abdul Hye, surgeon

Syed Nazmul Haque,  
journalist & politician

Zahir Raihan, writer & film director

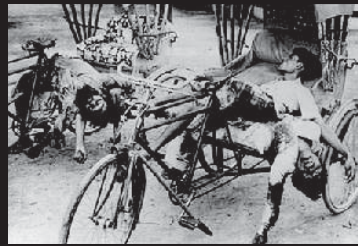
Zahirul Islam, writer & politician

Zikrul Huq,  
doctor, politician & cultural activist

*Source: Bangla Academy publications  
several books on martyred intellectuals*



# BANGLADESH Genocide REVISITED



Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh