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Your Right to Know

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1. Killing of Kasim Uddin and two others

2. Mass killing and rape in Bausgari and Demra

3. Torture, killing in Mohammadpur **Physical Training Centre**

4. Killing 10 and raping 3 in Karamja

6. Killing 52 7. Killing in Dhulaura

16. Killing

Sohrab Ali

8. Killing freedom fighters Rumi, Bodi, Jewel and Azad

intellectuals

Life term Life term Life term Life term

IDEALIE for death designer

Nizami nonchalant as tribunal reads out maximum punishment for Al-Badr crimes

WASIM BIN HABIB, MAHBUBUR RAHMAN KHAN, and TUHIN SHUBHRA ADHIKARY

He did whatever he could to stop the nation's birth. He led a ruthless militia to massacre unarmed civilians during the 1971 Liberation War.

Motiur Rahman Nizami didn't stop there. Towards the end of the war, he, aided by the Pakistan army, unleashed his force, Al-Badr Bahini, to wipe out the brightest sons and daughters of the soil to cripple the soon-to-be independent Bangladesh.

The Jamaat-e-Islami ameer, now 71, never repented for the cold-blooded savagery. Instead of being punished for the heinous crimes, he was rehabilitated after 1975. Nizami gained immense political clout and went on to become a minister during the BNP-led government's

tenure from 2001 to 2006. Forty-three years later, justice caught up with him as a special tribunal yesterday sentenced him to hang for the crimes. The tribunal found him to have exercised superior responsibility over his subordinates.

"No punishment other than death will be equal to the horrendous crimes for which the accused has been found guilty beyond reasonable doubt," Justice M Enayetur Rahim, chairman of International Crimes Tribunal-1, said in the judgment.

"It is well-proved that the accused being the chief of Islami Chhatra Sangha and Al-Badr Bahini wholeheartedly resisted the War of Liberation and also actively participated in the crimes against humanity in 1971.

"Justice is to make it sure that the perpetrators have to pay for what they have done. Considering the extreme gravity of offences committed, it is indeed indispensable to deliver justice to the relatives of brutally murdered intellectuals, professionals and unarmed civilians," said the judge.

Nizami was found guilty on eight of the 16 charges brought against him.

Four charges brought him death: he was involved in the killings of intellectuals, murders of 450 civilians and rape

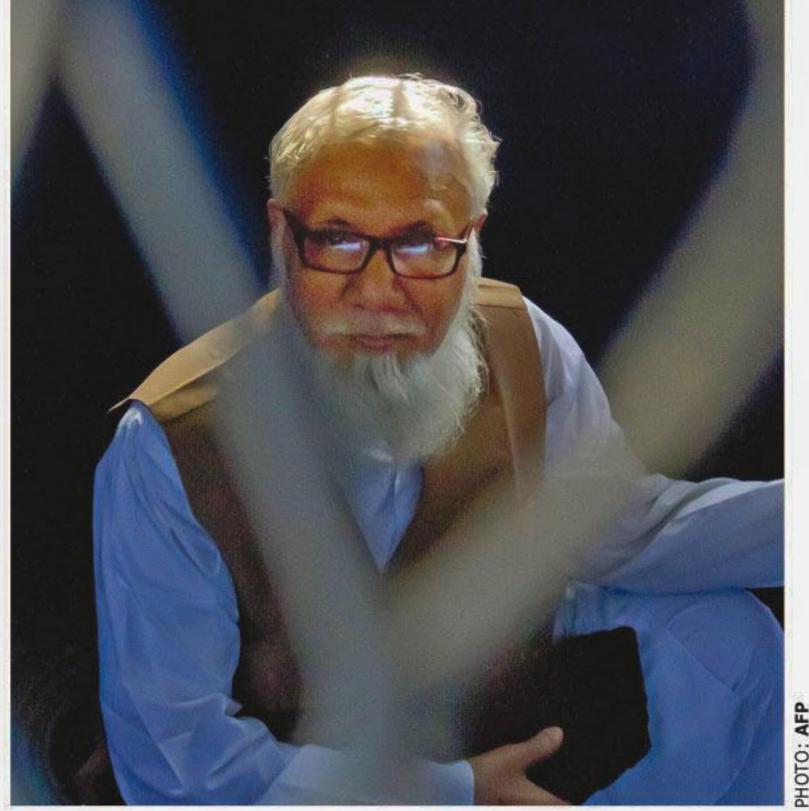


No punishment other than death will be equal to the horrendous crimes for which the accused has been found guilty beyond reasonable doubt



in Bausgari and Demra, killings of 52 people in Dhulaura, killings of 10 people and rape of three women in Karamja.

Nizami was also sentenced to imprisonment for life on the charges of involvement in the killing of Kasim Uddin, and two others, and Sohrab Ali in Pabna, torture and killing at Mohammadpur Physical Training Centre and SEE ONLINE FOR DETAILED CHARGES



Jamaat-e-Islami chief Motiur Rahman Nizami sits inside a van on his way back to prison after being sentenced to death yesterday. The war crimes tribunal found him guilty of mass murder, rape and looting during 1971 war.

Islam misused deliberately

Tribunal describes how Jamaat turned into a communal, criminal organisation

TUHIN SHUBHRA ADHIKARY

Jamaat and its the then student wing Islami Chhatra Sangha had misused religion and worked against the sanctions of the Holy Quran and Hadiths by committing crimes against humanity during the Liberation War in 1971, the International Crimes Tribunal-1 said.

Jamaat-e-Islami's notorious student wing was renamed Islami Chhatra Shibir after the war.

The two had functioned as "communal" as well as "criminal" organisations to implement the plan and design of the Pakistan army, which resulted in the killing of innumerable unarmed civilians and Bangalee intellectuals in 1971, it said.

The tribunal in its verdict in the case against Jamaat chief Motiur Rahman Nizami said the accused had consciously and deliberately misused the name of the Almighty Allah and the holy religion Islam in 1971 to ruin and root out the Bangalee nation.

Jamaat was established by the Abul Ala Moududi in 1941. Though Moududi opposed the very creation of Pakistan, after the division of the Indian subcontinent, its leaders started claiming themselves the vanguard of Islamic revolution, it said.

The court said there was no denying that Nizami was the leader of Islami Chhatra Sangha. He had education in Islam and he was the writer of several Islamic books.

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Bodies dumped in the killing field of Rayerbazar in 1971.

PHOTO: FILE

Operated like Gestapo

Al-Badr was on a mission to wipe out emerging country's intelligentsia

TUHIN SHUBHRA ADHIKARY, WASIM BIN HABIB and MAHBUBUR RAHMAN KHAN

Few of them returned home. Many of their bodies could not even be traced. Most of the corpses that were found at different killing sites in Dhaka were mutilated beyond recognition.

They were among the brightest sons

and daughters of the soil -- all proliberation people including professors, journalists, litterateurs and doctors.

the notorious killing squad comprised mostly of leaders and activists of Islami Chhatra Sangha, the student wing of Jamaat-e-Islami in 1971.

And the man who was at the helm

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

of the militia was Motiur Rahman Nizami, found guilty of murdering intellectuals and sentenced to death by They were massacred by the Al-Badr, International Crimes Tribunal-1 yesterday. Last year, another to Al-Badr leader, Ali Ahsan Mohammad Mojaheed got death sentence over the

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আজ থেকে রাজধানী ঢাকায় ব্যাংক এশিয়া'র পরিবাগ শাখার কার্যক্রম শুরু

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Reasons for 6 days of waste long delay

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The international crimes tribunal was guided by the constitution, laws and evidence and did not compromise with any person or organisation, said the Tribunal-1 chief in his introductory comments before delivering yesterday's verdict.

"We are not guided by any person. We are guided only by evidence, constitution and laws," said Justice M Enayetur Rahim while responding to speculations about delays in delivering the judgment in the Rahman Nizami.

Nizami and his party colleague Abdul Quader Mollah both were indicted on May • 28, 2012 in separate war crimes cases. Although Mollah was executed on

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: Junior Dakhil Certificate (JDC) exams from November 2.

SEE PAGE 2 COL 1

Protesting the capital punishment of its chief, the Jamaat-e-Islami yesterday called two countrywide hartals for three days which will virtually put the country on a six-day hiatus from today. In the first phase, the party will enforce a 24-hour shutdown from

Jamaat's 3-day hartal links weekend,

holiday; uncertainty over JSC exams

same charge.

6:00am today. The 48-hour last bout of hartal will start at 6:00am on Sunday and end at 6:00am on Tuesday.

· Also, the holy Ashura falls on Tuesday, which will be a public holiday. A key component of the BNP-led 20-party alliance, Jamaat announced case against Jamaat-e-Islami Ameer Motiur : the hartal through issuing a release just 38 minutes after an international crimes tribunal handed the punishment to its Ameer Motiur Rahman

There are two weekends (Friday and Saturday) in between the hartals.

: Nizami for committing crimes against humanity during the Liberation War. The strikes will cause suffering to people, especially to over 2.09 million students who are scheduled to take the Junior School Certificate (JSC) and

বিএসএমএমইউ নার্সেস হোস্টেল বিল্ডিং, ১১৭০, পরিবাগ, কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম এভিনিউ, ঢাকা।

