CONVICTED WAR CRIMINALS



ABDUL QUADER MOLLAH Jamaat Assistant Secretary General DEATH

ALI AHSAN MOHAMMAD MOJAHEED Secretary General of Jamaat-e-Islami DEATH

EXECUTED



MOTIUR RAHMAN NIZAMI Ameer, Jamaat DEATH



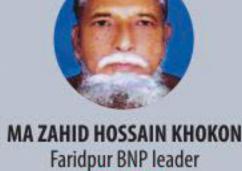
ASHRAFUZZAMAN KHAN DEATH

Islami Chhatra Sangha leader in 1971

DEATH

CHOWDHURY MUEEN UDDIN Islami Chhatra Sangha leader in 1971

FUGITIVE CONVICTS



DEATH



Former Jatiya Party Lawmaker **JAIL UNTIL DEATH**



MUHAMMAD KAMARUZZAMAN Jamaat Assistant Secretary General BNP National Standing Committee member DEATH DEATH



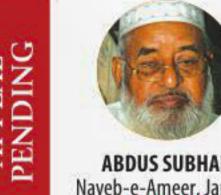


ABDUL ALIM Former BNP minister **JAIL UNTIL DEATH**



MIR QUASEM ALI Jamaat Central Committee member

DEATH



ABDUS SUBHAN DEATH

ATM AZHARUL ISLAM Nayeb-e-Ameer, Jamaat Jamaat Asst Secretary General Former Jatiya Party Minister DEATH

SYED MOHAMMAD QUASAR

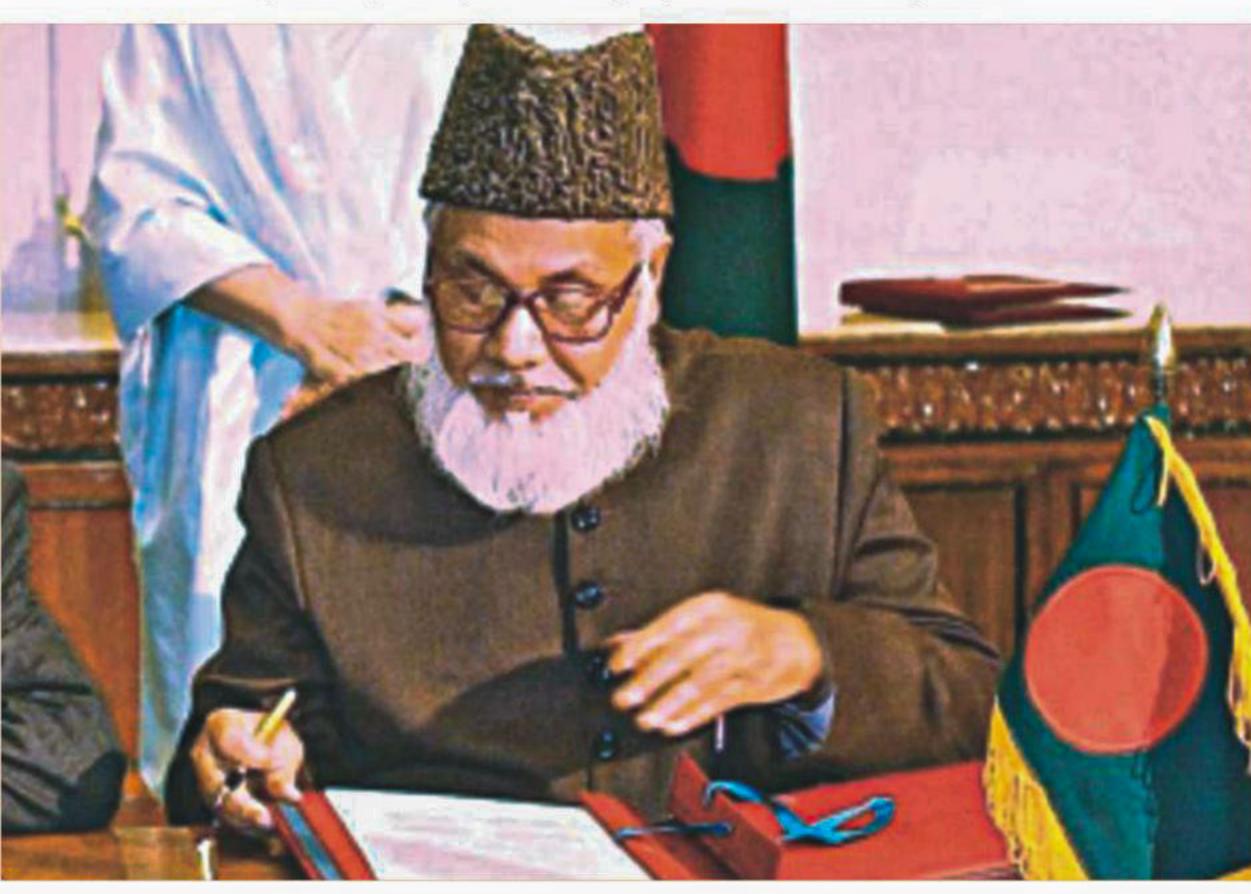


MOBARAK HOSSAIN Expelled Awami League leader DEATH

Besides, appeals of war crimes convicts Mahidur Rahman, Forkan Mallik, Serajul Haque alias Siraj Master, Khan Akram Hossain, Obaidul Haque Taher, Ataur Rahman Nani are pending with the SC. Five others -- Shamsuddhin Ahmed, Nasir Uddin Ahmed, Gazi Abdul Mannan, Md Hafiz Uddin and Md Azharul Islam, are yet to file appeal. One convict, Afsar Hossain Chutu, did not file appeal.

End of Nizami

'A CLEAR SLAP ON THE FACE OF THE LIBERATION WAR'



With the Bangladesh flag by his side, war criminal Motiur Rahman Nizami sits at his agriculture ministry office during the last BNP-Jamaat rule. The International Crimes Tribunal-1 in the verdict against Nizami on October 29, 2014, said it was a great blunder as well as a clear slap on the face of the Liberation War.

PHOTO: FILE

FROM PAGE 1

superintendent of Dhaka Central Jail, told reporters at the jail gate.

Guarded by law enforcers, an ambulance carrying his body came out of the prison around 1:30am and headed for his village home at

Santhia upazila in Pabna. He will be buried at his village graveyard in Monmothpur, said Nasir Uddin, officer-in-charge of Santhia Police Station.

Jamaat condemned the hanging and called a countrywide 24-hour hartal for tomorrow for what it called protesting the "statesponsored killing" of its leader.

Various pro-liberation forces, including Gonojagoron Mancha which champions the demand for capital punishment for war criminals, hailed his hanging.

"It was as if a heavy stone was sitting on our chests. It's gone now. We feel very relieved," Shyamoli Nasrin Choudhury, wife of martyred intellectual Dr Alim Chaudhury,

told this newspaper. Nizami is the fifth war criminal and fourth Jamaat leader to have been hanged for war atrocities. He committed crimes, including killing of intellectuals and mass murders in

his hometown Pabna during the war. He was given death penalty on three charges -- killing of intellectuals; killing of 450 people in three Pabna villages (Bausgari, Ruposhi and Demra) and rape of 30 to 40 women there; and killing of 52 people

in Dhulaura village, also in Pabna.

The court also sentenced him to life imprisonment on two other charges -- killing of Sohrab Ali Brishalikha village in Pabna and killing of freedom fighters Rumi, Bodi, Jewel and Azad in Dhaka's MP

hostel. The execution process began after he declined to seek presidential mercy, the last option to avoid the gallows.

"Nizami did not seek presidential clemency. The order to execute the

death sentence has been sent to the prison authorities," Home Minister Asaduzzaman Khan Kamal told The and Jessore. Daily Star around 9:00pm yesterday.

chief execution began after the Supreme Court dismissed his review petition on Thursday. The process of execution gained pace after the apex court on Monday released the full text of its verdict, and sent it to the international crimes tribunal that originally ties during the nine-month bloody tried and convicted him.

copy of the verdict to the Dhaka Central Jail, and the jail authorities read out the verdict to Nizami.

Yesterday, as the jail authorities asked him whether he would seek mercy, he replied in the negative, said jail sources.

As the day rolled on, swarms of journalists and onlookers gathered near Dhaka Central Jail. Security measures around the jail were beefed up and the roads leading to

the jail were blocked with barricades. Around 6:00pm, the prison authorities asked Nizami's family to meet the death-row convict at the jail. Around 8:00pm, three cars carrying 24 family members arrived at the jail gate. Nizami's wife, two sons and a grandchild were among them. They went in straightaway and came

out at 9:30pm. Born on March 31, 1943, in Monmothpur village in Santhia of Pabna, Nizami was the president of Jamaat's student wing Islami Chhatra Sangha (ICS) from 1966 to September 1971 and ex-officio chief

of Al-Badr. A cursory glance at the records of his activities during the nine-month war brings out his active collaboration with Pakistani occupation forces. At times he was seen in rallies and meetings with the then Jamaat Chief Ghulam Azam while at other times he was seen visiting the Mohammadpur Physical Training Institute where Jamaat and its auxiliary forces tortured intellectuals and free-

dom fighters. He was seen antiliberation rallies in Pabna, Chittagong

He used to write articles in Dainik The countdown to the Jamaat Sangram, the mouthpiece of Jamaat, the party that took stance against the

As a top leader of the ICS, he masterminded the formation of the militia that killed unarmed civilians, raped women and destroyed properwar that saw some 30 lakh people The tribunal on Monday sent the killed and about 2.5 lakh women raped.

Towards the end of the war, the Al-Badr Bahini committed "crimes of serious gravity intending to demean the human civilisation," said the ICT-1 in its 2014 verdict.

After the war, Nizami went into hiding. He, like many other antiliberation people, was rehabilitated after the assassination of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and most of his family members in 1975. He became a minister during the BNP-led government's tenure between 2001 and 2006.

He was arrested in August 2010, five months after the war crimes tribunal was formed on March 26 the same year.

His trial took four years to com-

plete and faced many challenges. Finally in October 2014, the International Crimes Tribunal-1 sentenced him to death for war crimes, and the Supreme Court on January 6 this year upheld the death penalty.

Nizami filed a petition with the SC, seeking review of his conviction and sentences against him, but that was dismissed.

Before him, Jamaat leaders Abdul Quader Mollah, Muhammad Kamaruzzaman and Ali Ahsan Mohammad Mojaheed, and BNP leader Salauddin Quader Chowdhury were executed for war crimes.

(Rashidul Hasan, Shaheen Mollah and Rafiul Islam also contributed to this

His 'peace' initiative

FROM PAGE 1

The troops along with their local collaborators surrounded three villages of Santhia upazila -- Bausgari, Ruposhi and Demra -- and picked up around 450 civilians. They took the captives to a large ditch and shot them dead.

The brutality of the occupation forces and their collaborators didn't end there. They raped some 30-40 women of the three villages, forcing many to flee.

Nizami, president of Jamaat's then student wing Islami Chhatra Sangha and ex-officio chief of notorious killing squad Al-Badr Bahini, was behind the pre-planned massacre. It was one of the three charges on which

Nizami was given the death penalty. But why did Nizami target the villages

of the very upazila where his own village, Monmothpur, is located? The answer is quite obvious. The three villages were Hindu-dominated and the

villagers used to shelter freedom fighters, according to investigators in the war crimes case against Nizami. Ainul Haque, who was a teacher at

Bausgari Ruposhi Primary School in 1971, said the then headmaster of the school told him on May 10 that Nizami and his men had come to form "Peace Committee".

"The headmaster introduced Nizami to me. I recognised another person, Dalal Asad, among them," he said in his testimony before the International Crimes Tribunal-1.

Talking to this newspaper, investigator Abdur Razzak Khan said Nizami's assurance that Pakistani soldiers would arrive there to secure peace was nothing but a trick to stop the villagers from leaving.

freedom fighter from Santhia upazila, said, "In the morning of May 14 [1971], the Pakistan army and local Razakar and Al-Badr men raided Rupshi, Demra and Bausgari villages under Nizami's leadership and shot 450 people dead."

They torched 200-300 houses, mainly of the Hindus, and raped women, he added.

Johurul Haque, a freedom fighter from Bausgari village, also gave an account of the massacre.

On May 14, 1971, he was awakened by the sound of gunshots at dawn. "I came out of my house. Hiding in a bush, I saw Nizami, Asad, Quader and Sattar, along with the Pakistan army and their collaborators, advancing to the village and shooting indiscriminately," he

"The Pakistan army, instructed by Nizami, indiscriminately fired at a crowd and killed them," Johurul told the court.

In its October 2014 verdict, the tribunal said it was a "conspiracy" hatched by Nizami to commit atrocities in those villages. "The accused [Nizami] had direct complicity..."

Apart from the three villages, Dhulauri

was another target of Nizami and his

Around 3:30am on November 27, Nizami, his men and Pakistan army raided the house of village doctor Abdul Awal and other nearby houses at In his testimony, Jamal Uddin, a Dhulauri village on the pretext of hunting out freedom fighters.

> leader, along with his men and members of Pakistan army, captured many men, women and children. They brought the unarmed people to

Around 6:30am, the top Al-Badr

Dhulauri School field and shot them indiscriminately, leaving around 30 of them dead. As the Pakistan army left the scene,

Nizami and his accomplices caught 22 villagers who had survived the shooting. The villagers were then taken to the bank of the Ichhamati river and bayoneted to death. Shahjahan Ali, a prosecution witness

from the village, testified how local Razakars attempted to kill him by slitting his throat in Nizami's presence. "Eight freedom fighters were captured. I was beaten brutally. On Motiur Rahman

took four of us to the bank of the river," said Shahjahan. "Nizami was present there. They cut my throat with a knife," the witness said,

Nizami's instructions, Sattar Razakar

adding that he didn't remember anything else.

Nizami also got death sentence for the mass killing at the village.



Family members of condemned war criminal Motiur Rahman Nizami reach Dhaka Central Jail to visit the death row inmate for the last time.

PALASH KHAN

Lethal, last bite of losers

They might now draw some solace as Jamaat chief Motiur Rahman Nizami, the man who was at the helm of the militia, walked the gallows at 12:10am today. On November 22 last year, another Al-Badr leader, Ali Ahsan Mohammad Mojaheed, was hanged over the same offences.

Nizami was the president of Islami Chhatra Sangha in 1971. During the Liberation War, Chhatra Sangha, as per the war crimes evidence, turned into Al-Badr, an organisation that operated like the Gestapo, Germany's secret police during the WWII.

Pakistan occupation army, realising that it was going to suffer defeat any way, chalked out a plan to cripple the nation intellectually.

And it was Al-Badr that came forward to implement the plan.

Like Gestapo, Al-Badr traced houses of pro-liberation people, especially intellectuals, and dragged them out in December 1971. Often blindfolded, the victims were then taken away only to be tortured and murdered. Their bodies were dumped in mass graves and other places.

Testifying before the international crimes tribunal that tried Nizami, Shyamoli Nasrin Chaudhury, widow of

martyred intellectual Alim Chaudhury, said, "Suddenly in the afternoon of December 15, we saw a microbus smeared with mud parked outside the house of Mannan [one of the perpetrators of Alim's abduction]. We went inside. After around 35 minutes, we saw three armed Al-Badr members knocking on our doors."

they said, "You will know once you come with us. We have got directive from our high command Motiur Rahman Nizami." The Al-Badr men blindfolded and

When Alim asked why they came,

took him into the vehicle. His body was As the war approached the end, the found beside another martyred intellectual, Dr Fazle Rabbi, at Rayerbazar fate. killing field on December 18, 1971.

Alim Chaudhury was a Language Movement veteran.

After the crackdown on March 25, 1971, many freedom fighters took shelter at his house. He had sent many leaders and freedom fighters to safe places during the nine-month war. Syed Nazrul Islam, who was the acting president of the Bangladesh government in exile, also took shelter at his Purana Paltan house.

During the war, Alim would visit some hospitals and treat injured freedom fighters secretly, said Shyamoli in her testimony.

The intellectuals who had kept alive the spirit of Bangalee nationalism through their write-ups and activities and had helped the freedom fighters

were the main targets of Al-Badr. Journalist Serajuddin Hossain, Syed Najmul Haque, ANM Golam Mostafa, Nizam Uddin Ahmed, Selina Parvin, Shahidullah Kaiser, Dhaka University professors Giasuddin Ahmed, Sirajul Haque Khan, Dr Abul Khayer, Dr Faizul Mohiuddin, Rashidul Hasan, Anwar Pasha, Santosh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Munier Chowdhury and Mofazzal Haidar Choudhury, physicians Mohammad Martuza and Fazle Rabbi were among those who faced similar

Highlighting Nizami's role in Al-Badr Bahini, the Supreme Court in its verdict on January 6 said, "The evidence adduced by the prosecution and the facts and circumstances revealed therefore proved sufficiently that this appellant also had effective control over the members of Al-Badr Bahini.

"We also find that in this case it has been proved beyond all reasonable doubt that accused Motiur Rahman Nizami, being the leader of Al-Badr Bahini, had authority and effective control over the members of this Bahini and he acquiesced all their atrocious activities including the intellectuals killing."

His final moments FROM PAGE 1 Moulana Monir Hossain administered

They met him and Nizami got to know that he was to be executed that very day. He had his final moments with his family. The family members left at 9:30pm.

The death-row inmate then had his shower and offered his Esha prayers after which a team of doctors checked his health. Dhaka Central Jail Mosque Imam

Five hangmen, led by Raju, who

Nizami's tawba (pardon).

was brought from the Kashimpur high security jail, were all set by

and put a noose around his neck at the condemned cell, said prison sources.

Around 11:55pm, Nizami was taken 1:24am.

to the gallows.

superintendent's signal to pull the The handkerchief dropped and "the execution was carried out at 12:10am",

One of them handcuffed Nizami said Senior Jail Superintendent Jahangir Kabir. After he was pronounced dead, his

Raju was waiting there for the jail

body was taken out of the jail at