NATIONAL GENOCIDE DAY

Justice is the only way to prevent recurrence of genocide

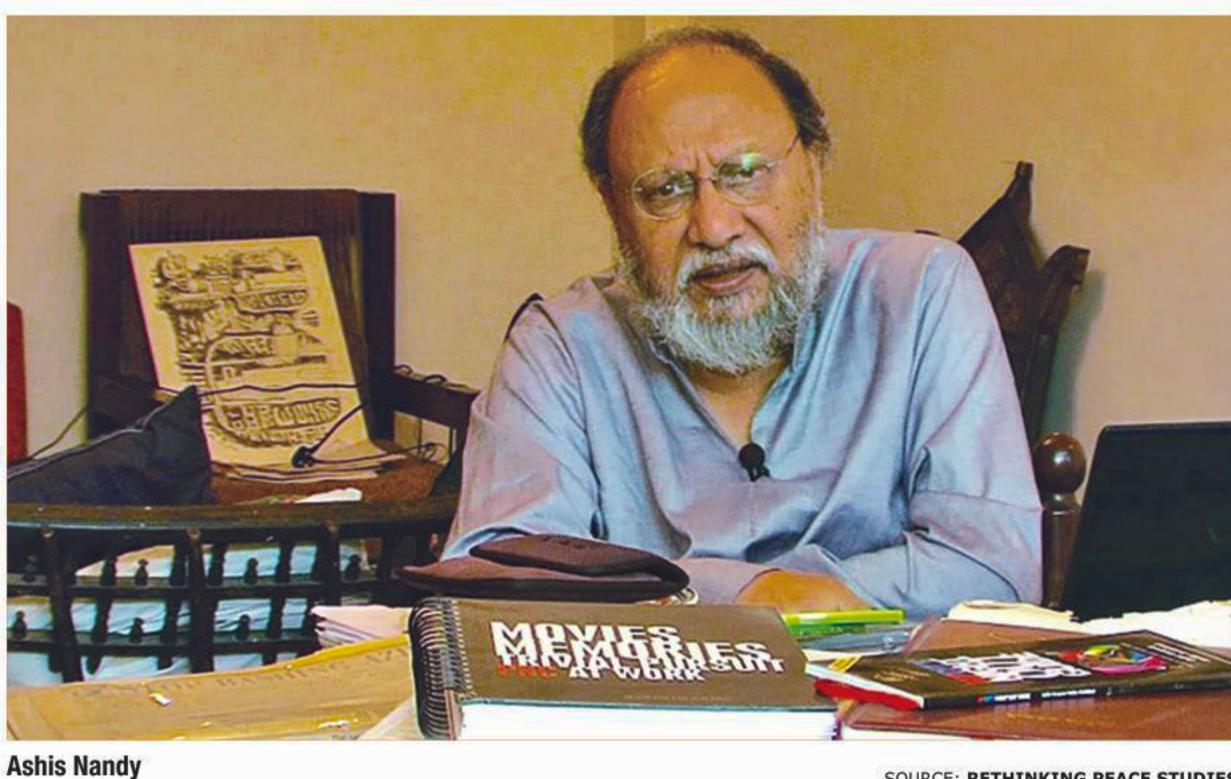
Eminent Indian political psychologist and social theorist Ashis Nandy talks to Shamsuddoza Sajen of The Daily Star about various aspects of genocide in the context of South Asia, particularly Bangladesh.

Why is it important to study genocide in the context of South

I believe that genocide is such an issue that it cannot simply be ignored after it has occurred. A society can be brought to the ground from the intense implosion resulting from genocide. The framework of a social conscience that forms the ethical entity of a society is thus moved. After a genocide, a sense of cruelty can be witnessed in a society which reaches the very roots of that people. And this comes out at different times.

Let me give you an example. A friend of mine told me the story of a married couple in Cambodia who were fighting with each other about a new lover in the husband's life. The husband used to sell fruits in the market. Several wars have taken place in Cambodia, so one could easily buy old grenades and bombs. The wife, out of spite, bought a grenade from some place. When her husband was at the shop, selling his fruits, she threw the grenade at his stall. The husband died, obviously, but those who were around him died too. It was a marketplace and thus crowded with people.

This mentality comes from the history of genocide in Cambodia. The framework of Cambodian life changed because of genocides. The same thing happened in the case of South Asia as well. That's why justice is important, and that's why punishment is also important. But that is not the end of everything. The children, grandchildren of the



perpetrators are still alive. They will create their own mythology. We say that they are guilty; they say that they are not guilty. They claim to be patriots as well.

The process of genocide doesn't end with genocide—it continues. Once Dr AQ Khan, the father of Pakistan's nuclear bomb, was interviewed by Indian journalist Kuldip Nayar. Nayar asked AQ Khan, "Dr Khan, you created the bomb but your father and brothers live in Bhopal, which is in Madhya Pradesh

in India. When you throw the bomb in Delhi or Mumbai, the radiation will spread to Bhopal as well." AQ Khan said, "In 1947, I entered Pakistan after crossing the deserts of Rajasthan, starving and thirsty for a drop of water. I haven't forgotten that incident yet. The experience haunts me till date. If the security of Pakistan is threatened, I will drop the bomb on India even if it means destroying my own family."

This kind of mentality, this way of thinking is prevalent in a postSOURCE: RETHINKING PEACE STUDIES

genocide society. It's our misfortune that such genocides took place, and several small genocides still occur every now and then. One can recall the Brahmaputra Mail train bombing of 1996 or the riots in Gujarat in 2002 as genocides on a smaller scale.

modus operandi of genocide in recent times? During the Partition, most of the

Do you see any change in the

people who raped women accepted their crime and even married their

victims later. When they were being repatriated, these women did not want to leave their new families behind.

But, now we have become very individualistic. As urbanisation has increased, there has been a growing sense of anonymity. The internal checks have collapsed. Our sense of ethics has diminished. During the Gujarat riots, the rape victims were burnt to death.

In the context of the subcontinent, there always seems to be a relation between religion and genocide. What do you think?

There is a religious dogma, true, but it's not like there's always a religious purpose to them. Because in their hearts everyone knows that this has no relation to religion. Punjabi Muslims would generally say that Bengali Muslims are not actual Muslims because they are similar to Hindus. But the traditions of Punjabi Muslims were much more in line with Hinduism than those of Bengali Muslims.

How can one mobilise people when every kind of people—be it Bengalis, Punjabis, villagers, Shiites, Sunnis or Hindus-makes a population? This is the case in the entire South Asia. Politicians think that people can be mobilised if they are religion-centric. This was not the case earlier on. When religion is brought into politics, the issue of religious divides would appear as well.

War criminals are being tried in Bangladesh but there are attempts to show these trials in a negative light, especially in the western media.

The American government is promoting negative propaganda against the trial because they fear that their skeletons might be dug out in this process. If fair justice of war crimes is to be done, then Henry Kissinger should be forced to stand trial. Let them release every document and correspondence. Then we'll know whether they're speaking the truth or lies. We'll know, we'll decide.

Why are these trials important? So that these genocides don't take place in the future. Otherwise, these will continue; there will not be any end to this. After the trials are over and justice delivered, everyone can say that justice has been served. The families of those condemned to the death sentence might be angry. But nothing can be done about it. In Bangladesh, you are not doing any summary trial or trial through "kangaroo" courts. There is a scope to appeal after the sentence is delivered. There should not be any doubt about the trial process in Bangladesh. People are seeing that; they are not idiots, they can see for themselves and decide. Capital punishment is executed even in America. Let the people who oppose capital punishment here express their

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objections in America.

Shadowtime: Notes on living in two temporal scales simultaneously



EMORIES of my father are keeping me awake tonight. Two hours to Fajr Azan on the Friday before Independence Day.

The street-cleaner's jharoo gratingly rubs the asphalt below my bedroom window for a few minutes.

Silence again, as he moves on further down

Two years ago, father's journey to his eternal abode began at this hour, and ended at two o'clock in the daylight of March 25. And time stopped for me.

Work stopped for everybody the next day,

Independence Day. Frozen in grief, my mind stopped its

colloquium with the world.

I lay immobile and numb in my home, as father lay lifeless and cold on his bed of ice. Burial with full military honours and ceremony the day after Independence Day.

September of two years ago, and Spring bloom in the Southern Hemisphere, autumnal chill in the Northern.

I am in my daughter's home, recovering from torpid days of depression.

Recovering from cataract surgery. Clearer vision with implanted lens.

Dreaming of talking with dad, in the middle of the night, the witching hour. Jolted to alert wakefulness by sudden silver light and smattering of lashing rain against the window-pane.

I am back in the lap of my surreal nor'wester, my Kalboishaki.

Turn, turn, turn, my mind sings, with Mary Hopkins in 1968. For every season there is time, time to reap

and sow, to be born, to die. The haunting image of the woebegone

Tithonus floats up in my mental landscape.

"The woods decay, the woods decay and fall, The vapours weep their burthen to the ground, Man comes and tills the field and lies beneath."

Spontaneously, rhythmically, Tennyson's lines emanate from my circumambient sadness at being left bereft.

Yet, there is gratitude in my heart too, for father's peaceful passing to the other side.

His soul had returned whence it came, trailing clouds of glory, in the vigorous flowering Bangla season of hope and renewal, in Falgun.

Twenty days before Pahela Boishakh, a grief-stricken daughter says final farewell to her father in the crowded city of her ancestors.

Two years have passed, with the length of twenty-four months of good days and bad days, of family quarrels and reconciliations, of marriages and new births.

Father's transition brings change and transition in his children's lives.

Thus flows forward the current of the river of life, in the natural order of things, in the inexorable law of time and generation.

With two days more to the second

28 Chowed down

31 Tell whoppers

34 Casino patron

29 Flunkies

32 Pale

33 Crook

anniversary of father's death, tonight I contemplate the paradox of life, of the intricate mystery of the warp and weft of the human loom.

I look lovingly at the antique moss green Belgian glass vase, a treasured object from the post Second World War period in Dhaka.

I found it under my grandfather's mahogany four-poster bed in our Armanitola home in my late teens.

Now, this vase is on the oval dining table in my own home, a resplendent vessel for bright Gerbera flowers.

The loud colours call out to me to paint a

The bold white, pink, orange, red, yellow, purple long- stemmed petals of Falgun are shouting to catch the wild spirit of approaching Kalboishaki.

rainbow.

Green vessel with vibrant life. Life's continuity artfully contained in one authentic place, in one specific space in real time.

A seamless horizontal line from my

grandfather to my father to me. From the grandfather who named me "titli"

when I was a toddler. Later, inspired, grandfather named me

"toofani" when I was five.

cherished my wild questing spirit.

A precious gift of a pet-name from one who

Green vase. A concrete, syncretic symbol. A family icon cementing the generations across time and space.

Across the earth and the heavens.

In my vision, you immutable green vase, are the matrix and the nexus of my family's master-narrative.

In the quiet of the night a sly mosquito hums close to my cheek.

The tick-tocking wall clock is a slow goods train on tracks, somewhere afar.

It is half-past three in the morning. Almost two hours to first light.

BBC News. Syria and Ghouta and the

Oh, the beautiful, suffering angels caught in

man's inhumanity. Insanity.

Forgive us, Divine Father. Forgive our

trespasses.

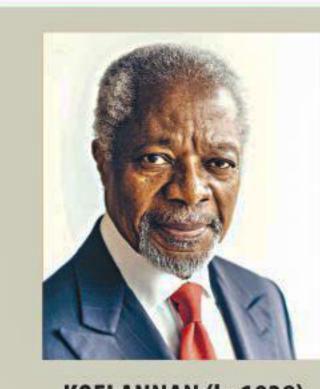
Look kindly on the meek and the innocent. Kalboishaki, come!

Come. Cleanse this earth of wickedness and killing. Wash away our sins.

Help us open a new humane Halkhata.

Rebecca Haque is Professor, Department of English,

QUOTABLE Quote



KOFI ANNAN (b. 1938) Former UN Secretary General

A genocide begins with the killing of one man - not for what he has done, but because of who he is.

CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH

6 Watch over

7 Penitent person

8 Soft drink choice

9 Tolkien baddie

10 "Aw, shucks!"

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16 Brown and

ACROSS 37 Prayer ender 1 "Scram!" 39 Singer Frankie 7 Wildly eager 43 Seasonal song 44 Deep chasm 11 Show up 45 John Major, for 12 Bike part 13 "Dallas" star 46 Inclined 14 Formerly 15 Finale DOWN 17 Bar bills 1 Derisive cry 20 Biden and Pence 2 History stretch 23 Yale supporter 3 Neighbor of Uru. 24 Rider's foothold 4 What x sometimes 26 Knight's address means 27 "Lenore" writer 5 Infamous czar

Cornell, for two 17 Scientist Nikola 18 Fake name 19 Soft drink choice 21 Russian leader 22 Velocity 24 Wasn't thrifty 25 Gift from Santa 30 With vigor

33 Cheering word

35 Sea dogs

36 Egg outline

37 Wee worker

38 Cow call

41 Low bill

42 Outlaw Kelly

40 Sass

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER AWFUL SAGAS EAGLE STOLE





