

## The Bangali is a Mujib Nation

Mohammad Nurul Huda

Never fear. Never downfall whatsoever. Only eternal triumph, pure and clear. The Bangali is an invincible nation. No surrender. Freedom fighters they are.

Mourning generates strength, strength generates wakeful victory. Awakening generates ever-winning warfare over time and territory. August tragedy is surely over. Let all human tragedies end now. August tragedy is surely over. Let all human comedies start now.

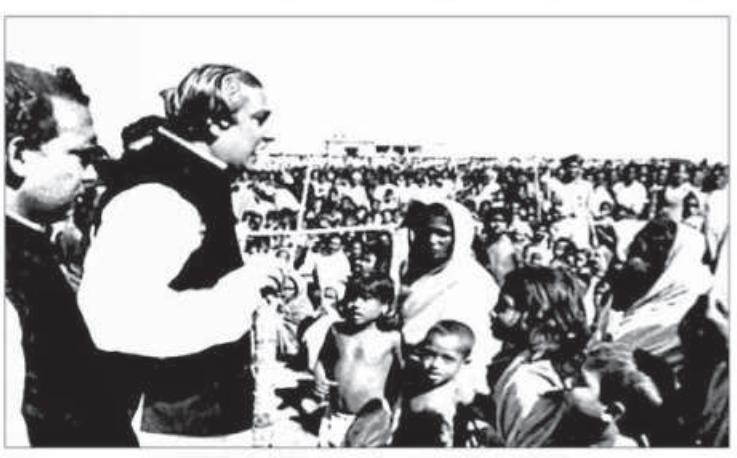
Killers are never human beings. All Killers are untouchable and sinners. They have no state, no identity. Demon's descendants surely they are. They stand against nature. They stand against any good endeavor. In the whirling currents of water, all the killers are lost forever.

Invincible progeny of a nation is not lost. So is true of their predecessors and parents. Never lost are nation's intrepid siblings, their kith and kin; and a nation's sacred texts.

Kernel of individual blood never withers. Person's essence conjoins to a nation's. Let each nation develop fraternity for all nations – The Grand-Nation – its kernel is humanity. The Bangali is a Mujib nation. Free in a free world. Humanity is a Monu-lotus in its stalk-entity.

Let there be victory for all Bangalis and human beings and world people; with matching sanctity.

■ Translated by the poet



## Investigation to unfold muddle over Bangabandhu's assassination

Zafar Wazed

A talent like him is born once in a blue moon. His valour and personae can be compared to the grand Himalayas. He has overcome the impossible difficulties with vigour and bravery. And following that grandiose he has stepped towards the freedom of humanity. He has made all the impossible turn possible, overcome all the barriers, bearing all the pain for the humanity. He converted a suppressed nation into a troop of valiant fighters. The national got its own motherland and sovereignty in exchange struggle, bloodshed and supreme sacrifice. He awarded the nation with the red and green flag. He taught the national to sing the song of Sonar Bangla. He sacrificed everything of his life to liberate the nation. He like the most the two words – 'Freedom' and 'Independence'. With the aim to materialize his dream to establish the nation's right to self-determination, he proclaimed, "...the struggle this time is a struggle for emancipation, the struggle this time is a struggle for independence...." He concentrated on strengthening the organization to bring independence for Bangalees. He travelled for miles – sometimes on foot, sometimes riding on bicycle and sometimes on boat – to boost up the party activists. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman sacrificed his life for strengthening Awami League. The party succeeded to prove its strength in 1971. Even, he could reorganize a war-ravaged country within three and half year of its independence. Earlier, he efficiently deal with the man-made famine. His every steps were taken for establishing a peaceful atmosphere for people. His heart was full of confidence. He could not even sense that Bangalees might commit any heinous offence. But the reality was different. The anti-liberation forces, which were defeated in 1971, were still active for reprisal.

The vested quarter started hatching conspiracy to destabilize the country. When Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was working hard to take forward the country, the vested quarter trying to retard the pace of the country's growth. They did not let Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to run the country peacefully. So, the question is raised that who assassinated Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and why the assassination was carried out? Its answer is now becoming visible to the countrymen after 47 years of his assassination. As the country's president, could Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman sense the assassination plot? He trusted Bangalee people. He believed that no Bangalee person bears the mentality of killing hurting him. So, the issue of assassinating him remains far away. He tried to develop life standard of the countrymen. In returns, he received bullets in his chest. He did not flee the scene, rather he faced it. His demise was more shocking than Greek Tragedy. His assassination was carried out not for only to topple his government. Rather, it was triggered by vengeance of conspirators. Not only Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, rather the entire family was assassinated. The conspiracy was against the country's independence, against the spirit of liberation war and against the four principles of the constitution. The killer Dalim uttered the word 'Islamic Republic of Bangladesh' in his radio speech on August 15 morning. All these were not happened suddenly. Rather, everything was pre-planned.

The conspirators tried to ruin the National by assassinating Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman 47 years ago. They expanded communal politics instead of secularism, they expanded autocracy instead of democracy. Jamaat leader Golam Azam, who fled the country on the eve of the liberation war, initiated a 'Project to regain East-Pakistan'. He spent huge amount of money to destabilize the country. Golam Azam was brought back in the country by the then autocratic ruler Ziaur Rahman after assassination of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The perpetrators, who were against liberation war, were rehabilitated in politics. Even, they were made ministers. They were moving in cars fluttering the National Flag. Even, successors of the war criminals recurred it in the 21st century. The nation's most disastrous day was August 15. It was Friday. The perpetrators assassinated Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on the holiday for Muslims. The assassination was pre-planned and its' impact was far-reaching. Not only some misguided army officers, but also a group of internal and external conspirators along with the anti-liberation force was behind the assassination. Even, a section of bureaucrats, businessmen and religious fundamentalists also joined hands with the killers. The massacre was an irreparable loss for the nation that is still paying for it. An instable situation prevailed during the regime of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Secret killing, looting, attacking on food-carrying vehicles and other criminal activities were going on full-fledge. All these small criminal groups joined hands with anti-liberation forces and got involved with the conspiracy. A chaotic situation was created across the country. Rivalry, enmity, propaganda and rumour engulfed the society. But the conspirators could not gain success, despite repeated attempts. Finally, they took the most heinous way and assassinated Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Taking the chance of such instability, many ill-motivated people were trying to secure their self-interest. Purbo Bangla Communist Party leader Abdul Haque in 1974 met with Bhutto in Dhaka and sought financial and arms support to topple the government of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. This is stated in Bhutto's autobiography.

When Bhutto was staying in Dhaka, he held multiple meetings with some pro-Chinese parties and groups. They mainly discussed on ousting the government. Some misguided army personnel, who were involved with the killing, were



proves that the murder was a political act. This explains how they spent their regime smoothly. Their Pakistani values are well reflected in their action. Furthermore, during the war, their entente with Pakistan, US, along with Taher Uddin Tagore and Mahbub Ali Chashi and their alliance worked to hasten the confederation proposal with Pakistan. Nevertheless, Bangladeshi government handled it sternly. We had to exchange the proposal as a pre-requisition of Bangabandhu's release from jail.

Still, Moshtaq kept on his anti-liberation activities. It seems that, Zia and Moshtaq were counting the moments down when the assassins brutally attacked Bangabandhu and his family. Otherwise, how come they became so active right after the horrendous act? How could he, right after Dalim's announcement on Bangladesh radio, form the new government without any delay? It was observed that, the chiefs of three major military offices along with the BDR delivered speech on radio supporting the murder; followed by the newly formed government. As if they knew what was going to happen, what would be the follow up and even the aftermaths. Everything happened so fast! In fact, General Zia's duty was to inform the senior officers in case he knew about any treason, which he did not perform. As a military chief he was supposed to take action, but he did not do anything about it! On the contrary his response to the news of the president's murder (informed by another office) was, "So what?" It is worth mentioning that Faruk, the self-claimed assassin, has said in his 1976 interview with ITV that Zia was involved in the issue. However, few military officers were fired who were spotted to be directly involved in the matter. Unfortunately, most of them were saved and even, rewarded by Zia and Moshtaq, who assigned those criminals at foreign embassies. In fact, Zia's ambition



The Mausoleum of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Tungipara, Gopalganj

## Please Father, Come Back

Aslam Sany

We sit here father

Your companions of good and bad old days

The people of your cherished bazaars and turfs

Labourers of factory

Politically conscious brilliant boys of varsities;

Those who wait for your orders forever –

Sitting below the open sky – on green grass,

Those silenced by the terrible news of your inhuman murder

– Who turned into stones amid a sea of grief!

Come back father, please see after coming out –

We sit and wait for you while looking at your trail,

Do you still reside in that house

At Dhanmondi road thirty-two?

O' the eternal emperor and father of Bangla

Do you still sit on that easy-chair made of cane

And ponder about the millions of hungry-naked people –

Living on the banks of Padma, Meghna, Jamuna

In this huge Bangla from Teknaf to Tentulia –

On Bangali's freedom, Bangla's emancipation?

Do you still speak in that vigorous voice –

On the dais of Suhrawardy Udayan:

The struggle this time is for our freedom

The struggle this time is for independence?

Or worry about the food, attire, education, health, shelter

Of Seventy million people, or about economic freedom –

The second revolution?

O' the greatest son of seven and a half crore Bangali –

Bangabandhu Mujib, the ideal teacher, noble father

Representing the Bangali nation –

A Third-world developing land called Bangladesh,

Do you still utter in a brave voice on the stage of United Nations –

'The world is divided into two parts – the exploiters and exploited,

I am on the side of the exploited', or

While standing before a mouthpiece, shaking the whole assembly

Do you still shout by roaring like a lion –

'Even if my lot becomes like that of Chile's Allende

Even then shall I not bow my head to imperialism'.

Say father, do you still speak those words,

Even now worry about this soil and its people?

We sit here in wait for you

We are still awake without any sleep in our eyes

Inside, the fire of a volcano burns within us –

We remain seated in wait for your unambiguous order.

You shall say after coming to this sea of people –

Be prepared with whatever you have

Enemy has to be faced, build up fortresses in all your homes'.

Come father, say – here we remain seated

In the Golden Bangla of Robi Thakur, Bangladesh of rebel Nazrul

We remain seated –

With grief-stricken strength in this bosom and fire in our eyes

Please come father on this stretch of green grasses

We remain in wait –

Please come another time, in this Bangla

In the embrace of Bangali's love

O' father, please come once again.

■ Translation: Dr Helal Uddin Ahmed

made him engaged to the crime. It is not unknown that Moshtaq and his collaborators used to hold meetings in Comilla BARD joined by some Bengali officers, who were transferred to Bangladesh CSP from Pakistani administration. It is not unlikely that they would nurture Pakistani sentiments. One of them is buried there. Another is still fugitive. He was associated with Mahbub Ali Chashi during the war of liberation. Though most of the officers fled from Pakistan to Bangladesh to join the war, after the war they stood against Bangladesh itself. Even one formed Revolutionary Soldiers' Association and led the massacre of 7th November. In fact, most of those soldiers were trained at Kabul, Pakistan and right after the independence they started to play the role of spy of Pakistan. Another point to note is that, our Chief Commander Osmani was displeased with Zia's pro-Pakistani attitude during war. However, the choice of 15th August for this brutal act is worth of notice. Bangabandhu was supposed to join Dhaka University Convocation as the Chancellor that very day. To dismiss the grand event there were bombing on the afternoon of 14th August. Even a strike was called by an armed political party. To sum up, an ambience of terror was created. Unfortunately, it proves the frailty of the security system. Astonishingly, the security system of Bangabandhu's residence was also changed. The charge was given to a troop led by a pro-Pakistani officer. To conclude, both national and international forces conspired the royal murder. Still, many people and organizations that were involved in the plot are unidentified. It's high time to unfold the mystery and punish the hidden killers. Therefore, there is no alternative to the formation of investigation commission.

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