

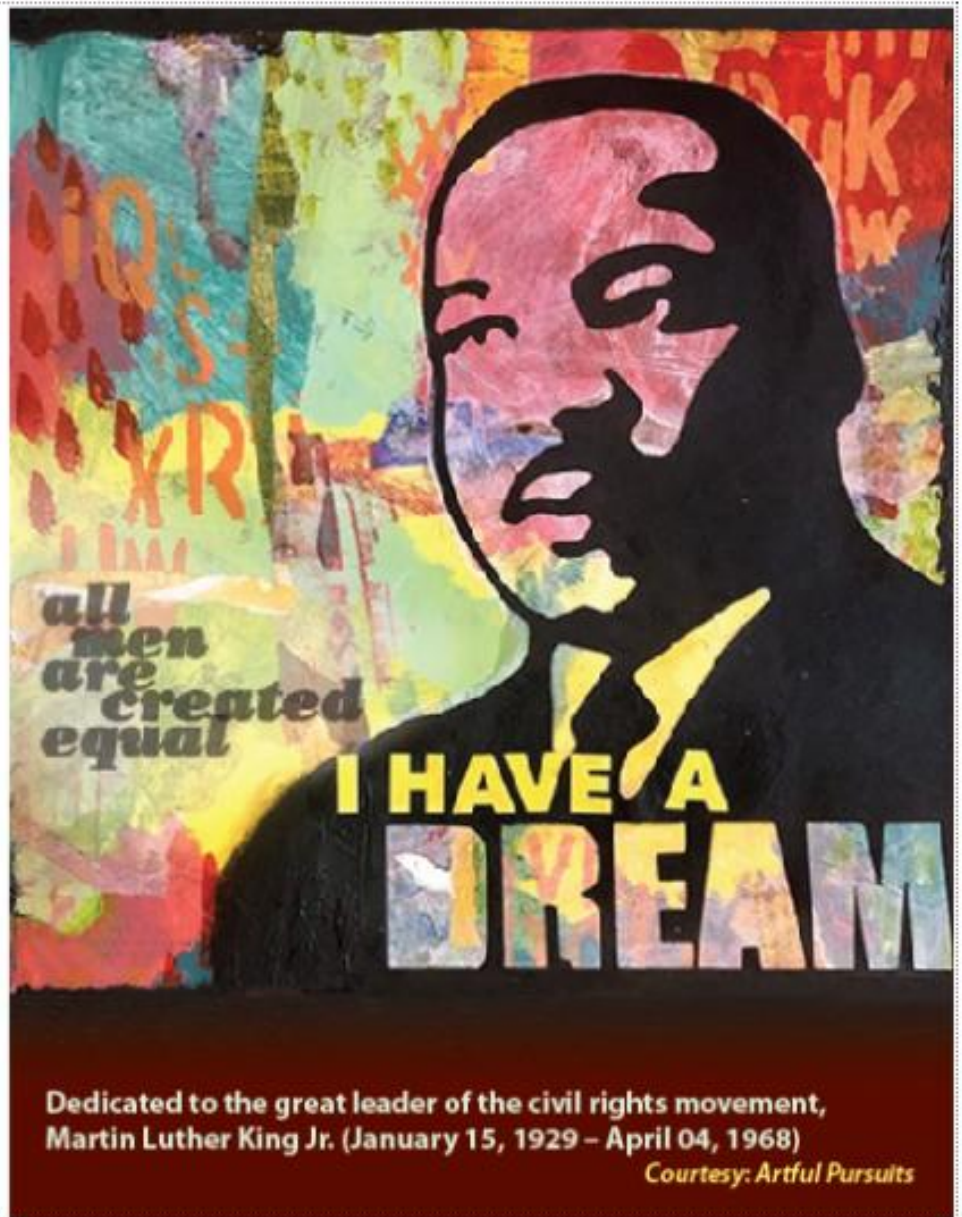
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Dedicated to the great leader of the civil rights movement,
Martin Luther King Jr. (January 15, 1929 – April 04, 1968)

Courtesy: Artful Pursuits



Editor: Kazi Mukul ● Executive Editor: Shakil Reja Efti ● Joint Editor: Ansar Ahmed Ullah, Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, Sabbir Khan, Asif Munier, Tanvir Haider Chaudhury & Maruf Rosul ● Assistant Editor: Sheikh Ali Shahnewaz, Saiff Uddin, Saif Raihan & Susil Malakar ● Section Editor: Julian Francis (English), Khorshed Ahmed (Norwegian), Mohsen Arishie (Arabic), Meriç Öz (Turkish), Tarun Kanti Chowdhury (Swedish), Dr. Mojibur Doftori (Finnish), Prokash Roy (French), Tapas Das (Hindi) & Sabo Kosimova (Russian) ● Advisory Editor: Shahriar Kabir ● Editorial Board E-mail: karmukul@yahoo.com, nirmul.committee@gmail.com, danapnt2@gmail.com ● Publisher: International Forum for Secular Bangladesh, Ga-16 Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh

International Conference and Rally organized by 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh' (Nirmul Committee) on the International Genocide Day in Brussels

Demand for International Recognition of Bangladesh Genocide and early repatriation of Rohingya refugees



On December 08, 2022, All European chapter of 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971' organized a human chain in front of the European Commission, Brussels, Belgium, demanding International Recognition of Bangladesh Genocide of 1971 and resisting ongoing Rohingya Genocide in Myanmar, Afghanistan and other parts of the world. Presided over by Justice Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik, President of the 'South Asian People's Conference against Fundamentalism and Communalism', the human chain was attended by former MEP Frank Schwalbe-Hoth from Germany; General Secretary of the World Sindhi Congress of the United Kingdom, Human Rights Defender Dr. Lakumal Luhana; Author Filmmaker Ferhat Atik, President of the 21st Century Forum for Humanity Turkey; Executive President of the Baloch Human Rights Council, UK human rights leader Writer Dr. Nasir Dashti; President of Poland's Never Again, Sociologist Dr. Rafael Pankowski; Member of Poland's Never Again, Human Rights Defender Natalia Sineaeva-Pankowska; Afghan human rights activist Arya Sooriya exiled in Germany; Belgian Human Rights Defender Andy Vermaut; Uzbekistan's Human Rights Defender Bekjodjon Yulchiev; Uzbekistan's Human Rights Defender Fayzullo Nematov; Burundi's Social Worker Amissa Ntakirutimana; Rwandan Human Rights Defender Andrew Rubanzangabo; Human Rights Activist Asif Munier Tonmoy, President of Projonmo (Generation) '71, son of Professor Munier Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; Professor Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, daughter of Dr. Alim Choudhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; Shilpi Chowdhury from Sweden, Granddaughter of Philanthropic Nutan Chandra Singha, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation war of 1971; Writer Journalist Shahriar Kabir, President of the 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh' and Kazi Mukul, General Secretary of the 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh', along with more than 100 leaders of All European chapters and organizations of the Forum

All European chapter of 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971' organized a human chain and international conference in Brussels, Belgium on December 08, 2022, demanding International Recognition of Bangladesh Genocide of 1971 and resisting ongoing Rohingya Genocide in Myanmar, Afghanistan and other parts of the world. Lawmakers, politicians,

intellectuals, cultural activists, and human rights and peace movement leaders from 15 countries, including Bangladesh, participated in the program. Apart from this, the leaders and activists of Forum for Secular Bangladesh from different countries of Europe joined the conference.

On December 08, 2022, from 10:00 am to 12:30 pm local time, a human chain program was held in front



On December 08, 2022, All European chapter of 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971' organized a human chain in front of the European Commission, Brussels, Belgium, demanding International Recognition of Bangladesh Genocide of 1971 and resisting ongoing Rohingya Genocide in Myanmar, Afghanistan and other parts of the world. (First row from left) Writer Journalist Shahriar Kabir, President of the 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh'; Belgian Human Rights Defender Andy Vermaut; Justice Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik, President of the 'South Asian People's Conference against Fundamentalism and Communalism'; General Secretary of the World Sindhi Congress of the United Kingdom, Human Rights Defender Dr. Lakumal Luhana; Rwandan Human Rights Defender Andrew Rubanzangabo; Member of Poland's Never Again, Human Rights Defender Natalia Sineaeva-Pankowska; President of Poland's Never Again, Sociologist Dr. Rafael Pankowski; Author Filmmaker Ferhat Atik, President of the 21st Century Forum for Humanity Turkey; Professor Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, daughter of Dr. Alim Choudhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; Executive President of the Baloch Human Rights Council, UK, Human Rights Defender Writer Dr. Nasir Dashti; Afghan human rights activist Arya Sooriya exiled in Germany; and Human Rights Activist Asif Munier Tonmoy, President of Projonmo (Generation) '71, son of Professor Munier Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; are addressing the human chain

of the European Commission in Brussels with banners and festoons. Presided over by Justice Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik, President of the 'South Asian People's Conference against Fundamentalism and Communalism', the human chain was attended by former MEP Frank Schmalbach from Germany; General Secretary of the World Sindhi Congress of the United Kingdom, Human Rights Defender Dr. Lakumal Luhana; Author Filmmaker Ferhat Atik, President of the 21st Century Forum for Humanity Turkey; Executive President of the Baloch Human Rights Council, UK, Human Rights Defender Writer Dr. Nasir Dashti; President of Poland's Never Again, Sociologist Dr. Rafael Pankowski; Member of Poland's Never

Again, Human Rights Defender Natalia Sineaeva-Pankowska; Afghan human rights activist Arya Sooriya exiled in Germany; Belgian Human Rights Defender Andy Vermaut; Uzbekistan's Human Rights Defender Bekjodjon Yulchiev; Uzbekistan's Human Rights Defender Fayzullo Nematov; Burundi's Social Worker Amissa Ntakirutimana; Rwandan Human Rights Defender Andrew Rubanzangabo; Human Rights Activist Asif Munier Tonmoy, President of Projonmo (Generation) '71, son of Professor Munier Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; Professor Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, daughter of Dr. Alim Choudhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; Shilpi Chowdhury from Sweden, Granddaughter of

Philanthropic Nutan Chandra Singha, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation war of 1971); Writer Journalist Shahriar Kabir, President of the 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh' and Kazi Mukul, General Secretary of the 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh', along with more than 100 leaders of All European chapters and organizations of the Forum.

Speakers' remarks

Writer Journalist Shahriar Kabir, President of 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh', welcomed the delegates from different countries in his opening remarks and said, 'Today, we gather in Brussels, the headquarters of the European Union, to demand international recognition of the unprecedented genocide that took place in Bangladesh in 1971, as well as to condemn the genocides that are taking place in different countries of the world, including Afghanistan, Myanmar and Pakistan, in the name of religion, race, ethnicity or to dominate. To ensure world peace and make the world livable for future generations, we have to fight against all social disasters, including war and genocide, as well as natural disasters. Bangladesh has set an example in this regard. On the one hand, our Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has formed the International Crimes Tribunal to try the perpetrators of the genocide of '71, and the victims of genocide in Myanmar have given shelter to 1.5 million innocent Rohingyas in Bangladesh. In addition, he has made an important contribution to the formation of international public opinion against global warming. Such programs and programs have to be continued for how we can achieve the goal of tackling social and natural disasters.'

At the rally, **Justice Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik, President of the 'South Asian People's Union against Fundamentalism and Communalism'**, said, 'The Genocide of Bangladesh has been listed as one of the top five genocides of the 20th century in the Guinness Books of Records. Edward Kennedy regarded the massacre of East Bengal as one of the greatest nightmares. Newsweek noted that the genocide committed by Pakistani troops in Bangladesh was second or closer in terms of horror and brutality in the history of genocide. U.S. Consul

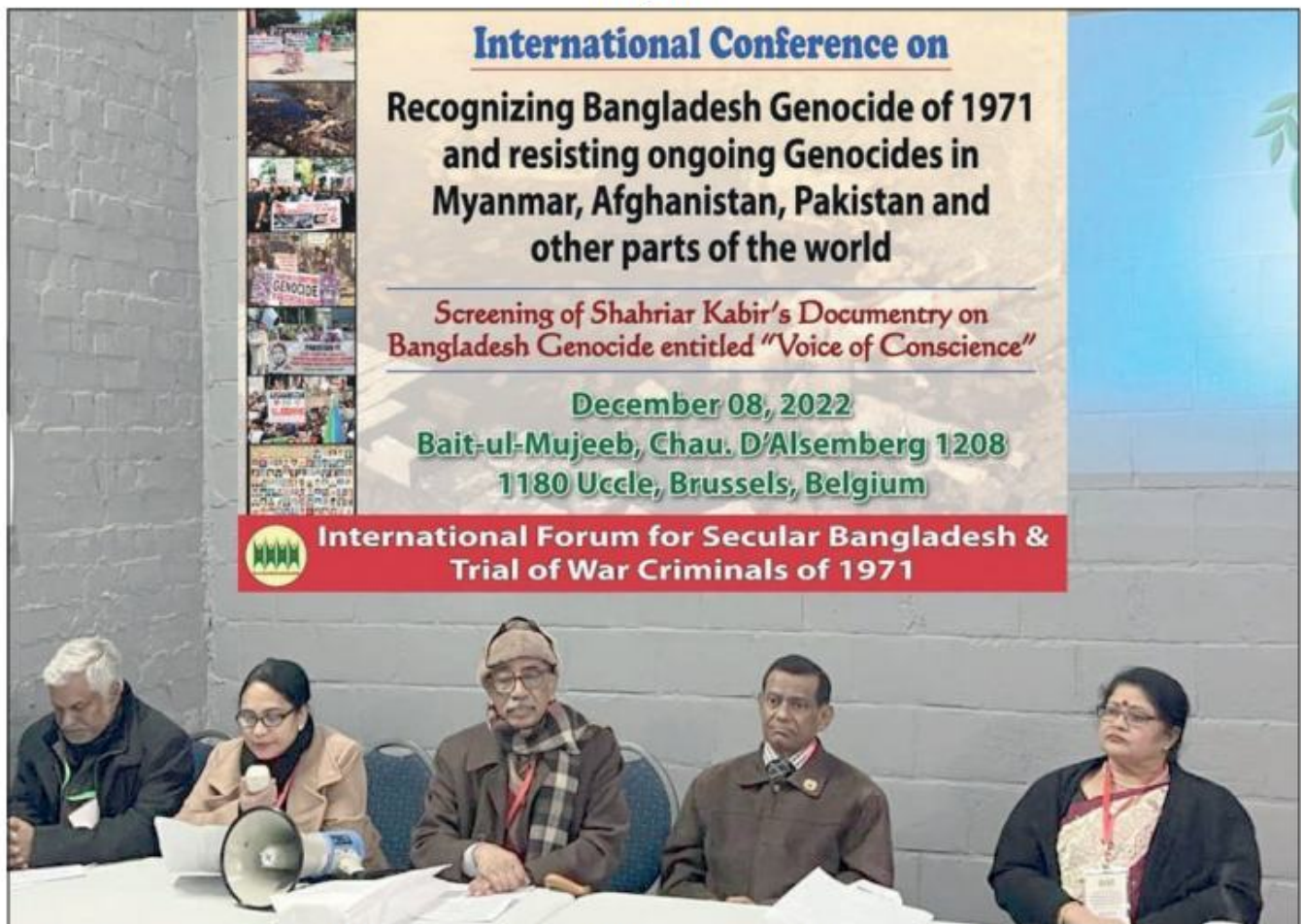
General Archer Blood described the situation as a "reign of terror" and a "continued cavalry of violence".'

'The people of Pakistan and Bangladesh are ethnically, linguistically, culturally and historically different. Therefore, the atrocities committed by Pakistan on the Bengalis must amount to genocide mentioned in the 1948 Convention. Therefore, the genocide of Bangladesh before Armenia deserves universal recognition. Therefore, it is our appeal to the world community to respect the Genocide Convention of 1948 and recognize the genocide of Bangladesh by reviewing the atrocities and horrors of the genocide committed by the Pakistani military in 1971.'

Belgian Human Rights Defender Andy Vermaut, commenting that the '1971 genocide was a planned genocide', in a loud voice, called on the European Union to recognize the genocide in Bangladesh committed by the Pakistani army and their collaborators in 1971, saying, 'The Pakistani army and their collaborators brutally killed three million Bengalis in nine months in a pre-planned manner.' Thousands of people in Bangladesh have lost their family members, such as relatives in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who lost their families. Sadly, the Hiroshima Nagasaki massacre has received global recognition, but the genocide of Bangladesh has not been recognized. We call upon the European Parliament to take immediate effective steps to recognize the genocide of Bangladesh as the highest body of the European Union.'

'In 1971, 200,000 women lost their dignity to the Pakistan Army and their allies. Among them, those who are alive today are living very inhuman life. However, the European Union has not taken any effective steps for those victims. "I think that by recognizing the genocide of Bangladesh, the European Union will take a big step against the genocide. The genocide that took place in Bangladesh 51 years ago is impossible to describe in such a beautiful environment today.'

Regarding the victims of the genocide and Pakistan's impunity, he said, 'Only those who are the victims of that genocide are somehow alive with that pain in their chests— maybe one day the world leaders will recognize the genocide of Bangladesh and the perpetrators of the genocide will be brought to



On December 08, 2022, Professor Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, Daughter of Dr. Alim Choudhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971, presenting The Memorandum at the International Conference organized by 'International Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971' at Baitul Mujib Auditorium in Brussels, Belgium on 'Recognizing Bangladesh Genocide of 1971 and resisting ongoing Genocides in Myanmar, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other parts of the world'. On the stage (from left) Human Rights Activist Asif Munier Tonmoy, President of Projonmo (Generation) '71, son of Professor Munier Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; Writer Journalist Shahriar Kabir, President of the 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh'; writer journalist Shahriar Kabir, president of Forum for Secular Bangladesh; Justice Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik, President of the 'South Asian People's Conference against Fundamentalism and Communalism' and Shilpi Chowdhury from Sweden, Granddaughter of Philanthropic Nutan Chandra Singha, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation war of 1971

justice." On the other hand, For 51 years, Pakistan has been enjoying the impunity of genocide by committing genocide, while the victims of genocide are carrying scars of genocide 51 years ago. My request to the European Parliament is to highlight to the world your strong stand against genocide by recognizing the genocide of Bangladesh committed by the Pakistan Army and their collaborators in 1971. Let's say with our voice that genocide is no more.'

Arya Sooriya, an Afghan human rights activist exiled in Germany, said, 'The ongoing genocides in

the name of language, culture, religious beliefs, ideals, etc. are ongoing processes of previous genocides. Genocide is currently going on in various parts of the world, including Myanmar, Afghanistan, Pakistan's Sindh, and Baloch province, due to the lack of fair trial for the genocides committed in the past. I and my mother and grandmother are the victims of the genocide going on in Afghanistan, especially for religious beliefs, ideals, etc.; We have been suffering the consequences of this genocide for three generations.'

Referring to the genocide in Bangladesh, She said,

‘Pakistan is proof that the mass murderers enjoy impunity and they are repeatedly encouraged to do such things as genocide is not tried.’ Not only Pakistan, but Myanmar’s junta has also been committing genocide against Rohingya Muslims for years. We are here today so that such genocide does not take place again. We call on the European Parliament to break their silence on the ongoing genocide in the world and speak up and recognize all the genocides that have taken place in the past and bring the perpetrators to justice.’

At the beginning of the speech, **Human Rights Defender Dr. Lakumal Luhana, General Secretary of the UK’s World Sindhi Congress**, condemned all the genocides in the past and now and demanded an end to the genocide, saying, ‘The world witnessed the most heinous genocide in the world through The Second World War. Then the genocide of Bangladesh in 1971. Which was very brutal. Those mass murderers have been enjoying the responsibility of genocide for 51 years. But the victims of the massacre are still alive with 51 years of that sad memory. The Pakistani army is still carrying out genocide in different parts of the country, especially in Sindhi, Baloch and some other areas as it has got impunity for the massacre. This can’t be allowed to happen anymore. Therefore, we call upon World Leaders, including the European Parliament, and the United Nations, to recognize the genocide committed in Bangladesh and to implement the trial of the perpetrators of genocide.’

‘Today, we have come here to get recognition of the genocide of Bangladesh from all over the world. Our demands and movements will continue until all the genocides in the world are stopped and the genocide of Bangladesh is recognized.’

‘Genocide Impunity Encourages Genocide’ said **Human rights defender, writer Dr. Nasir Dashti, Executive President of Baloch Human Rights Council, based in UK**, adding, ‘The Pakistani army killed three million people in Bangladesh in 1971 and is still enjoying the impunity of genocide, so Pakistan is, directly and indirectly, supporting militancy throughout South Asia, including committing genocide in its own country.’

He said, ‘The images of genocide all over the world

are almost the same. From North to South Africa and America, from Europe to Asia, the images of genocide are equally brutal and gruesome. The immeasurable damage suffered by victims through the Holocaust, and genocides in Bangladesh, Rwanda, Yugoslavia and more recently Syria, Afghanistan and Myanmar is irreparable. We want those massacres not to be repeated. Let us say “no” to genocide and recognize all genocides including Bangladesh and bring the perpetrators to justice.’

Professor Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, daughter of Dr. Alim Choudhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971, described the horror of the pain and sorrow of losing her father for more than five decades, saying, ‘I am a direct victim of genocide. As the unfortunate daughter of an unfortunate father who was a victim of genocide, I call upon the European Parliament, the United Nations and the world leaders to recognize the genocide of Bangladesh in 1971 and complete the speedy trial of the mass murderers. For nine long months, the Pakistani army carried out a planned genocide in Bangladesh and killed three million people, for which we have documentary evidence in our hands. Based on this we are agitating here today. Not only we, the members of the martyrs’ families, but numerous human rights leaders from all over the world have come here to express solidarity with us. Despite the evidence of genocide, rape, looting, etc. of the Pakistani barbaric occupation forces in 1971, the silent role of the world leaders disappoints us. Due to their silent role, the world has almost forgotten the genocide of Bangladesh. But it’s important to remember that the truth can never be covered up. Whether it is today or tomorrow, it will be revealed. Today, if the mass murderers are not brought to justice by denying the truth, then a stand will be taken in favor of the mass murderers and the genocide of the mass murderers will be ruled as legitimate. As a result, the mass murderers will be encouraged to commit genocide again and again. This is exactly what is happening in Pakistan. The Pakistani army is now carrying out genocide in its own country as well in Sindhi and Baloch provinces.’

Referring to the genocide in Myanmar, she said, ‘Myanmar, the closest neighbor of Bangladesh, is also committing genocide and they are also enjoying

impunity for genocide due to lack of justice. Just as the Pakistani occupation forces committed genocide in Bangladesh in 1971, the Rohingya Muslims are also being massacred by Myanmar's military junta. We want all the genocides in the world, including Bangladesh, to be recognized and all the perpetrators of the genocide should be brought to justice.'

On behalf of **one of the victims' families from Rwanda, Human Rights Defender Andrew Rubanzangabo** said, 'As a member of the victim's family, I know about the horrors, atrocities, and its tragic pain. I think the horrors of genocide are the same no matter where the genocide takes place in any part of the world. From that point of view, I would like to say that the genocide committed by the Pakistan Army in Bangladesh in 1971 was as horrific and brutal as all other genocides. Just as the mass murderers have committed genocide in Bangladesh due to lack of justice, seeing them, the mass murderers in other countries have also been encouraged to commit genocide.'

'The 1994 massacre refers to the indiscriminate killing of liberals and moderates within the minority Tutsi group and the majority Hutu group in that country,' he said of the Rwandan genocide. 'The

massacre took place between April 6 and mid-July. At least 500,000 Tutsi and more than 1,000 Hutu were killed. According to most sources, the total death toll is close to 800,000 or close to 1,000,000. The news of this massacre was rarely found in the international media in the crowd of news 24 hours a day. It was on this occasion that the massacre took a terrible form.'

Describing the genocides that took place in different countries at different times, starting from the Holocaust of World War II, 'To deny genocide is to speak up for the mass murderers and to support genocide,' said **Natalia Sineaeva-Pankowska, a member of Poland's Never Again**, 'In 1971, the Pakistani army killed three million Bengalis in Bangladesh. During the War of Liberation, information about that massacre was published in various newspapers around the world and there were protests against it. But later, in the silent role of the world leaders, the world has almost forgotten about the genocide. However, the family members of those who were victims of the massacre are still carrying those sad memories. I call upon the world leaders, including the United Nations, and the European Parliament, to expedite the recognition of the genocide in Bangladesh and bring the perpetrators of



On December 08, 2022, lawmakers, Politicians, intellectuals, cultural activists, leaders of the human rights and peace movement from 15 countries, including Bangladesh, and hundreds of leaders from different countries, including the leaders of All European Forum for Secular Bangladesh attended the international conference organized by 'International Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971' at Baitul Mujib Auditorium in Brussels, Belgium on 'Recognizing Bangladesh Genocide of 1971 and resisting ongoing Genocides in Myanmar, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other parts of the world'

the genocide to justice.’

‘The world leaders should break their silence and recognize all the genocides, including the genocide of Bangladesh, and raise their voice against it’, said, **Writer Filmmaker Ferhat Atik, President of the 21st Century Forum for Humanity Turkey.** ‘Because today genocide is taking place in your neighboring country, maybe tomorrow genocide can take place within your borders and your name may also be on the list of victims of genocide.

Therefore, the genocide should be recognized and the mass murderers should be brought to justice so that no one is encouraged to commit genocide later.’

Referring to the horrors of the Holocaust genocide, ‘wherever there is genocide in the world, we should all come together and stand on the same platform and protest against it’, said, **Sociologist Dr. Rafael Pankowski, President of Poland’s Never Again,** ‘We all know the horrors of the genocide that took place in Poland. I think that no matter where genocide takes place in any part of the world, its horror is the same. To prevent atrocities like genocide, everyone has to come together, shoulder to shoulder and recognize all the genocides of the world and bring the mass murderers to justice. He concluded his speech by urging world leaders, including the European Parliament, to recognize the genocide in Bangladesh in 1971.’

Ignoring the severe cold and gusty winds, the festoons and photographs displayed in the two-hour-long human chain program caught the attention of a large number of pedestrians.

International Conference of ‘Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971’

On December 08, 2022, the international conference was held at the Baitul Mujib Auditorium in Brussels



On December 08, 2022, General Secretary of the ‘Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971’ Human Rights Defender Kazi Mukul and the President of All European chapter of the Forum Human Rights Defender Tarun Kanti Chowdhury, led by the leaders of various European chapters of the Forum went to the European Parliament in Brussels and handed over The Memorandum to the president’s office for recognising the Bangladesh Genocide of 1971, condemning ongoing genocides across the world, including the Rohingya genocide and the safe return of Rohingya refugees to their homeland in Myanmar

at 3 pm local time. Presided over by Writer Journalist Shahriar Kabir, President of ‘Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971’, the conference was attended by Human Rights Defender Dr. Lakhmal Luhana, General Secretary, World Sindhi Congress, based in UK; Writer Filmmaker Ferhat Atik, President of the 21st Century Forum for Humanity Turkey; Executive President of the Baloch Human Rights Council, UK, Human Rights Defender, Writer Dr. Nasir Dashti; Chairman of Poland’s Never Again, Sociologist Dr. Rafal Pankowski; Human Rights Defender Natalia Sineaeva-Pankowska, a member of Poland’s Never Again; Afghan Human Rights Activist Arya Sooriya in exile in Germany; Belgian Human Rights Defender Andy Vermaut; Uzbekistan’s Human Rights Defender Bekzodjon Yulchiev; Uzbekistan’s Human Rights Defender Fayzullo Nematov; Burundi’s Social Activist Amissa Ntakirutimana; Rwanda’s Human Rights Defender Andrew Rubanzangabo; President of the ‘South Asian People’s Union Against Fundamentalism and Communalism’ Justice Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik; Human Rights Activist Asif Munier Tonmoy, President, Projonmo 71, Son of Professor Munier

Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; Professor Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, Daughter of Dr. Alim Choudhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; Shilpi Chowdhury from Sweden, Granddaughter of Philanthropic Nutan Chandra Singha, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation war of 1971, Sweden); along with more than 100 leaders of All European chapters and organizations of Forum for Secular Bangladesh were present.

At the end of the conference, Shahriar Kabir's documentary 'Voice of Conscience' on the genocide of Bangladesh was screened.

Speakers' remarks

Writer Journalist Shahriar Kabir, President of the conference and President of the 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971' (Nirmul Committee), welcomed the delegates from different countries in his opening speech and said, 'Today we have gathered at the headquarters of the European Union in Brussels to demand international recognition of the unprecedented genocide that took place in Bangladesh in 1971,

along with Afghanistan, Myanmar and Pakistan. To condemn the massacres that are happening in different countries of the world in the name of religion, caste, ethnicity, or for domination. To ensure world peace and make this world habitable for future generations, we have to fight against all social disasters including war and genocide as well as natural disasters. Bangladesh has set an example in this regard. On one hand, our Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina set up the International Criminal Tribunal to try the 1971 Genocide, and sheltered one and a half million innocent Rohingyas, victims of the Myanmar genocide, in Bangladesh. In addition to this, he has made an important contribution to the formation of international public opinion against global warming. Such discussions need to continue how we can achieve our goals in dealing with social and natural disasters.'

Shahriar Kabir also said, 'This morning, we are approving The Memorandum that has been presented to the European Parliament in front of the European Union in human shackles. In the past month, we have sent this memorandum to like-minded organizations and individuals in different countries of the world,



On December 09, 2022, Meet the Press event at the Brussels Press Club organized by 'International Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971' on 'International Conference on Recognizing Bangladesh Genocide of 1971 and resisting ongoing Genocides in Myanmar, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other parts of the world'. On the stage (From left) Human Rights Activist Asif Munier Tonmoy, President of Projonmo (Generation) '71, son of Professor Munier Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; Professor Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, daughter of Dr. Alim Choudhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971; Writer Journalist Shahriar Kabir, President of the 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh'; Human Rights Defender, Portuguese politician Paulo Casaca, Former MEP, Founder & Executive Director of South Asia Democratic Forum, Belgium; and President of Poland's Never Again, Sociologist Dr. Rafael Pankowski

which has been approved by about two hundred prominent citizens of 55 countries.’

Other speakers at the conference discussed the ongoing genocide in different countries of the world, especially the Rohingya, Baloch, Sindhi, Pashtun, Hazara and Uighur genocide. They said that the Pakistani military, which killed three million innocent people in Bangladesh in 1971, and brutally tortured 200,000 women— is now carrying out genocide against Baloch, Sindhis and Pashtuns in their own country due to a lack of justice for them. To stop these massacres, the perpetrators of the genocide must be brought to justice and given exemplary punishment.

On the Afghan genocide, the speakers said the international community has to play a strong role against the way the Taliban, who illegally seized power in Afghanistan, are carrying out genocide against different ideologies and different ethnicities, especially the minority Hazara community. About the Rohingya refugees, the speakers said, if Myanmar does not agree to the repatriation of the Rohingya nationals who have taken shelter in Bangladesh, they will have to be relocated to a third country as an interim measure. As a reason, the speakers said that a highly populated developing country like Bangladesh can't give shelter to this large number of Rohingyas for a long time. Meanwhile, many of the Rohingyas have been involved in various criminal activities, including militancy, which the speakers believe could be a threat to the regional security of South Asia.

At the beginning of the conference, **Professor Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, Daughter of Dr. Alim Choudhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971**, presented The Memorandum, which was adopted unanimously.

After the acceptance of The Memorandum of the conference, Human Rights Defender Kazi Mukul, General Secretary of the ‘Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971’, and the leaders of the European chapter of the Forum, led by Human Rights Defender Tarun Kanti Chowdhury, President of All-European chapter of the Forum, went to the European Parliament in Brussels and

handed over The Memorandum to the President's office.

World human rights defenders remember martyrs of 1971 at the press conference organized by Forum for Secular Bangladesh at Brussels Press Club

At a press conference chaired by Human Rights Defender, Portuguese politician Paulo Casaca, Former MEP, Founder & Executive Director of South Asia Democratic Forum, Belgium, at the Brussels Press Club at 10:00 am local time on December 09, 2022, International Genocide Day, journalists were briefed about the international recognition of the genocide in Bangladesh and the activities of the international conference on the prevention of ongoing genocides in the world, including Myanmar, Afghanistan and Pakistan, and The Memorandum given to the President of the European Parliament. Shahriar Kabir, President of ‘Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971’, informed the media about the two-day conference and human chain program in Brussels in the welcome speech at a press conference organized by the Forum. The press conference was conducted by Human Rights Activist Asif Munier Tonmoy, President of Projonmo '71, Son of Professor Munier Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971.

United Kashmir People's National Party Foreign Secretary and UN Human Rights Councilor in Geneva Jamil Maksud; Chairman of Poland's Never Again, Sociologist Dr. Rafal Pankowski; Writer Filmmaker Ferhat Atik, President of the 21st Century Forum for Humanity Turkey; Human Rights Defender Dr. Lakhmal Luhana, General Secretary of the World Sindhi Congress, based in UK; Executive President of Baloch Human Rights Council, based in UK, Human Rights Defender, Writer Dr. Nasir Dashti; Security analyst Priyajit Debsarkar, an Indian author based in UK; and Human Rights Defender Tarun Kanti Chowdhury, President of All European Chapter of the Forum also spoke at the press conference. Justice Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik, President of the ‘South Asian People's Union against



On December 09, 2022, speakers at the Meet the Press event at the Brussels Press Club organized by 'International Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971' on 'International Conference on Recognizing Bangladesh Genocide of 1971 and resisting ongoing Genocides in Myanmar, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other parts of the world'. (First row from left) Human Rights Defender, Portuguese politician Paulo Casaca, Former MEP, Founder & Executive Director of South Asia Democratic Forum, Belgium; United Kashmir People's National Party Foreign Secretary and UN Human Rights Councilor in Geneva Jamil Maksud; Chairman of Poland's Never Again, Sociologist Dr. Rafal Pankowski; Writer Filmmaker Ferhat Atik, President of the 21st Century Forum for Humanity Turkey; Human Rights Defender Dr. Lakhmal Luhana, General Secretary of the World Sindhi Congress, based in UK; Executive President of Baloch Human Rights Council, based in UK, Human Rights Defender, Writer Dr. Nasir Dashti; Justice Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik, President of the 'South Asian People's Union against Fundamentalism and Communalism'; Security analyst Priyajit Debsarkar, an Indian author based in UK; and Human Rights Defender Tarun Kanti Chowdhury, President of All European Chapter of the Forum are presenting their speech at the press conference

Fundamentalism and Communalism', delivered the valedictory address.

The press conference was attended by Afghan Human Rights Activist Arya Sooriya in exile in Germany; Human Rights Defender Natalia Sineaeva-Pankowska, a member of Poland's Never Again; Belgian Human Rights Defender Andy Vermaut; Uzbekistan's Human Rights Defender Fayzullo Nematov; Uzbekistan's Human Rights Defender Bekzodjon Yulchiev; Rwanda's Human Rights Defender Andrew Rubanzangabo; General Secretary of Forum for Secular Bangladesh Kazi Mukul; General Secretary of All European Chapter of the Forum Ansar Ahmed Ullah; Shilpi Chowdhury from Sweden, Granddaughter of Philanthropic Nutan Chandra Singha, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation

War of 1971; Syed Anas Pasha, Executive President of the UK chapter of the Forum; Cultural Activist Smriti Azad, Secretary of the UK chapter of the Forum; Managing Editor of Satyabani and a woman journalist who won the award in Britain Syeda Ferdousi Pasha Koli; and leaders of different chapters of the organization from different countries of the world.

During this time, world human rights defenders paid tribute to the martyrs of Bangladesh who were victims of the genocide.

Speakers' remarks

In the presidential remarks, **Human Rights Defender, Portuguese politician Paulo Casaca,**

Former MEP, Founder & Executive Director of South Asia Democratic Forum, Belgium, said, ‘The Bangladesh genocide of 1971 was the most important crime against humanity after the enactment of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in 1948. Since 2015, an International Day of Remembrance and Dignity of the Victims of Genocide and the Prevention of Genocidal Crimes is observed every year on December 09.’

‘Although some war criminals have been tried by the International Crimes Tribunal of Bangladesh, Pakistan, the military’s lord responsible for the genocide, has not accepted this responsibility or worked to punish the perpetrators (or compensate the victims),’ he said. ‘The genocide, forgotten by the consent or silent role of western powers — especially in the diplomatic efforts of the United States— has not yet gained full international recognition.’ ‘However, outside Bangladesh, we see the United States today playing the most powerful role in international recognition of the genocide of Bangladesh in 1971. The United States Public Law No. 115-441 was enacted on January 14, 2019, at the initiative of Senator Benjamin Cardin (D-MD), known as the Eli Wiesel Massacre and Atrocity Prevention Act of 2018.’

Writer Journalist Shahriar Kabir, President of the ‘Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971’ (Nirmul Committee), in his welcome speech, expressed his gratitude to the world human rights leaders for their continued support to the movement for the recognition of the Bengali genocide and bringing those involved in it to justice, said, ‘Due to geopolitical interests, some of the powerful countries of the world took a stand against the Bengalis in the Liberation War of 1971, but the peace-loving people of the world were in favor of this struggle. This unprecedented support of human rights leaders in today’s movement for recognition of the genocide that took place 50 years ago proves that peace-loving people stand on behalf of humanity. We are grateful.’

‘Today we have gathered here to recognize the genocide of Bangladesh’ **Jamil Maksud, foreign secretary of the United Kashmir People’s National**

Party and the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, told at the press conference. ‘Our solidarity and rally are to recognize the genocide of Bangladesh as well as to protest and recognize all the genocides before the genocide of Bangladesh and to take effective steps so that such genocide never takes place again.’

‘The various images of the genocide in Bangladesh should be disseminated more widely to the world for the sake of global public opinion’ she said. ‘There are many NGOs in Bangladesh whose scope of work is wide all over the world and the students of Bangladesh who are engaged in studies and research work in different countries can present the horrific images of the genocide of Bangladesh to the whole world, which will create a huge public opinion in favor of the recognition of the genocide of Bangladesh.’

On the genocide of Bangladesh, he further said, ‘The Pakistanis tried to dissolve the language, culture and heritage of Bangladesh through the language movement in 1952 in a well-planned manner and as a final form of that, the killing of Bengalis was carried out in 1971. The Pakistani army and its collaborators must be brought to justice for such a heinous and well-planned massacre.’

Justice Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik, President of the ‘South Asian People’s Union against Fundamentalism and Communalism’, said, ‘From March 25, 1971, for the next nine months, the Pakistani army participated in genocide and criminal activities against humanity. They destroy all the evidence after committing the crime, but they are thoroughly analyzed for trial. Based on this I have come to a clear conclusion that for nine months of 1971, the Pakistani army committed crimes against humanity on a large scale in Bangladesh. More than three million people were killed at that time. More than 400,000 women were raped and others sexually assaulted, and the Pakistani army and their collaborators committed crimes against humanity, including arson and looting.’

Sociologist Dr. Rafael Penkkowski, Chairman of the Polish human rights organization Never Again, said, ‘In addition to the slogan ‘There is no more genocide’ in the world, the slogan ‘We want



Professor Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, Daughter of Dr. Alim Choudhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971 and Human Rights Activist Asif Munier Tonmoy, President of Projonmo '71, Son of Professor Munier Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971 are presenting their speech at the at the press conference

international recognition and justice for all genocides' should also be raised in the peace-loving world. We have to do this only by recognizing the Bengali genocide of 1971.'

Writer Filmmaker Ferhat Atik, President of Turkey's 21st Century Forum for Humanity, said, 'I think the genocide committed by the Pakistani forces in 1971 in the name of religion is a blot on the foreheads of all the religious believers in the world. International recognition of this genocide is needed to erase this stigma. The movement for this recognition cannot be avoided by the world community.'

Human Rights Defender Dr. Lakhumal Luhana, General Secretary of the World Sindhi Congress, based in UK, in his emotional speech, demanded international recognition of the genocide of the Pakistani occupation forces in 1971, saying, 'Basically, the context of this genocide was created by the evil attempt to take away the language of Bengalis in 1952. But the heroic Bengalis did not stop protecting their language with blood; they drove the Pakistani invaders out of their territory with three million lives. The Bengali nation is our main inspiration in the struggle that the Sindhi nation is struggling today to come out of the oppression of the Pakistani invaders.'

Human Rights Defender, Writer Dr. Nasir Dashti, Executive President of Baloch Human Rights Council, based in UK, said, 'We too will have to bear the fate of Bengalis in the future, which was understood by the Baloch in 1971, so we had our support in the struggle for the liberation of Bengalis.'

From today, we are continuing our struggle by taking inspiration from that struggle of Bengalis half a century ago.'

Security analyst Priyajit Debsarkar, an Indian author based in UK, said, 'The golden jubilee of Bangladesh's great liberation war in 1971 is celebrated in 2021. This war is perhaps the greatest sacrifice of

the 20th century. Through this war, the Bengali nation has shown the entire world community the love for language, culture and self-identity above all else. By taking up arms against the oppression of the people of Bangladesh, the East Pakistanis waged an unimaginable and unprecedented war against the deep-rooted political machinations and genocide of the barbaric army of West Pakistan and their collaborators. We bear witness to the torture of three million martyrs and more than 300,000 women and children. So this day is an old black day for the entire human civilization. Especially for the Western world that has brought the perpetrators of heinous crimes such as genocide to justice. I urge all humanitarian organizations in the world, especially the United Nations, to take responsibility and take necessary measures to bring heinous criminals to justice and punish them. At least on the golden jubilee of Bangladesh's independence, the countrymen should witness the trial of heinous criminals and get global recognition of the genocide of Bangladesh.'

Human Rights Defender Tarun Kanti Chowdhury, President of the All European chapter of the 'Forum for Secular Bangladesh and Trial of War Criminals of 1971', said, 'The Bengali genocide of 1971 is a blot on civilization. Recognize this genocide, even if it is to establish your identity as a bearer of civilization.'

Professor Dr. Nuzhat Choudhury, Daughter of Dr. Alim Choudhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971, read out The Memorandum that signed by more than 200 eminent citizens of 55 countries. at the press conference.

MEMORANDUM**To the Honourable President of the European Parliament****For recognising the Bangladesh Genocide of 1971,
Condemning ongoing genocides across the world, including
the Rohingya genocide and the safe return of Rohingya refugees
to their homeland in Myanmar****December 09, 2022**

WHEREAS between March 25 and December 16, 1971, the Pakistani occupation army and its local collaborators conducted a systematic genocidal attack against the Bengali nation and Hindu religious groups. It caused the annihilation of 3 million people in Bangladesh and the rape of over two hundred thousand women. Ten million helpless people were forcibly driven out of their homeland to neighbouring India where they took refuge for months.

WHEREAS the Bangladeshi genocide was widely reported at the time of its occurrence, but was quickly forgotten by the world— so much so that no effort has so far been made by the international community to bring the perpetrators to justice;

WHEREAS in 2010 the long-awaited trial of the 1971 perpetrators began in the International Crimes Tribunal of Bangladesh;

WHEREAS the International Crimes Tribunal of Bangladesh has so far delivered several trial judgments in which the perpetrators of the 1971 genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes have been found guilty;

WHEREAS both the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh and the International Crimes Tribunal of Bangladesh imposed state responsibility on the State of Pakistan for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in 1971;

WHEREAS the Chief of the Pakistani Military Junta in 1971, General Yahya Khan, with his associates, conducted the genocide in a calculated way, yet the Pakistani armed forces and the government still deny mass atrocities committed— in the same manner the world has witnessed as concerns the Holocaust and subsequent genocides;

WHEREAS in October 1997 the ‘International Association of Genocide Scholars’ passed a resolution which reaffirmed ‘The denial of genocide is widely recognized as the final stage of genocide and paving the way for future genocide.’ The State of Pakistan, while enjoying impunity for the genocide of 1971, is committing further similar genocidal crimes— now affecting the Baloch, Sindhi, and Pashtun nationalities and other minorities;

WHEREAS religious and ethnic minorities as well as women in Afghanistan have become the victims of persecution and atrocities by the Taliban (which illegally usurped power in Afghanistan);

WHEREAS the leading members of the Myanmar army and paramilitary forces are conducting similar genocidal crimes against the Rohingya (a religious and ethnic minority community in Myanmar) because of the impunity they, too, enjoy;

WHEREAS over 1.1 million Rohingya refugees, victims of the ongoing genocide in Myanmar, have found shelter in Bangladesh and the Rohingya refugee crisis is one of the worst current human rights

disasters;

WHEREAS Bangladesh's support to these refugees reflects a high level of humanity by this nation, a past victim standing for present victims of genocide;

WHEREAS the Myanmar regime is reluctant to welcome back Rohingya refugees, despite the call by the UN General Assembly;

WHEREAS most peoples in the world are determined to end impunity for the perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes;

WHEREAS in September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly established 9 December as the 'International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of this Crime'. The purpose of marking the day, as the UN considers, is to raise awareness of the Genocide Convention and its role in both preventing and combating the crime of genocide, as defined in the Convention. Other goals include to commemorate and honour its victims;

THEREFORE, we, victims, and survivors of genocides from different countries, along with politicians, academicians, jurists, artistes, anti-genocide campaigners, human rights, and peace activists, have gathered at a conference in Brussels on December 8-9, 2022 for:

(a) The recognition of Bangladesh genocide of 1971, (b) The condemnation of all genocidal crimes currently happening across the world and (c) The creation of an effective pressure by the EU on the Government of Myanmar to ensure the safe return of Rohingya Refugees from Bangladesh.

From today's auspicious gathering we call upon the European Union and the international community to condemn all genocidal acts committed by different regimes and groups across the world.

Let us unite against all kinds of genocidal acts still committed across the globe in the name of religion, race, prejudice, ethnicity, gender, or any kind of 'ism'. Let our planet be free from genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, racial-religious-ethnic-gender discrimination and similar activities which cause such destruction to human civilization.

Signed by:

1. Writer, filmmaker, human rights defender Shahriar Kabir (President, Forum for Secular Bangladesh)
2. Human rights defender, Portuguese politician Paulo Casaca (Former MEP, Founder & Executive Director of South Asia Democratic Forum, Belgium)
3. H. E. Mr. Michèle Bocoz (Ambassador of the French Republic to the Mexico, from Switzerland)
4. Justice Shamsuddin Chowdhury Manik (President, South Asian Peoples Union against Fundamentalism & Communalism, former Judge, Supreme Court of Bangladesh)
5. Human rights defender Barrister Shafique Ahmed (Former Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs of the Government of Bangladesh)
6. Peace activist Ms. Mikkiko Otani (Chair, UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and former Attorney of Osaka, Japan)
7. Human rights defender Ms. Aroma Dutta (Member of the Parliament, Bangladesh)
8. Actor, cultural activist Mr. Ramendu Majumdar (Hon. President, International Theater Institute, Bangladesh)
9. Writer, journalist Gérard Busquet (Ex. AFP correspondent in south Asia, France)
10. Justice Shamsul Huda (Chairman, Citizens' Commission for Investigating Genocide and Terrorism in Burma)
11. Freedom Fighter Prof. Dr. M. Amjad Hossain (Human rights defender, Bangladesh)
12. Professor Tom Syring (Chairman, Human Rights Research League, Co-Chair, European Society of International Law, Interest Group on Migration & Refugee Law, Norway)

13. Human rights defender Mr. Andrew Copson (Chief Executive, Humanists UK)
14. Professor Pabitra Sarkar (Former Vice Chancellor, Rabindra Bharati University, India)
15. Professor Panna Kaiser (Former MP, Wife of Journalist Shahidullah Kaiser, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation war of 1971)
16. Educationist Shyamali Nasreen Chaudhury (Wife of Dr. Alim Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation war of 1971)
17. Social activist Salma Haque (Wife of Dr. Ajharul Haque, Martyr of the liberation war of Bangladesh 1971)
18. Human rights defender Mr. Julian Francis (Member, Citizens' Commission for Investigating Rohingya Genocide in Myanmar, UK)
19. Human rights defender Professor Mahfuza Khanam (President, World Federation of Teachers Union, Bangladesh)
20. Human rights defender Mr. Genevieve Avenard (President of the European Network of Children's Advocates ENOCA, France)
21. Professor Philip D. Jaffe (Vice-Chair, UN committee on the Rights of the Child and Professor at The University of Geneva, Switzerland)
22. Human rights defender Mr. Mofidul Haque (Director, Center for the Study of Genocide & Justice, Bangladesh)
23. Historian Professor Muntassir Mamoon (Chairman, 1971 Genocide & Torture Museum & Archive Bangladesh)
24. Human rights defender Dr. Lakhumal Luhana (General Secretary, World Sindhi Congress, based in UK)
25. Filmmaker, writer Ferhat Atik (President, 21st Century Forum for Humanity, Turkey)
26. Ambassador Yuba Nath Lamsal (President, Forum for Secular Nepal)
27. Human rights defender, journalist, writer Mohssen Arishie (President, Forum for Secular Egypt and the Middle East)
28. Attorney Kobra Moradi (Afghan Australian human rights activist)
29. Human rights defender Dr. ABM Nasir (Professor, North Carolina State University, USA)
30. Afghan scholar, writer Dr. Shahi Sadat (President of the Afghan Intellectuals Global Community, based in California, USA)
31. Journalist, writer Hiranmay Karlekar (Consultant Editor, Daily Pioneer, India)
32. Human rights defender Ms. Natalia Sineeva-Pankowska (Member, NEVER AGAIN, Poland)
33. Filmmaker, cinematographer, music director, actor Gautam Ghose (Former Chairman, Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute, India)
34. Peace activist Mr. Erling Folkvord (Former member of the Norwegian Parliament)
35. Iranian women's rights activist, writer, journalist Ms. Manda Zand Ervin (President, Alliance of Iranian Women, USA)
36. Women's rights & Peace activist Classical Dance Artiste Ms. Sheema Kermani (President, "Tehrik-e-Niswan", Pakistan)
37. Human rights activist Attorney William Sloan (Former President, North American Jurist Association Canada Chapter)
38. Humanist Irma Peiponen (President, Humanist Association of Finland)
39. Human rights activist Mr. Hynd Ayoubi Idrissi (member of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Morocco)
40. Human rights activist Zara Ratou (Director of Children and Coordinator of the Child Protection Program at Ministry of Women and Early Childhood Protection from Republic of Chad)
41. Dr. Velina Todorova (Associate Professor at Law Faculty, University of Plovdiv, Member of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child from Bulgaria.)
42. Security and political analyst Mr. Priyajit Debsarkar (Indian author based in UK)

43. Professor Ann Skelton (Human rights lawyer and Professor at the University of Pretoria, UNESCO Chair in Education Law in South Africa)
44. Human rights activist Mr. Abraham M. Keita (Activist, 2015 International Children's Peace Prize Winner. OYW-EC Peace Ambassador. Student at Yale University, USA)
45. Human rights activist Mr. Cephas Lumina (Extra-Ordinary Professor of Human Rights Law, Centre for Human Rights; Visiting Professor of Law, University of Pretoria, Zambia)
46. Human rights activist Mr. Mahaman Cissé-Gouro (Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanism Division at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and Representative of the Secretary-General from Nigeria.)
47. Human rights activist Mr. Pedernera Reyna Luis Ernesto (Executive Secretary of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Uruguay)
48. Human rights activist Mr. Faith Marshall-Harris (Vice-chair, UN Committee on the rights of the child, Barbados)
49. Peace activist Mr. Abu S. Kamara (Student activist, Voinjama, Liberia)
50. Human rights activist Ms. Genevieve Avenard, (Territorial administrator and former Children rights defender ad defender of Rights, office of the Prime Minister, Republic of France)
51. Human rights activist Mr. Benoit Van Keirsbilck, (Director of DCI-Belgium and former President of the DCI Movement, from Belgium.)
52. Human rights defender Mr. Geneviev Swissa (Educationist, Philippines)
53. Ms. Evgeniya Klescheva, (development worker and activists, Moscow, Russia.)
54. Human rights defender Mr. Firaz Hanna (Damascus, Syria)
55. Human rights activists Haneen Abu Zned (Bethlehem, Palestine, Jerusalem)
56. Humanist Ms. Ariane Mnouchkine (Theatre activist, playwright, France)
57. Humanist, Journalist Philippe Alfonsi (Documentary filmmaker, France)
58. Journalist, writer Manas Ghosh (Former Editor, Statesman Kolkata, India)
59. Actor, playwright, poet Tarik Gunersel (Founder, Earth Civilization Project, Turkey)
60. Politician Ms. Ulla Hoffmann (Chairperson of Fristadsfonden, former Member of the Swedish Parliament)
61. Human rights defender Ms. Tahira Abdullah (Pakistan)
62. Journalist Abed Khan (Editor, Daily Jagaran, Bangladesh)
63. Professor Anupam Sen (Vice-chancellor of Premier University, Chittagong, Bangladesh)
64. Writer Selina Hossain (Chairperson, Bangla Academy, Bangladesh, Former Member of the Executive Board of UNESCO)
65. Filmmaker, cultural activist Nasiruddin Yousuf (President, International Theater Institute, Bangladesh)
66. Politician Mr. Fazle Hossain Badsha MP, (General Secretary, Bangladesh Workers Party)
67. Human rights defender Ms. Mona Haghgou Strindberg (Attorney at Law, United Nations Association, Sweden)
68. Peace Activist Dr. Carine Le Borgne (Senior Policy Adviser & ITAW Lead at World Vision, UK)
69. Human rights defender from Sri Lanka Mr. Ariyadasa Vidyasekera (Former Secretary General, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization)
70. Journalist Muhammad Shafique Rahman MP (Former President, National Press Club, Bangladesh)
71. Human rights defender, journalist, writer Fazal ur Rehman Afridi (President, Khyber Institute of Research and Strategic Studies, based in France)
72. Author, Professor Atiur Rahman (Former Governor, Bangladesh Bank)
73. Human rights defender Mr. Munir Mengal (President, Baloch Voice Association, based in Switzerland)
74. Writer, peace activist & Women's rights advocate Ms. Zeynep Oral (Vice President, International Association of Theatre Critic, Turkey)
75. Human rights defender freedom fighter Dr. Nuran Nabi (Bangladeshi Scientist based in USA)

76. Human rights defender Mr. Bikash Chowdhury Barua (President, European Bangladesh Forum, The Netherlands)
77. Women's rights advocate Shirin Akhter MP (General Secretary, JSD Socialist Party, Bangladesh)
78. Human rights defender, writer Dr. Nasir Dashti (Executive President, Baloch Human Rights Council, based in UK)
79. Journalist Sukharanjan Dasgupta (Columnist and author, India)
80. Professor Shaktinath Jha (Scholar on folk music and literature, India)
81. Educationist, writer Subhoranjan Dasgupta (Former Professor of Social Science, Jadavpur University, India)
82. Peace activist Singer Manoranjan Ghoshal (Secretary General, Inter-Religion Harmony Society, Bangladesh)
83. Security and political analyst Chris Blackburn (Communications Director, Swiss Inter-Strategy Group, Switzerland)
84. Journalist Mariam Young (Human rights defender, Ghana)
85. Journalist Ms. Sabo Kosimova (Uyghur rights activist, Uzbekistan)
86. Painter, author Mr. Hashem Khan (Former Chairman, National Museum Bangladesh)
87. Security analyst, columnist Major General (retd.) Mohammad Ali Sikdar (Executive Director, Regional Anti-Terrorist Research Institute, Bangladesh)
88. Justice Nizamul Huq Nasim (Former Chairman, International Crimes Tribunal, Bangladesh)
89. Barrister Dr. Tureen Afroz (Former Senior Prosecutor, International Crimes Tribunal, Bangladesh)
90. Human rights defender Mr. Beverly Barbey (Musician, France)
91. Human rights defender Mr. Nasir Aziz Khan (Director, International Human Rights Council, Switzerland)
92. Human rights defender Mr. Berhane Tewelde-Medhin (Chief Administrative Officer, Asian-Eurasian Human rights Forum, Switzerland)
93. Writer, psychologist, photographer Wera Saether (Cultural activist, Norway)
94. Professor Dr. Kamrul Hasan Khan (Former Vice Chancellor, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Bangladesh)
95. Freethinker Mr. Esa Ylikoski (Trustee, Union of Freethinkers, Finland)
96. Human rights defender Mr. Paul Kaufman (Chairperson, East London Humanists, UK)
97. Human rights defender from UK Ms. Amanda Sebestyen (Chairperson, Jews for justice for Palestinians)
98. Human rights defender Ms. Banfsheh Pour'Zand (Iranian-American Journalist)
99. Human rights defender Professor Mesbah Kamal (Dept. of History, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
100. Human rights defender Professor Firoz Alom (School of Aerospace, Mechanical Engineering and Manufacturing, RMIT University Melbourne, Australia)
101. Peace activist Ms. Katica Kulavkova (Professor of Literature, Macedonia)
102. Peace activist Mr. William Nygaard (Publisher, Norway)
103. Peace activist Mr. Eugene Schoulgin (Novelist, Norway)
104. Cultural activist Mr. Mohamed Sheriff (Artistic Director, Sierra Leone)
105. Cultural Activist Mr. Vladimir Bogdanić (Croatia)
106. Humanist Dr. Barendu Mandal (Professor, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India)
107. Security & political analyst Mr. Arindam Mukherjee (General Secretary, Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, India)
108. Human rights defender, journalist Sanjog Walter (Founding Editor, Swapnil Sansar, India)
109. Dr. Maxim Dubaev (Human rights defender, Russia)
110. Dr. Geoffrey Moodie (Biomedical Scientist, USA)
111. Painter, writer, journalist Partha Roy (Vice President, Indo-Bangladesh Forum for Secular Humanism, West Bengal, India)
112. Dr. Michelle Pearson (Staff Specialist, Rehabilitation Medicine, Melbourne, Australia)

113. Peace activist Professor Dr. Mamun Al Mahtab (General Secretary, 'Sompriti' (Amity) Bangladesh)
114. Human rights defender Ms. Rebecca Phillips (Publication Secretary, Australian Labour Party)
115. Human rights defender Mr. Sardar Shaukat Ali Kashmiri (Chairman, United Kashmir People's National Party, based in Switzerland)
116. Psychiatrist Hans Kleine, MD (Chairman of the Humanists, Karlstad Division, Sweden)
117. Child rights activist, writer Clarice Ziller (Children and Adolescent Rights National Cabinet, Ministry of Human Rights, Brazil)
118. Dr. Dinky Daruvala (Associate Professor at the Karlstad University, Member of the Humanists Karlstad Division, Sweden)
119. Security analyst Retd. Major General Abdur Rashid (Executive Director, Institute of Conflict, Law & Development Studies Bangladesh)
120. Human rights defender Kazi Mukul (General Secretary, Forum for Secular Bangladesh)
121. Singer Farida Parveen (President, Farida Parveen Foundation, Bangladesh)
122. Singer Jannatul Ferdousy (General Secretary, Cultural Squad, Forum for Secular Bangladesh)
123. Advocate Azahar Ullah Bhuiyan (General Secretary, Legal aid Committee, Forum for Secular Bangladesh)
124. Professor Dr. Uttam Barua (Executive Member, Forum for Secular Bangladesh)
125. Professor Muhammad Zafar Iqbal (Writer, Bangladesh)
126. Journalist Harun Habib (General Secretary, Sector Commander's Forum, Bangladesh)
127. Educationist Mamtaj Latif (Vice President, Forum for Secular Bangladesh)
128. Professor Dr. Nujhat Chowdhury (Daughter of Dr. Alim Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971)
129. Human rights Activist Asif Munier Tonmoy (President, Projonmo 71, Son of Professor Munir Chowdhury, Martyr of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971)
130. Human rights activist Mr. Tarun Kanti Chowdhury (President, All European Forum for Secular Bangladesh, Sweden)
131. Human rights activist Mr. Ansar Ahmedullah (General Secretary, All European Forum for Secular Bangladesh, UK)
132. Writer, Journalist Sabbir Khan (Member, Forum for Secular Bangladesh, Sweden)
133. Mr. Shahidul Haque Shahid (President, Awami League, Belgium Chapter)
134. Social activist Humayun Maksud Himu (Vice President, Awami League Belgium Chapter)
135. Singer Khokan Sharif (Cultural activist, Belgium)
136. Social activist Morshed Mahmud (Member Secretary, International Conference Preparatory Committee, Belgium)
137. Human rights activist Mr. Shikrithy Barua (Gen Secretary, International Forum for Secular Bangladesh, New York)
138. Human rights activist Mr. Khorshed Ahmed (President, International Forum for Secular Bangladesh, Norway)
139. Human rights activist Mr. Ekram Chowdhury (President, International Forum for Secular Bangladesh, Australia)
140. Human rights activist Mr. Mahfuz Rahman (International Forum for Secular Bangladesh, New England Chapter, USA)
141. Human rights activist Ms. Anar Chowdhury (Gen Secretary, International Forum for Secular Bangladesh, Belgium)
142. Dr. Mojibur Doftori (President, International Forum for Secular Bangladesh, Finland)
143. Human rights activist Mr. Akhtar M Zaman (President, International Forum for Secular Bangladesh, Sweden)
144. Journalist Fahim Reza Nur (Son of Martyr Journalist Sirajuddin Hossain of 1971 and President, International Forum for Secular Bangladesh, New York)
145. Human rights activist Mr. Syed Anas Pasha (President, Forum for Secular Humanism, UK)
146. Human rights activist Ms. Munira Parveen (General Secretary, Forum for Secular Humanism, UK)

147. Human rights activist Ms. Smriti Azad (General Secretary, Forum for Secular Humanism, UK)
148. Human rights activist Mr. Rahman Khalilur (President, International Forum for Secular Bangladesh, Switzerland)
149. Writer, documentary filmmaker Mr. Shakil Reja Efti (General Secretary, 21st Century Forum for Humanity, Turkey)
150. Afghan human rights defender Mr. Sabur Shah Dawod Zai (CEO, Bin Dawod Foundation, Deputy Executive Director, One Young World, exiled in Poland)
151. Filmmaker Mr. Arjun Chakravorty (President, Forum for Secular Humanism, Kolkata Chapter)
152. Human rights activist Mr. Tapas Das (General Secretary, Forum for Secular Humanism, Kolkata Chapter)
153. Dr. Shakuntla Sangam (Member, International Human Rights Association, India)
154. Human rights defender Dr. Kaniz Aklima Sultana (President, Blogger and Online Activist Network -BOAN, Bangladesh)
155. Peace activist Mr. Constanga Martinez (UN representative in Geneva from Argentina)
156. Educationist Geneviev Swissa (Human rights defender, Philippines)
157. Human rights activist Mr. Foysal Hasan Tanvir (Member, UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Bangladesh)
158. Human rights activist Mr. Hilal Hend (Egypt)
159. Journalist Ning Arrumdani (Child rights activist, Indonesia)
160. Peace activist Mr. Esetu Elemu (Development worker, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)
161. Social activist Mr. Badr Abul Yosr (Egypt)
162. Human rights activist Mr. Roh Gul Zekrullah (Member, European Jirga of Afghans)
163. Human rights defender Advocate Safdar Khan (Pashtun)
164. Human rights defender Ms. Palwasha Kakar (Former Deputy Minister of Women's Affairs, Member of Kurdish women's rights in Norway from Afghanistan)
165. Cultural activist Mr. Bassam Magdy (Egypt)
166. Human rights defender Mr. Ihtesham Afghan (Journalist and political analyst, Afghanistan)
167. Professor Sanjay K Bhardwaj (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)
168. Dr. Jessen Curpen (Mauritius)
169. Human rights activist Mr. Hap Rothsopong (Student activist, Royal University of law and Economics, Cambodia.)
170. Human rights activists Ms. Isabel Mpofo (Student activist, AP University, Zimbabwe)
171. Human rights activist Mr. Jairos Mercus Phiri (Student activist, Goyal Shimla University Mali, Malawi, Africa)
172. Human rights activist Mr. Marina Ulemu Kalua (Student activist, AP University, South Africa)
173. Human rights activists Ms. Laxmi Thapa (Student activist, Kathmandu University School of law, Nepal)
174. Peace activist Mr. Sam Harber (Student activist, University of Manchester, UK)
175. Prof. Prasun Bhattacharya (India)
176. Social activist, writer Ahmed Safi (Palestine)
177. Social activist Mr. Ayman Diaa (Egypt)
178. Poet Mr. Abdur Rahman (Palestine)
179. Human rights activist Mr. Bekzodjon Yulchiev (Uzbekistan)
180. Peace activist Ms. Reem El-Zeny (Egypt)
181. Human rights activist Mr. Andrew Rubanzangabo (Rwanda)
182. Human rights activist Mr. Fayzullo Nematov (Uzbekistan)
183. Human rights activist Ms. Amissa Ntakirutimana (Burundi)
184. Human rights activist Mr. Merna Saad (Egypt)
185. Poet Ms. Meric Oz (Turkey)
186. Writer, journalist Murat Kasap (Turkey)