Collection from Genocide Museum

The Panjabi and Pajama of Shaheed Intellectual Sirajuddin Hossain



Shaheed intellectual Sirajuddin Hossain was born in March 1929 in the village of Shorushuna, under Shalikha Police Station of Magura Subdivision of the then Jessore District. Sirajuddin Hossain was the News Editor and Executive Editor of Dainik Ittefaq. He was one of the pioneers of the newspaper industry in this country. Among the few journalists whose strong leadership united journalists during the Pakistan period and who played a significant role in advancing the Bengali nationalist movement, Sirajuddin Hossain was one of them. During the Liberation War in 1971, while in occupied Dhaka, he wrote courageous editorials in Ittefaq, assisted freedom fighters in various ways, and regularly collected news from besieged Bangladesh and sent it to the Mujibnagar Government. He had sent the secret report of the American Consulate in East Pakistan to the government-in-exile, which later, through repeated broadcasts from the Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra, helped in building world public opinion in favor of Bangladesh. During the war, Sirajuddin Hossain wrote an editorial titled "Thog Bachhite Gan Ujar" ("Emptying the Village to Select the Cheats"), in which he clearly stated that Western politicians were guilty of the same offense for which Sheikh Mujib was being accused. At this time, the mouthpiece of Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh, Dainik Sangram, published an editorial titled "Atob Thog Bachhiyo Na" ("Therefore, Do Not Select the Cheats"), indirectly threatening him with death. But these threats could not silence his pen. On 10 December 1971, members of the Pakistani occupation forces and their local collaborators, the Al-Badr forces, abducted him from his house in Shantinagar, Chamelibagh. After that, no further trace of him was ever found.



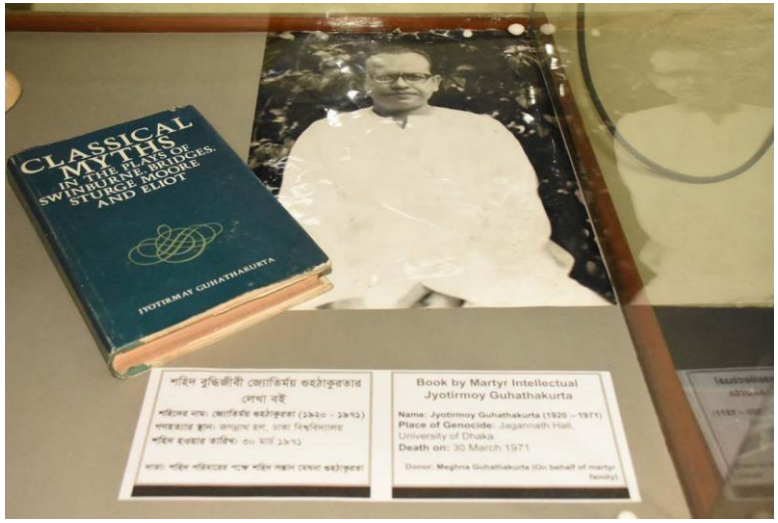
Panjabi and Pajama of Shaheed Intellectual Sirajuddin Hossain

The clothing of Shaheed intellectual Sirajuddin Hossain (Panjabi and Pajama) was donated to the museum by his son, Dr. Touhid Reza Noor. This memento of his has connected him with us.

The Book of Shaheed Intellectual Jyotirmoy Guha Thakurta



"How can I leave the responsibility of the hall? Vice-Chancellor Justice Chowdhury is also not in Dhaka. He himself requested me to take responsibility as the Provost nine months ago. The boys are all returning to the hall again. How can I leave them?" "There are staff members in the hall, there are male and female students; if anything happens to them, how can I return and show my face?" Yes, he did not leave. He will remain forever in the hearts of the Bengali people. He was none other than Shaheed intellectual Jyotirmoy Guha Thakurta. For this reason, the name of Professor Jyotirmoy Guha Thakurta was included in the list of the martyred intellectuals who were killed in the first hours of the Liberation War of 1971. Despite facing various difficulties, he did not leave his motherland and go anywhere. He loved his homeland, and his sense of duty toward his motherland was immense; and for his beloved motherland, he sacrificed his own life. During his professional life, he wrote books and essays. One of his books is *Classical Myths in the Plays of Swinburne, Bridges, Sturge Moore and Eliot*, Posthumous Publication, Dhaka University. A copy of this book of his is now being preserved in the Archive and Museum.



The book of Shaheed intellectual Jyotirmoy Guha Thakurta, Classical Myths in the Plays of Swinburne, Bridges, Sturge Moore and Eliot

The Money and Dhoti of Shaheed Madhab Chandra Bairagi

Madhab Chandra Bairagi was a resident of Banargati in Khulna city. His life was going well with everything. But the Pakistani occupation forces did not allow this happy life of his to last. Although the attack by the Pakistanis had begun on 25 March, Madhab Chandra Bairagi had thought that they would not face any problems. However, when the Pakistani occupation forces and their local collaborators began launching targeted attacks on Hindus, Madhab Chandra Bairagi decided to leave the country. With this intention, in May 1971, he set out from Khulna via Satkhira to seek refuge in India. On the way, when he reached a place called Badamtala in Khulna on 19 May, the Pakistani occupation forces launched an attack there. They surrounded Madhab

Chandra Bairagi and many other innocent Bengalis like him from all sides. Gunfire began. Hundreds of people were martyred that day.



The Money and Dhoti of Shaheed Madhab Chandra Bairagi

Madhab Chandra Bairagi was one of them. At the time of his martyrdom, the clothes he was wearing, as well as the few remaining sums of money in his pocket, were all stained with blood. His blood-stained clothing (dhoti) was donated to the museum by the martyr's son, Advocate Kishore Kumar Bairagi, and the money was donated by the martyr's eldest grandson, Sanjay Bairagi.

The Saree Worn by Shaheed Saurabhi Goldar



The Saree Worn by Shaheed Saurabhi Golda

After 25 March 1971, Pakistani attacks began in Khulna. The first genocide in Khulna city took place on South Central Road. At the same time, attacks by the Pakistani occupation forces began in areas such as Khalishpur and Daulatpur. As one horrific incident after another continued to take place, ordinary Bengalis began leaving Khulna city. One such innocent and blameless Bengali was Saurabhi Goldar. Her father's name was Nukul Haldar. She lived in Banargati of Khulna city. Toward the end of May 1971, she, along with all the other refugees, set out to leave the country and go to India. However, her journey came to an end on 19 May when she reached Badamtala in Khulna. The Pakistani occupation forces surrounded them from all sides. Gunfire began. Hundreds of people were martyred that day. She was one of them. At the time of her martyrdom, the clothes she was wearing became stained with blood. Today, that blood-stained clothing is preserved in the Archive and Museum. It was donated by Advocate Kishore Kumar Bairagi.

The Historic Telephone Set of ‘Kabir Manzil’, Associatedwith the Memories of the Liberation War



The Historic Telephone Set of ‘Kabir Manzil’, Associated with the Memories of the Liberation War

The house at 235 Khan Jahan Ali Road in Khulna is named ‘Kabir Manzil’. It is the house of valiant freedom fighter Md. Humayun Kabir, one of the organizers of the Liberation War in the Khulna region and the Deputy Commander of Sectors 8 and 9 of the Liberation War. During the Liberation War, ‘Kabir Manzil’ was the headquarters of the Mujib Bahini (B.L.F.) in Khulna and one of the bases of the Mukti Bahini. At that time, when communication technology was inadequate, this telephone, bearing the number ‘4926’, was used to exchange necessary news, instructions, and strategies related to the Liberation War. Md. Sohel Akhtar, the son of valiant freedom fighter Md. Humayun Kabir, donated this telephone set to the museum.

Rokonuzzaman Babul



The bodies of the martyred intellectuals are being recovered from the Rayerbazar Killing Ground. Photo: Collected.