

Statement

A call on the Bangladesh government after the attacks on atheists, secularists, and religious minorities in Bangladesh

“We strongly urge the government to protect the rights to freedom of religion, belief, and expression”

Tuesday 3 May 2016, by [Collective / Multiple signers](#), [Petition / Sign-on Letter](#) (Date first published: 3 May 2016).

Protect the rights to freedom of religion, belief, and expression.

STATEMENT ON ATTACKS ON ATHEISTS, SECULARISTS, AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN BANGLADESH

May 3, 2016

We, the undersigned academics, intellectuals, human rights advocates, and organizations from Bangladesh and around the world, unequivocally condemn recent statements by Bangladesh government officials appearing to blame writers, publishers, and activists for their own deaths at the hands of violent extremists with suspected links to militant Islamist groups. We strongly urge the Bangladesh government to immediately take steps to vigorously protect the rights to freedom of religion, belief, and expression, both in word and in deed.

Since February 2015, there have been six deadly attacks on atheist, humanist, and secularist writers, bloggers, and publishers in Bangladesh, all by machete-wielding militants. On February 26, 2015, Avijit Roy, founder of the freethought forum Mukto-Mona, was killed while leaving a book fair, which he was visiting with his wife, author and activist Rafida Bonya Ahmed. Ahmed survived, but was seriously injured. On March 30, 2015, Washiqur Rahman was killed by a group of extremists while on his way to work. On May 12, 2015, Ananta Bijoy Das was killed in the same fashion. On August 7, 2015, Niloy Neel was killed when six men tricked their way into Niloy's home, locked his partner in a room, and hacked Niloy to death. On October 31, 2015, Faisal Arefin Deepan, a Muslim publisher of secularist books, was killed at his publishing house. The same day, three others — Ahmedur Rashid Tutul, Tariq Rahim, and Ranadipam Basu — were seriously injured in a similar attack at another publishing house. And, on April 6, 2016, law student Nazimuddin Samad was attacked and killed while returning home from class.

Religious believers, LGBT rights activists, and university professors have also been subjected to threats and violent attacks. Between October and December 2015, 37 Christian leaders received death threats. On November 27, 2015, gunmen attacked a Shia mosque, killing one and injuring three. On December 25, 2015, a suicide bomber injured three at an Ahmadi mosque. On February 21, militants killed a Hindu priest and injured a devotee. On March 15, 2016, a Shia cleric was killed. On April 23, 2016, university English professor Rezaul Karim Siddique was hacked to death on his way to work. On April 24, another Hindu devotee was killed. On April 25, 2016, Xulhaz Mannan, editor of Bangladesh's first LGBT magazine, and a fellow LGBT rights activist and theatre

artist, Mahbub Tanay, were stabbed to death. And on April 30, 2016, a Hindu tailor previously arrested and jailed for allegedly making derogatory comments about the Prophet Muhammad, was hacked to death.

While some of these attacks have been claimed by native terrorist groups such as Ansarullah Bangla Team and Ansar-al Islam, the Bangladesh branch of Al Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent, others have been claimed by Daesh (ISIL).

The response from the Bangladesh government to these attacks has been extremely disappointing; the response to attacks on atheists and secular activists has been particularly disheartening. No one has yet been held to account for the killings. While some arrests have been made, few charges have been filed against the perpetrators. Some threatened atheists and secularists, who are on public hit lists released by militant Islamist groups suspected in ongoing attacks, have been told to self-censor or go into exile when requesting assistance from law enforcement. Many activists are also hesitant to approach the police, fearing that they could be charged under the Information, Communications, and Technology Act, which criminalizes writings that hurt religious belief. Government officials have failed to take action to help protect and support threatened atheists or secularists, or publicly condemn the killings. Officials have instead distanced themselves from the victims, or even appeared to blame the deceased for their own murders.

After the murder of Niloy Neel, Prime Minister Hasina stated, “You can’t attack someone else’s religion. You’ll have to stop doing this. It won’t be tolerated if someone else’s religious sentiment is hurt.” After the recent murder of Nazimuddin Samad, Home Minister Asaduzzaman Khan stated that part of the investigation would be “to see whether he has written anything objectionable in his blogs,” implying that would provide some justification for Samad’s death. Minister Khan would also state, “The bloggers, they should control their writing. ... I want to say that people should be careful not to hurt anyone by writing anything — hurt any religion, any people’s beliefs, any religious leaders.” Just days later, Prime Minister Hasina shared similar sentiments, stating in regards to secular bloggers, “I consider such writings as not free thinking but filthy words. Why anyone would write such things? It’s not at all acceptable if anyone writes against our prophet or other religions. Why would the government take responsibility if such writings lead to any untoward incidents? Everyone should maintain decency. Or else the government wouldn’t take the responsibility for any uncivilised attitude.”

One need not agree with another person’s opinions on religion to recognize their right to express those opinions and live in relative peace. The answer to objectionable expression must not be violence, but counter-expression.

These killings of innocent writers, bloggers, publishers, activists, and religious believers — simply for peacefully exercising their basic freedoms — are robbing Bangladesh of bright minds and brave human rights defenders.

It is inexcusable that government officials have, by and large, sided with violent extremists, asked citizens to self-censor, and failed to provide enough protection or hold the killers to account.

Bangladesh has made commitments to uphold fundamental human rights. The Constitution guarantees all citizens the rights to life (Article 32), freedom of conscience and speech (Article 39), and freedom of religion (Article 41). Additionally, Bangladesh is a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which protects the right to life (Article 6), to not be discriminated against on various grounds (Article 2), to freedom of thought, conscience, or religion (Article 18), and to freedom of expression (Article 19).

These rights include the liberty to adopt or not adopt a religious belief, to change or leave a religion

or belief, to observe and manifest one's religion or belief, either individually or in community, and to speak freely and engage in public discourse about one's beliefs, ideas, or convictions — without fear of reprisal attacks or government crackdowns.

We therefore call on:

- The Bangladesh government to vigorously protect the full exercise of the freedoms of religion, belief, and expression, threatened atheists, secularists, minorities, and all those exercising their rights in their country;
- Bangladesh government officials to stop citing religion as a justification to refuse the rights of certain Bangladeshis in public statements, and forcefully and categorically condemn violent attacks on atheists, secularists, minorities, and all those exercising their rights in their country;
- The Bangladesh government to conduct prompt, thorough, effective, independent, and impartial investigations into the killings since February 2015, and ensure that all those responsible are brought to justice in fair trials which respect international standards;
- The international community to extend support and provide assistance to Bangladesh to address this human rights crisis.

Signed

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ORGANIZATIONS

American Atheists

Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-Asia)

Bangladesh Group - The Netherlands (Bangladesh Groep Nederland)

21st Century Wilberforce Initiative

American Humanist Association

Atheist Alliance International

Blogger & Online Activist Network-Bangladesh

British Humanist Association

Canadian Journalists for Free Expression

Canadian Secular Alliance

Center for Inquiry

Dutch Humanist Association (Humanistisch Verbond)

International League of Non-Religious and Atheists (Germany)

Centre for Inquiry - Canada

Centre for Secular Space UK

Christian Solidarity Worldwide - UK

Council of Australian Humanist Societies

Council of Ex-Muslims of Britain

European Humanist Federation

Hamburg Foundation for Politically Persecuted

International Humanist and Ethical Union

The Hague Peace Projects

Organizing Committee, Chittagong Hill Tracts Campaign

Insan Foundation Trust

Liberty South Asia

Mukto-Mona

One Law for All

PEN American Center

Richard Dawkins Foundation for Reason & Science

Progressive Atheists, Inc. (Australia)

Muslims for Progressive Values

Raif Badawi Foundation for Freedom

Rationalist Society of Australia

Secular Coalition for America

Secular Coalition of Australia

Secularism Is A Women's Issue

Secular Party of Australia

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https://secure.avaaz.org/en/petition/Bangladesh_Prime_Minister_of_Sheikh_Hasina_Protect_the_rights_to_freedom_of_religion_belief_and_expression/?caXrFkb

P.S.

* http://www.centerforinquiry.net/docs/opp/Bangladesh_statement.pdf