The Baily Star

Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali Dhaka Thursday, August 14, 1997

Corruption Profiles

How pervasive is corruption in Bangladesh? The answer to this question may not be simple and direct. But that most people consider it one of the country's major problems is indicative of the tentacles it has spread in to our social fabrics. An opinion poll conducted all across the country by the Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP) shows people have clear, if not very definite, ideas about the working of various agencies that together make governance of the country possible. If ninetyfive per cent of the respondents think of the police department as the most corrupt, it is likely to reflect how the people in general view the policemen's role. The Customs department emerges in the poll as the second most corrupt department closely followed by the Income Tax department and the Bangladesh Secretariat and the Judiciary.

The Judiciary's placement rather high on the corruption list looks somewhat surprising and the Accountant General of Bangladesh (AGB) office not figuring at the top of the list too may look amazing. One reason may be that people are less familiar with this office than they are with other departments. mentioned. Whatever it is, the views expressed by people are a sad commentary on the functioning of vital government organs. There is, however, no reason to think that the concerned departments are unaware of the public scowl. They hardly bother about what the public think of them. Of late the police hierarchy made an attempt to salvage some of its lost prestige. But some of this agency's gains were more than overshadowed by incidents such as the Shima rape case. Other departments are not even the least concerned about their public image.

Now if this is the way the permanent bureaucracy works, what benign touch a political government can bring to bear on the system of governance? The vested interests have corrupting influences and staunchly defy political government's programmes for any house-cleaning. Does it mean that the country will have to put up with the sickening incidence of corruption? We believe that the growing resentment of people against the malady will one day bring them a people-friendly police administration. Meanwhile, the departments which have suffered an expose in the public eye should try to reform themselves. The sooner that happens the better. A political government can not be indefinitely deaf to the voice of the people.

Sincere Good Wishes

Fifty years ago freedom came to the subcontinent. Freedom from colonial control and exploitation. And freedom came to the dismembered parts of this 1.6 million square miles of landmass as to its 500 million people in disparate levels of quality and quantity. That freedom was crucial to the subcontinent's coming into its own but reached the people in very much unequal packets diminishing into nothing for the lower strata.

How have we subcontinentals fared in this half century of freedom from alien domination? Spectacular gains have been made in literacy and longevity of our populations. Earnings and spendings by the states have grown exponentially. All this has been achieved but in aggregates with pockets of abject poverty and backwardness remaining as of old — each pocket counting millions of despaired souls.

Freedom came at midnight between August 14 and 15 and in two portions. Pakistan took the anterior one fixing its Independence Day on today. August 14. On this their auspicious day we wish the people of Pakistan our sincerest wishes for their progress towards a truly free society. For most of Pakistan's 50 years, the people were a hapless lot subjugated by feudal-bureaucratic palace intrigues and, later, by uniformed men from the barracks.

Pakistan's initial problem started with reducing its eastern wing into a colony in every respect. That weakened Pakistan and set unhealable disaffection in the east. To stall its own reduction as a result, the military usurpers mounted a campaign of unalloyed genocide on the Bengalee people may in time forgive but never forget.

Pakistan, now under a mature and changed Prime Minister in Nawaz Sharif, is poised to come to terms with India. And India led by Gujral is equally responsive to the need for the two subcontinental giants to lead the way for peace in South Asia.

A healthy Pakistan we pray for. Because that will capitally help us all partners in the subcontinent to march ahead in step with each other.

For a Pleasant Passage

The DMC and other authorities obviously forgot, in unison, to take the mastan factor into account when embarking on the underpass project. Now with the three city underpasses hardly a hundred days old, the mastans have duly taken over the facilities doing whatever they please with the shops and shoppers and the users. It is reported that after the initial enthusiasm had died down, the pedestrian traffic through these are alarmingly thinning. Unchecked, this will offset all the good points there were to the underpasses and return traffic congestion at these most hopeless joints to their

former volume and speed and safety parameters. The DMC is putting all its trust on two possible ways-out. One, to get the underpasses constantly guarded by Ansars. Although the Ansars have said that there was no problem in their accepting the charge, it isn't at all certain that they can withstand the challenge and overcome it. This is a police-size problem with the Home Minister himself doing the prodding from time to time. The other thought is if the underpasses are lined with shops to their capacity, the shopkeepers would take care of the mastans. Here too there is that problem of shops so long being the most pestered target of the mastans and often the former working out a co-existence by paying toll.

The passage through the underpasses must be truly pleasant or there will be no point in having them. This is a challenge for DMC to win the first ground free of mastan bullying and insecurity.

"Yes Prime Minister" Does More Harm than Good to PM Hasina

by Abdul Hannan

For a political leader home matters more than external affairs as that is the base of power and authority. . . A democratic leader cannot afford an image of privilege but needs to keep to roots to demonstrate that he/she cares about people, to assure people that their interest and concerns are constant in his/her heart.

British Press that Tony Blair was too much in touch with foreign affairs at the expense of domestic preoccupations. The costly hairdo by Mrs Blair who is an eminent and prosperous lawyer in her own right, in course of her recent visit to New York was a publicity disaster. The one hour delay in the air traffic at Los Angeles Airport caused by President Clinton's \$200 hair cut at Los Angeles soon after assuming the office of President of America raised an avalanche of protest denunciations in the American media. President Clinton aware of the importance of public opinion later reshuffled his personal staff including D D Myers. the Press Secretary and the Communication Director, George Stephanopolis in an effort to preempt potential damages in future. But the adverse publicity fallout caused by Prime Minister Hasina's absence from home for what was ostensibly a pri-

vate visit to see her daughter was not necessary and could very well have been averted with a little care, imagination and foresight. One must have sympathetic understanding of what the Bangladesh Observer describes as the "filial affection and obligation" of Prime Minister Hasina for her daughter. The mother in her got the better of her political instinct. But, as pointed out by newspaper comments, she was not an ordinary person. She was the elected Prime Minister of a poor country with enormous responsibility on her shoulder. The slow and sluggish engine of our administration needed her constant watch, prodding and intervention to keep it running. The noted columnist A B M Musa appropriately echoed the sentiments of people when he wrote (Bhorer Kagoj, 9 August)

"she forgot during her long absence abroad that she is not only the mother or grandmother of some one but is also the Prime Minister. She has to explain her every step for becoming the representative of the people." "Had she realised this truth she could have remained above all criticism," he added. People ask 'why could not her advisers anticipate the reaction of her visit'? The bureaucrats who have ready access to the Prime Minister, the PR spin doctors who are assigned to protect and promote the good image of the Prime Minister and above all her party stalwarts including the inner sanctum of her cabinet colleagues must share blame for the publicity fiasco of her visit. Her Advisors should have told her that her long absence from home for what was perceived as a private visit would be ill advised. If they did not exercise their option to advise the Prime Minister, they abdicated their responsibility and forfeited the trust and confidence reposed in

them by her. Old habits die hard. The bureaucratic politico-culture nourished and nurtured over the years in the country in the past in a climate of totalitarian regimentation admits of no truth, honesty or integrity of character but thrives on boundless flattery, falsehood, deceit and dissimulation. But the people do not want to see a play out of the satirical drama "Yes Prime Minister" of the BBC Television programme in actual practice here. The advisors should have the temerity to say 'No when warranted, if it is in the best interest of the Prime Minister, her government and the country. Yet, Prime Minister Hasina is no authoritarian or absolute ruler who brooks no dissents, is unwilling to listen

or cares little about public opinion of lumpen ordinary voters. Prof Dr Nurul Islam's advice to Prime Minister while launching the publication of his book on Bangabandhu the other day seems most appropriate when he said, "Not that all who are close around you may not be yours but beware of those who are flattering you and trying to make you believe the wrong is

Predictably, the leader of the

opposition, Begum Khaleda Zia took full advantage of the opportunity over the issue of Prime Minister's leave of absence. She charged that while the country was submerged in flood waters, the Prime Minister was busy in foreign travels without being present by the side of the flood affected people. She also alleged that Prime Minister's travel expenses were bourne by the government. The government, however, denied the allegation saying it did not foot the bill. The denial sent confused messages. Earlier, people were told that the office of Prime Minister went along with her and that she was very much active keeping constant touch with her government in Dhaka giving directives and guidance. People got the impression that the visit had an official legitimacy. The visit can be either private or official but cannot be both at the same time. Obviously the issue was handled very clumsily in a slipshod manner. The casualty is the credibility of the govern-

Prime Minister Hasina is being blamed for frequent foreign tours. The daily Janakantha in a commentary on 7 August said there is no precedence of a Chief Executive of any other country remaining outside home for such a long time'. It added that during 13 months

she went on 13 foreign tours and she is expected to go on visits to Indonesia and Philippines next month, that there was slow pace of administration during Prime Minister's absence and that a number of ministers taking advantage of the opportunity of her absence completed foreign tours and warned that these news may not enhance the acceptance of her government by the people. However, the archetypal foreign high flier, the supremo of foreign policy for over last three years, responsible for organising VVIP foreign visits, who toyed and tinkered with Prime Minister's frequent foreign tours cannot escape accepting a fair share of the blame. It needs to be reviewed thoroughly that

she was properly counselled by

the Foreign Office that all the

visits were absolutely essential

and imperative in the national For a political leader home matters more than external affairs as that is the base of power and authority. Domestic concerns and compulsions matter for a political leader who must never lose touch with people. A democratic leader cannot afford an image of privilege but needs to keep to roots to demonstrate that he/she cares about people, to assure people that their interest and concerns are constant in his/her heart. Prime Minister Hasina can hardly let her popularity erode by creating the impression in the mind of ordinary voters that 'they do not live like the rest of us.' One bad performance spirals a ripple in a parliamentary pond which needs to be kept unruffled. The alleged misdemeanor of a state minister (who has however, resigned) over his Singapore visit and the recent controversy over an ambassadorial appointment are

Q: Do you have any busi-

Q: Do you have any other

(As Akbar commented it

means he has become farmer

from a gunner, Judge Kazi Go-

lam Rasul wanted to know what

is the meaning of gunner. Ac-

cused Hon Capt (retd) voluntar-

ily stood up from the dock and

informed the sepoys of artillery

are called gunners as they op-

A: Not. It's not necessary.

Q: Do you cultivate lands of

Q: Where all of the eight of

A: There were one havildar

Q: When did you start duty

A: My group started duty

Q: Two of you had dis-

Q: Were all the six gunners

Q: Was the another group

Q: Who was the guard com-

Q: When did you discharge

A: Our duty started on Au-

A: The boundary wall on east

A: I took shelter as there was

Q: Did you take shelter so

A: So that bullet can not hit

Q: Where you not afraid of

A: I didn't think about the

(Court: Give answer to his

A: Obviously, I was afraid of

9: You have given false

Examination by advocate

Habibur Rahman Mondol as his

senior advocate Haji Nazrul Is-

lam, defence counsel for Col

(retd) Sultan Shahriyar Rashid

A. This is not correct.

attackers. I was afraid of shots.

Q: Did you hide there?

that no attacker can see you?

heavy firing on the house.

from 6 am. My first shift was

charged duty at the same time.

of your group under Gani from

beginning to end of your duties

under Havildar Quddus from

mander from 8 am to 10 am on

Who was the other person?

A: Gunner Mannan.

Q: Do you get pension?

source of income?

erate guns)

other people?

and one nayek.

on August 14?

at that house?

beginning to the end?

A: Havildar Gani.

A: Yes.

August 14?

of my duty.

August 2?

attackers?

question)

statement

the attackers

began on August 2.

Q: Which wall?

your group gunners?

from 8 am to 10 am.

A: I cultivate land.

ness?

flies in the ointment. They smear the image and taint the reputation of the government. There is yet time to control the damage. Prime Minister Hasina cannot turn a blind eye to criticism but respond as aptly pointed out by the Janakantha commentary that 'once the leader of mass movements during Ershad and Khaleda regimes and now the Prime Minister (she) may not be unaware of the consequences of ignoring public opinion."

People felt deeply betrayed by the misrule and irresponsibility of succeeding elected or foisted dictatorship in the past. People voted Awami League to power in quest of an alternative, with a hope for a change for the better. People were brimming with joy, enthusiasm and expectation after the election results. The government cannot fail them but must measure up to their expectation and trust. Raising the accusing finger to the past government for every fault, failure and folly may not satisfy people for long. People want to see the government perform with will and resolve and with sincerity of purpose. They want to see concrete action and results from the government by putting flesh to its electoral pledges. They want stability and continuity. They want to see the government suc-

Awami League has come to power after 21 years in waiting and can ill afford to be careless or complacent in matters of running the affairs of the state. The government, in words and action must prove it means business and not business as in the mind of the ordinary voter, usual of the past, fooling people. The party must prove that a new Awami League is born, baptised by the fire of endurance, patience and sacrifice; dedicated to a vision of reform and renewal; able to meet the challenges of the new millennium. It must show it can be trusted in government. They have got a chance of a lifetime and must not waste the opportunity or squander the chance. If they do, they will be consigned to obscurity. If they don't, they will get a

fresh mandate after four years. The writer is a freelance

say that whom of them you had

Q: Where had you been

BANGABANDHU MURDER CASE

Verbatim Text of Cross Examination of Sixth Prosecution Witness

Following are the excerpts from examination by advocate Abdur Razzaq Khan, defence counsel for accused Hon Capt

man:

A : Yes.

gunner is shell.

sketch a shell).

at 4 am

house of occurrence?

and then answer).

guard commander.

guard commander?

leave the house?

Q:Till?

duty was over?

that?

throughout the day.

on August 16 afternoon.

A : Havilder Gani.

duty was over?

A: Yes, shell.

scription of shell

A: Yes, I saw him.

new rank badges is false.

A: I told the truth.

Examination by advocate

Q: Were you a gunner of ar-

Q: The ammunition of a

Q: Please give a brief de-

(Prosecution lawyer Ramjan

A: It is made of iron. It has

Q: When did you come to the

A: I started my duty at 8am

Q: When did you leave the

A: I went to the guard room

(A dissatisfied Rahman re-

peatedly asked him when did he

leave the house. Judge Kazi Go-

lam Rasul advised the witness

to understand the question first

Q: Were you free after the

A: No, we were under the

Q: What was the name of

Q: When were you permitted

A: Till about 10am on Au-

Q: Where did you go after

A: We went to Ganobhaban

Q: Where did you go after the

by the guard commander to

on August 14. My last shift was

from 2am to 4am on August 15.

Ali, with a laughter, said give

him paper and pen. He will

splinters and hits after being

Khan Saifur Rahman, defence

counsel for accused Col

(relieved) Syed Farooqur Rah-

Q: When were you interrogated by CID police? A: From 3pm to about

HE press was awash with

Minister Hasina's fre-

quent foreign travels, par-

ticularly her recent long

absence from home on a private

visit to Miami to remain at the

bed-side of her daughter during

and after her child birth. The

Daily Star in a lead post edito-

rial captioned "Much Ado About

Remote Control Premiership"

said that neither the rules of

business of the government nor

the Constitution of the country

provided for leave of absence of

the Prime Minister adding that

Prime Minister's office was

"crammed with scores of urgent

files" waiting for disposal. The

Bangladesh Observer in an edi-

torial said "much has directly

or indirectly tended to slide" in

the absence of the Prime Minis-

ter and that there was a general

attitude of 'taking it easy.' Echo-

ing the Observer, an article in

Bangla Bazar Patrika said that

there was a pervading sense of

laxity and complacence in the

administration. The daily

Janakantha in a report said

that decisions on important

postings and transfers and

opening of new diplomatic mis-

sions by the Foreign Ministry

were held up due to the absence

of the Prime Minister. The New

Nation in a front page commen-

tary said that "the Frime Minis-

ter is to govern and not to enjoy

foreign trips." The daily Inqilab

criticising Prime Minister's

foreign tours said that out of 12

foreign visits of the Prime

Minister during the last 13

months, the visits to Washing-

ton, Japan and Hamburg con-

ferences were arranged by pri-

vate interest groups with

agenda of their own to serve

their vested interests and was

not befitting the dignity and

unfortunate, was not entirely

unexpected. We live in a demo-

cratic society. Debate, discus-

sion and dissent which are the

essence of democracy keep the

practitioners of democracy on

track. When the British Prime

Minister Tony Blair soon after

winning a landslide victory in

the last election went on a spree

of foreign trips to attend what

the British Press described as

"conferences and summits ga-

lore," there was an uproar in the

Cross-examination of Hav-

ilder (retd) M Sohrab Ali, prose-

cution witness in Bangabandhu

murder case, was completed on

Tuesday.

Yet, the reaction, though

prestige of the Prime Minister.

criticism about Prime

Q: Who did interrogate you and take down your statement? A: The person who asked me

questions noted down my

(retd) Abdul Wahab Joardar:

statement. Q: Didn't you tell anyone, excepting CID, the incident of August 15, 1975?

A: None asked me and I didn't tell anvone. Q: Did you talk to anyone about Bangabandhu's house. SB. police or any employee there before, after or during the

incident? A: No. Q : Could one see from where you were standing a person en-

tering the house or going out of

A: Yes. Q: Did anyone ask you to hoist flag on August 15, 1975?

A: No. Q: Not even Havilder Gani? A: No, he didn't ask.

Q: You said at the CID office that "Havilder Gani asked me to hoist the flag." A: I can't remember.

Q: Didn't you tell the IO that "the next guard party came when I was on duty. A: Yes, I said. I don't know if

he wrote it or not. Q: Did he read out what was written down?

A: Yes, it was read out. Q : Was Havilder Quddus guard commander after your group?

Q: Did you tell the IO that you met Havilder Quddus on that day? A: Yes, I said.

Q: You didn't tell the IO that Havilder Gani ordered you to fall in on that day.

A: Yes, I did. Q: Did you tell the IO that Havilder Gani took all of your ammunition?

A: Yes, I told him. Q: You are an arranged witness of the case, prepared by the

A: This is not true.

Q : You didn't see Subedar (Judge Golam Rasul asked Major Abdul Wahab Joardar. the witness to say where he was after leaving the house and be-Q: The incident of adorning fore reaching Ganobhaban). A: We were at the house at

road number 31. Q: Were you on duty when you went to the house at road number 31?

A: No. Q: Was the door of the guard room in the north direction? A: Yes.

Q: How many guard posts were there? A: There were two posts of

army at that house. One at the gate and another on the back. Q: Was the guard room seen from the guard post where you

A: Not clearly. Q: Was the reception room seen from your post?

Q: Did you hear that artillery shell hit the Mohammadpur area?

A: I heard the sound of three to four shells. Q: Did you hear later that

human beings were also killed by the shells? A: I don't know. Q: Did the inmates of the house ask the security person-

nel to resist the attack? A: No. Q: Wasn't there any resistance step?

A: No step was taken. O: Did Sheikh Kamal not

call you to resist? A: He requested me to go to him. I don't know if he asked

me to resist. Q: Did you hear grenade explosion at that house on the

A: No, I didn't. Do you know Sheikh Muhammad Yunus? He was a

A : I was at that house sepoy under you. A: I can't remember now.

Q: Was Havildar Ashraf Ali with you at the house at road number 31? A: Not among 25 of us.

Q: Was there anyone outside the 25 at the house at road number 31?

A: This is not correct. Q: Where did you go from the Akbar, defence counsel for Col

house of road number 312 (LPR) Muhiuddin: A : To Ganobhaban on August 16 afternoon. All of our unit went to Comilla on the

night of August 17. Q: Were you closed on August A: I don't know the meaning

of "close". We went to Ganobhaban and from there to Comilla. Judge Kazi Golam Rasul said the meaning of close is that you are withdrawn).

A: We went to Ganobhaban and later to Comilla. : How long did you stay at

the house of 31 number road? A: For one month. Q: Was there "lota-kambal"

(pot and blanket) at the guard

room?

A: There were beddings at the guard room. 9: Whose beddings?

A: Of six sentries. Q: Was there any guard for the guard room? A: I couldn't understand the

question.

(Court : Was there separate guards for the guard room?) A: The guards of the house looked after the guard room. Q: Was there any rule to

submit the arms at the guard A: The arms were with us in our own responsibility. Q: Was the main gate of

Bangabandhu's house opposite to the door of the guard room? A: No. Q: Was the gate seen from the door and window of the guard

Q: Was the flag kept at the guard room?

A: Yes, after it was brought

Q : Your group was involved with the killers group. A: This is not true.

Q: Kamal and Jamal opened fire but could not succeed. A : Not true.

Q: You are an offender and for this you gave a false witness.

Examination by advocate TM

are inspired by the ideologies of

posted from 1976 until your retirement? A: Savar, Bogra and Chit-

seen first?

Q: Where is your pension office situated?

A: I didn't know them.

A: At Halishahar in Chittagong. Q: Where were you since August 15 to November 3 in 1975?

A: Please explain the ques-(Court: You went to Comilla

on August 17, 1975. How long did you stay there?)

A: I stayed there till Decem-

Q: You were not at the guard

room. You didn't see anything. You have given false witness. A: This is not true.

Examination by advocate Sharfuddin Mukul, defence counsel for accused former minister Taheruddin Thakur: Q: Where do you live. Your dress does not indicate that you

resides at village. A: I reside at my village home in Bhuapur thana. Q: The place where Jamuna Bridge is being constructed?

Q: Is there pucca road communication between Dhaka and Bhuapur?

A: Yes. Q: Did you file any case with the thana or court?

A: No. Sir. Q: Was there any officer to assign your duties? A: Yes, a JCO (juntor commissioned officer Were the ammunition distributed from the house at

road number 31? A; Not, from the guard room. Q: Had your duty distribution been written? A: Yes.

Q: This is not true that you were at the place of occurrence after your duty.

your duty at Bangabandhu's A: I was there. house for the first time under Q: You are giving false statement after being influ-A: On August 2, the first day enced.

A: This is not true. Q: Was your duty started on Q: You were sleeping from 2 am to 4 am on August 14.

A: Not correct. gust 1. The duty of my group Q: Your statement to the IO says that you mentioned about Q: You had taken shelter

18/19 guards posted at Bangabandhu's house. Who have made the mistake? A: I mentioned the number

Q: You told about nayek Yusuf. It will be navek Yunus.

A: Not true. With this the cross-examination of prosecution witness-6, Sohrab, was completed as the state defence counsels for the absconding accused questioned

him earlier. The court wanted to know who would be the next witness. Special PP Ramjan Ali informed the court that it would be Lt Col

(LPR) Bashar. The Judge Kazi Golam Rasul also wanted to know from Sohrab if there were two groups each comprising eight then

where were the rest nine? Sohrab told the court that 16 guards in two groups had discharged duty at the house of Bangabandhu. The rest were at the house at road number 31. Later, the court was ad-

journed till 10:30 am Wednes-

Verbatim texts of further cross examinations shall be published as and when they are re-

No-one trusts them ... I do Sir, There is still hope for younger generation. A Senior Citizen

Bangladesh taking off towards a tiger economy. The DS of Aug 4 published a revolutionary photograph of two top leaders, one each belonging to the two major political parties, side by side, of the same size, on a wall, in a students' hall of the Dhaka University. This is a fundamental shift in attitude; even if ac-

cidental. This is an encouraging sign in these days of political stalemate and deep bipolarity which has unfortunately divided the nation; let us hope, not for long. We must develop the art of toleration, respect, consideration, and consensus, by cleansing our hearts first. We are still

fighting amongst ourselves. The students have once again done and shown something unique, which the political and other leaders could not

accomplish in many years. Three cheers for our students! There is hope and trust in the Dhaka

Government flats for sale

Sir, Construction and sale of flats by housing companies is a brisk business these days in Dhaka. Both purchasers and housing companies stand to gain in the process. The purchasers are spared the pain of construction and the companies are making handsome profits.

But in many cases, the pur-chasers are deceived by the companies by selling one flat several times to several people. As a result, saving of a lifetime goes down the drain and the affected people are simply ruined. Hence it is suggested that standard flats should also be

constructed by PWD or RAJUK

on their lands and sold to the

public on easy instalments. The main purpose here should not be profit but welfare of the people. Government officials may be given preference at the time of sale. It is expected that competition between public and private sectors would improve the quality and the reduce cost which would help the general

Will the Ministry of Works ponder over this? Saleh Ahmed Chowdhury Dhaka Cantonment Dhaka.

Intellectuals' Monument Sir, The government has de-

clared that a monument will be

erected at the yard located in Rayer Bazar, Dhaka where the intellectuals were assassinated in a planned manner by the collaborators on the eve of independence of the country in 1971. The spot is of special interest for our citizens as they

the martyrs. But the location, being on the outskirts of the city and encircled by slums, is a difficult destination for interested visitors. No motorised vehicle can reach the place. One has to put on a combat dress to reach the spot lying in the marsh on the bank of the river Buriganga. Construction of a road from the Physical Training College, Mohammadpur point to the proposed site of the Intellectuals' Monument is very much essential to link the place of historic interest with the city road system. We would, therefore, request

the Minister for Public Works to kindly arrange for urgent development of the road from the Satmasjid Road to the Monument along the eastern side of the Physical Training College.

Kazi Zillur Rahman House # 80, Road # 2

Mohammadi Housing Society Dhaka-1207

Q: Did you see Brig Sakhwat

Hossain and Lt Col Abdul Hamid at that house during the incident? many army officers.

Khan, was absent

A: I can't recall. There were Q: So, you will not be able to