Treaty on Climate Change and Bangladesh's Stake

by Mohammad H. Rashid

In a few weeks from now, in December, 1997 the leaders of the world are going to assemble in Kyoto, Japan,

five years after the Earth Summit, to review the issue of Global Warming and hopefully sign an

agreement with binding commitments to reduce emissions to prevent climatic change.

ROWING evidence 30 per cent Nitrousoxide (N2O) suggests that the planet Earth is warming up. Scientists around the world are convinced more than ever before that the climate of the world is going to change due to the "Global Warming" caused by the emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) produced from burning of fossil fuels. Climatologists predict that under the assumption of business as usual' the average rate of increase of the global mean temperature during the next century will be 0.30°C. This increase is more rapid than has been seen during the last 10,000 years. This may cause dramatic change in the weather patterns, e.g. reduce the precipitation in the Sahel Region, rise in the sea levels by 30-50 cm. by 2050 submerging large tracts of lands with low coastal zones. "Partial melting of the ice-caps and consequent rise in the sea-levels could submerge parts of the coastal change. cities of New York to Bombay.

gether.

December, 1997 the leaders of Some island nations like the the world are going to assemble Maldives could disappear altoin Kyoto, Japan, five years after the Earth Summit, to review the For Bangladesh Global issue of Global Warming and Warming that has taken place hopefully sign an agreement over the last century and the with binding commitments to impact of which is just beginning to be felt has, it is argued, reduce emissions to prevent climatic change. At the Earth already wrought enormous natural calamities. A one meter Summit in Rio in 1992, which rise in the sea-level, it is estiwitnessed the biggest International Conference so far, atmated, could displace 13 million people, inundating over tended by 178 member states, 25000 sq. km. of land alongwith 108 represented at the level of a large number of coastal Heads of States/Governments, signed amongst others, "The islands, threatening the largest United Nations Framework mangrove forest of the world; Convention on Climate Sundarbans, with extinction, Change" aimed to prevent invading 85 cities and towns global climatic change. In this and the second biggest port of Convention 35 industrial na-Bangladesh, Mongla, 800 kms tions including USA agreed to of roads, 28 kms of railways, cut down their green-house-gas 4200 kms of coastal embankemissions back to 1990 levels ments and 7500 sq. kms of by the year 2000. However, the polder areas, causing 16 per cent loss in the production of convention contained statement of principles for volunrice and millions of dollars in tary reduction of GHG emislost shrimp production. The estimated cost of abatement of sions with little concrete measures to ensure actual perforthis rise in sea level would cost mance. Consequently, even afbillions of dollars apart from ter five years, very little have incalculable human miseries been achieved. Except a couple and loss of bio-diversity. In adof countries in Europe, the dition the greater melting of the overwhelming majority are un-Himalayan ice would aggravate likely to meet the target. What flooding and may cause further is more distressing is that most changes in the Bay of Bengal heaving up the sea causing of the governments, except for higher incidence of tidal bore rhetoric, demonstrated little by way of recognizing urgency to and cyclones. Thus the cost of deal with the issue. This, unfor-Global Warming and Climate Change from unabated GHGs tunately, included USA. This was perhaps not unexpected. would be catastrophic for Endeavours to achieve broad-Bangladesh, a problem which she cannot underestimate based consensus to a set of without putting herself in great agreed principles and a comperil. Hence, Bangladesh must prehensive programme of actions, agenda 21, at the UNCED muster all the power at it's disled to the weakening of the proposal to take concerted efforts alongwith other developing navisions of the Convention particularly with respect to energy. tions of the South to work out stated Maurice Strong, the chief an Agreement on Climate Change in Kyoto, that will proorganizer of the Summit, at the Bio-diversity Conference in vide for effective measures to cut down Carbondioxide emis-Manila organized by the ADB in sion significantly in a reason-1 1994.

able period of time. Since the beginnings of the industrial revolution in the mid-18th century the levels of Carbondioxide (CO₂) in the environment has gone up by about signals of the things to come are

রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো

তথ্য বিভাগ

দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

কমার্শিয়াল ইনভয়েস (ভিসা) ফরম কোটা আইটেমের জন্য ৭০,০০০

(সন্তর হাজার) কপি ও নন-কোটা আইটেমের জন্য ৩৫,০০০ (পরৈত্রিশ

হাজার) কপি মুদ্রণের জন্য খ্যাতনামা অফসেট মুদ্রণকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের নিকট

হতে আগামী ২৭.১১.৯৭ ইং তারিখ বেলা ১২ টার মধ্যে সীলমোহরকৃত

দরপত্র আহ্বান করা যাচ্ছে। দরপত্রের সিডিউল প্রতিদিন অফিস চলাকালীন

সময়ে ব্যুরোর প্রধান কার্যালয়ের সাধারণ শাখা থেকে ২৬.১১.৯৭ ইং তারিখ

পর্যন্ত ২০০/- (দুইশত) টাকা (অফেরতযোগ্য) মূল্যে সংগ্রহ করা যাবে।

১২২-১২৪, মতিঝিল বা/এ

by 15 per cent and Methane (CH₅) by 100 percent. This is likely to fast intensify as the pace of economic development around the world accelerates. Unless urgent steps are taken, 'green-house-gas concentrations will very likely triple in a hundred years, reaching levels higher than at any time in the last 50 million years", warned the US State department. The production and consumption patterns of the rich industrialized North accounting for 20 per cent of the population produces over 80 per cent of the GHG emissions of which again USA with 4 per cent of the world population, accounts for 22 per cent of these emissions. Thus pro-active measures for containing these emission by the Rich countries of the North in general and the USA in particular are central to the issue of global warming and climate

In a few weeks from now, in stance on the issue which must cause serious concerns to the Southern nations particularly the island nations and countries with vulnerable geographic locations as Bangladesh, whose future survival may be at stake due to Global Warming. While the meeting recognized, it is reported, the global responsibilbility.

As the delegates from the UN member nations are trying to work out an agreement in the preparitories, providing for a much stronger Climate Treaty.

disturbing. While the European Union proposed to cut down CO₂ emissions by 15 per cent below the level of 1990 by 2010 as their position in Kyoto, Japan recently proposed that the rich nation of the North cut down their GHG emission by 5 per cent from 1990 levels within the next 15 years. On the other hand, it is reported that, President Clinton, in a highprofile conference recently announced his expected plan for stabilizing greenhouse gases over five years, beginning in 2008, followed by a reduction, probably 5 per cent over another five year period, ending on 2017." [The Daily Star, October 24, 1997]. Early this month, international agreement was it is reported, that the United necessary, they would be averse States in a high powered meetto any rise in energy prices as a ing on Global Warming, at the measure to cut down consumpinitiative of the White House, tion of fossil fuels. Fortunately chaired actively by President apart from the scientists some Clinton and Vice President Alof the American business lead-Gore, attended by political leaders also recognize that "Global ers, high official of US Govt., climatic change is the single leading members of the most important issue facing the academia, corporations and world to-day" and are of the labour movements, to articuopinion that it is possible to late it's position for the forthmanage economic growth coming negotiation on Climate alongwith reduction of GHGs Change in Kyoto, took certain and technological breakthrough are around the corner.

ity and responsibility to the posterity, actual and potential dangers to humanity caused by global warming, talked about the need for greener technology and various incentives including the market based ones to cut emission, it tried to put across in ways, not too subtle, that global warming was a global issue and hence global responsi-It, however, produced little in terms of specifics for Kyoto Agreement which probably the UN delegates were expecting. What was not so subtle was that the USA was perhaps preparing grounds for it's failure to fulfill it's obligations under the RIO Convention, and more so for it's possible weak stance in Kyoto. What however is more disturbing, for the Developing Countries of the South, particularly the LDCs, is the message, that "for the North to be able to do anything on Climate Change,

the South would also have to do"

it's Share". Although no such

requirements were stipulated in

the '92 Convention signed at Rio

perhaps in recognition of the

fact that the developing coun-

tries had very little, if at all, to

contribute to the GHG emissions

and the consequent climatic

victims of global climatic change like Bangladesh. In the above scenario what strategy should the Developing Countries, including the LDC's.

, However, if the Developing

Countries, particularly the

LDCs are to join in this global

efforts, the cost of development

may be prohibitive for them

and may seriously upset their

developmental goals, unless the

rich nations are ready to trans-

fer green technology to the

South, at a price they can af-

ford, alongwith necessary as-

sistance to adopt such techno-

logical change. However, with-

out American support no

agreement providing for signif-

icant reduction in emission is

likely to succeed. On the one

hand, to get an emission cutting

agreement through the Senate

and to assuage the American

public and the Chemical Indus-

tries in particular may not be

easy, as it appears, without

significant commitment from

the developing nations, on the

other hand such conditionali-

ties, particularly on the LDCs.

may put the whole programme

in jeopardy. Unless President

Clinton, in the greater interest

of the future of this Planet, can

rise up to the occasion and show

the brinkmanship that he is

capable of, tangible result may

not be forthcoming from Kyoto.

However, if Kyoto fails like that

of RIO, the blame may squarely

fall on the US which, of course,

would be of little consolation

for the countries which are

likely to be amongst the worst

adopt is a matter of vital imporchangel. There were other tance, it is, however, quite clear ominous signs: in July '97 senthat the situation needs conate members in overwhelming certed and coherent strategy on majority urged Clinton not to the part of the South including sign any agreement on climate intense mobilization of global change without any commitopinion. EU's role at this juncment from the poor countries ture would be very crucial. and American industries Following the traditional opined that any global climate logic, which in fact is recogtreaty did not make any sense for USA or for the world. While nized by the North, it would be quite legitimate for the South to the American public, it is unargue that it is the industriderstood, believe that problem of Global Warming is real and urgent action is warranted and would like the government to enforce stricter regulations with regard to GHG emissions on the energy intensive industries and utilities and that an

alised North which has been responsible for polluting the environment for over a century, which in fact has precipitated the Global Warming and that the Southern countries had little to contribute to it. Hence the North should not only be wholly responsible for bringing down the CO2 emissions to a sustainable level but should also compensate the South for the cost of keeping the emission low and the sacrifice it entails till that level is achieved. However, this would be a nonstarter. For this is precisely the logic that the USA is trying to refute. If, however, generosity is the virtue of the weak, the strategy for the South would be to turn the arguments of the North against them and fight them on their own platform. Besides,

denying sharing of responsibility may not only be against national dignity but also may lack rationale. Furthermore, it may reinforce the common perception of the North that the south is trying to ride the environment bogey as a new ploy for begging, which must be dispelled, therefore first, the Developing Countries should unambiguously state that they are as much keen to keep GHG emission down as their developed counterparts and suggest ways of doing so and secondly they should take some moral stand based on principles of equity to further their develop-

mental interest. The strategy for the South therefore could be to clearly state to the North that while they are quite willing to share the responsibility for upkeep of the environment, the responsibility must be commensurate with the rights. The south should categorically state that, if environment is indeed a Global Commons then only maintaining environment becomes a global responsibility. In that case, every person irrespective of his nationality must have equal rights to the use of the Global Commons. That is

every citizen of the world will have equal proprietary rights to the atmosphere. Therefore, those who pollute the environment most would be mostly responsible for its upkeep. Following the above principle, perhaps a simple and more acceptable alternative to the rich North can be proposed in line with the concept of "Trading in Emission Rights" familiar to the environment management literature.

Specifically, based on

maximum sustainable level of GHGs emission, let us say that of the level of 1990 to keep the accounting simple, per-capita quota for emission could be fixed. This would simply be total global emission divided by total world population at an agreed point of time, say 1990, and would be equal for every person irrespective of national boundaries. This would be the benchmark against which emission per capita of the various nationals shall be assessed. Those who would emit more than this quota then could buy up the emission rights from those who emit less on the basis of say incremental cost of abatement of a unit of emission. There would be difficult problems of measuring, costing and monitoring of emissions and more so implementation and management of such an arrangement but they would not be unique.

Advantages of such a scheme are that first, it is based on market principles and a concept that the developed world is familiar with. Second, it is based on moral principles of equality of rights and obligations and is fair and equitable to both the North and the South and is not based on any arbitrary allocation. Third, instead of turning the third world countries into beggars it places them on equal footing with those of the North giving them the same rights and responsibilities. And fourth, it provides the North (for inventing greener technology) scope to adjust it's lifestyle, at a price, providing incentives for keeping emissions down on the one hand, and establishes a viable mechanism for transfer of much needed resources to the South to pursue development on the other, without severely upsetting their goals and without undermining the incentives to keep the emissions low. Moreover, this offers a continued solution to the problem till the desired level is reached and is

sovereignty neutral. It is important for both the South and the North and to recognize that time is the essence to the resolution of the issue and any kind of hedging may be counterproductive. Although there are lot of uncertainties about the nature and possible outcome of the increase in GHG emissions, one thing is certain that it is not going to be benign for any, North or South.

The author, a bureaucratcum-economist, is a retired Secretary to the Government of

Q: Did you inform you au-

Q: Did Ashfaqur Rahman go

Q: How many floors were

A: It was probably three-sto-

Q: Was the studio visible

Q: Were the programme on

A: At first announcements

thority over phone of the situa-

tion in the radio station?

A: I didn't see him.

from your office room?

that day broadcast live?

A: There was no scope.

to radio station on that day?

there in the radio station?

BANGABANDHU MURDER CASE

Verbatim Text of Cross Examination of 38th Persecution Witness

Following are excerpts from cross-examination of Pranab Chandra Roy, PW-38, by the state defence counsel for absconding accused Major (dismissed) Shariful Hug Dalim:

Q: Before surrender did the police and Rakkhi Bahini personnel open fire on army?

Q: Rakkhi Bahini and police were jointly in charge of security of the radio station. A: Yes.

Q: When did you receive summons to come to the court to give your statement? A: On Nov 4.

Q: In which rooms of the radie station did you perform your duty on the day of occur-

A: In the master control of the army.
room and all the booths.

Q: Was the man, who identiQ: Oppos fied himself as Major Dalim, known to you earlier?

identity of the person who identified himself as Major A: I didn't have the scope ...

we were at gun-point. Q: Were the staff, who prepare news, at the radio station on the day of occurrence?

A: I did not see any official. Q: The radio broadcast the news of changeover in its 7 am

(August 15) the broadcasting time of the news was five min-Q: None identified himself as

Major Dalim on August 15. A: Your statement is not

Q: Showing arms Major Dalim and his people enquired about the shift-in-charge - this statement was not true.

A: He (Major Dalim) had said

The excerpts from cross-examination of Pranab Chandra Roy, PW-38 by Advocate Abdur Razzak Khan, defence counsel for Lt Col (retd) Sultan Shariyar Rashid Khan:

jacent to Hotel Intercontinen-

A: Yes. Q: At that time that was the

Q: International personali-

Q: Ramna police station was

half a mile from the radio sta-A: The aerial distance will be about half a mile.

A: I don't know. Q: Did you contact the higher authority when you heard the

Q: How long did you hear the firing? None had come for the protection of the radio station? A: The firing continued for about half an hour, but it did

Q: How many telephone sets were there in the radio station at that time.

closed on August 15. A: There were two at the master control room. Of those, one was magnatic and another

auto. Q: Besides these two, there were other telephones in the rooms of the officials.

A: Yes. But all the rooms were closed on that morning. A: There were keymen. A: Choukidars were there,

but I can't say whether they had that you saw broadcast of unthe keys of those rooms. scheduled programmes. Q: How long the army took to overpower the police.

A: The police personnel sur-

then the authority will broadcast some other programme or any other recorded programme.

the sound proof area. A: Yes, except the time I went to bring battery from the truck of Rakkhi Bahini.

performed your duty on that day under martial law. A: No.

announcement. A: Major Dalim made such announcement.

Q: You were with that transmission process. A: Yes.

amination of Pranab Chandra Rov. PW-38, by Advocate Sharfuddin Mukul, defence counsel for Taheruddin Thakur

August 14? A: At Banglabazar. Q: What's your academic

qualification? A: B Sc Q: Where were you during the Liberation War?

A: Working at the Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra in Mujib-

Q: Who was you higher authority in the radio station on August 15?

A: Regional Director Ashfagur Rahman. Q: Who was the chief of your engineering department?

A: Syed Ahmed Shakur. Q: They were on their posts even after August 15? A: Yes

Q: Who did give the permission during normal period to switch on the transmission? A: As per daily schedule, he

who remained in charge. Q: While switching on the transmission in the beginning of a day, what non-technical staff do remain present at the

station? A: Announcers. Q: Who did run the pro-

grammes?

A: Staff of programme department. Q: What is broadcast has to

be authenticated by the regional director? A: Yes, during normal period. But, news has to authenti-

cated by the news editor. Q: What is broadcast is not your subject.

A: Yes, during normal time. Q: To keep the records of

broadcast related scripts and draft is not your responsibility. Q: How do you describe some-

thing that is broadcast directly? A: Live programme. Q: Recorded programmes are

supplied by the programme department. Q: Is there any provision to

record the broadcast programmes? A: Yes.

Q: By seeing that record you can say which programme had been broadcast when.

A: Daily schedule is the only record. I can't say whether the changed schedule was recorded or not, programme department

Q: You don't maintain any record.

Q: There is a store at the ra-

dio station to maintain the materials. A: Yes.

Q: Did you tape all the programmes which were transmit-

Q: Who does give the decision whether the transmitted programme will be taped or not. A: Regional Director.

Q: After broadcasting a programme, is the tape kept at the store? A: I don't know. Q: Did you report to your

radio station.

higher authority or the police about August 15 activities in the when received.

Further texts of cross examination will be published as and

উপ-পরিচালক (প্রকা) NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE. ARTHA RIN ADALAT NO.4, DHAKA T. S. NO. 129/95.

Rupali Bank Limited. Motijheel Branch, Dhaka.

Noakhali.

ডিএফপি-২৫৭২৪-১২/১১

19−29€9

..... PLAINTIFF

সুফিয়া আখতার খাতুন

- VERSUS -M/S. Agrani Enterprise, (Prop. Amirul Islam), of 234/2, Sultangonj Road, Rayer Bazar, P. S.

Dhanmondi, Dhaka. 2. Amirul Islam son of Dr. Ali Ahammed of vill-Shahapur, P. O. & P. S. Senbagh, Dist-Noakhali.

3. Md. Shafiullah, son of Mofzaler Rahman,

4. Mrs. Delwara Begum, wife of Md. Shafi Ullah,

both are of vill. Astadon, P. S. Senbagh, Dist-

..DEFENDANTS Whereas the plaintiff Bank has instituted the above suit against the defendants, claiming the sum of Taka 5,13,022/95 (Taka five lacs thirteen thousand twenty two and paisa

ninety five) only till 31/7/95. Whereupon, the defendants are directed to appear personally or through their lawyers on 20-11-97 at 10 A. M. before the court for fling written statements or for taking necessary steps. Otherwise the suit will be decided exparte.

> By order Mohammad Ali Bhuiyan Sheristader Sub-Judge Artharin Adalat No. 4, Dhaka.

Metropolitan — North-South dialogue on climate change

'Climate change to affect Bangladesh most'

Four leading climatologists of the world yesterday emphasised the need for greater cooperation between the developing and developed countries to take mitigation measures and adaptation for facing the global cli-

mate change, reports BSS. They also underscored the need for putting pressure on developed countries to reach an agreement in the forthcoming Kyoto Ministerial Summit on climate change to be held next

month in Japan. Dr Atiq called for asserting a strong role by Bangladesh to protect the interests of the developing countries while Dr Mahfuz said Bangladesh will be the most affected country in the world because of climate

change. They were focusing on the North-South dialogue on cli--mate change organised by Forum of Environmental Journalists of Bangladesh (FEJB) at National Press Club in the city. US Pacific Institute chief Dr Irving Mintzer, Sierra Leone University Professor Ogunlade Davidson, BCAS Director Dr Atiq A Rahman, Planning Academy's Dr Mahfuzul Haque and International Energy Agency's Julia Curtis were the panelists while FEJB general secretary Quamrul Islam Cho-

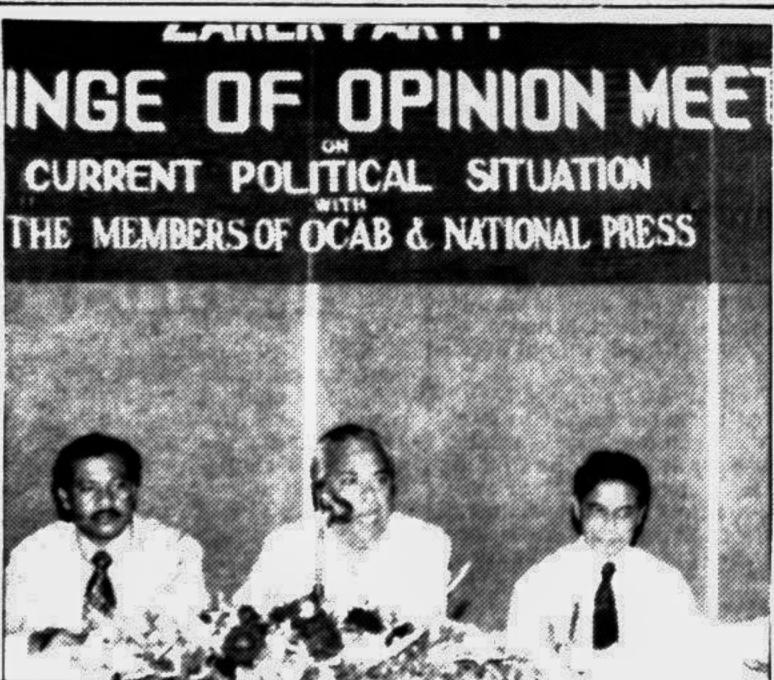
wdhury, FEJB members Khondker Monirul Alam, Chinmoy Mutsuddi, Nurul Huda Moinuddin Naser and Shehabuddin Ahmad took part in

the discussions. Giving a brief resume on the North-South dialogue, Dr Davidson called for sharpening negotiation skills of the developing countries and said G-77 position should be clearer for a better agreement in Kyoto to protect the interest of the developing countries who would be the victims of climate change.

He suggested a technology protocol between developing and developed countries for empowering the developing countries with appropriate technology.

Dr Mintzer said there were a growing need for reducing gaps between bureaucrats, negotiators and academics for reaching a better agreement in Kyoto. He called for promoting good practices and initiatives in the global village to face climate

Dr Mintzer also illustrated the position of the USA, the European Commission, and Japan and underscored the need for setting a target and timetable of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.



Zaker Party Secretary General Nurul Kader exchanging views with the journalists on the present political situation of the country at a city hotel yesterday.

control room.

A: No. Q: Did you check the actual

news bulletin. A: News was not read from any written text, extempo news was read by the order of Major Dalim. Normally, the morning news bulletin was of 10 minutes duration, but on that morning

true.

Q: The radio station was ad-

only international standard hotel in Dhaka. A: Yes.

ties and celebrities used to stay in that hotel. A: It is not know to me.

Q: There was a power station in Hatirpool.

sound of firing.

not take place in the radio station premises.

rendered immediately laying their arms and holding their

Q: Rezaul Huq was in the court yesterday (Monday) to give his statement. Were you in the court presmies at that time. A: I came to the court to

Q: There was a small canteen inside the radio station. A: Yes. Q: You were on duty on the

make my deposition.

next day (August 16) and performed your duty continuously after that. Q: Did you see Khaled Mosharraf talking to Khan-

August 15. A: I saw a number of persons talking. Q: Khaled Mosharraf was

daker Mushtaque Ahmed on

then the Chief of General Staff I don't know. 9: Opposite to the Dhaka Club, which was adjacent to the radio station, was the police

A: Yes. Q: No police came from the control room.

Q: Did you tell the IO that you had seen Major Shariyar at the radio station on August 15? A: Yes, I told him. Q: You didn't tell the IO that

you went home taking permission from Shariyar at 10:30 am on August 15. A: I told him. Q: You identified Shariyar on dock as shown by others.

A: This is not true. Shariyar

was in charge of the radio station till Nov 2, 1975. The excerpts from cross-examination of Pranab Chandra Roy, PW-38, by Advocate Khan Saifur Rahman, defence counsel for Lt Col (dismissed) Syed

Farooqur Rahman: Q: The rooms in the radio station were sound proof. A: The master control room. studios and booths were sound proof

A: That was not sound proof. Q: Which rooms were not sound proof? A: All the rooms, except the master control room, studios

Q: Your room?

and booths Q: On August 15 you performed your duty sitting on your room or in the sound proof rooms. A: During transmission

hours, I was in the sound proof area and non-transmission hours in my room. Q: During non-transmission hours, you stayed in the nonsound proof area.

A: Yes. Also during emergency I was out of the sound proof area. To switch on the generator and for some other emergency I remained out of the sound proof area even during the transmission hours. Q: Was there any power fail-

ure on August 15.

source of the order.

A: No.

Q: Was transmission on August 15 continued by anyone's order and or as routine. A: At the order of Major Q: Did you know the main

A: I didn't have the scope to ask anyone. Q: Did India or any other foreign countries sent any condolence message. A: It is not known to me.

Q: Was radio transmission

Q: You performed your duty for transmission. A: Yes at gun-point.

Q: Did you inform your higher authority that you don't want to transmit programmes. A: There was no scope. Scheduled programmes were not broadcast Q: Was that for the first time

A: No. Programmes sometimes need to be changed. For example, if an artist fails to arrive at the radio station timely. Q: On that day you were in

Q: Did you know that you

Q: Martial Law had been promulgated through a radio

> made by Major Dalim were live, but later the announcement was taped and broadcast. Q: You have given the state-The excerpts from cross-exment to the 10 after 21 years

> from your memory. A Yesh "Q: You did not give any deed or document to IO in support of Q: Where did you reside on you statement.

Q: You gave your statement to IO about one year ago.

Q: Do you remember what statement you gave to the IO.

A: Yes. Q: You told the IO that Taheruddin Thakur wrote the text of oath of allegiance of the chiefs of different forces, in-

cluding of the armed forces. A: I told him. Q: You did not tell the IO that "after that I saw Taheruddin Thakur writing the speech of Khandaker Mushtaque Ahmed

sitting beside him (Mushtaque)." A; I told the IO. Q: You did not tell the IO that taking permission from Shariyar you went home at 10:30 am

on August 15 handing over charge to Reazul Huq after taking over charge from Huq at 10 pm on August 14. A: I don't remember.

Q: Did you give the duty register of August 14 and 15 to police. A: No.

one hour after the transmission of Mushtaque's speech chiefs of the armed forces and Khaled Mosharraf were seen talking with Mushtaque. A: I told him. Q: Did you hear Mushtaque calling the chiefs of the armed

Q: You did not tell the IO that

forces and telling Army Chief Shafiullah: Congratulation Shafiullah. You troops have done an excellent job. Now do the rest. In reply, Shafiullah said, "What rest?" Mushtaque said, "You should know it better. Shafiullah replied. "In that case leave it to me.

studio through the glass from outside. But, I didn't hear anything as the microphones were Q: Inside the studio, the

A: I saw them talking in the

armed forces chiefs were in uni-Q: Besides reading out the

oath of allegiance, did the generals made any other announcement on that day. Q: The armed forces chiefs

controlled the radio station along with their officers. Q: As per their wish and demand you accomplished you

Q: The radio station was under the control of the chiefs of the armed forces and under their direct or indirect supervision, order and in their presence and in their interest and necessity all programmes were transmitted for the nation.

Q: You did not see Taheruddin Thakur writing the text of Mushtaque's speech and did not even broadcast his written speech. A: It is not true.

A: It is not true.