Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

Dhaka Wednesday, July 15, 1998

Pull Up the Socks Now

Foot steps are being heard of a countrywide flooding. Combined with the flash floods from the east it is now the monsoonal onslaught that has put the Padma-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin into a spate.

We must get a comprehensive preparedness strategy ready to be able to meet the multi-faceted challenge as it gradually unfolds before us. We have an order of priorities to suggest. The first imperative is to have an effective forecasting mechanism capable of predicting the course and intensity of the floods. In other words, what we are looking for is advance information about the direction of the phenomenon rather than a post-facto explanation of what has happened. Unless we have some prescience how can we adequately prepare ourselves

for an eventuality?
It is extremely important to focus next on evacuation of marooned people. The notion with which we begin is that a sheer swell of waters renders people homeless but destitution of no less a degree occurs from river erosions and bank slides, too. Every district administration must keep a fleet of mechanised boats ready for evacuation and rescue operations. People rush for embankments realising little that what they are going to cling to themselves crack under flood-pressure. They must be locally encouraged and helped to move to the safety of school buildings and government and union parishad structures specifically designated for such a purpose. Why don't we have fixed flood shelters which are convertible to other uses at normal times?

Flood-time engineering and repair work are essential elements of preparedness. Snapped road communication has to be restored wherever possible. Similarly, choked tubewells must receive prompt attention to be serviced back to life. On the short term, we have to provide the affected people with water purification tablets, minimum sanitation, food, vaccines and medicines. The distribution network should spread beyond the relief centres to reach the homes of people who may not escape the contagion if left uncared for.

The vision of long-term succour, needless to say, includes house-building assistance and support to rebuild the victims' economic lives.

Security at ZIA

We are worried over the situation at the Zia International Airport. From reports published in the national dailies and the periodicals it looks as though it has turned into a veritable hell. Breakdown of the security system, rampant corruption and harassment of passengers have transformed a place that should have ideally been an epitome of comfort, convenience and service into a dreaded spot. It has been like that for quite some time now, and people have been suffering all this while.

But now that they themselves have started feeling the heat and some of the foreign airlines have threatened to close down their services, the authorities have woken up. A standing committee headed by the relevant minister has reportedly been formed to look into the matter. The main problem at the ZIA is lack of coordination among different agencies. As there is no integrated system of command none of the relevant agencies like Customs, Immigration, Police, Civil Aviation, Biman is obliged to feet accountable for its conducts. Naturally corruption crept into the organisation and over the years strong vested interests have developed on it. In fact ZIA has turned into a battle ground of the jealous and vicious groups of agencies working there. Poor passengers are bearing the brunt of it. Let alone an integrated command of relevant agencies, the premier international airport of the country is not even under the jurisdiction of one police station. This is absolutely untenable.

Examples from abroad can be helpful in curing the ailing airport. John F Kennedy Airport of New York is under a unified authority. Close to home, Bangkok airport is run by the Bangkok Airport Authority. Unless we all the relevant agencies are fused into a single unit employed to ensure the maintenance of the airport things will not look up. The standing committee will be well-advised to guard against the temptation and persuasion to fall for piece-meal solutions. Take time but make sure an integrated management system is put in place to ensure efficiency, security and convenience at the airports.

Japan in Quandary

Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto's resignation following his party LDP's debacle in the election to the upper chamber of Diet has no doubt conformed to an exemplary tradition of that country: gracious acceptance of failure by people in high places. Nevertheless, this time it could not be more inauspicious. For although the Japanese have slapped the electoral defeat on the Liberal Democrats out of sheer anger over their inability to turn a corner from the deep economic crisis they are faced with no better days seem ahead of the country by virtue of the electoral verdict either.

The LDP stays in power because of the fact that it has majority in the Lower House where the party can legislate on important matters bypassing the opposition. Hashimoto's successor will be from the same party. So, it will not be the changing of the guard that goes with a total change in the power structure. But what has happened as a result of the angry voter outburst at the first opportunity is that the opposition parties have got a handle to demand mid-term elections for the Lower House. Choice of Hasimoto's successor may not be easy, and when one is made, he will have to negotiated through the public disapproval of the LDP in the recent

Such political uncertainties in Japan are sure to cause jitters in the Asian markets with knock-off effects on the global financial market-place to boot. We are worried for Japan which is confronted with not merely an economic but also a political crisis. How much we wish Japan to be stable both economically and politically at the earliest.

Hartal: Can't We Do Without It?

by M Badrul Haque

As the Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina is in a unique position now to make hartal calls less acceptable by the general public. This will necessarily involve accepting any legitimate demands the Opposition may have.

of the Daily Star of July 10th, 1998, entitled Unlearn Hartal. the consequences of repeated fully agree with the comments made, but I have serious doubts hartals or, for that matter, the tolerance of the common people about the impact this editorial of such myopic politicians.

My guess is that those who will have on the key

LTHOUGH I am now in

Trinidad on a short trip, I

have just read a powerful

editorial on the Internet issue

For what it is worth, history

may credit these two politicians

for introducing hartals to other

languages of the world. In my

many trips in other countries.

come across people who have

had first hand experience of

hartals in Bangladesh or have

heard from friends about these

quite meaningless stoppages. It

is difficult to explain to them

why senior politicians of one of

the poorest countries cannot yet

fully understand and appreciate

politicians.

are prone to hartals as a tool for Both the Prime Minister and achieving their goals in a Opposition Leader could make democracy are not the typical hartals an unacceptable form of political negotiations, but in readers of this daily, nor are the Opposition both have they likely to pay much heed to demonstrated that they are unwhat the paper and its readers willing to give-up hartal as an may have to say about their important tool to extract benemeaningless strikes. The fits which cannot be gained strong editorial position through normal political disagainst hartals has to be supcussions. That political hartals plemented by suggestions to make hartals less acceptable to in a democracy is the tool of incompetent the general public. Such sugnegotiator/leadership is not something gestions must necessarily come that seems to bother them, nor from the people experiencing hartals, which is increasingly have they demonstrated concerns for economic damage and becoming synonymous with hardships these strikes cause. Bangladesh.

In this article, I will make two suggestions for the readers to consider. Both are based on common sense and my general impressions of the psyche of the two key politicians. Before making the suggestions. I recall a remark made by the present Prime Minister a few years back at a meeting, organized by the Washington Awami League

Although the meeting coincided with Iftar, a large number of expatriates came to hear Sheikh Hasina at a Church in Washington, D.C. Sheikh Hasina's biggest challenge was to explain the many hartals called by the Awami League, then in Opposition.

With confidence, Sheikh Hasina claimed her party's calls for hartals were in the national interest and that because of the concern for the common people, the hartal duration had been reduced to half-a-day at a time, allowing people to get along with their normal work and business afterwards. Subsequently, a senior community member rightly pointed out in a local weekly that despite the claims to the contrary, the economy suffered from the hartals as did the common people especially if they marketed perishable goods (fish, vegeta-

I recall the above event because, from my vantage point, I sense that Sheikh Hasina is relatively more sensible than Begum Khaleda Zia. If Sheikh Hasina could not be convinced that hartals are bad for the economy and the common people, it is going to be even harder

bles, etc.), for example.

to convince Begum Zia. Indeed for the past two years or so, it appears that she has tried to make an issue out of almost everything that the governing

party achieved. As the Prime Minister. Sheikh Hasina is in a unique position now to make hartal calls less acceptable by the general public. This will necessarily involve accepting any legit-imate demands the Opposition may have. As I am in no position to know which of the Opposition demands may be legiti-mate, if any, I will defer this to

My first suggestion involves demonstration of a higher level of political maturity by the present Government. I cannot gauge the majority feelings in Bangladesh but, from abroad, it appears that in the name of giving Bangabandhu his rightful recognition the present Government is actually cheapening his name. Even if a bridge, a university, a hospital, etc. were not named after Bangabandhu. his contributions and weaknesses will remain historical

Instead of naming everything that is significant after Bangabandhu, the Government should consider naming some of the national institutions also after other great leaders of Bangladesh, including the late Ziaur Rahman. Naming important landmarks after different leaders not only are fair but also demonstrate a higher level of maturity that appears absent in the present mood of Banga-

bandhuization.

The onus is on the Government to demonstrate that it is fair. If the general public perceives the Government as fair then even the BNP workers may not respond to the hartal calls. The second suggestion is to include the common people in the development of long-term strategic directions for the country. Recently, I listened to a presentation on how the general public was involved in shaping a strategic development framework for the Dominican Republic. According to the presenter, the immediate impact has been far fewer strike calls and responses to these calls by the general public.

The process involved the government identifying about ten strategic areas for discussions by stakeholder groups

with a mandate to produce recommendations. While the government funded the cost of the meeting, it did not choose the committee members nor put any time limit on deliberations. The stakeholder groups themselves identified the persons that represented them in each of the strategic area discussed.

Such stakeholder involvements help to make the general people more aware of the development process and make them feel that they are involved in shaping it. If done in Bangladesh too, this will not only weaken responses to political hartal calls but also help achieve consensus on important issues such as privatization and loan defaulters.

The Government could ask the UNDP and the World Bank for financial and logistical supports. In June of this year, the Board of the World Bank approved the Partnership Approach to Development Assistance which mandates the Bank to support the Dominican Republic-type approach to framing strategic frameworks. With a five-year plan only recently introduced, the Government could launch a long-term strategic framework, say, upto the year 2020.

The writer, a PhD, stays in the US.

killing case has been filed for

that and I myself is carrying out

Q: Which forces were in-

A: The investigation into the

9: Did you know what Col

A: I have no idea about any

Q: The confessional state-

The defence lawyer con-

Following are the excerpts of

Salauddin had said in the court

court of inquiry over the August

ment of Shahriyar was pre-

cluded his cross-examination

by putting a suggestion that

Shahriyar has been falsely ac-

cross-examination of Abdul

the investigation.

of inquiry?

15 incident.

pared by you.

cused in this case.

A: No.

volved with that coup?

jail killing is going on.

BANGABANDHU MURDER CASE

Verbatim Text of Cross-examination of Investigation Officer

Following are the excerpts of cross-examination of Abdul Kahar Akand, Investigating Officer (IO) of the Bangabandhu Murder Case, by Abdur Rezzak Khan, defence counsel for Col (Retd) Shahriyar Rashid Khan:

Q: Did PW-13 Dafadar Shafiuddin tell you that "Subedar Major Sayeed Ahmed took us to parade and soldiers of 2 Field Artillery were in my jeep"?

A: He did not tell me in this way. But, said that some other from Artillery boarded on my jeep from Mohakhali. Q: The witness told you that

the soldiers who got into the jeep from Mohakhali were of 2 Field Artillery. A: He did not tell me about 2

Q: Did he say that Shahriyar used to stay at Bangabhaban after August 15?

Field Artillery

A: He did not say that Shahriyar used to stay, but said that he used to come and go. Q: Did another witness, Zi-

auddin, told you that he either saw Shahriyar at Bangabhaban or saw him discussing there. A: No, he mentioned few

Q: Did PW-24 Havilder Aminur Rahman tell you that "Major Shahriyar, Major Majed an Capt Mostafa went inside

a house (Serniabat). A: No, he did not say this. Q: Didn't the witness tell you that the officers came out from that house after 10 to 15 min-

A: He told me that members of a force came out.

Q: Did the witness tell such that he saw Shahriyar at the radio station at 6:30 pm? A: He told me that Shahriyar

and other officers came to radio station and saw them coming and going at about 6:30 pm. Q: Did he say that the mem bers of the Rakkhi Bahini were

disarmed at the radio station? A: No. Q: Did PW-43 Prof Korshed

Mohammadpur

Alam tell you that Shahriyar went to attend a conference at Daudkandi by an army jeep? A: He did not say about army

9: Didn't the witness said that after the conference Farooq. Shahriyar went to Mushtaque's house along with Mushtaque.

A: He said Major Rashid and others.

Q: Did PW-27 Havilder Harunur Rashid say that he had a SLR with him and took 400 rounds of ammunition, but did not fire any ammunition.

A: He told about SLR, but mentioned nothing about ammunition

Q: Did you collect the names and record the statements of the outstation commanders, with whom PW-45 Major General (Retd) Shafiullah had talks on August 15 morning.

A: I talked to them, but did not record their statements, except of Brig Shahjahan.

Q: Did Shafiullah tell you that he told Bangabandhu "Sir. from now and today onwards I have become a victim of circumstances.'

A: No. Q: Did Shafiullah tell Col Salauddin to convey his order to Col Shafait Jamil to move with three battalion of force and to resist the attackers. A: No. Salauddin did not tell

me this. Q: Did Shafiullah say that he told the outstation commanders that what has happened had happened without his knowledge and he had in-

structed Col Shafait to resist A: No, he did not say that. Q: Shafiullah told you that he had observed during his stay at Bangabhaban that all the conferences were confined to whether martial law would be imposed or not and drafting

proclamation. A: No. Q: Did you take statement of any quarter guard, or commanders or 2 IC of Shaffullah, Brig Khaled Mosharraf or of Shafait

A: I have interrogated a guard of Shafait Jamil and ADC of Shafiullah but did not record any one's statement. Shafiullah's ADC was Capt Humayun

Q: Besides, this two, did you take statements of any other? A: I interrogated Brigade Ma-

jor Hafizuddin Q: None of them are witnesses in this case.

Q: Did you record statements of any of the staff of Air and Naval chiefs A: No. I did not find it neces-

Q: PW-47 General Khalilur Rahman became the Chief of Defence and took the responsibility after August 15, 1975.

A: He was given appointment to the post Q: He told you that Shahrivar was made his staff officer.

A: Yes. Q: Did PW-49 MH Khan tell you that some armed people in an aggressive mood kept confined General Shafiullah in a

room at 46 brigade. A: He said that about 14 to 15 people wearing khaki and black uniforms were seen in alert position.

Q: He did not say that an armed army officer escorted him to the radio station.

A: He told me that Shafiullah was escorted at the radio

Q: Did you ask any authority about the internal security mat

A: Why I will ask. When the killing of Bangabandhu took place, Khandaker Mushtaque was a minister. Did you interrogate the private secretary or staff or

any of the police guard of Mushtaque's house. A: None was found. I did not give any written requisition to the concerned ministry for that, but inquired about that.

Q: Did you record the statement of Secretary of the ministry, which was held by Mush-A: I didn't find it necessary.

Q: Did you record any statement of one Appeal Mahmud? A: I interrogated him. Q: Did you record statement

of one Saidul Islam? A: Shahriyar has mentioned one of his relation named Saidul Islam, but he was not

Q: Did you interrogate any person of Shahriyar's cantonment residence, or of the flat at Property Enclave, from where he was arrested, or of anyone of his village home at Gopinathpur, Kashba.

A: I talked to some local people while verifying his (Shahriyar) statement. Q: Did the court examine the charge-sheet witnesses Md Ali. Motiur Rahman and Aziz

Ahmed. A: I have nothing to say, because they were charge-sheet

witnesses Q: Lance Naik Mofazzel was injured in the August 15 inci-

Q: Did you siege any minutes of any cabinet meeting presided

over by Mushtaque after he became the President? A: No. I did not get those.

Q: Did you get the August 15 duty record of PW-40 Md Abdul Aziz PW-23 Aminur Rahman

and PW-29 Shehabuddin? A: No duty record was prepared on August 15 for the killing purpose.

Q: Did you review August 15 minutes, order book or of guard book of the radio station?

A: No such record was found. Q: Did you give any requisition for those records. A: I contacted for those, but

did not get anything. Q: You have arrested Shahriyar in jail killing case and took him to remand for several days. And failing to implicate him in that case, you made Shahriyar an accused in this case to save your skin.

A: He was first shown arrest in the jail killing case and he is still an accused in that case and there are witness and proof about his involvement in that

Q: Failing to do anything against him. Shahriyar has been made accused in a number of murder cases to create pressure on him.

A: He was made accused by those, who filed cases against

Q: You have charge-sheeted Shahriyar on a false charge. A: He (Shahriyar) has admitted his involvement with the case (Bangabandhu murder) Giving him proper honour I have interrogated him. You

(lawyer) can ask him. Q: Did you investigate the 3rd November army coup led by Brig Khaled Mosharraf?

A: The 3rd November inci-

dent was a different thing. Jail

Kahar Akand, Investigating Officer (IO) of the Bangabandhu Murder Case, by Sharfuddin Mukul, defence counsel for Taheruddin Thakur:

Q: The case you have pre-

pared was a set drama and you are only the script writer and named the artists as you were A: It is not true. Plaintiff of

this case is a different person. Q: Bangabandhu was a carrier politician. A: Yes.

Q: He became the President out of politics. A: He was an elected Presi

'Further texts will be published as and when received).

OPINION

Support Positive Sino-US Engagement for Peace and Security in South Asia

Prof Talukdar Moniruzzaman Sadeq Khan Dr Mahbub Ullah Dr Aftab Ahmad

Dr Shamsur Rahman Fazal M Kamal Amanullah Kabir Dr Osman Haider Choudhury

We are afraid that our political leaders have not yet fully woken up to the grave implications of nuclear weaponisation of India followed by Pakistan. With the nuclear tests, the peak of the strategic arms race between India and Pakistan has already upset the regional security of South Asia beyond measure. It is no comfort to the nonnuclear neighbours of India and Pakistan that a balance has been struck by nuclear parity between the two nations 50 vears at feud with each other.

readings about the geopolitical climate are being given out from India and Pakistan. For instance, former Indian Prime Minister I K Gujral has told the Leader of the Opposition in Bangladesh that assertion of nuclear status by India and Pakistan would deter further war between the two countries that fought three wars in the first three decades of their independence. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan, on the other hand, has candidly told the UN Secretary General's special envoy. Alvaro De Soto that a fourth war between India and Pakistan would result in the use of nuclear weapons. He made it clear that if in hot pursuit of Kashmiri militants Indian aircraft should cross into Pakistan's air space. "we would retaliate quickly and decisively." Indian government leaders had earlier in May, before Pakistan exploded its own big bomb, bared India's nuclear milk-teeth to warn Pakistan to "roll back" from Kashmir valley or "be prepared for India's wrath."

A sudden nuclear strike over Kashmir by accident, impulse or design is a spectre that fooms large. It goes without saying that the perils of nuclear conflict go far beyond the bilateral concerns and boundaries of the two nations that are engaged in nuclear muscle-flexing. It concerns us very much, as the safety of our citizens are at stake. Our leaders should not mince words in voicing our to-

tal opposition to our neighbours' nuclear bravado that brings the threats of a holocaust to our doorsteps. Bangladesh must take a firm position with the rest of the world in demanding that India and Pakistan abide by the UN Security Council resolution 1172, and stop nuclear weapon isation. We note that Pakistan is willing to do so if India does for even if India does not, if strategic parity is assured between India and Pakistan by a regional test ban accord), and if the casus belli of their con-Fundamentally conflicting tention, the Kashmir dispute, is addressed internationally.

Indeed the flashpoint of a possible nuclear conflagration in South Asia is pinned on Kashmir. It does no good to hedge the issue. If bilateral talks expected in the coming SAARC summit fail to move the stone of impasse over that simmering dispute, it will become imperative for us, for our own security, to demand external intervention. The two disputes that were resolved between India and Pakistan in the past, those of Indus water-sharing and delimitation of the Rann of Kutch, both required external intervention.

A UN or other potent inter national initiative may very well be needed in Kashmir to save the subcontinent from impending nuclear disaster. The fate of many millions of people. unrelated to the dispute that might trigger the switch of nuclear madness, now hangs on the balance of aggravation or determination of the Kashmir issue. They have a legitimate right to be heard and to demand safety. Procrastination of futile bilateralism or technicalities of past protocols cannot stand in the way of a more comprehensive and vigorous initiative for peace in Kashmir.

The Prime Minister of Bangladesh was well advised to go to Delhi and Islamabad to assess the chances of peace, but we are shocked to see her return a prisoner to the fallacious

logic of proliferation licence. Bangladesh signed the NPT and CTBT not only "because it felt that those treaties were a step towards achieving the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament. but also because those treaties served the present goal of nuclear non-proliferation for the good of mankind. Bangladesh contributed to the express will of the vast majority of the comity of nations that every country in the exercise of its sovereign right "to decide on its security perceptions" must refrain from nuclear testing and weaponisation. The rest of the world is sending clear signals that by their attempts to gatecrash into the nuclear club, the two South Asian powers, earned neither status nor security. Bangladesh ought to take note, and must not sit on the fence for fear or for favour. The inequity of nuclear haves and have-nots is not redressed by adding to the number of nuclear weapon states but by pursuing the process of reduction of nuclear weapons arsenal already exist-

We have noted the Sino-US summit statement on South Asia expressing the resolve "to work together and with others, to prevent an accelerating nuclear and missile arms race in South Asia, strengthen international non-proliferation efforts, and promote reconciliation and the peaceful resolution of differences between India and Pakistan.

We call upon all political leaders and patriots belonging to every school of thought in Bangladesh to recognise, in enlightened national self-interest, the bastion of Chinese goodwill in securing broader regional stability and growth, to refrain from the post-colonial habit of cheap anti-Americanism, and to extend support to positive Sino-US engagement for peace and security in South Asia. Bangladesh must also persist with its annual motions in the UN General Assembly for a nuclear-free South Asia.

Post Office Sir. The 5-day working week is a pain in the neck, disrupting the rhythm of office and business activities. Urgent works have to be postponed for the third day before the rhythm picks up again. Bangladesh is now in the critical phase of rapid development, when this 5-day week spanner is inserted

in the spoke by vested interests in the garb of state decision, partial to the benefits of a mi croscopic minority. What is the use of a debate in the democratic JS? While the above issue will take some time to untangle at the national level, meanwhile it is suggested that the Mohammadpur Post Office may be kept open for half a day on Saturdays for over-the-counter service and clearance of dak, as has been done in the case of

other crowded post offices

working on Saturdays. Mo-

hammadpur is an overcrowded

locality with more than a lakh

of residents, including many of-

fices and NGOs. The queues are getting longer and longer. While the 5-day week is in force, the essential public services must be kept open six to seven days a week. This monitoring has to be constantly reviewed at high level. Having an extra shift for essential services is justified in public interest. In fact, a small surcharge may be considered, to recoup some of the additional expenditure. As our bureaucracy is over-staffed. some surplus staff may be diverted to the essential sectors. The public gets the service, and the threatening termination of

A Zabr Dhaka

Grace marks

Sir. We are the Honours Final Improvement examinees of 1996 of different departments under Arts and Social Sciences faculties of Dhaka University. We would like to draw the attention of the authority con-

personnel is kept pending.

cerned. Generally the regular Honours Final examinees get 3 (three) marks for First Class and 10 (ten) marks for Second Class as the grace marks. But the Honours Final Improvement examinees do not get the grace marks as a result of which it becomes totally impossible to improve their re-

Every year hundreds of students under different departments get Third Class. They sit for the improvement examination but in most cases their results cannot be improved to Second Class as the grace marks are not given. We would like to mention here that regular Honours examinee getting 395 along with 10 grace marks can easily get a Second Class wheareas an Improvement examinee getting even 404 marks cannot improve his or her result to Second Class as he or she is deprived of getting 10

grace marks. We, who have got Third Class, think that it is a 'Black Article' to the Dhaka University Constitution. We appeal to the University authority to change this and introduce 10 (ten) grace marks for the Improvement examinees like the regular ones.

562, Suryasen Hall Dhaka University

Biplob

Sir, I was watching on the TV the lecture delivered by President Clinton at the Beijing University during his recent 9-day long visit to China. He was telling about the human rights and democratic values etc. He was also asking the young Chinese people to come forward along with American young people to build a free society.

Equal rights

He was then asked questions about the present status of equality among different races of people in the USA. He admitted that still they could not yet achieve the equal status for all due to the mental framework of people in the society. Some people still do not get equal opportunity only because of their

colour and origin. But he said that they are trying.

If we look back 1400 years. during the time of Prophet Muhammad (SM), we find that the black slaves got the highest position in the society and in government without any discrimination i.e. Zaed (R), a freed slave got the position of chief of armed forces in spite of the presence of people like Hazrat Abu Bakar (R) and Umar (R) and after his death his son Umama got the position

A H Khan Panchhari R/A Chittagong

BAI

Sir, Bangladesh Agricultural Institute (BAI) with its campus comprising of nearly a hundred acres of land and surrounded by brick-wall has been standing on the heart of the capital city Dhaka as the symbol for the

Agro-based Bangladesh.

The authority has initiated a process to convert BAI into a Faculty of Agriculture of Dhaka University. As a matter of fact, BAI cannot only be converted into a faculty but with some development and rearrangement it can be turned into a second campus of Dhaka University.

Hence it is sincerely expected that the authorities concerned will expedite the process of turning BAI into even a more important seat for learning at its present site. M Zahidul Haque

Another committee, please Sir, Mohammadpur Prepa-

Sher-e-Bangla Nagar

Dhaka-1207

Dhaka

ratory and Girls High School is a well known school of Dhaka city. Since its establishment in 1976 the school is being managed by a Special Managing Committee in violation o Government rules for management of private schools. As a result the same set of people are in the Committee for the last 22 years. A Guardian