

Buriganga on Sale?

EXHORTATIONS from numerous seminars and symposia, heaps of reportage and editorial comments in news dailies and repeated requests from eco-conscious citizenry appear to have fallen on deaf ears as far as encroachment on the Buriganga goes. Activism at the government end has remained largely restricted to formation of committees and holding of high-level meetings, allowing the river raiders a free play. Worse even, encroachers have virtually forced the construction of the Dhaka flood protection embankment on to the river-bed near Islambagh and Kamalbagh points. It seems the government has abdicated its responsibilities to local *mastaans* and touts.

What is more intriguing is the scruple the government has so far shown in dealing with the encroachers. The first committee, formed in September, 1997 to devise ways and means to save the river, managed only to recommend formation of a new committee after more than a year of sterility. Its successor, which came into being in December last year, has not been able to sit once so far, let alone file the report it was supposed to. Although the Directorate of Environment, and later Dhaka district administration, have identified illegal establishments and listed the names of encroachers, there has not been a follow-up action emboldening the perpetrators towards expansion. Some have even acquired 'authentic documents' of possession from the settlement office in collusion with corrupt employees. To make matters worse, some influential political personalities are reportedly involved in the heinous act. We have condemned the Buriganga to death.

Unless the people concerned get a move on to end the mindless act quickly, the Buriganga would be history and the metropolis would be faced with an ecological disaster. We call upon the government to embark upon a crash programme to bulldoze the illegal structures on the embankment and into the river, and dredge wherever necessary to enhance navigability. If necessary, let's deploy BDR and other para-military personnel to put an end to encroachment once for all.

Besides, there should immediately be an investigation to find corrupt people at the settlement office who have reportedly issued documents in return for money.

Lift VAT on Medicare

QUITE predictably, the BMA and different doctors' associations have taken a stand that it is the patients who have to pay the ten per cent VAT proposed to be levied on medical services. In other words, they are against realisation of the tax from the fees they charge from patients. Their argument for 'collecting' the VAT from patients is that they cannot be doubly taxed on the same income. They are income tax payers after all.

So, it is the income tax payment by doctors, surgeons and specialists that we must *per se* concentrate upon. Doctors have as much of a right to decent incomes as men and women of comparable professions like the lawyers, engineering consultants, etc. In fact, if we are looking for excellence of service in terms of diagnostic work, treatment, surgical operations and follow-up consultations we must be prepared to pay for the same.

That said, the question of keeping their fees within the affordability range of the majority patient population cannot be shrugged off either. This is for both humanitarian and practical reasons. Setting aside the social commitment to patients, two practical benefits can accrue to the doctors if they stuck in with a consistently moderate rates structure. First, they can get back many of the patients who rush to neighbouring or nearby countries for effective medical treatment at comparable costs. Secondly, if more people from modest income groups should file ungrudgingly into their chambers, they could still make big money by a spread-out effect.

If the doctors as a rule had given the patients receipts against consultancy fees taken from them this would have mirrored their actual taxable income position. Similarly, there is a scope for better tax collection from the clinics, diagnostic centres or pathological laboratories. It is in these directions that the government's attention ought to turn.

When we are giving tax holiday for establishing hospitals in the private sector and trying to make medicare available to the generality and stop the exodus for treatment abroad, the prospect of VAT burden on the patients is an anathema. The proposal for VAT on medical service should, therefore, be withdrawn.

Dial 999 for Help

LIKE in many cities of the world, citizens of Dhaka will be able to dial 999 and promptly receive help from the police in case of emergency. This is a commendable decision of the Home Minister. As a nation we are famous for talking more and doing less. Otherwise this facility, so important for the safety and security of the citizens of a civilized country, should have been in place long time ago.

In this vein, we suggest that some other important aspects of city life like medical emergencies and fire alarm need to be attended to with similar promptitude. Telephone codes may, therefore, be introduced for ambulance service and fire service people as well.

At present the police control room situated at Suhrawardi Udyan when approached by callers for emergency service mostly advises them to contact the thana concerned instead of extending a helping hand to them instantly.

We hope when the new system is installed citizens, irrespective of their social and political standings, will receive equal and immediate response. For manning such an important installation the police will need young, educated and smart personnel who will be on duty round the clock. They should be highly mobile on a short notice. All care should be taken to provide them with a sufficient number of vehicles and modern gadgets. Mean business, please!

Implications of War in Kosovo

"Was NATO bombing justified? Or was it a blatant violation of the doctrine of sovereignty and a threat to the territorial integrity of the nation states? Could the NATO alliance begin the air strikes against Serbia without the sanctions of the United Nations?"

AN uneasy peace, after nearly two months of NATO bombing in Kosovo in order to end the crisis initiated by President Slobodan Milosevic, seems to have at last descended in the area. For months the world watched with horror the cruelty, barbarism and sheer madness with which the Serbian army as well as the armed paramilitaries acted in order to fulfill Milosevic's "dream of having a homogenous Serbian Federation inhabited only by the Serbs."

It all began when President Milosevic put a lid on Kosovo's autonomy in 1989 with an ulterior motive to eliminate the ethnic Albanians from the Serbian Federation. Endless talks and negotiations failed to construe the desired results i.e., acceptance by the Serbs that the multi-ethnicity and multi-nationality within the frontiers of a sovereign state is something which the world cannot do without. Established nation states have come to terms with the fact that in democracies and pluralistic societies, there will be ethnicity and ethnic conflicts; and *modus vivendi* needs to be evolved so that the entire populace can live in relative peace and harmony. One should never think that resolutions lie in a terror campaign culminating into the wholesale murder of a particular ethnic group and evicting the rest from their homeland.

Milosevic's demoted mind, however, operated in a different way, similar to Hitler's. To him the solution lay with 'ethnic cleansing'. The regular Serbian army as well as the paramilitaries, thus, were given the signal to go on a rampage. The nightmarish scenes of Croatia and Bosnia started all over again. Unable to be defended by the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) there began the endless trails of ethnic Albanian refugees, stories of mass murder, rape and torture.

The international community was somewhat exasperated not knowing how to deal with the situation. Subsequently, NATO bombing began after all avenues for a peaceful settlement were ruled out. Now as the peace plan worked out by the United States, Russia and

six democracies - and approved by the United Nations Security Council - is being implemented a phased withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo has started and more than 250,000 international peacekeepers, with 'substantial' NATO participation, have poured into Kosovo. Thus the ending of the crisis, at least for the time being, seems to be in operation. Peace in Kosovo, however, is still a far cry as Clemenceau once said that "it is easier to make war than to make peace". One finds it difficult to disagree with this observation.

With relative peace in sight in Kosovo - as a matter of fact even before it materialised - the questions that plagued the international community, especially China, Russia and India were: "Was NATO bombing justified? Or was it a blatant violation of the doctrine of sovereignty and a threat to the territorial integrity of the nation states? Could the NATO alliance begin the air strikes against Serbia without the sanctions of the United Nations?"

The debates surrounding the issues are highly emotive and contain the potentials to challenge some of the existing fundamental international laws. A similar situation arose at the end of World War II when Westphalian international law simply proved to be inadequate in containing the onslaught that was inflicted on millions of human beings by the Nazis and the Fascists. The shift in the international law embodied in the UN Charter from the Westphalian law raised 'fundamental questions about the nature and form of international law - questions that point to the possibility of a significant juncture between the law of nation states, of the states system, and of the wider international community. At the heart of this shift lies a conflict between claims made on behalf of individual states, and those made on behalf of an alternative organizing principle of world affairs' (David Held: *Prospects of Democracy*,

1992). But at the same time the Charter recognised the 'sovereignty principle in its fuller and wider context but advocated that the states are inter-linked in a myriad of relations and under pressure to resolve the disagreements by peaceful means and according to legal criteria' (Held: 1992). Nowhere in the Charter did it advocate use of force against a sovereign state without the sanctions of the United States Security Council. Under the circumstances questions naturally arise as whether NATO was justified in waging a war against a sovereign state. The People's Republic of China has consis-

tently argued from this perspective. Upholding the principle of sovereignty, thus, according to Beijing and others in its category, is fundamental in international governance.

However, drawing a limit to this doctrine of sovereignty is what the alliance has been emphasizing. The view propagated by the NATO alliance is equally convincing. They argue that the UN Charter does recognise the fact that citizens of nation states are also subjected to international law as evidenced by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, and that the states are subjected "to light restrictions on the resort to force, and constrained to observe 'certain standards' with regard to the treatment of all persons on their territory, including their own citizens" (Held: 1992). But despite such provisions the UN has so far not been able to implement these restrictive principles in constraining the internal dealings of the nation states. It could not because of lack of ef-

fective and just international regulations and effective jurisdictions of the international bodies. As such the alliance felt that in a situation like Kosovo outside intervention is justified on humanitarian grounds and there is now an urgent need to redefine the concept of sovereignty itself.

This shift in international law is discernible after Kosovo. The heart of that shift is the question of the doctrine of humanitarian intervention as against the doctrine of sovereignty. It has been poignantly pointed out by an analyst that the states can't impart inhuman treatment to their citizens by hiding under the shield of sovereignty. In other words the restrictive provisions shaping the states' behaviours with regard to their own citizens are to be made real and implemented. If there were genocide or large-scale killing of minorities the international community would be entitled to intervene under the rubric of humanitarian intervention.

Obviously, granting such powers to the international community needs further clarification. Questions are raised as to who decides the criteria of the treatment by the states of their own citizens that constitute genocide? And who decides the seriousness of the crisis and scale of human rights violation that calls for humanitarian interventions? And in what circumstances the intervention into the affairs of a sovereign state becomes moral and justified? Ideally speaking, the United Nations Security Council should be entrusted with this task. But the UNSC under the Charter lacks the moral basis as well as teeth to

implement such endeavours. First, the UN itself is non-democratic in nature and conditioned by the existing *realpolitik* security order rather than an order based on amorality.

To wage a moral war is, thus, rather difficult for the UNSC. This has been evidenced in Bosnia when its efforts to send peacekeeping forces were thwarted and by the time international community acted positively 250,000 Bosnians lay dead under the heavy winter snow. President Clinton cited that example while ordering NATO for the air strikes. The doctrine of humanitarian intervention, according to the President made the war in Kosovo just, moral and necessary and was justified abridging the doctrine of sovereignty. He did point out convincingly that without NATO's military campaign neither the withdrawal of the Serbian army from Kosovo nor the return of the refugees would have been possible. His arguments hold a lot of wisdom and there is no doubt that the situation in Kosovo called for such interventions.

But the question is, can it have a universal application? Where then lies the security of the smaller and weaker states? Who decides what is genocide? Who takes actions against the recalcitrant states and under whose jurisdiction?

These are some of the questions, which have come to surface Kosovo war. There is a lot of dichotomy and murky perceptions about the use of force by the international community against an established state. The international community may have to deal with a Kosovo-like scenario in future. In order to avoid the dichotomy and murky perceptions, the first and fundamental task would be to have the United Nations modified and make it more democratic, especially having reforms in the Security Council and providing enough teeth to implement the wishes of world opinion. Only then the supremacy of international law can be upheld by the UNSC by

forcing, if needed, that sovereignty of the states is restricted within limits. UNSC should develop criteria as to why, when and how to interfere.

Milosevic's action in Kosovo has prompted such thinking and now there is already discussion about the formulation of new bodies of international law, preventive diplomacy, importance of regional forums in defusing conflicts before they go out of control are being actively considered. Special emphasis is being given to the fact there is also a need for growing international cooperation in a world where conflicts are parts of national and international systems. The fact of the matter is that despite human development and progress, which took place in leaps and bounds in this century, we still live in a very unsafe world.

We must not forget that notwithstanding the immense progress of our civilisation during the 20th century we have witnessed catastrophes human tragedies of unbounded magnitudes in this era as well. There are still many potential flash points in the world like the Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan that may escalate into a serious and major conflict. Or there may be a beginning of another humanitarian situation in the backdrop of Indian air strikes in Kargil. Introduction of nuclear weapons has made it all the more mind-boggling. As such the international community can't rule out the possibility of facing similar scenarios and be alert and prepared to defuse them.

In that context the tragedy in Kosovo has rightly raised the issue that there is an urgent need of a thorough overhauling of international regulations and governance in order to avoid human tragedies like in Bosnia and Kosovo and major conflicts among the major powers. We began this century with conflicts in the Balkans that triggered World War I lasting four years and causing millions of deaths. Ironically we are ending the century with another conflict in the Balkans as well. But hopefully the lessons from Kosovo would be different than the ones we had from the previous Balkan crisis.



Dilara Chowdhury

OPINION

Can BUET Remain an Institution of Excellence?

by A.K.M.A Quader

BUET has been striving hard over the years to remain an island of excellence in the abyss of mediocrity being loyal to its tradition for maintaining academic standard and discipline. However, a handful of students have always been engaged in activities undermining the discipline and rigour of its academic programme on one pretext or another while the majority of them have remained silent observers.

Over the years the degradation of academic atmosphere in schools and colleges in the country has continued unabated. Mass copying or what is called adoption of unfair means in examinations at SSC and HSC levels has been so rampant that the students at large find no wrong with it or are not ashamed of it. Some parents and local political leaders have reportedly assisted in the process. A number of sincere and dedicated teachers of schools and colleges while invigilating in the examination halls have refused to allow such copying. The result has been disastrous for many of them. Reports have it that a number of such teachers have even been murdered, many others maimed and assaulted by those so called students, their friends, the local political thugs and even some parents. In many places, the law enforcing agencies including the magistrates and TNOs have suffered similar assaults at the hands of these so-called students and their cohorts. The ministry of education or the government of the day has not come out with any significant exemplary measures to contain this menace of mass copying.

What has happened at BUET on the nights of April 25 and 26 in the name of protesting against the disciplinary action for impersonation in a class test is what a school teacher or a college teacher is subjected to year after year during the public examinations. The "cancer" of "unfair means" in examination has just crept into the heart of BUET. How on earth the stu-

dents at large can condone impersonation for any cause? Have they lost all their sense of ethics? The reasons are clear. Many of the students are used to malpractice while in schools and colleges. The rot is already there before they enter BUET. The adoption of unfair means in public examination has attained the notoriety of an epidemic. The prognosis is fatal and the education system is heading toward a disaster for all practical purposes. Though BUET admits students into its programmes on the basis of its own admission test, the students once admitted feel that they would one day leave with BUET's certificate whether they are fit for the programme or not.

In my own experience as a student of BUET in the sixties and a teacher for more than 25 years, I feel that a small section of BUET's students cannot cope with the rigour of the programme. Many of these students had poor schooling. They had been utterly dependent on private tutors and the notes prepared by them. In the process their natural talent and inborn capability have been retarded. They show little initiative and interest in independent studies at the university level. They are unable to withstand the standing pressure of thorough study and hard work. Many of them lack problem-solving aptitude which is the most desirable quality for any professional education like engineering, medicine or science. They find BUET an altogether different place of learning where one must work and study by oneself without any kind of tutoring. They are not at all accustomed to read text books and avail library facilities. They wait for the so-called preparatory leave before the examination. But when the leave comes, they naturally realise that their preparation is hopelessly inadequate. So, they look for the so-called student leadership to disrupt the academic schedule at any cost. This has been the case

at BUET for many years. Moreover, many of them simply do not have the professional aptitude and ability to become members of a professional community. These are, unfortunately, the students who are found as trouble makers. BUET right now has no means to get rid of these students. I cannot just seek a student to discontinue the programme even when I strongly feel that he must do so for his own good. A student must realize that engineering is not the only profession he has to take up; there are more appropriate alternatives for him.

The national dailies and periodicals have covered the violence at BUET on the nights of April 25 and 26 to a large extent. However, sometimes, analyses of events and follow-ups have failed to depict the behaviour of the students. The student leadership at BUET has over the past decades been associated with the weaker students who are least interested in academic matters, not to speak of their own studies and careers. If one would like to contest it, he/she please look for their transcript and grades. They are little interested in academic pursuits and have other worldly interests having no bearing on the learning or education. The present student leadership of BUET including the elected student body (EUCSU) have activated the recent violence in the campus. Their demand and insistence for withdrawing the punishment handed down on a student for impersonation was atrocious. By doing so they have incited the violence in the campus. They wanted to become the final arbitrator of academic discipline at BUET. Those who had faced them on the night of April 26, have no shred of doubts in their minds that the student leadership had led the trouble and they were there to protect them. Their behaviour was despicable and they were party to those criminal acts. They no more stand for scholastic excel-

ence and academic discipline; and do not have moral ethics or the strength of character as such.

What the student leadership were up to would rather be clear if I describe my own encounter with them on April 27 when at around 11 p.m. EUCSU leaders including some other student leaders came to the VC's office to discuss the matters arising out of the violence on the night of 26. I was present there by coincidence. They were remorseless, repentant and almost without human face. They were there to justify the violence of the previous nights. Their minds were rightly depicted in their memorandum submitted to VC on the same day. Three of their demands are: The punishment handed down on the student for impersonation is to be withdrawn; those who committed violence on the nights of 25 and 26 April cannot be punished in any way and Prof. Azadur Rahman, who detected the impersonation, is to be dismissed from BUET. What a shame! These elected representatives of the students and student leaders of different student organizations are abettors to the crime! We must shun such leadership for the sake of ethics principles of a civil society. Are they after nullifying everything that is sacred at BUET and in the society in general? The parents of these students are humbly requested to face the stark reality and address their own wards; and judge their behaviour and relate that to the values in their own life. They must by now realise what their so-called meritorious sons and daughters have become.

BUET has been closed sine die. A handful of thugs and their abettors have hurt this institution at its core. To restore confidence in the tradition and academic discipline at BUET, the thugs must be identified and punished. As I think about the violence and the students' behaviour at BUET, I find it hard to go back to the class

room and stand in front of them. Whom I expect to teach? For me the answer has now become simply "no". I had visited the ransacked room of Prof. Azadur Rahman, and I just could not believe the violence perpetrated there. In order to preserve my life-long collection and works, I must give up my career at BUET. I cannot think of having my office vandalized and burned down by the thugs some day. I will not be surprised if the thugs at BUET some day burn down its libraries like the medieval Central Asian invaders in Baghdad or Alexandria. The sign is there. They have already vandalized the teaching and research laboratories and damaged research equipment.

BUET alone cannot enforce discipline unless the civil society accepts its values and endorses the same. The politicians and the governments have a definite and clear role here. They must abandon their policy of sheltering such thugs in the name of supporters in the campus. They have already given birth to many a Frankenstein, let them stop it now for the sake of this society.

Teachers do not need to be popular with students or any body else by giving up academic excellence, discipline and values. On these matters, there cannot be any compromise. I am a teacher at BUET by choice and I am living in Bangladesh also by choice. I worked for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971 by choice and am proud of it and so my children are. Probably time has come to look into my "choice" more pragmatically by considering my personal safety and sanctity of my teaching career. If I cannot discharge my responsibilities with clear conscience and dignity, I should rather think otherwise.

I was in Canada and USA during the first two weeks of May. I visited a number of campuses and met faculties, our colleagues and BUET graduates there. All of them including the faculties of the universities

were aware of the violence at BUET and the reason therefor. All of them just could not believe that the students of BUET could condone "impersonation" and perpetrate violence in the campus and deep into residential areas in support of it. They were simply shocked and expressed their utter disgust. That was the moment I felt ashamed to be part of BUET. The majority of the students representing more than 95 per cent at the BUET, by remaining silent have rather become abettors to the crimes and violence perpetrated in the campus.

The recent happenings at BUET are bound to affect their future career adversely. Not only a valuable portion of their formative years are being wasted, opportunities for achieving excellence are also lost. The student leadership of BUET who have disgraced this institution and their followers apparently do not have the mission of life nor the vision of student and for that matter the devotion for sharing knowledge and ideas with teachers. These handful have become students by chance and seemingly have no interest for making a career as engineer, planner or architect. But the silent majority cannot remain silent any longer. For, by remaining silent, the students at large become abettors to the crime and criminals. The silence of the lamb must end. They must come out and speak out to drive away the predators from the academic arena of BUET once for all. Their strength lies in the strength of their character. They must prove that they are BUET; they stand for this institution, have faith in its tradition, admire and respect its academic discipline and rigour. And yes, this is what we all look forward to - re-establishing and reinforcing students' faith in scholastic achievements, professional glory, satisfying career and a life so deemed.

The writer is Professor of Chemical Engineering at BUET.

To the Editor...

"Miandad, No thanks"

Sir, Allow me to protest against the name and tenor of the letter entitled "Miandad No thanks" (15 June 1999). While Miandad's suitability for coaching the Bangladesh cricket team may be a fair topic for debate, to use the issue to paint Pakistanis or for that matter Punjabis to be antagonistic towards Bangladesh is tendentious, uncalled for and highly irresponsible.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan is a Punjabi and has been called a "proven friend of Bangladesh" in the editorial comments of the esteemed Daily Star itself. My wife and I are humble Punjabis and have the greatest admiration and affection for the people of Bangladesh. The way this affection has been returned will remain among the cherished memories of our lives.

Coming to cricket itself, I would like to remind the learned author that when Bangladesh qualified for the World Cup, Pakistan was the first country - and as far as I

know the only one - which officially sent a message of felicitations. The man who sent the message was the Minister of Culture and Sports, Mushahid Hussain - incidentally a Punjabi.

I hope the learned author is not unaware that Pakistan is the most vocal supporter of Bangladesh - more than any other member of the ICC - being the test status. The people who have openly called for this include Mian Khan, Javed Miandad and Wasim Akram - incidentally again all Punjabis.

I do not know what precisely were the derogatory remarks that were allegedly made by Miandad's team in 1980. I would however invite the learned author to ponder over the kind of remarks that were made after Bangladesh beat Pakistan in the World Cup encounter. Wasim Akram had only said: "We are not sorry to have lost the match. We lost to our brothers."

Karam Elahi
High Commission for Pakistan
Gulshan Avenue, Dhaka.

Wrong comparison

Sir, When I read news items on our recent victory over Pakistan cricket team and gleeful comparison of this victory with that of our liberation war of 1971 and subsequent defeat of Pakistan army, it makes me sad as well as furious. This comparison is a product of a childish mind or a callous commentary of an abysmally ignorant person.

When a fellow Bangladeshi does such a comparison, he/she belittles the memory of our martyred heroes, raped sisters and wounded freedom fighters. This battlefield of an epic struggle should be visited only to illuminate our souls, remind us of our fallen heroes, and reaffirm our commitment to uphold the dignity of our people. It appears that our national sensibility, at times, descends to a 'bottomless nadir'; and we behave as if nothing matters!

Those who are at the helms of our government should steer our people to a saner and appropriate course of expressing our appreciation of such sporting events, and not rush to close the nation's entire productive

activities for a day or so, especially when our country frequently experiences 'hartal' of one kind or the other.

Minulul Haque
141 Grouse Drive
Elizabeth, Pa, USA

Why dishonour him?

Sir, Gordon Greenidge was given honorary citizenship of Bangladesh followed by the victory of ICC Trophy and in recognition to his untiring services as a coach to the Bangladesh cricket team. Government ceremoniously accorded it in presence of the head of the government. It is incomprehensible to think of a decision by a board firing the said coach while performing his duties in the World Cup. Engaging and firing as well of a foreigner as a consultant requires the approval and opinion of government in the ministry concern, the ERD and the ministry of the home affairs.

The performance of our team was praiseworthy and it earned national and international accolade and the dmes-

tic papers reported 'Home they come heroes hailed', owing to the perseverance, deliverance and hard work of the coach Greenidge. If we cannot honour the coach and the honorary citizen we do not have the right to dishonour him.

J Ahamed
24/3, Chamelbag, Shantinagar
Dhaka.

Smashing victory

Sir, Our heartfelt congratulations to the Bangladesh cricket team for their historic victory over mighty Pakistan. When the Pakistani team seemed to be invincible, there came the Bengal Tigers and smashed it on the 31st of May 1999. By beating Pakistan by a convincing margin of 62 runs, our cricketers showed that hard work, dedication and commitment can bring success against the opponents no matter how strong they might be.

Here I would like to remind our cricketers not to be carried away by this victory as they did after the 1997 ICC triumph. It is only a small step towards gaining Test status. We have still a long way to go.

When all other sports failed to bring any smile on our face it is only cricket which has so far brought laurel, glory and honour of Bangladesh.

So, I would request the government as well as the Ministry of Sports to give top priority to cricket.

Iqbal Ahmed
Dhaka-1000

Bravo boys!

Sir, I am grateful to Almighty Allah for His blessing over Bangladesh cricket team. They have done it again! After their win in the two consecutive matches against Scotland and former World Cup Champion Pakistan, our cricket team has proved their capability to become a Test-playing nation. They have opened a new arena for the next generation that will enable them to be come good cricketers in the near future.

My heartfelt congratulations to all the cricket players and the officials of Cricket Control Board as well as the cricket crazy people of Bangladesh.

Syed Muntazir Zaidi
Class-VIII, Master Mind School
Dhaka.