

# Pakistan stalling talks with Taliban: Karzai

Hillary calls Gilani to ease tension

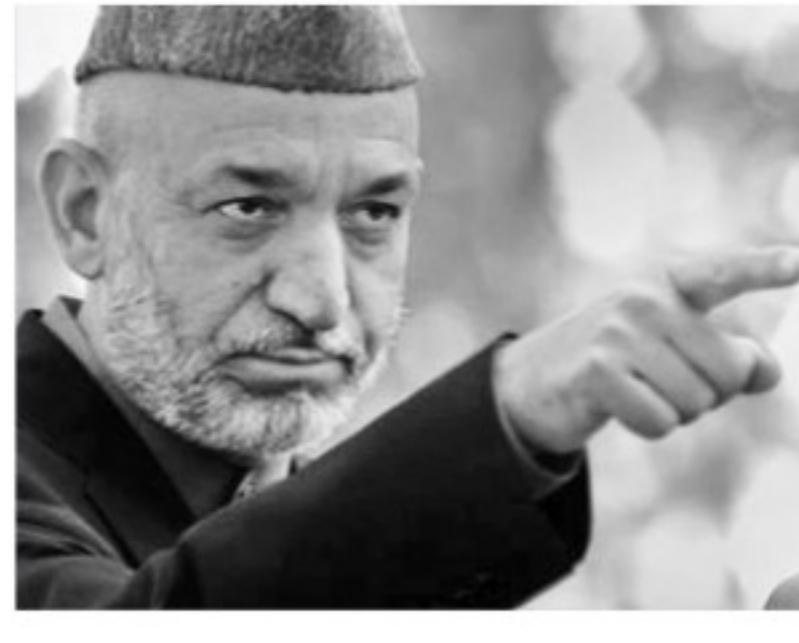
AFP, Bonn

Afghan President Hamid Karzai has accused Pakistan, which is boycotting an international conference on Afghanistan starting today in Bonn, of undermining all negotiations with the Taliban.

"Up until now, they have sadly refused to back efforts for negotiations with the Taliban," Karzai told Der Spiegel weekly in comments reported in German and due to be published on Monday.

The Bonn meeting will seek to chart a course for Afghanistan after the Nato withdrawal in 2014, but a boycott by Pakistan has dealt a blow to already fragile hopes for a roadmap.

Pakistan is seen as vital to any prospect of stability in the war-ravaged country a decade after US-led forces ousted the Taliban, who had offered safe haven to al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden.



But Islamabad pulled out after 24 Pakistani soldiers were killed in cross-border Nato air strikes a week ago, although sources close to the German foreign ministry said it would be kept informed of progress at the conference.

The United States has voiced regret over the strikes but has stopped short of issuing an apology while the American military conducts an investigation.

Islamabad has so far refused to take

part in the probe, exacerbating fears of a prolonged crisis between Pakistan and the United States.

Pakistan, reacting to fury from its people over the attack, shut down Nato's vital supply line into Afghanistan and boycotted the Bonn conference.

US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on Saturday called Pakistan's prime minister to offer condolences over the strike.

In the call with Yousaf Raza Gilani, Clinton "reiterated America's respect for Pakistan's sovereignty and commitment to working together in pursuit of shared objectives on the basis of mutual interest and mutual respect," the State Department said.

A statement from Gilani's office said he told her that Pakistan's non-attendance at Bonn was not open to review since it had received the parliament's backing.

Moran is the second-in-command of the hardliner faction of the Ulfa led by Baruah. The detained journalist works for a Guwahati-based daily newspaper and had travelled to Myanmar apparently to interview Baruah.

After their detention, the

## Ulfa leader arrested in Myanmar

PTI, New Delhi

A top Ulfa leader and an Indian journalist have been detained by authorities in Myanmar, Union Home Secretary RK Singh said yesterday.

However, there was no information about the detention of Ulfa's self-styled commander-in-chief Paresh Baruah as reported in some sections of media, Singh said.

Moran is the second-in-command of the hardliner faction of the Ulfa led by Baruah. The detained journalist works for a Guwahati-based daily newspaper and had travelled to Myanmar apparently to interview Baruah.

Another group blew up tracks between Hehenga and Chhipadohar railway stations in Latehar district, the police there said.

One more policeman died of injuries in Saturday's attack on Namdhari's convoy in Latehar district. The toll increased to 11, included an eight-year-old boy.

The Maoists also looted firearms and ammunition from the dead and injured policemen, the police said.

In neighbouring Bihar, where Maoist presence is strong, a group of them stormed

## AFTERMATH OF TOP MAOIST KILLING IN INDIA Maoists run mayhem Blow up railway tracks, mobile towers

PTI, Ranchi/patna/bhubaneswar

Maoists yesterday blew up railway tracks in Jharkhand and set afire a mobile tower in Bihar's Aurangabad district on the first day of their two-day country-wide shutdown to protest against the killing of their leader Kishenji.

Coming just hours after the attack on the convoy of Independent MP Inder Singh Namdhari, the death toll in which rose to 11, the Naxalites triggered an IED to blow up tracks between Gomia and Dumri railway stations in Bokaro district early yesterday, SP Kuldip Diwedi said.

Road traffic was affected in several areas of Naxal-infested districts like Malkangiri, Rayagada, Gajapati, Sundargarh and Kandhamal.

Security was tightened in all Maoist-hit districts while deployment of force was strengthened near jails, armories and government buildings, a senior police official said.

Patrolling was intensified in vulnerable areas and borders with neighbouring states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal were sealed amid thorough checking of vehicles, he said.

## Peace deal to be executed

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Talukdar in the chair, the function was addressed, among others, by Information and Cultural Affairs Minister Abul Kalam Azad and State Minister for cultural affairs Advocate Promode Mankin.

Head of European Delegation in Bangladesh William Hanna, UN Resident Coordinator Neal Walker and CHT affairs Secretary Naba Bikram Kishore Tripura also spoke on the occasion.

The prime minister said the main objective of the peace agreement was to resolve the long-standing conflict in the region and to expedite the socioeconomic development process of all citizens in the CHT.

She said the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council and Chittagong Hill Tracts Land Commission -- all have been constituted in line with the accord.

The prime minister said the taskforce on repatriation of refugees returned from India and the determination of internal tribal evacuees has been formed. "An implementation committee with the deputy leader in parliament as the convener has also been constituted to oversee the implementation process of the accord."

She said a significant advancement has been achieved in education and

health sectors besides the huge infrastructural development in the hill districts including roads, bridges and culverts during the tenure of the present government.

"We have decided to build a science and ICT university and a medical college in Rangamati for all residents," she said.

Various development projects have been undertaken with the assistance of UNDP, Unicef, ADB, DANIDA, EU, CIDA, AusAid and other development partners for ensuring the socioeconomic development of the hill people and for the conservation of environment and biodiversity of this ecologically diverse region, the prime minister added.

Hasina said many policies and laws have been relaxed for the hill people so that they do not face hurdle in getting government jobs.

She said her previous government has not only signed the agreement, but also made arrangement so that disgruntled people can surrender their arms.

"We had always preferred solving the problems through discussions as the people of the region are like our children and their happiness and sorrow means our happiness and sorrow," she said.

At the function, Dipankar Talukdar handed over a crest and traditional dress of the ethnic minority communities to the prime minister.

## BNP in its new avatar

FROM PAGE 1

which the ICT is or has been functioning. It is of course quite a different matter as to whether or not one agrees with BNP.

BNP's argument that foreign counsels be allowed into the country to act as consultants to the legal teams of the accused is a point not entirely to be dismissed. If an accused in a trial, any trial, wishes to employ the services of lawyers from abroad, there ought not to be a fuss about it on the part of the local authorities. After all, it is the rule of law that matters. The search for justice must always be based on a plugging of every loophole along the way.

Having said that, though, it is rather a matter of surprise that BNP has not only called for a stop to the war crimes trial proceedings but has also appealed to the international community to exert pressure on the government of Bangladesh towards bringing the trial proceedings to a halt. The nature of the pressure is obvious: foreign governments must come into the scene to demand that the trials not be held, that indeed the ICT itself be decreed out of existence.

This raises two very fundamental issues. The first is that BNP's demand for an end to the trials process is effectively a rejection of history on its part as it was shaped in 1971 through the macabre activities of the Pakistan occupation army and its local collaborators.

The second is that by openly calling on the international community to come to the defence of the accused, in so many words, the party has not only called into question the system of justice in Bangladesh but has also patently invited foreign nations and governments to interfere in the workings of a sovereign state. That BNP has not, now or earlier, spoken of the trauma millions of Bangalees went through in 1971, that it has consistently made it a point to look the other way every time a demand for the trial of war criminals has come up, is telling.

Bangladesh's particular tragedy has been the swiftness with which its original ideals were sent packing in the post-1975 period. When the liberation of the country in December 1971 was quickly complemented by a ban on religion-based parties, especially those which had cheerfully participated in the program committed by Pakistan's soldiers, the advent of military rule in August-November 1975 saw the happy return of the old collaborators of Pakistan to centre stage, with horrifying results.

preceded by a repeal of the Collaborators Act of 1972 in December 1975. It was then quite natural for the country, dominated as it was by illegitimate military regimes, to be pushed away from its secular moorings and into a clear rightwing path through a mutilation of the constitution itself.

The height of irony, certainly, was the rise of a goodly number of collaborators to ministerial niches in a state whose birth they had violently opposed in 1971.

BNP's position on the war crimes trial will not endear it to the people of Bangladesh. Worse, it is among those of its followers who have taken pride in the Liberation War and who have not forgotten the

sacrifices of three million Bangalees that it has now opened itself to ridicule. In a broad manner of speaking, by so blatantly and brazenly coming to the defence of the war crimes accused, the party appears to have now formally acknowledged what its detractors have long suspected it of. And here it is:

In expressing its concerns about the fairness of the trial process without at the same time taking public sentiment about 1971 into cognizance, it has consciously or unconsciously shown an outrageous degree of disregard for the feelings of the people of Bangladesh;

By overlooking or staying quiet over the doings of the collaborators of 1971

and indeed by welcoming them into its fold, either party-wise or alliance-wise, it has brought into question its entire attitude to the Bangalees' armed struggle for freedom in 1971;

Beyond and above everything, BNP's position on the war crimes trial reflects a clear shift away from the centrist role it has played in politics so far and into a definitive rightwing mould. Which begs the question: has it now mutated into a political conservatism that can only make its alliance partners grin from ear to ear in satisfaction?

BNP, say the cynics, has boldly unmasked itself.

One is not quite sure if congratulations are in order.

## Australia lifts India uranium ban

AFP, Sydney

Australia's ruling Labour party voted yesterday to lift a long-standing ban on exporting uranium to India after a debate about nuclear weapons and reactor safety following Japan's quake crisis.

Labour passed Prime Minister Julia Gillard's proposal with 206 votes to 185, reversing a decades-old policy excluding New Delhi from Australia's uranium trade because it is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Although Australia does not use nuclear power, it is the world's third-ranking uranium producer behind Kazakhstan and Canada. It also has the world's largest reserves.

## Monno Medical College & Hospital

(Approved by the Government of Bangladesh)  
"Monno City", Gilondo, Manikgonj  
A Concern of Monno Welfare Foundation

### URGENTLY REQUIRED

Monno Medical College & Hospital is a 300 bedded most updated modern Hospital upgradeable to 500 beds, located in a nice, serene, pleasant atmosphere of Monno City, Gilondo, Manikgonj (only 5 KM away from Manikgonj Sadar) requires services of the following professionals :

#### Working Hours

- Either full time basis or 3/4 days per week from 0800 am till 1430 pm. Both way up and down transport is available.
- Consultants/Professor/Associate Professor/Assistant Professor may join in the same department to work in different days; Doctors may receive their salary/honorarium either as monthly/weekly/daily basis.
- RS/RP/RMO and respective Medical officers will be resident and must attend the hospital round the clock.

S/L no.	Name of the Post	Qualification and Experience
01.	Principal	With at least 5 years experience in any modern Medical College & Hospital as a Principal will be preferred.
02.	Director (Hospital)	MBBS with at least 5-6 years experience in any modern Medical College & Hospital as a Director will be preferred.
03.	Secretary (Hospital)	Graduate with MBA with at least 10 years practical experience in the Hospital will be preferred.
04.	Administrator/Superintendent	MBBS with Diploma in any subject practical experience of running a 300 bedded Modern Hospital with 15-20 years service will be preferred. Retd Army Officers (Not below the rank of a Colonel) will get priority.
05.	Professor / Associate Professor/ Assistant Professor/ Consultants	
(a)	Anatomy	M. Phil/ Ph.D will be preferred.
(b)	Physiology	M. Phil/ Ph.D will be preferred.
(c)	Bio-chemistry	M D / M. Phil.
(d)	Community Medicine	M. Phil/ Ph.D, MPH will be preferred.
(e)	Medicine	MCPS/FCPS/MD/MRCGP/FRCP.
(f)	Cardiology	MCPS/FCPS/D.Card/MD-Cardiology will be preferred.
(g)	General Surgery	MCPS/FCPS/MS/FRCS.
(h)	Orthopedics	D-Ortho/MS/FCPS.
(i)	Neuro-surgery	MS/FCPS/FRCS.
(k)	Gyna & Obs	DGO/FCPS/MRCOG/MCPS.
(l)	Pediatrics	DCH/FCPS/MD/MCPS.
(m)	E N T	MCPS/DLO/FCPS/MS.
(n)	Ophthalmology	MCPS/DO/MS/FCPS.
(o)	Anesthesiology	MCPS/DA/FCPS.
(p)	Pathology	FCPS/MD/M.Phil/ MCPS.
(q)	Micro-Biology	FCPS/MD/M.Phil/ MCPS.
06.	RS (O & G)	MBBS with at least 3-5 years practical experience in the relevant field.
07.	RP (Child) (Ped)	MBBS with at least 2-5 years practical experience in the relevant field.
08.	RS (Surgery)	MBBS with at least 3-5 years practical experience in the relevant field.
09.	RP (Medicine)	MBBS with at least 3-5 years practical experience in the relevant field.
10.	RS (Orthopedics)	MBBS with at least 3-5 years practical experience in the relevant field.
11.	RMO	MBBS with at least 3-5 years practical experience in the relevant field.
12.	EMO	MBBS Medicine/ Surgery with at least 3 years practical experience in the relevant field.
13.	MO	MBBS with 01 year practical experience.
14.	Lecturer	
(a)	Anatomy	MBBS with 01 year teaching experience.
(b)	Physiology	MBBS with 01 year practical experience.
(c)	Bio-chemistry	MBBS with 01 year practical experience.
(d)	Community Medicine	MBBS with 01 year practical experience.
15.	Matron	Retd Matron/Deputy Matron/Nursing Tutor/Sr. Nurse/B.Sc Nursing from any Govt. Hospital will be preferred.
16.	Deputy Matron	Retd Sister Tutor/ Sr. Staff Nurse with at least 10 years experience will be preferred.
17.	Sr. Staff Nurse	Nursing Diploma with at least 3 years practical experience in any modern Hospital will be preferred.
18.	OT Nurse	Nursing Diploma with at least 3 years practical experience in any modern Hospital as a OT Nurse will be preferred.
19.	OT Boy	SSC with at least 3-5 years practical experience in any modern Hospital as a OT Boy will be preferred.

Highly energetic and ambitious candidates are encouraged to apply with full resume along with two copies of recent passport size photographs and attested copies of all necessary certificates to the following address on or before 15 December 2011.

Please note that, all appointments will be followed by BMDC rules. Attractive salary will be offered to suitable candidates.

Applications may be mailed to :- Monno Medical College & Hospital.

Head Office: Monno Group of Industries, Islampur, Dhamrai, Dhaka-1350

E-mail:admin@monno-group.com

Principal

Monno Medical College & Hospital