

Scope of Sandy's devastation

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and mayors in the most heavily populated region in the United States. Obama so far has received praise for his handling of Sandy.

"They forgot about us," said Theresa Connor, 42, describing her Staten Island neighbourhood as having been "annihilated." Meanwhile, the first subway trains brought some cheer to New York City.

A skeleton service started just before dawn and trains were quickly packed. Train rides were to be free on Thursday and Friday.

More bodies are being found as police and firefighters continue "their lifesaving mission, going block-by-block and door-to-door in the areas devastated by the hurricane," New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg said.

With about 650,000 people still without power in New York, Bloomberg said the city would start handing out food and water, while National Guard officers and police would go into high-rise buildings to help the elderly.

The Con Edison power company said some New Yorkers would have to wait until November 11 before electricity is restored.

National Guard officers helped rescue people trapped in flooded homes across the Hudson River from New York in Hoboken, where authorities estimated on Wednesday that 20,000 people were stuck in their homes.

Adding to heated tempers, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut drivers were also confronting a shortage of gasoline. Even before dawn yesterday, long lines of cars snaked around gasoline stations around the area, and police were in place at many spots to keep the peace between furious, frustrated drivers.

Forecasts for colder temperatures only added to the tension, since many in New Jersey and elsewhere have been using fuel-powered generators to run lights and heaters while waiting for utilities to repair downed power lines.

At a Hess Station on late Thursday night in Fairfield, New Jersey, people waited more than three hours to fill up their cars and gas cans. Four police officers directed traffic.

"This is a pretty apocalyptic situation. How far do we have to go to get gas - Tennessee?" said Ricardo Meehleib, 30, as he waited

in line. New Jersey, which President Barack Obama visited on Wednesday, has emerged as the state with the most widespread destruction. Some 1.8 million people there had no electricity.

The financial cost of the storm may surpass \$50 billion in economic losses, economists said doubling its previous forecast.

In blacked-out New York City neighbourhoods, some residents complained about a lack of police and expressed fears about crime. Some were also concerned about traffic safety.

"People feel safe during the day but as soon as the sun sets, people are extremely scared. The fact that Guardian Angels are on the streets trying to restore law just shows how out of control the situation is in lower Manhattan," said Wolfgang Ban, a restaurant owner in Manhattan's Alphabet City neighbourhood.

The Guardian Angels are a group of anti-crime volunteers.

Sandy started as a late-season hurricane in the Caribbean, where it killed 69 people, before smashing ashore in the United States with 80-mile-per-

hour (130-kph) winds. It stretched from the Carolinas to Connecticut and was the largest storm by area to hit the United States in decades.

ACC to sue

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BTCL officials said almost 80 IGW exchanges did not pay their outstanding dues to the BTCL, forcing the public company to cancel the agreements with those companies from early this year.

The payments became irregular in 2008 when the BTCL was formed as a limited company from the erstwhile Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board (BTB).

Last week the ACC sued three top officials of the BTCL and the managing director of Sabil IT Limited, an IGW operator, on charge of embezzling about Tk 3.27 crore.

The accused are BTCL directors Mahabubur Rahman and AKM Asaduzzaman, former director (international) Mahafuzur Rahman and MD of Sabil IT AKM Mofidul Islam.

The anti-graft watchdog filed the case with Ramna Police Station under the penal code and ACC act.

None righted the wrong

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for reasons that had to do with the murders of August.

In the weeks preceding November 1975, rumours had begun to circulate about a power struggle getting underway at Bangabhaban and in the cantonment. Senior officers in the army, among whom were Brigadier Khaled Musharraf, Colonel Shafaat Jamil, Colonel Najmul Huda and Major ATM Haider, all heroes of the 1971 war, were determined that the chain of command broken by the assassin majors and colonels through the coup in August needed to be restored. The assassins of course remained ensconced inside the safe confines of the presidential palace, along with Khondokar Moshtaque.

The chief of army staff, Major General Ziaur Rahman, having been unable to exercise authority over the assassin officers, was himself under threat of removal from his position. By the evening of 2 November, it was obvious that changes of a major nature had begun to take shape. By the next day, 3 November, it became fairly clear that Musharraf had gained the upper hand and was putting pressure on Moshtaque to give up the presidency. What exactly was being done about the majors and colonels was not at that stage very clear.

And yet Brigadier Musharraf would soon be under siege. Even as his enemies went into planning strategy against him, he was found spending a long stretch of time trying to negotiate a deal at Bangabhaban that would have Moshtaque and his team leave office quietly. Musharraf, one of the most brilliant of tacticians in the 1971 war, was suddenly observed to be oblivious to conditions outside Dhaka,

especially in places like Joydevpur and Comilla where forces arrayed against him were spreading the lie that he was a foreign agent and therefore leading the country to a new phase of servitude. **MURDER OF THE MUJIBNAGAR LEADERS** As Musharraf remained busy in the presidential palace and as Col Taher went around developing his own plans of liquidating the Musharraf group, a macabre plan of murder was given shape to and then executed.

On the night between 3 and 4 November, Syed Nazrul Islam, Tajuddin Ahmad, M Mansur Ali and AHM Quamruzzaman were gunned down in a cell inside Dhaka central jail by the very men who had in August murdered Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family. Khaled Musharraf and his men clearly had little idea of the tragedy that had already occurred at the Dhaka jail. A mere few hours after the murders had been committed, all the majors and colonels involved in the coup d'etat of 15 August 1975 (and the killings of 3 November 1975), were allowed to fly off to Bangkok with their families. Musharraf had triumphed, but he remained as yet unaware of the price he had paid to ascend to the top. On the morning of 4 November, a newly freed from jail Korban Ali, minister for information in Bangabandhu's government, was spotted telling a crowd outside his Wari home of the horrific murders just hours earlier.

Between 4 and 6 November a flurry of announcements and statements made by the president were aired over the radio. The queer part of the story was that no one exactly knew who the president was. The popularly held belief was that Moshtaque had been ousted by Brigadier Khaled Musharraf. But if that was true, who had replaced him? No one knew. Meanwhile, fresh rumours began to make their rounds, all reinforcing the thought that for all his triumph in securing the departure of the assassins, that Musharraf was really on shaky ground. Rumblings of discontent were gaining in intensity inside Dhaka cantonment and elsewhere. Soldiers unhappy with Musharraf were organising themselves, through the active involvement of Colonel Taher, in a plot to overthrow Musharraf, who had meanwhile been appointed chief of staff of the army in succession to the detained Ziaur Rahman.

As the country teetered on uncertainty, 6 November dawned with newspaper images of a beaming Khaled Musharraf being decorated with epaulettes reflecting his new rank of major general by the chief of staff of the navy, Rear Admiral MH Khan, and the chief of staff of the air force, Air Vice Marshal MG Tawab. The latter had been flown in from Germany, where he had been leading a retired life, to take over from AK Khondokar in the period following 15 August.

As the day progressed on 6 November, the pieces began to fall into a pattern. The announcement that Khondokar Moshtaque Ahmed had resigned the presidency was swiftly followed by news that the chief justice of the Supreme Court, Abu Sadat Muhammad Sayem, had replaced him. The new president addressed the nation late in the evening and specifically con-

demned the killings of the national leaders in August and November. **KHALED MUSHARRAF DIES** What followed was bizarre. As 7 November dawned, Dhaka passed into the hands of Colonel Taher and his men, who lost little time in freeing General Ziaur Rahman from confinement and restoring him to authority as chief of staff of the army. For General Musharraf, conditions had already gone from bizarre to eerie. He and his loyalists were on the run from the marauding men who had clearly thrown in their lot with Taher and Zia.

Attempting to make their way out of Dhaka in the hope of organising resistance, Musharraf, Huda and Haider found themselves in Sher-e-Bangla Nagar. Within minutes they became prisoners of the men they had once commanded. All three were brutally murdered. Their corpses were then subjected to varied forms of indignities.

Sometime in the early afternoon, General Zia made his way to Bangabhaban. Soldiers and a crowd of onlookers raised, for the first time in independent Bangladesh, the slogan of Nara-e-Takbeer, punctuated of course by another, Sepoy-Janata Zindabad.

As twilight descended on the country on 7 November 1975, Musharraf loyalists in the army, those who had survived death, were scattered and making their way to safety. Moshtaque and his cabal were out, certainly but those who took charge after Khaled Musharraf's murder appeared to promise to continue what had been inaugurated on 15 August.

Job report gives Obama

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show Obama and Republican Mitt Romney locked in a dead heat in a race.

The muddling economy and high unemployment are uppermost on Americans' minds as they head to the polls.

Most analysts had forecast the higher jobless rate, but job growth far outpaced their consensus estimate of 125,000.

The effects of Hurricane Sandy, the deadly storm that ravaged the eastern seaboard on Monday and Tuesday, were not reflected in the jobs report.

"The president's election strategists will have something to cheer about

in the final four days of the campaign," said Sal Guatieri at BMO Capital Markets.

Republican nominee Romney slammed the rise in the unemployment rate.

"Today's increase in the unemployment rate is a sad reminder that the economy is at a virtual standstill," he said, noting the rate is higher than it was when Obama took office.

Alan Krueger, the head of Obama's Council of Economic Advisers, said the report showed the economy moving in the right direction. "While more work remains to be done, today's employment report provides further evidence that the US econ-

omy is continuing to heal," he said in a statement.

Obama was due to give his reaction to the unemployment numbers at his first rally of the day in the battleground state of Ohio, the epicenter of the last Friday of the White House race, where Romney was also campaigning.

Meanwhile, New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg reluctantly endorsed Barack Obama's campaign for a second term Thursday, saying the president's efforts on climate change outweighed his failure on the economy.

Bloomberg first won office as a Republican but split from the party and now runs the biggest US

city as an independent. He did not endorse a candidate in 2008, having backed Republican George W Bush in 2004.

He said the president's reaction in the wake of this week's devastating superstorm, which swamped much of lower Manhattan and killed 37 people in the city, had influenced his decision to endorse the Democrat.

Obama, locked in a tight race with Republican Mitt Romney, quickly welcomed the announcement, saying he was honored by Bloomberg's nod.



IBA Admission Test BBA 21ST BATCH (SESSION 2012 - 2013)

BBA Admission Test (2012-13) of the Institute of Business Administration (IBA), University of Dhaka will be held on Friday, November 30, 2012. The Admission Test will begin at 10:00 a.m. and the candidates must report to their respective test center by 9:30 a.m.

ELIGIBILITY

All applicants must have completed the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and the Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) or their equivalents in any field of study. However, if an applicant has taken the O-Level examination, he/she must have passed at least 5 (five) subjects (including mathematics). In case of A-Level examination, an applicant must have passed at least 3 (three) subjects. It is important to note that applicants with O-level and A-level must have minimum D grade in all subjects.

The minimum qualifying point to be eligible for application is 5 (five). The point determination is explained in the table below:

| SSC GPA/Div | HSC GPA/Div | O-Level GPA* | A-Level GPA* | Qualifying Points |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| >= 4.5/1st | >= 4.0/1st | >= 3.0 | >= 2.5 | 3 |
| >= 3.5/2nd | >= 3.0/2nd | >= 2.5 | >= 2.0 | 2 |

*Letter grades of O-Level and A-Level subjects are converted into grade points on the basis of A = 4, B = 3, C = 2 and D = 1. Grade Point Average (GPA) is calculated by averaging the grade points of the five best grades for O-level and the three best grades for A-Level.

For all other certificates, equivalence will be determined by the Equivalence Committee of IBA.

SELECTION PROCEDURE

All Bangladeshi applicants must take the Admission Test. The test has two components: Written Assessment and Communication Test. The Written Assessment component evaluates applicant's aptitude in: Language, Mathematics, and Analytical Ability. To qualify in the Written Test, an applicant must obtain a minimum qualifying score in each of the above areas. For the Communication Test, applicants will be selected on the basis of their performance in the Written Assessment.

Foreign nationals with a score of 1700 or more in SAT Reasoning Test (with at least 550 in Critical Reading and Math and at least 500 in Writing) may be exempted from the Written Assessment, but must appear in the Communication Test.

HOW TO APPLY

The application is to be made online by Wednesday, November 21, 2012. Application fee is Tk 865/- (including online processing fee & bank service charge). For detailed application procedure, visit the IBA website at <http://www.iba-du.edu> or the IBA Admission website <http://iba.univdhaka.edu>.

For further information, visit the IBA website (www.iba-du.edu) or contact the BBA Program Office (Room # 319, 2nd Floor, IBA) or call at 01772563303 or 9663220 between 10:00 am and 4:00 pm any day except for Fridays.

Director
Institute of Business Administration
University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000



ঢাকা পাওয়ার ডিস্ট্রিবিউশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড DHAKA POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LTD. (An Enterprise of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh)

Memo No:- DPDC/HR/DGM(A)/Appointment/Officers/2012/468

Date: 31/10/12

JOB OPPORTUNITY

Dhaka Power Distribution Company Ltd. (DPDC), entrusted with the responsibility of operation, maintenance and development of the power system network within the geographical area of DPDC, invites applications from the energetic and promising citizen of Bangladesh for immediate appointment to the following post on contract basis for a period of maximum 03 (three) years at a time (inclusive of 01 year probationary period) which is renewable up to the age of 60 years subject to satisfactory performance against specific yearly targets to be set by the Board.

Deputy Manager (Legal Affairs): 01 Post

The Deputy Manager (Legal Affairs) is responsible for providing legal opinion, drafting and vetting of contracts and other documents of legal nature, support business through advice on legal and regulatory matters, provide any other legal and Para-legal support to various department of DPDC, as required, assessment and analysis of legal risk and report accordingly, attend before the various courts in Bangladesh and coordinate with law firms/ legal retainers/ panel advocates, ensure legal compliance across the company in every aspect, ensure compliance with local policies, regulations and procedures.

Required Qualification:

Candidates must be an L.L.B (Hon's,) degree holder from a reputed university. He/ She must have at least 07 years of experience in legal practices and/ or Legal Advisor/ Law Department of an organization with sufficient experience and sound knowledge on Legal & Regulatory Affairs, Company, Contract, Electricity, Banking, Income Tax, Land Laws and laws and rules regarding SEC/ DSE and Service Rules. Candidate having L.L.M/ FCA/ FCMA/ MBA/ Chartered Secretary and experience in reputed Organization will get preference. Candidates with 3rd class or 3rd division or CGPA below 2.5 in the scale of 4 or CGPA below 3.00 in the scale of 5 in any level of education will not be eligible to apply. The candidate should be fluent in spoken and written Bangla and English language, and shall be capable of working under and managing the challenging situations along with excellent communication, interpersonal and presentation skills.

Age Limit:

Age should preferably be between thirty (30) and forty (40) years as on 02/12/2012. Age limit may be relaxed for departmental candidate to participate in recruitment process and its aptitude test.

Remuneration/Compensation Package:

Basic salary per month Taka 35,000.0 (Thirty Five thousand) only plus house rent @ 50% of basic per month, two festival bonuses in year, contributory provident fund, group insurance, encashment of leave, fringe benefits, gratuity, etc., as per applicable rules of the company. Expenses at actual medical services of self, and other as mentioned in the company Service Rules will be reimbursed up to a maximum limit of three (3) months basic salary per annum, and transport allowances will be provided as per company policy. Income tax shall have to be paid by the employee.

Interested Candidates may apply along with complete CV, two (2) attested passport size recent photographs, attested photocopies of all educational and experience certificates, attested copy of National Identity Card should reach to the "Deputy General Manager (Administration), DPDC, Biddut Bhaban (3rd floor), 1 Abdul Gani Road, Dhaka-1000" on or before 02.12.2012 within the office hour. Only the short listed candidates will be called for aptitude test/ interviews. In service candidates should submit applications through proper channel.

The authority reserves the right to accept or reject any application or it may seem proper and no explanation for such action will be provided to the applicant.

Deputy General Manager (Administration)
Human Resources, DPDC