

It was one of top five

this in its verdict in the war crimes case against ex-Jamaat chief Ghulam Azam.

During the nine-month-long Liberation War, three million people were killed and nearly a quarter million women were raped. Ten million Bangalees reportedly took refuge in India to avoid massacre by the Pakistan army, and 30 million people were internally displaced within the country, said the tribunal.

Stating that the literal meaning of genocide is the killing of a race, tribunal member Justice Anwarul Haque read out extracts from books by Pakistan army officials, letters written by diplomats in 1971 and news reports published in 1971 and 1972, which made references to the genocide and atrocities by the Pakistan army and its local collaborators.

He cited a news item published in The Daily Observer on January 5, 1972, which referred to Russia's Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" reporting the killing of more than 30 lakh people across Bangladesh by the Pakistan occupation forces during the Liberation War.

The same report also mentioned the killing of "about 800 intellectuals in the capital city of Bangladesh alone", said Haque.

He said journalist Mort Rosenblum's report, "Vultures too full to fly", published in the Washington Evening Star on May 12, 1971 gave a grim picture of the killing of half a million people in Bangladesh.

He also referred to books written by Pakistani army officials in which they admitted that the Pakistan armed forces killed "thousands of innocent people and unarmed Bangalee civilians".

The books that have been mentioned in the verdict include ex-Pakistan president Ayub Khan's "Friends not Masters", Pakistani General Niazi's "The Betrayal of East Pakistan" and Robert Payne's "Massacre".

Haque also quoted from US Senator Edward

Kennedy's statement, as noted in the US Congressional Record for April 1, 1971, "It is a story of indiscriminate killing, the execution of dissident political leaders, students, and thousands of civilians suffering and dying every hour of the day. It is a story of dislocation and loss of home."

From these citations, the tribunal concluded that the West Pakistanis maintained a bad impression about the Bangalee people of East Pakistan and did not hesitate to commit crimes against humanity and genocide against them in 1971.

Pakistani forces and their collaborators attacked the unarmed civilians in a planned way in 1971 with intent to wipe out in whole or in part the Bangalee nation, said the judge.

Occurrences of these crimes against humanity had been confirmed by documentary evidence such as books on the Liberation War, scholarly articles, and reports in both foreign and local media, he said.

Delay due to

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satisfactory number of reference books for preparing the verdict, Justice Kabir said before passing judgment.

He said the government had allotted only a set of Swadhina Juddher Dalilpatra for the two tribunals dealing with the war crimes cases.

The proceedings of the case against Azam were completed on April 17, but the tribunal took nearly three months to come up with the verdict.

In the meantime, several newspapers had run reports speculating over the delay in delivering the verdict.

The war crimes trial campaigners on several occasions had tried to bring the needs of logistics, including a library and a research cell, to the government's notice.

In his 15-minute introductory speech yesterday, Justice Kabir said Ghulam Azam was a very familiar figure in Bangladesh, and it was an established fact that he was the ameer (chief) of East Pakistan Jamaat-e-Islami and a powerful leader of the Central Peace Committee.

About the case against him, he said, "It carries some special features."

No charges were brought against him for direct involvement in crimes, the judge said. "Mainly, the charge of superior responsibility or command responsibility was brought against him, which is a recognised matter."

Para-militia forces like the Peace Committee, Razakar, Al-Badr, Al-Shams were formed mainly with the members of the Jamaat-e-Islami, and these forces in association with the Pakistan army committed numerous crimes during the Liberation War, Justice Kabir said.

"Although he [Ghulam Azam] had control over the para-militia forces, he did not bar them or punish them, and that's why he was

Pen points

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and curb sloppy handwriting -- all by delivering some good vibrations.

The idea for the smart pen came to Munich software developer Falk Wolsky while he was watching his 10-year-old son do his homework.

The child was making small mistakes, the kind that would be preventable if he could just focus on his writing.

"My wife said, 'I wish the pen would give him an electroshock or something to make him think about his spelling,'" Wolsky, 36, told Wired.com.

"I thought, an electroshock wasn't so good, but a vibration might work."

The dad teamed up with Daniel Kaesmacher, 33, to work on a prototype.

Lernstift, which means "Learning Pen" in German, uses a tiny battery-powered Linux computer with a WiFi chip. A special motion sensor allows the pen to spot messy handwriting and misspelled words.

The pen will "compare the word it recognised to a language database. If the word isn't recognised it will vibrate," co-founder Daniel Kaesmacher told ABC.

Unlike other smart pens, Lernstift doesn't require specialty paper. It also comes with three different writing tips -- a ballpoint pen, a fountain pen, and a pencil.

Right now, Lernstift recognises German and English. The team is planning to roll out more languages and greater functionality as they gauge interest.

After working on the project for a year and a half, the founders have started a Kickstarter campaign to help fund the final stages of development.

When the pen officially launches, its market price will be between 130 and 150 euros.

Mueen Uddin, Ashraf

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Uddin and Ashrafuzzaman Khan. They were Dhaka University students and leaders of Islami Chhatra Sangha [the then student wing of Jamaat]," added Masuda.

"I was involved in student politics, that's why they [Mueen Uddin and Ashrafuzzaman] were known to me. They were resident students of Mohsin Hall and I heard one of them had got a seat in the dorm taking recommendation from uncle Giasuddin," she added.

Kibria also told Masuda that some other detainees were also in the microbus, said the witness, adding that later they learned Dr Martuza, Abul Khayer, Rashidul Hasan, Anwar Pasha, Santosh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Faizul Mohi and others were also taken away that day.

After the victory on December 16, 1971, Masuda and her family members looked for Giasuddin's body everywhere around, she said.

On January 5, 1972, one of Masuda's uncles went to Mirpur killing field and identified Giasuddin's body. He was buried on Dhaka University campus near the mosque.

"Wife of Dr Martuza and others told me that Chowdhury Mueen Uddin and Ashrafuzzaman Khan abducted their relatives at gun point and took them away on an EPRTA microbus," said Masuda.

After her testimony, state-appointed defence counsel Abdus Shukur Khan cross-examined Masuda.

Defended only by his son

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last prosecution witness, began deposition on October 7, 2012, and the defence completed cross-examining him on November 4.

The tribunal fixed 12 witnesses to defend Azam, but the defence could produce only one of them before the court.

The lone defence witness, Azam's son Brig Gen (dismissed) Abdullahil Amaan Azmi began testifying in favour of his father on November 12, 2012.

The proceedings of the case apparently came to a halt after December 6, 2012, when the hacking of the then Tribunal-1 chairman Justice Nizamul Huq's Skype and email accounts came to light and his alleged conversation with an overseas legal expert was published by a Bangla daily.

Amid controversy, Justice Huq quit and the tribunal was reconstituted with Justice ATM Fazle Kabir at the helm.

After December 6, 2012, absence of the defence counsels and a torrent of peti-

tions did not let the Tribunal-1 make much headway.

The defence filed a retrial petition and after extensive hearing the tribunal rejected the prayer on January 3 this year.

Recording the deposition of Azmi resumed on January 8. He gave deposition for 10 days and was cross-examined for six more days. The prosecution completed cross-examining the defence witness on February 11.

In the wake of continuous failure of the defence in producing their witnesses, the tribunal on February 14 closed taking testimony of further defence witnesses.

Prosecution and defence took two months to complete closing arguments that began on February 17.

Three months ago, on April 17 this year, International Crimes Tribunal-1 closed the war crimes case for verdict after the defence wrapped up their closing arguments.

The first phase in Ghulam Azam's trial was reached when the

International Crimes Tribunal-1 jailed him for 90 years in total yesterday. Although he was found guilty of crimes that deserved capital punishment, the tribunal said it had given him jail terms considering his old age.

Now the challenge is to complete the second and final stage at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as there is a provision of appeal against the verdict by both prosecution and defence.

Many expressed their anger and frustration after the verdict was announced in Ghulam Azam's case yesterday. The verdict was the culmination of a long-standing struggle for justice since the birth of the country 42 years ago.

The trial of war criminals was an age-old demand, in which Ghulam Azam stood as the symbol of all war crimes committed in Bangladesh in 1971. Every time the movement for trying the war criminals gained momentum, he had always remained at the centre of it.

Jamaat rejects judgment

FROM PAGE 1

[Ghulam Azam] at different meetings.

Rafiqul, who has been on the run for several months for making provocative and derogatory comments on the war crimes tribunal, said the prosecution could not prove any of the 61 charges brought against Ghulam Azam.

He also said that in the verdict, a statement was made against the Jamaat although no allegation had been brought against the Jamaat as a political organisation in the case. "This is totally irrelevant, unexpected and illegal," he added.

"This proves that the verdict was given to implement government will and under political consideration," reads the Jamaat statement, which also demanded the immediate release of its former leader.

Protesting the verdict, the key component in the BNP-led 18-party opposition alliance yesterday announced the enforcement of a countrywide daylong hartal today [Tuesday].

Just 15 minutes before the Jamaat announcement, the Gonojagoron Mancha, a youth movement that demands maximum punishment for war criminals, also declared a countrywide daylong hartal for today.

Meanwhile, The Daily Star last night contacted some senior BNP leaders, including Moudud Ahmed, to know the party's stance over the conviction of Ghulam Azam.

All the BNP leaders said the party spokesperson and its top person at the helm would give a reaction on the "sensitive issue".

In the afternoon, Awami League Joint General Secretary Mahubul Alam Hanif at a press briefing in his party chief's Dhanmondi office said, "The people of the country expected the death penalty for the infamous war criminal. But the court has awarded him 90 years' imprisonment. I think we are happy with the verdict."

He urged all not to create any chaos over the verdict.

Hanif, also a special assistant to Prime Minister

Heatwave set to continue around UK

BBC ONLINE

On Saturday, the highest temperature in the UK this year, 31.4C, was recorded at Heathrow.

And motorists faced disruption on Sunday afternoon when a section of the M25 was closed after the road melted.

It was shut near to junction 23, near Potters Bar in Hertfordshire, on the clockwise carriageway due to severe surface damage.

The Highways Agency said it re-opened at 05:30 BST on Monday after emergency resurfacing.

"It is regrettable that drivers were stuck in traffic on such a hot Sunday afternoon, but the precaution was taken to close the carriageway after a defect across three lanes led to safety concerns," a spokesperson said.

Corrigendum

You are requested not to follow the job advertisement of Link Up project of HASAB posted in the HASAB website dated on July 11, 2013 due to contain error. Please refer only to the job advertisement of Link Up project of HASAB published in the Daily Prothom-Alo and Daily Star dated July 12, 2013.

HASAB, House # 53 (Level-1), Road # 3, Block-B, Niketan, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

প্রকল্প পরিচালকের কার্যালয়
পিরোজপুর-গোপালগঞ্জ-বাগেরহাট সমন্বিত
কৃষি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (বিপণন অংশ)
কৃষি বিপণন অধিদপ্তর, সোনাডাঙ্গা, বাগেরহাট

কোম্পানি/প্রতিষ্ঠানের (আউটসোর্সিং) মাধ্যমে জনবল সরবরাহের আশ্রয়ব্যক্তিকরণের অনুরোধ সমন্বিত দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

১. মন্ত্রণালয়	ঃ	কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়।
২. সংস্থা	ঃ	কৃষি বিপণন অধিদপ্তর।
৩. জনবল সম্বাহকারী কর্তৃপক্ষ	ঃ	প্রকল্প পরিচালক, পিরোজপুর-গোপালগঞ্জ-বাগেরহাট সমন্বিত কৃষি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (বিপণন অংশ), বাগেরহাট।
৪. সংস্থার কোড	ঃ	৪৩৪৩।
৫. জনবল সম্বাহকারী কর্তৃপক্ষের জেলা	ঃ	বাগেরহাট।
৬. দরপত্র আবেদনের বিষয়	ঃ	০১ (এক) জন ড্রাইভার ও ০১ (এক) জন এমএলএসএস আউটসোর্সিং-এর মাধ্যমে নিয়োগের জন্য কোম্পানি/প্রতিষ্ঠান বাছাইকরণ।
৭. দরপত্র আবেদনের সূত্র	ঃ	১২.০২.৪০০১.৫৩৫.১১.০০২.১৩.৬৬
৮. তারিখ	ঃ	১৫.০৭.২০১৩
৯. দরপত্র দাখিল প্রার্থির স্থান, তারিখ ও সময় ও পদ্ধতি	ঃ	প্রকল্প পরিচালকের কার্যালয়, পিরোজপুর-গোপালগঞ্জ-বাগেরহাট সমন্বিত কৃষি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (বিপণন অংশ), কৃষি বিপণন অধিদপ্তর, বাগেরহাট। ১৭.০৭.২০১৩ তারিখ থেকে ৩০.০৭.২০১৩ তারিখ অবধি চলাকালীন সময় পর্যন্ত, খোলা দরপত্র পদ্ধতি (ওটিএম)।
১০. বাজেট ও তহবিলের উৎস	ঃ	উন্নয়ন বাজেট, জির্ভবি।
১১. উন্নয়ন সহযোগী (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে)	ঃ	প্রযোজ্য নয়।
১২. প্রকল্প কোড	ঃ	৫-৪৩৪৩-৫০১২।
১৩. প্রকল্পের নাম	ঃ	পিরোজপুর-গোপালগঞ্জ-বাগেরহাট সমন্বিত কৃষি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (বিপণন অংশ)।
১৪. দরপত্র দাখিলের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়	ঃ	৩১.০৭.২০১৩ তারিখ সকাল ১১.০০ ঘটিকা পর্যন্ত।
১৫. দরপত্র খোলার তারিখ ও সময়	ঃ	৩১.০৭.২০১৩ তারিখ দুপুর ১২.০০ ঘটিকা।
১৬. জনবলের যোগ্যতা ও কাজের সংশ্লিষ্ট বিবরণ	ঃ	ড্রাইভার ও এমএলএসএস-কে এসএসএসি পাস হতে হবে। তিন বছরের গাড়ি চালনার অভিজ্ঞতাসহ ড্রাইভারের ড্রাইভিং লাইসেন্স (প্রকল্প মেসাদি পর্যন্ত বৈধ) থাকতে হবে। ড্রাইভার ও এমএলএসএস চুক্তিকালীন সময়ে প্রকল্পের কাজে সার্বক্ষণিক নিয়োজিত থাকবেন। প্রয়োজনে অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ের আগে/পরে সরকারি/স্বাক্ষরিক ট্যুর দিনও দায়িত্ব পালন করতে হতে পারে। (ক) ট্রেড লাইসেন্স, ভ্যাট রেজিস্ট্রেশন ও আয়কর প্রদানের সনদ। (খ) আত্রাই কোম্পানি/প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহের কমপক্ষে তিন বছরের সরকারি/গরুটায় প্রতিনিধিত্ব/কোম্পানি/স্ব-প্রতিনিধিত্ব ব্যক্তিমাণিকায়ীন প্রতিষ্ঠানে দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তিতে উল্লিখিত জনবল সরবরাহের অভিজ্ঞতার প্রমাণপত্র। (গ) আবেদনকারী কোম্পানি/ প্রতিষ্ঠানের যোগ্যতার প্রমাণপত্র অভিজ্ঞতা, আর্থিক সামর্থ্য, পেশাদার জনবল এবং সেবা প্রদানের সামর্থ্য থাকতে হবে। (ঘ) দরপত্র দাখিলে উল্লিখিত অন্যান্য যোগ্যতা।
১৮. চুক্তির মেয়াদকাল	ঃ	প্রকল্প মেয়াদকাল ৩০ জুন ২০১৭ পর্যন্ত।
১৯. দরপত্র আহবানকারী কর্মকর্তার নাম ও পদবী	ঃ	প্রবণ কুমার রায়, প্রকল্প পরিচালক।
২০. দরপত্র আহবানকারীর ঠিকানা	ঃ	প্রকল্প পরিচালকের কার্যালয়, পিরোজপুর-গোপালগঞ্জ-বাগেরহাট সমন্বিত কৃষি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (বিপণন অংশ), কৃষি বিপণন অধিদপ্তর, সোনাডাঙ্গা, বাগেরহাট।
২১. যোগাযোগ	ঃ	মোবাইল নম্বর: ০১৭২৬২২৪০৮০।
২২. সংরক্ষিত ক্ষমতা	ঃ	সম্বাহকারী কর্তৃপক্ষ যে কোন দরপত্র/আবেদন গ্রহণ অথবা সনক/যে কোন দরপত্র/আবেদন/জনবল সম্বাহ প্রক্রিয়া বাতিল করার ক্ষমতা সংরক্ষণ করেন।

প্রবণ কুমার রায়
প্রকল্প পরিচালক

বাংলাদেশ স্ট্যান্ডার্ডস এন্ড টেস্টিং ইন্সটিটিউশন

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution
Member ISO, OIML, APMP & Codex Alimentary Commission of FAO/WHO
মান ভবন
১১৬/ক, তেজগাঁও শিল্প এলাকা, ঢাকা-১২০৮

116/A, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka-1208, Bangladesh
ফোনঃ ৮৮৭০২৭৫, ৮৮৭০২৭৭, ৮৮৭০২৯১, ৮৮৭০২৯৮, ৮৮৭০২৯২

Cable: BESTEYE, Fax: 88-02-9131581, E-mail: bsti@bangla.net, Website: www.bsti.gov.bd
Ref. 36.095.014.15.00.042.2010 Date: 10.07.2013

Invitation for International Tender

1.	Ministry/Division	ঃ	Ministry of Industries.
2.	Agency	ঃ	Bangladesh Standards & Testing Institution (BSTI).
3.	Procuring entity name	ঃ	Director General, BSTI, 116/A, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka-1208.
4.	Procuring entity code	ঃ	3905
5.	Procuring entity district	ঃ	Dhaka.
6.	Invitation for	ঃ	Textile Laboratory Equipment.
7.	Tender notice No.	ঃ	36.095.014.15.00.042.2013
8.	Date	ঃ	10.07.2013.

KEY INFORMATION

9.	Procuring information method	ঃ	Open Tender Method (OTM).
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FUNDING INFORMATION

10.	Budget and source of funds	ঃ	JDCF (GOB).
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PARTICULAR INFORMATION

11.	Project/programme name (if applicable)	ঃ	"Modernization of BSTI through Procurement of Sophisticated Equipment & Infrastructure Development of Laboratories for Accreditation".
12.	Tender package No.	ঃ	GD-7
13.	Tender publication date	ঃ	11.07.2013.
14.	Tender last selling date	ঃ	20.08.2013.
15.	Tender closing date & time	ঃ	21.08.2013, Time: 9:00am to 11.30am.
16.	Tender opening date & time	ঃ	21.08.2013, Time: 12.00 noon.
17.	Name and address of the office(s) selling tender documents (principal)	ঃ	Project Director (JDCF), BSTI, 116/A, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka-1208.
18.	Selling tender documents	ঃ	Accounts Section, JDCF Project, Maan Bhaban, BSTI, 116/A, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka-1208.
19.	Name and address of the office(s) receiving tenders	ঃ	Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI), 116/A, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka-1208.
20.	Pre-tender meeting date, time & place	ঃ	Not applicable

INFORMATION FOR TENDERER

21.	Eligibility of tenderer or their principal/manufacturing laboratory equipment	ঃ	a) The tenderer/manufacturer shall have minimum 2 (two) years of experience in supply of goods and related services. b) Up to tender date Vat/Income Tax certificate. c) The tenderer shall have authorized local agent/distributor to follow up after sales services.
22.	Brief description of goods or works	ঃ	Textile Laboratory Equipment.
23.	Price of tender document (Tk.)	ঃ	BDT 2,500.00 (two thousand five hundred only).
24.	Identification		

Name of equipment	Location	Tender security amount /Tk.	Completion time in weeks/months/days
Textile Laboratory Equipments	Dhaka	BDT 3,00,000.00 (three lakh only)	12 weeks

25.	Name of official inviting tender	ঃ	Mohammad Ali.
26.	Designation of official inviting tender	ঃ	Project Director, JDCF Project.
27.	Address of official inviting tender	ঃ	Maan Bhaban, BSTI, 116/A, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka-1208.
28.	Contact details of official inviting tender	ঃ	+8870292
29.	Special instruction	ঃ	The procuring entity reserves the right to accept or reject all tenders prior to acceptance.

Mohammad Ali
Project Director (JDCF)

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