

Worried

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Philimon Baske said they have already asked every member of their community to obey the decision.

He also urged them to share their food in case there is any scarcity.

On Thursday, some non-government organisations distributed rice, lentil, cloths and money among the victims.

Meanwhile, Romesh Soren, 40, who, according to the Santal leaders, was killed during the clash on Sunday, was buried at his Sentajuri village on Thursday night.

However, Subrata Kumar Sarker, officer-in-charge of Gobindaganj Police Station, said Romesh had a natural death.

Sumi Murmu, a Santal woman, who works as a farm worker, said she had been without work since Sunday and there was no food at her home for the family.

On Friday, Philip Gain, director of the Society for Human and Environment Development (Shed), visited the upazila.

He told The Daily Star that he went to Madarpur, Joypur, Shahebganj and Golappganj villages and saw the locals staying after splitting into small groups for "safety".

Till yesterday, the evicted Santals were yet to file any case in connection with the looting and arson attack on their properties on Sunday.

Philimon Baske said they wanted to file a case but none of them was willing to go to the police station fearing arrest. Many of the Santal men were staying outside their villages out of the same fear, he added.

During the Pakistan regime in 1952, the government acquired 1,840 acres of land at Shahebganj to set up a sugarcane farm.

The deputy commissioner's office acquired the land for the then Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, which established Rangpur (Mahimaganj) Sugar Mills between 1954 and 1957. The original land owners were given only Tk 8.07 lakh for the vast land. Later in 1962, the DC office, on behalf of the land owners, signed an agreement with the corporation.

The deal stated that the land was acquired for cultivation of sugarcane by the mill authorities. If the land was used for farming any other crop, the corporation will surrender the land to the government (the DC office).

However, the agreement was violated as the mill authorities leased out most of the land in 2004 for cultivation of crops like rice, wheat, mustard, tobacco and maize.

The Santals started erecting houses on the land about six months ago after they learnt that the mill authorities were planting other crops illegally, said Philimon Baske, who is the president of Sugar Mill Land Recovery Committee.

THE AL TEAM
Earlier yesterday, AL leader Hanif made an announcement at Sheikh Hasina's Dhanmondi political office of sending a delegation from the party to Gaibandha.

The five-person team would try to find out the real culprits behind the incident. "The culprits will be apprehended, regardless of their party affiliation," he said.

RMG factory

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building's narrow staircase and cramped workshop, adding that the factory was most likely illegal.

"From what we see, there was nothing proper and the factory must surely not have been a legal one but we can say for sure only after a proper investigation," Hussain said.

Police superintendent Taj confirmed that the two building owners had been detained.

South Asia's lucrative garment industry has a particularly alarming safety record, with watchdogs saying safety rules are routinely flouted.

A huge fire triggered by a boiler explosion at a packaging factory just north of the Bangladeshi capital Dhaka left 25 people dead in September.

In November 2012, at least 111 workers were killed when a devastating fire engulfed a nine-storey garment factory outside Dhaka.

The accident was followed by an even bigger disaster six months later when 1,138 people died after a clothing factory complex collapsed, trapping more than 3,000 workers.

The Rana Plaza tragedy triggered international outrage and put pressure on European and US clothing brands to improve pay and conditions at the factories that supply them.

Policeman

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mentally upset over family disputes. He was suspended from job following a case filed by his wife over divorcing her, his friends said.

His body was sent to Dhaka Medical College morgue for an autopsy.

Patel fireworks

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steer Mohammad Shahid to the third man fence off the first ball of the 16th over. It became easier still when Patel added another boundary through point in the fourth ball of the over. Patel was in no mood for niceties as he hit Nasir Hossain for a four in the following over and followed it up with a huge six over in the very next ball to leave just nine runs to win from the last three overs.

Another Patel four followed in Ravi Bopara's next over, and although Sabbir departed in the penultimate over for a 39-ball 31 with just one run to get, victory was sealed when Shahid bowled a wide the very next ball to hand the Kings their win with 11 balls to spare. Patel remained unbeaten for a 25-ball 44 with six fours and a six.

In the day's afternoon match, defending champions Comilla Victorians, led by Mashrafe Bin Mortaza, crashed to their second defeat in as many matches when the Mushfiqur Rahim-led Barisal Bulls beat them by six wickets.

The evening match could have been a much tighter affair. Dhaka's strong bowling attack, led by skipper Shakib Al Hasan, was always going to be a challenge on an unfriendly Mirpur square which has just seen three higher totals than Dhaka's 138 in the seven matches played so far. Mominul Haque and Rony Taoukdar however started well, putting on 27 in 2.5 overs before an ill-advised single attempt after the latter had played the ball to short third man found a diving Mominul short of his crease.

Shakib then capitalised on the opponents' setback by having Talukder stumped in the very next over. Kings' Pakistani import Umar Akmal then steadied the ship with a 38-run third-wicket stand with Sabbir Rahman. It was not a brisk one, however, as it came off 39 balls and when Akmal was caught at point off Abu Jayed in the

10th over, the door seemed open for a collapse as Rajshahi needed 74 runs from 61 balls. Samit Patel however came in and hit his first ball for four and with Sabbir batting solidly, coupled with a 14-run 13th over bowled by Bopara which included a Sabbir boundary and five wides, Rajshahi were soon on level terms.

Earlier, Rajshahi Kings put in a strong display with the ball to restrict Dhaka to 138 for five. Dhaka may have fared much worse if not for a polished, unbeaten 59 from young Mosaddek Hossain that rescued them after they were wobbling at 43 for four.

Rajshahi captain Darren Sammy chose to field and started with medium-pace Forhad Reza and young Bangladesh spin wizard Mehedi Hasan Miraz. The 19-year-old had almost immediate success, bowling Sri Lanka batting legend Kumar Sangakkara with a straighter one in the last ball of the second over.

Mehedi Maruf, who scored a dashing 45-ball 75 in Dhaka's first match against Barisal on Tuesday, tried his best to overcome the setback with a 30-run stand with Mahela Jayawardene, but it all unravelled when both were dismissed in the seventh over bowled by Samit Patel. Jayawardene perished trying to clear long on while Mehedi was trapped in front trying a sweep.

Dhaka skipper Shakib then became the third wicket to fall with the score on 43 when, in a near repeat of his dismissal in the first Test against England last month, he charged down the track to his first ball and was beaten by a Miraz turner to be stumped.

Mosaddek and Ravi Bopara then averted disaster by putting on a 53-run fifth-wicket stand which ended when Bopara was caught at point in the 16th over. Dwayne Bravo then stayed with Mosaddek, who hit a six and six boundaries -- two of them in the penultimate over -- in his 46-ball knock to take his team to a competitive total.

Music loses a visionary

FROM PAGE 1

as good as his words: Be silent like before and speak no more.

Leonard Cohen was always the grownup in the room. He was young once, of course, but the world never saw much of the modestly successful poet and novelist from Montreal.

He was already 33 -- ancient by 60s standards -- when he gazed out from the sepia-tinted, photo-booth snapshot on the cover of 1967's *Songs of Leonard Cohen* with his shirt, tie and smart side-parting. The face suggested that he'd been around the block a few times; the voice and words confirmed it. The man knew things about life and if, you listened closely, you might learn something, wrote the *Guardian* in a tribute.

"It is with profound sorrow we report that legendary poet, songwriter and artist, Leonard Cohen has passed away," a statement on the Facebook page said. "We have lost one of music's most revered and prolific visionaries."

The statement did not provide further details on Cohen's death, and representatives for the singer could not be reached immediately for comment. It said a memorial was planned in Los Angeles, where Cohen had lived for many years, reports Reuters.

"R.I.P. Leonard Cohen," singer-songwriter Carole King said on Twitter.

Singer Roseanne Cash echoed the lyrics from Cohen's song "Anthem" when she said in a tweet: "Leonard Cohen is dead. There's a crack in everything. No light yet."

Cohen, a native of Quebec, was already a celebrated poet and novelist when he moved to New York in 1966 at age 31 to break into the music business.

Before long, critics were comparing him to Bob Dylan for the lyrical force of his songwriting.

Although he influenced many musicians and won many honors, including induction into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame and the Order of Canada, Cohen rarely made the pop music charts with his sometimes moody folk-rock.

But Cohen's most famous song, "Hallelujah," in which he invoked the biblical King David and drew parallels between physical love and a desire for spiritual connection, has been covered hundreds of times since he released it in 1984.

"Hallelujah's" long road to mass appeal was matched by Cohen's own painstaking approach to writing it. He spent five years penning drafts, at one point banging his head on the floor of a hotel room in frustration.

THE SACRED AND PROFANE
Many of Cohen's songs became hits for other artists, including Judy Collins, who helped Cohen gain fame by recording some of his early compositions in the 1960s.

Cohen's most ardent admirers compared his works to spiritual prophecy. He sang about religion, with references to Jesus Christ and Jewish traditions, as well as love and sex, political upheaval, regret and what he once called the search for "a kind of balance in the chaos of existence".

His lyrics were deeply personal and at times took on an element of prayer, as in 1969's "Bird on the Wire" in which he sang: "I swear by this song/And by all that I have done wrong/I will make it all up to thee."

Cohen's other well-known songs include "Suzanne," "So Long, Marianne," "Famous Blue Raincoat" and "The Future," an apocalyptic 1992 recording in which he darkly intoned: "I've seen the future,

brother/It is murder."

The inspiration for "So Long, Marianne" was Cohen's longtime romantic partner and muse Marianne Ihlen, a Norwegian woman he met while living on the Greek island of Hydra in the 1960s.

A *New Yorker* profile of Cohen last month recounted how, after being told in July she had only a few days left to live, he emailed her: "Well Marianne, it's come to this time when we are really so old and our bodies are falling apart and I think I will follow you very soon."

Two days later, he learned in an email she had died after reading his note.

Cohen toured extensively from 2008 to 2013 after being unable to collect most of a \$9 million judgment against his former manager and lover, Kelley Lynch, whom he accused of draining his savings.

He released an album, "You Want It Darker," just last month. But the *New Yorker* described him as ailing, quoting him as saying he was more or less "confined to barracks" in his Los Angeles residence.

MEANING AMID LOSS

Cohen's nasal voice and deep-bass, conversational vocals were criticised by some as being monotone. British musician Paul Weller once called his melancholy style "music to slit your wrists to".

But his work was also suffused with irony and self-deprecating humor, often touching on his relationship with fame and his reputation for romantic entanglements.

"I got this rap as a kind of ladies' man," Cohen told Canada's *Globe and Mail* in 2007. "And as I say in one of the poems, it has caused me to laugh, when I think of all the lonely nights."

Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau described Cohen as "a most remarkable Montrealer" who had "managed to reach the highest of artistic achievement, both as an acclaimed poet and a world-renowned singer-songwriter".

Born into a Jewish family in 1934 and raised in an affluent English-speaking neighborhood of the city, Cohen read Spanish poet Federico García Lorca as a teenager, learned to play guitar from a flamenco musician and formed a country band called the Bucksin Boys.

He attended McGill University in Montreal and published his first book of poetry shortly after graduation.

Living on grant money from the Canadian government and an inheritance from his family, Cohen published in the 1960s the poetry collections "The Spice-Box of Earth" and "Flowers for Hitler" and novels "The Favourite Game" and "Beautiful Losers."

But disillusioned with his meager income, Cohen turned to songwriting and landed an audition in 1967 with John Hammond, the producer who had discovered Dylan. Hammond signed him to Columbia Records, which would remain Cohen's label for five decades.

Cohen toured widely but also sought solace in meditation, far from the public eye. For part of the 1990s, Cohen lived in a Zen Buddhist monastery in the San Gabriel Mountains just outside Los Angeles, where he handled tasks as menial as cleaning toilets.

Cohen, who never married, is survived by his daughter, Lorca, and his son, Adam.

Snowden

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private data put in place after the September 11, 2001 attacks.

After fleeing from his home in Hawaii, he currently lives as a fugitive in Russia where he has been given shelter.

Snowden appeared Thursday via an encrypted live video stream at a cinema in Amsterdam ahead of the Dutch premiere of director Oliver Stone's new movie about his life.

"I try not to look at this as a question of a single election or a single president or even a single government, because we see these threats coming across borders," Snowden said.

He highlighted Moscow's "Big Brother" law passed earlier this year forcing online companies to store users' data and pass it to government agencies if requested, as well as China's new mass surveillance law.

"This is a dark moment in our nation's history, but it is not the end of history," Snowden said, "If we work together we can build something better and we can enjoy a more free and a more liberal society that benefits everyone."

Snowden, 33, is wanted in the United States to face trial on charges brought under the tough Espionage Act. But he said he was unconcerned about the possibility that Russian President Vladimir Putin could send him back once Trump is sworn in.

Although it would "be crazy to dismiss" the idea that Putin could strike a deal to extradite him, Snowden said he would have remained in Hawaii if he had been concerned about his own safety.

"While I obviously care about what happens to me, I am the least important part of any of this. This is not about me, this is about us," he said.

It was more important to focus on resisting the "civic dangers to everyone" rather than on individual cases.

Snowden has repeatedly said he would be prepared to return to the US if he is allowed to address a jury and tell them why he did what he did, saying he remained "proud" of his actions. But that is denied to him under the restrictions of the Espionage Act.

Prothom Alo

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Faraaz Ayaaz Hossain who did not yield to fear at gunpoint, Chairman of Transcom Group Latifur Rahman said Prothom Alo has been nurturing the same values that Faraaz had.

During the attack at Holey Artisan Bakery on July 1, militants had let Faraaz go, but not his friends and Faraaz refused to leave his friends behind. He was eventually killed along with his friends and nine Italian and seven Japanese citizens inside the restaurant.

Latifur said the paper and those associated with it have faced various obstacles and at certain points, even intimidation. But still Prothom Alo did not waver from its principle.

Addressing the ceremony, Prothom Alo Editor Matiuur Rahman said, "We know there will be pressure on us but we'll keep our head high."

"The 55 lakh readers of the Prothom Alo are our strength," he added.

A documentary on the inspiring stories of four youths, including the gold medal winner at the 2016 South Asian Games Mabiya Akter Simanta, was screened in the programme to show how they had conquered every obstacle in their lives.

Burnt housewife

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worried about where to go once the hospital releases her after recovery.

"My father died, so the family now depends on my elder brother Sanjib Chowhan's meagre income. I would be a great burden for him," the helpless Radha told this correspondent at MMCH yesterday. "Sanjib, a worker at a sweetmeat shop, has already to support a family of four."

Radha's family said there was no way she could return to her in-law's house and demanded immediate arrest of Arun and punishment for the torturers.

A Mymensingh court sent Arun's father Sreerasad and mother Joysna Chowhan to jail after their arrest on November 6, said Md Kamrul Islam, officer-in-charge of Haluaghat Police Station.

Radha's husband Arun told The Daily Star that he never visited the hospital after admission of his wife. "I took Radha to hospital but I had to leave the hospital as my in-laws did not permit me to stay there."

He also termed the attack an "accident".

Radha sustained seven percent burns on her body but she is out of danger, according to doctors.

Strengthen democracy

FROM PAGE 1

organised the event at its office in the capital on the occasion of its 18th anniversary.

"We need to continue to stand together... work hard. In any society, freedom of speech is very important," said John Yearwood, executive board chairman of Austria-based International Press Institute (IPI).

Referring to legal actions against journalists and other intimidations from Bangladeshi authorities, he said the IPI had been observing the situation of media freedom in Bangladesh "so we can stand with you to protect the press freedom".

Prakash Dubey, group editor of Indian newspaper Dainik Bhaskar, said though media freedom was enshrined in the constitution of India, it was hardly implemented.

Referring to the Indian government's ordering shutdown of NDTV for a day for revealing "strategically sensitive details during the attack on Pathankot airbase" in January, he said the Indian Press Council was there, but the authorities did not consider its role.

Mukund Padmanabhan, editor of The Hindu, said certain laws on defamation, contempt of court and sedition in the Indian sub-continent seriously affected media freedom.

He suggested that journalists take initiatives to change such laws.

Sudheer Sharma, editor-in-chief of Nepal's daily Kantipur, said media there faced pressures from political parties, corporate houses and anti-graft commission.

"Corporations are investing in TV stations for business interests ... so there is a clash of interests between business and journalism," he said.

Esben Q Harboe, programme manager at the Denmark-based International Media Support, said space for journalism was narrowing with the rise in conflicts around the world, and deaths of more journalists.

"Lies are being accepted ... people seem to accept lies," he said, suggesting solidarity among journalists and media houses.

Rinzin Wangchuk, editor of Bhutan's daily Kuensel, said self-censorship there was a problem in journalism. Most reports there are event-based, not in-depth or investigative stories.

Swati Bhattacharjee, a senior assistant editor at Ananda Bazar Patrika, said media nowadays hardly paid attention to the issues outside the main cities.

"We don't have setups to cover stories of the grassroots," she said, stressing the need for basic reporting on people in the peripheries.

Patricia Mukhim, editor of The Shillong Times in Meghalaya, criticised the role of media for not voicing women's freedom of speech properly.

She suggested that women in journalism be recruited in reporting to promote gender development in South Asia.

Referring to the US media coverage of Donald Trump during the campaign, Raj Kamal Jha, chief editor of The Indian Express, said there was a lack of investigative journalism about him.

He said with the rise of social media, there is a lot of falsehood spreading in the public domain. Journalism should be more people-centric, investigative in nature, instead of bites of the TV stars and views.

Bernat Armangué, South Asia News Director for The Associated Press, said social media was a reality that cannot be bypassed to reach the masses.

Therefore, the core values of journalism have to be practised in effective ways, he said and suggested solidarity among different media houses.

Magdoo Mohamed, managing director of World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers in South Asia, recommended having social media editors to deal with the issues of social media.

Freelance Indian journalist Jyoti Malhotra suggested doing reporting on regional issues and reaching the regional audience through digital platform to promote regional identity and solidarity.

The Daily Star Editor and Publisher Mahfuz Anam, who moderated the discussion, said journalism faced three major challenges -- qualitative environment within the country and global challenge.

Elaborating on global challenges, he said Islamophobia, anti-immigrant stance, rise of racism, nationalism and warmongering have become real challenges in the West.

He said legal actions under defamation cases and rise of fanaticism created psychological impacts on media freedom.

Journalism being a global profession requires global fraternity to promote the rights of people, democracy and good governance, Anam said.

Barbara Trionfi, executive director of IPI, said journalism in Europe was losing its values.

"People go to the politicians for solutions," she said, adding people in this region still go to journalists to seek help while facing problems.

Shuvodeep Dutta, general secretary of Indo-Bangla Moitree, said repressive measures like legal actions and stopping advertisements on Prothom Alo and The Daily Star is the medal of success of the newspapers.

This manifests that the newspapers are on the right track, he said.

Prothom Alo Editor Matiuur Rahman welcomed the foreign journalists and thanked them for attending the daily's anniversary programme.

Slovakian journalist Matus Krcmarik, Finis journalist Kari Huhta, Managing Editor of the North East and Northern Isles BBC Scotland Sandy Bremner, Indian journalist Gautam Das, Editor of Dainik Samayik Prasanga in Assam Taimur Raja Choudhury and Bhutanese journalist Ugyen Penjor also spoke.

'Mud dragon'

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The report said that the dinosaur died trapped in mud with its beaked head titled upwards and wings extended, where it remained frozen in time until it was exposed by dynamite.

China is enjoying a golden age of paleontology and has been at heart of many of the latest discoveries, particularly of feathered fossils that have shown a direct link between dinosaurs and birds.

Tongtianlong limosus is a Chinese translation for "muddy dragon on the road to heaven," a name which refers to the curious way in which the dinosaur died.

"Judging by the fine state of preservation, the specimen probably was originally complete or nearly complete. However, some portions of the skeleton are missing... This is because the specimen was collected by workers at an active construction site," the report says.

It belongs to a group of dinosaurs called oviraptorosaurs, which have shortened, toothless skulls.

"Although once among the most mysterious of dinosaurs, oviraptorosaurs are becoming better understood with the discovery of many new fossils in Asia and North America," the journal said.

Daud Merchant

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jail on completion of his jail term."

Asked, an Indian diplomat wishing anonymity said he had no information about Daud.

Quoting a senior Mumbai Crime Branch official, our New Delhi correspondent reports that Daud was handed over to BSF along Bangladesh's border with Meghalaya. After that, he was handed over to a team of Mumbai Crime Branch officials who took him to Mumbai late on Wednesday night.

While his deportation was conducted in close coordination with the authorities of both the countries and with the assistance of the Interpol, it was being officially said that Daud was detained by BSF when he was trying to return to India.

"BSF contacted us on Merchant and a team of Crime Branch officials was sent there [Meghalaya]. They arrested him as he was a convict in our case. In line with the directives of the High Court, we produced him before the Sessions Court which sent him to high-security Arthur Road jail," Mumbai Police Joint Commissioner (crime branch) Sanjay Saxena told The Daily Star correspondent.

According to the official, Mumbai police might move the court to seek

Daud's custody for interrogating him about his whereabouts and activities since he jumped parole in 2009 and escaped.

Mumbai police hoped to get some key details regarding Dawood Ibrahim's aides as Daud had met them in Dubai a few years ago. He was likely to have information about the gang and its activities, Saxena added.

Daud was convicted in the 1997 murder of Gulshan Kumar and was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2002. He absconded after being released on parole in 2009 to meet his family.

He walked out of Dhaka Central Jail in Keraniganj on November 6, three days after a Dhaka court cleared him of charges of suspicious movement.

Daud along with another Indian national, Mohammad Zahid, was arrested in Brahmanbaria in 2009 for intruding into Bangladesh. He also had managed a Bangladeshi passport where his name was mentioned as Shomir Patel. During his arrest, police seized his driving licence and the passport.

In December, 2014, he had obtained bail in another case and was released from Kashimpur Central Jail in Gazipur. He, however, was rearrested outside the jail.