Commentary

Keynes returns — with Bill Clinton

Abu Ahmed

Guest Columnist

About a decade ago the Economist of London wrote, pointing to the declining influence of Keynesian economics on UK economy, 'Say is alive, Keynes is dead'. The Economist wrote this after Ronald Reagan defeated Jimmy Carter to become the president of the United States and adopted 'supply side' economics.

Economists generally identified classical economists J B Say, Ricardo, Hume etc with the supply side economics for their firm believe in market forces. Keynes and his followers were identified with the demand side economics.

Economist John Mynard Kenyes wrote his epoch-making treatises on economics both in the depressionary period of 1930's and after this period in 1940s. Most of his writings related how to pull the US economy from the Great Depression of 1930's. For the first time in economic history Keynes argued forcefully that increased public expenditure could pull an economy from a situation of everything low. Keynes emphasized on the demand side of the economy, which he wanted to stimulate by the easy monetary policy of the government. In other words, he wanted government interference in economic functioning instead of leaving everything to market.

President Franklin D Roosevelt took his advice, and the US economy came out of depression at the end of warperiod. Keynes prescriptions about how to pull the US econ-

Fast economic

growth make

China short

of raw goods

terials are in short supply in

China as a result of its dra-

matic economic growth, re-

quiring increased imports of

metals and wood next year, the

China Daily said Friday, reports

of the year the demand for the

16 most important raw mate-

rials rose 16.4 per cent, while

domestic production of these

materials rose 12.1 per cent, a

shortfall certain to raise their

prices, the newspaper said,

quoting officials of the Ministry

of Materials and Equipment,

China's principal supplier and

distributor of industrial mate-

wood and cement are particu-

demand for steel is forecast to

grow by nine per cent in 1993,

outstripping the predicted rise

increase imports of raw mate-

rials to make up for the short-

fall between supply and de-

year the construction industry

has been in boom. Between

January and September fixed

capital investments rose 36.3

per cent against the same pe-

riod in 1991, the steepest rise

since 1986, China's state

statistics bureau recently re-

WFP okays \$22m

emergency food

aid for Iraq

Nations World Food Progra-

mme (WFP) approved Friday over 22 million dollar in em-

ergency food aid to Iraqis who

and children who would

otherwise risk starvation this

deliver 49,000 tonnes of food

over four months to 1.2 million

people, mostly in the northern

part of the country where food

said Programme Director

Catherine Bertini in a state-

ment. 'The advent of the win-

ter season puts at risk more

than one million destitute and

vulnerable persons in Iraq

particularly mothers and chil-

The northern Kurdish areas

will run out of food and fuel by

the end of this month, the

agency said. The programme

will supply enough food to last

at extremely low levels since

the UN imposed a trade em-

bargo on the country after its

was one of the first organisa-

tions to start relief operations

in Iraq after the Gulf War. So

far it has delivered 150,000

tonnes of food to the country.

The World Food Programme

1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Supplies in Iraq have been

until March 1993.

"We must act very quickly,"

supplies are dangerously low.

The agency said it would

winter, reports Reuter.

were mostly mothers

ROME, Nov 14: The United

ported.

The government plans to

Since the beginning of the

larly in short supply.

in domestic production.

Steel, copper, aluminium,

A ministry report said the

Over the first nine months

BEIJING, Nov 14: Raw ma-

omy out of depression came to be known as "New Deal".

Classical economists never tecognized Keynes' prescription as something great or even correct. They kept criticising Keynes for favouring greater government role in economic activities. They say the Great Depression was a natural phenomenon for the capitalistic US economy and it would have rebounded over time without Keynes' advice. However, whatever the criticism Keynes deserve from the economists at the other end, it is undeniable that Keynes contributed a lot to the science of economics. Perhaps no other economist influenced so many economists after his own time

as Keynes did. Keynes' idea lost ground in the US economy when it faced doubled digit inflation and unemployment figures in the later part of 1970s. At that time. Democrats under were in power led by Jimmy Curter and they were at a loss as to what to do with the economy. The more rigorously they applied Keynesian prescription, the more the economy worsened. Republicans took advantage of this situation.

A situation marked by simultaneous inflation and unemployment rates of more than normal seven to a eight per cent was named by the economists 'stagflation' - a new concept in economics science since the beginning of 1980s. Republicans very strongly focussed on the weak points of Carter's economic policy which was based on demand side economics, more or less as advocated by Keynes. Republican nominee Ronald Reagan spoke about tax cuts and stimulating supply to overcome the double digits infla-

tion and unemployment.

Reagan won the election and put to operation his yersion of supply side economics, moulded on the old classical line. Classical economists. were of course, dead against any kind of deficit financing by the government. Reagan failed on this count. He could not balance the budget and deficit rather increased. However, excepting deficit, Reagan's economic policy worked and both unemployment and inflation rates came down to a normal level, between seven to eight per cent. President Bush came to power in 1988 with almost the same programmes as pursued by Reagan. But he gave more attention to the international affairs. In the meantime, US economy worsened and people at home lost

Reagan-Bush policy had hit the middle and lower middle people hard both in terms of income and employment. By the turn of the Republican decade, economy again fell to depression, of course, not to the scale of Carter's time. Democrats who lived in despair for long twelve years, now got the opportunity in Bush's failures. They fielded a young and energetic person like Bill Clinton for presidency. Economy became the vital issue in the campaign and it ultimately boiled down to the is-

jobs and income.

sue whether 'trickle- down' economics is good enough to take care of unemployment and inflation.

Clinton took the position of old-styled Keynesian concept which says 'trickle-down' economics does not work. Bush, on the otherhand, accused Clinton for wanting a 'trickledown government' instead of trickle-down economics which would only complicate the economic problems at later

Clinton promised to reduce budget deficit, tax-cuts for the poor and less involvement abroad for the military purposes. He promised more jobs and welfare programmes for

These programmes are not easy to carry out, especially at a time when he also wants to reduce the budget deficit. It will be very difficult to reduce the present deficit of about \$350b by taxing the rich only unless he also slashes expenditures elsewhere. Spendings on roads and communication, infrastructure and health care were his other promises. These programmes will need direct government involvement in economic activities which the classical economists and monetarists stubbornly

Through Bill Clinton's economic programmes we see the return of demand side economics and the disappearance of the supply side economics, at least, temporarily. Only time will say how far Keynesian economics will be successful this time.

Poultry farm owners demand ban on Indian eggs

Poultry farm owners demonstrated in the city Saturday against import of Indian eggs and demanded immediate ban on it, reports UNB.

Pleading no need of importing eggs, the demonstrators claimed that domestic poultry farms and backyard poultry approximately meet the country's demand they estimated to be 300 crore annually.

The poultry owners of the capital and neighbouring districts held a rally in front of the National Press Club in the morning and also addressed a press conference in the afternoon to press their demand.

About 1,000 owners, workers and employees of different poultry farms and related organisations came in a procession after staging demonstration at Fulbaria.

Convenor of the Bharatiya Dim Amdani Protirodh Committee Ashraful Islam Hannan

presided over the rally, where speakers flayed Finance Minister Saifur Rahman for encouraging the import of Indian eggs.

They warned that if the government failed to meet their demand, they would be compelled to go for action programme to save the local

Later, addressing a news conference at the Press Club, they urged the government to stop importing low-rate Indian eggs and thereby save local poultry farms from ruination.

At present, they said, there are about 3,000 poultry farms in the capital alone and more than 3.10 lakh throughout the country, including backyard poultry. These altogether meet, more or less, country's annual demand for eggs.

When asked about government proposal for imposing 30 per cent import tax on the foreign eggs, the poultry farm owners said they would not accept it. It won't solve the problem, huge Indian eggs will roll into the country through smuggling conduits.

The protesters criticised Saifur Rahman for asking local poultry farm owners to compete with the Indian counterparts, saying it will be tough for them to survive in competition because of high production cost.

They, however, said they were ready to compete with Indians provided the government withdrew various taxes on raw material

They poultry farmers said India was pushing in eggs at subsidised rate to destroy local farms and capture market. When their design will be successful, they will increase

Yearly per head consumption of egg is around 19 while the Indians eat 27 each, according to their estimate.



Imamuddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Janata Bank addressing the Managers of Janata Bank, Mymensingh Area at a conference on Friday. Managing Director of the bank Muhammed Taheruddin and MD Enamul Hoque Chowdhury, General Manager are also seen in the picture.

London provides £ 55m to Dhaka for uplift projects this yr

In 1992, Britain is providing about 55 million pound to Bangladesh in bilateral aid from Overseas Development Administration (ODA). This is concentrated in four main areas - energy, natural resources, communications (specifically roads and bridges) and poverty alleviation, says a press release.

Bangladesh is the second largest recipient of development aid from the British Government. The broad objectives are to tackle poverty alleviation, support structural adjustment and focus on a limtted number of sectors to achieve maximum quality.

Energy Sector

Britain has provided over 117 million pound in aid over the last 18 years for the Greater Dhaka power project to extend the electricity supply system in the capital for both industry and homes.

A third phase of the project. is underway designed to bring electricity to yet more people with Britain providing 63.2 million pound over a four-year period. Britain has also co-financed efforts to use Bangladesh's natural gas re-

serves and work has begun on a 22.90 million pound gas treatment works at Kailashtilla.

Natural Resource

One of the main projects funded by the British Government was the Second Deep Tubewells Project, which ended in 1992. This installed over 4000 deep tubewells to irrigate 129,500 hectares of land and help increase food production.

With its original aims now largely achieved, the project finished in June. Britain is involved with the World Bank and others in helping to develop the agricultural support services in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Extension.

Flood Action Plan

Fisheries are one key element in the Flood Action Plan. In addition to a fisheries component, the ODA is helping to finance a regional study for the North West and one on operations and maintenance. The ODA aims to ensure that social and environmental data are available to inform water resources control and planning.

decisions.

Health and Population

The ODA is planning a significant increase in its finance for health and population activities. It has proposed a £ 20 million contribution to the Fourth Health and Population Project. This will be targeted primarily at strengthening nursing and medical education, support for NGOs; developing health economics which is strengthening the countryside mother and child health and family planning services.

Small

TEA

Dust (Plain)

Poverty Alleviation

A 7.8 million pound grant was made to Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), to support its work of helping to stimulate incomegenerating activities in rural areas. BRAC's work includes setting up a special bank to provide credit to people on a self-sustaining basis. Lack of credit at reasonable rates is often a major constraint on

people in rural communities. The ODA, with assistance from the British Council, provides scholarships and training for over 500 Bangladeshis in the United Kingdom. A number of inward visits and links to Bangladeshi institutions are also in place.

Shipping Intelligence

CHITTAGONG PORT

Berth position and performance of vessels as on 14.11.92

Berth Nó	Name of Vessels	Cargo	LPort	Local	Deteof	Leav
			Call	Agent	Arrival	ing
J/1	Mezhdure		1 Constitution of the Cons	1		A PARTITION OF
HEREN	Chensk	GI	Sing	Prog	7/11	18/11
J/2	Neptune	1000	27.0 			
	Peridot	C Peas	Poland	MŚA	2/11	17/11
J/4	Arti	Wheat(P)	Damam	Scacoast	6/11	20/11
J/5	Banglar Robi	GI	Muta	BSC	6/11	15/11
J/6	Pionar	Salt(P)	N Kha	MSA	30/10	17/11
J/7	Height	Wheat		Lams	11/11	17/11
J/8	Banglar Doot	GI(Sugar)	Peng	BSC	9/11	22/11
J/9	Al Salma		Mong	ASLL	11/11	18/11
J/10	Eco Scherin	M Seed	Kherson	Dynamic	8/11	16/11
J/12	Thalia	Wheat(P)	Derm	Alamin	3/11	20/11
J/13	Nikoula	Wheat(G)	Mong	Lams	8/11	18/11
MPB/1	NGS Ranger	Cont	Sing	BDShtp	11/11	14/11
MPB/2	1 Yamburenko	Cont	Sing	CT	12/11	14/11
CCJ	Ronald	C Clink	Col	UMAL	8/10	16/11
GSJ	Nikos-N	Wheat(G)	Sing	BSL	9/11	17/11
TSP	Al Reza	Repair	Pada	KSL	18/10	18/11
DDJ/1	Endurance		1,	1	,	/
Comprise Commence	sca	Repair	Agaba	EOSL	25/11	30/11
RM/8	S E Haider	Cement	Kara	ASLL	R/A	18/11
RM/9	Banglar		-			10,11
	Shourabh	Repair	* - 3	B9C	R/A	17/11
CUFJ	Banglar Asha	Repair		BSC	R/A	16/11

VESSELS DUE AT OUTER ANCHORAGE

Name of Vessels	Date of Arrival	Last Port Call	Local Agent	Cargo	Loading Part
Constellation	14/11	M Pol	Royal	MOP	-
Ocean Voyager	14/11	Pada	AML	Cement	
Optima 2/11	15/11	Mong	RSL	Cont	Sing
NGS Express 5/11	15/11	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Thai Binh	15/11		UMAL	C Clinke	
Stonewall Jackson	16/11	Hald	Karna	GI	New York
Petr Strostin					
18/10	16/11	Sing	CT ·	Cont	Sing
Ingenuity 5/11	16/11	Sing	RSL	Cont	Sing
Soarer Bellona	16/11	-	OWSL	Wheat	
Shaplaeverett	16/11		EBPL	GI	Japa Fe
Lena (48) 11/11	16/11	¥ 8	Prog	\$\tilde{\pi} \tag{\pi} \ta	TOTAL TOTAL
M T Royal City	17/11	¥	Anchor		Seagull
Hafez (E/L)11/11	17/11	Mong	SSL	2	Abbas
Safar	17/11	Cal	ASLL	27	-
Vishva Mamata	18/11	Mad	SSL	GI/GL	Japa
Banglar Kakoli	18/11	Cal	BSC	GI	
Vishva Parag	DATE WITH STORY		CARCEROTE:	277.7	
(E/L)11/11	18/11	·	SSL	E/L I	Dundee Ant
Scandinavian	Section of the sectio		VIII-010		
Express	18/11	2	SSL	GI	
Skiathos	18/11	Sing	BSL	Wheat	
Supreme	18/11	P Land	Royal	Wheat	
Ahler Breeze 5/11	19/11 *	Col	RSL	Cont	Col
Fong Shin 8/11	19/11	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Al Swamruz	19/11		ASIL	GI	-
Samudra Rani	20/11	Mong	SSL	0.00	Karachi
Lapu Lapu	20/11	Bank	NEW MINISTER CO.	an GI/Sug	
Kota Buana 11/11	20/11	Sing	CTS	Cont	Sing
Horn	21/11	100	Prog	GI	
You Yue	21/11	Kala	Royal	Wheat(P	
Shenton 12/11	21/11	Sing	Omni	Cont	Sing
Weser Star 31/10	22/11	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Cal
Orang Berani	23/11	-	BBA	GI	

TANKER DUE Grigorty Ordzhonikidze Sing MSPL Lube Oil

19/11

VESSELS AT KUTUBDIA						
me of Vessels	Cargo	Last Port	Local	Date		

Col

Call Arrival Agent T T Energy NNL 27/4 Col Wheat Chestnut Hill N Orle 07/11 Lams

Lams

10/11

08/11

11/11

200.00

Source : Department of Agriculture marketing

VESSELS AT OUTER ANCHORAGE

Wheat

Damon

Samudra Raj	GI	Kara	SSL
Fong Yun	Cont	Sing	BDShip
Esso Bayonne	HSD	Sing	MSPL
Sae Byol	Cement	Sing	н&н

VESSELS NOT READY Wheat Mers Royal Port Au Prince HSD EOSL

VESSELS AWAITING INSTRUCTION					
Banglar Jyoti			BSC	R/A (10/11	
Banglar Kiron	~			R/A (12/11	

Sing

VESSELS NOT ENTERING						
Artemis-1	Cement		Bright	R		
Mariner	*	Sing	ILA			
M T Victoriou	8		and the state of the state of			
Banglar Kiron	-	-	BSC R/A	(12/1)		

Malloweverett Scraping UMALR/A (27/10)

Hang Loy			Sing	H&	H	11/11
The above	were th	he Sa	turday's	shipping	positio	n and
performance of	f vessel	a of 1	Chittagon	d Dort on	L-	

performance of vessels of Chittagong Port as per berthing sheet of CPA supplied by HRC Group, Dhaka.

Price Index E-----

Esse	ntials	Hen	(4 pcs) 11.00-12.00
RICE	(Taka per kg)	Duck	10.50-11.00
Aman(fine)	15.00-16.00	Firm	10.00-11.00
Paijam	11.50-12.00	PULSES	(Taka per kg)
VEGETABLES	(Taka per kg)	Mashir	30.00-31.00
Potato (local)	11.00-12.00	Moogh	34.00-36.00
Brinjal	10.00-12.00	Chhola	23.00-24.00
Karolla	11.00-13.00	Khesari	16.00-18.00
Lalshak	5.00-6.00	FRUITS	
Papya	5.00-6.00		(One piece)
Green Banana (Four		Green Coconut (Small)	4.00-5.00
OTHER FOODGRAIN	(Taka per leg)	Coconut (Large)	8.00-10.00
Flour	13.00-14.00		(One piece)
Atta	11.00-11.50	Banana :	(4 pieces)
FISH	(Taka per kg)	Sagar (Large)	10.00-12.00
Ruhi(big)	160.00=180.00	Chanpa	3.00-4.00
Katla(big)	110.00-130.00	in the same and	
Hilisha	65.00-70.00	MILK	(Two kgs)
Pangas	120.00-130.00	Dano	332.00-333.00
Shrimp(big)	120.09-150.00	Red-Cow	321.00-322.00
Singi	100.00-110.00	MISCELLANEOUS	(Taka per kg)
Kos	110.00-130.00	Ghee	220.00-240.00
MEAT		Salt	7.00-8.00
Beef	NA	Sugar	32.00-33.00
Mutton	NA	0.110	O-1
CHICKEN		Gold &	Silver
Large	66.00-68.00	(Thiba Co.	
Moderate	70.00-72.00	Gold (Guinea)	10.00 grams)
Small	74.00-76.00	. Gold (Guillea)	5395.00

Exchange Rates

74.00-76.00

80.00-90.00

The following are the Commercial Bank's BC selling and TT (C), OD transfer buying rates for some selected foreign currencies effective on November 14.

		(Figures in Tal	(a)
Currency	Selling B. C.	T. T. (C)	Buying OD Transfers
US Dollar	39.1326	38.9087	38.6339
Poundsterling	59.6495	59.3438	59.9484
DM .	24.7205	24.5682	24.3947
F.E	7.2751	7.2294	7.1783
S Riyal	10.4641	10.4042	10.3307
D Guilders	21.8252	21.6882	21.5351
S Kroner	6.5609	6.5162	6.4708
Singapore Dollar	23.9255	23.7886	23.6206
UAE Dirham	10.6911	10.6299	10.5548
Kuwait Dinar	131.8495	131.0951	130, 1692
Indian Rupee (AMU)	1.5104	1.5036	1.4961
Pak Rupee (AMU)	1.5357	1.5287	1.5210

Authorised dealers will apply T T clean buying rate for purchase of remittances of Bangladeshis working abroad. Note: AMU-Asian Monetary Union.

Dhaka Stock Prices

At the close of trading on November 14, 1992

Dull trading

Performance of trading at Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) turned out poor. Comparing the figures against Thursday's finish both the turnovers lost.

Volume suffered a loss of 33.93 per cent from 28909 to 19098. Similarly, value suffered a loss of 29.62 per cent against Thursday's finish of Taka 2592725.00.

Trading on the share market was not much of excitement as the number of participants remained almost unchanged against Thursday's close. 27 shares traded on the day. Decliners still held their leading position outnumbering the gainers by 14 to eight, the rest, five shares traded at previous

No sign of improvement in DSE index was in sight. Although, loss was very small sign of gain seemed quite far

DAY'S TRADING AT A GLANCE

Company	FV/ML	Previous	Closing	Change	Change
Turnover in	Value (Tk)			1824	4640.00
Turnover in	Volume				19,098
Market Capi		k)		10,528,903	,754.00
DSE Share I				36	88.3105

Company	rv/mL	price Tk	price Tk	(absolute) Tk	(% over price)
Gains(08)			.1.		
Shares:					
Eagle Star	10/50	21.50	21.96	0.46	2.140
Dulamia Cotton	100/10	87.00	88.72	1.72	1.977
Tulip Dairy	100/10	90.00	91.00	1.00	1.112
United ins	100/10	159.11	160.57	1.46	0.918
B Oxygen	10/50	67.50	68.00	0.50	0.741
Green Delta	100/10	147.00	148.00	1.00	0.681
Ashraf Textile	10/50	32:80	33.00	0.20	0.610
Usmania Glass	100/5	300.00	301.00	1.00	0.334
Losses(14) Shares:					
Frogleg Export	10/50	3.50	3.00	0.50 -	14.286
Sonali Aansh	100/5	100.00	95.00	5.00	5.000
BGIC	100/10	149.29	145.50	3.79	2.539
Eastern Cables	100/5	78.75	77.00	1.75	2.244
Rahman Chemicals	100/10	40.00	39.25	0.75	1.875
Howlader Pvc	100/10	98.52	96.83	1.69	1.716
Ambee Pharma	10/50	15.20	15.00	0.20	1.316
Bextmco	10/100	16.76	16.56	0.20	1.194
Monno Ceramic	100/5	360.00	356.04	3.96	1.100
Bengal Food	100/5	135.32	133.93	1.39	1.028
Bata Shoe	10/100	39.79	39.50	0.29	0.729
Peoples Ins	100/10	163.00	162.00	1.00	0.614
Ctg Vegetables	100/10	79.45	79.00	0.45	0.567
Ctg Cement	100/5	324.71	324.00	0.71	0.219

Traded at previous rates (05)

Shares: Saiham Textiles, Tallu Spinning, Kohinoor Chemical, The Ibnsina, Milon Tannery.

DSE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Spcialised Jute FV/ML Tk Company Shine Pukur Jute Sonali Aansh BANKS (10) TEXTILE (20) Al Baraka Bank 1000/1 900.00 100/5 182.00 A.B. Bank Alhaj Textile City Bank 100/5 300.00 Arbee Textile 100/5 178.00 Ashraf Textile Islamt Bank 1000/11700.00

100/5 107.00

100/5 102.00

Rupali Bank 100/10 79.00 U.C.B.L. Uttara Bank

National Bank

Pubali Bank

i	INVESTMENT (08)		
	I.C.B	100/5	103.0
	1st ICB M.Fund	100/5	
Ŋ	2nd ICB Fund	100/5	
	3rd ICB M. Fund	100/5	
	4th ICB M. Fund	100/10	
И	5th ICB M. Fund	100/10	
	6th ICB M. Fund	100/10	
4	ICB Unit Cert.		SERVE
	Sales Price		113.0
- 1	Re-nurchase		100.0

INSURANCE (04) BGIC 100/10 145.50 100/10 148.00 Green Delta Peoples 100/10 162.00 United 100/10 160.57

))	
100/5	219.00
Professional Control of the Control	50.50
100/5	215.00
ns 100/5	70.00
1100 0000000000000000000000000000000000	245.00
100/10	80.00
100/5	265.00
10/50	20.00
100/5	77.00
100/10	96.83
100/5	107.00
100/5	72.00
	100/5 10/50 100/5 100/5 100/5 100/5 100/5 100/5 100/5 100/5

Monno Stafflers Monno Jutex National Tubes Panther Steel 8.00 Quasem Drycells 10.10 Renwick Jagneswar 100/5 Singer Bangladesh 100/5 815.00

FOOD & ALLIED (23) A.B Biscuit 100/5 200.00 Alpha Tobacco 10/50 Aman Sea Food 100/5 23.00

48.00

9.90

100/5 100.00

Apex Food	100/5	475.00
Aroma Tea	100/5	75.00
Bangas	100/5	150.00
B.D. Plantation	100/5	500.00
Bengal Food	100/5	133.93
B.L.T.C.	100/5	500.00
B.T.C.	10/50	60.00
Ctg. Vegetable	100/10	79.00
Dhaka Vegetables	100/5	100.00
E.L. Camellia	100/5	1040.00
Frogleg Export	10/50	3.00
Gemini Sea Food	100/5	100.00
Hill Plantation	100/5	550.00
Modern Industries	100/5	185.00
N.T.C	100/5	240.00
Rabeya Flour	10/100	NT
Rupan Otl	10/100	5.85

10/100 **Tulip Dairy** 100/10 91.00 10/50 Yousuf Flour Zeal Bangla Sugar 10/50 FUEL & POWER (00

BD Oxygen 10/50 68.00 10/50 Eastern Lubricant 14.00 National Oxygen 100/10 103.75 10/50 48.00 Padma Oil Co.

JUTE (12)		
Nhad Jute	100/10	
mowara Jute	10/50	1
Delta Jute	10/50	8.
lawsia Jute	10/50	
slam Jute	100/5	55.
ute Spinner	100/5	78.
futual Jute	100/5	105.
bothern bute	10/50	

Shamser Jute

Dulamia Cotton 100/10 100/5 150.00 100/5 112.00 Eagle Star Textile 10/50 GMG Ind. Corp. 10/50 10.00 Modern Dying 100/5 44.99 100/20 178.00 10/100 Quasem Textile 10/50 Rahim Textile 100/5 69.33 Satham Textiles 100/10 78.50 S.T.M. (ORD) 100/5 50.00 Stylecraft 100/5 106.00 Swan Textile 100/5 23.00 Tallu Spinning 100/10 135.00 Tamijuddin 100/10 179.00

Chand Textile

Chand Spining

Desh Garments

100/5

10/50

10/50

100/5 95.00

100/10 112.00

98.00

PHARMACEUTICALS & CHEMICALS (18) Ambee Pharma 10/50 15.00 Bangla Process 100/5 61.00 100/10 195.00 Beximco Pharma 100/5 470.00

10/50 125.00 10/50 10.00 N Polymer 100/10 Kohinoor Chemical 100/5 79.00 Petro Synthetic 10/50 11.75 100/5 110.00 Pharma Aids 100/5 195.00 Pharmaco 100/5 51.00 Progressive Plastic 100/5 Reckitt & Colman 10/50 110.00 Rahman Chemicals 100/10 39.25 Therapeutics 100/5 80.00 The Ibnsina 100/10 101.00 Wata Chemical 100/20 100.19

PAPER & PRINTIN	IG (06)	
Eagle Box	10/50	18.5
donospool Paper	100/5	78.0
aper Converting	100/5	105.0
aper Processing	100/10	39.2
adma Printers	10/50	50.0
ionali Paper	10/50	55.0
ESTATION (As)		

Sonali Paper	10/50	55.0
SERVICE (02)		
Bangladesh Hotel	10/50	12.0
Bd. Service	10/50	N
MISCELLANBOUR	an.	

100/5 482.00

100/5 301.00

Aramit	10/50	36.25
Bata Shoe	10/100	39.50
Beximeo	10/100	16.56
BSC	100/5	30.00
Chittagong Cement	100/5	324.00
3. Q. Ball Pen	10/50	84.00
ligh Speed	100/5	84.00
limedri Ltd.	10/100	6.00
filon Tannery	100/5	15.00
fonno Ceramie	100/5	356.04
heonix Leather	100/5	90.00
lavar Refractories		94.00
he Engineers	100/5	101.00
expick Ind	100.10	105.00

DEBENTURES (04))	
lengal Food	600/1	317.00
18.5% 1992) eximeo	2166/1	2015.00
17% 1998)		100000
extmco Pharma	1428/1	1405.00
17% 1998)		
	1500/1	1487.57
7% 1994)		
	15-1	

Market Lot NT= Not Traded AL = Allotnent Letter