The Baily Star

Founder-Editor: Late S. M. All

Export in the Dock

Dhaka, Monday, March 4, 1996

Bangladesh shrimp export has come under threat from an unlikely quarter this time. An environmental organisation, Earth Island Institute, has won a case in the US court in favour of extending the existing embargo on areas and countries not having a programme requiring the use of turtle-extruder devices (TED). The TED now applied in limited areas around the US seeks to protect turtles caught up in shrimp nets. An appeal rule by May 1 can alone stop the law from taking effect, the possibility of which is very slim. So the US State Department will have to apply the law to trawlers of more than 50 countries and territories now supplying warm-water shrimp to America. Bangladesh might well be affected by the extended application of the law.

Definitely this is bad news for Bangladesh which is now smarting under the cumulative impacts of political programmes, their consequent sluggish growth and disrupted export. Already hard-hit have been the garments sector, leather industry and the perishable exports sector. The list may well become longer as the country's exporters fail to fulfil their part of the agreement and more importing countries turn to other sources for required commodities. Non-fulfilment of trade contracts can be of two categories: not supplying the items within the stipulated timeperiod and exporting items of inferior quality.

On both counts our records have suffered in recent times. Particularly damaging has been the failure to maintain quality of some exported commodities, including foods such as sea fish and shrimp.

As the trend is, on top of all that, new tough environmental laws will always be forthcoming from the developed part of the world to throw more challenges before us. Today shrimp export looks like being affected, other exportables might tomorrow face similar problems. So, we must be on our guard and be prepared to face any such eventuality. Let our exportables not fall short of standards. After all, we cannot sacrifice our future for short-term gains.

A Useful Summit

The Asia-Europe Summit came on a very short notice, amounting almost to a surprise and went blazing an interesting trail. Best of political, economic and social sentiments were shared and agreed upon there. The only thorny issue — the qualms of Europe about Asian nations employing children and underpaid adults - was never allowed to vitiate the good augury.

From the decision of setting up an Asia-Europe Foundation and Forum to taking a positive stand on denuclearising the planet to even founding an Asia-Europe University and increasing cultural exchanges and many forward-looking ideas were accepted. But topping all this is an assurance that trading and entrepreneurial co-operation would be on the increase smoothing away barriers like customs and tariff.

The big reason why the European Union leaders came to Bangkok is the phenomenal economic rise — both productive and trade-wise — of nations like Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Thailand and Indonesia. A competition is already here to take advantage of this prosperity between North America and Europe — Japan being in the game from the beginning of it. These and many more factors have made the leaders of Europe respond to a call for the summit without much persuasion.

There is a saying in Bangladesh — bel pakley kaker ki — what is there for the crow to rejoice when the wood apple ripens? EU was there representing about all of Europe, Who were there representing all of Asia? The Bangkok meet could well be called an Asia-Europe business summit. Even that would not have been apt for this very useful meeting between future partners in prosperity. As most of Asia was not represented there and no good is likely to issue from this for the majority of Asian nations that were not there.

Although on a minuscule scale, Bangladesh is also increasingly becoming export-dependent. It has its own problems selling its things in the European market. How is the Bangkok summit going to benefit Bangladesh, is difficult to surmise.

Let them all get richer and better, deservingly to be sure. And let us not get poorer for whosoever's fault — specially the rich ones.

Writers' Convention

Quite a big international event passed off in Dhaka without much of a notice taken. A writers' convention started in the city on Friday with delegates from as far as Vietnam and Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand and nearer home from Sri Lanka, Nepal, India and Pakistan. The writers mooted very important issues now affecting specially the Asian nations. With insight and understanding as can be expected of them, they talked mainly on social divides now making enemies of neighbours with shared traditions. Fundamentalism and communalism, ethnic conflicts and even specific trouble-spots of Karachi and Jaffna, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Kashmir were mooted in the backdrop of the big question: what could the writers do to contain

and even eliminate these? The two-day convention, held in an appropriately modest manner, brought home the point that writers meeting across borders can heal many a problem created by the borders. And the convention decided on setting up an Asian Writers' Forum and hold the new all-Asia body's first convention within a year.

What is truly wonderful about the unsung convention is that it was organised at Dhaka's initiative and that this city would act as the base for

Anatomy of Corruption

the Roman Emptre, Ed It is important to remember that the developing countries now are ploughing back more money ward Gibbon termed corruption [in chapter 21]. assets to the donors by way of debt repayment and debt-servicing than the capital inputs they are re-'the most infallible symptom of constitutional liberty. ceiving annually. Gibbon had a rather un-

> Lord Acton to pronounce -"power corrupts, absolute power corrupts absolutely."

N his Decline and Fall of

happy time at Oxford, and only

fourteen months. Oxford, as he

noted in his Autobiography.

"was the most idle and unprof-

itable in my whole life". Many.

perhaps most, won't agree

with the reasons, given by him.

But his attack on the schools of

Oxford and Cambridge

founded in a dark age of false

and barbarous signs, have

many of us unconvinced. He

was totally blind to the

achievements of the Mediaeval

Age. But his maturing of age

and intellect almost coincided

with his visit on October 15.

1764, to the ruins of the capi-

tal in Rome. His musings on

corruption and reasons leading

In the British historian one

to it transcend the limits of

perhaps discerns an element

of relativity. Human needs are

insatiable: the more you have.

the more you want. All major

religious and moral teachers.

have therefore, enjoined upon

us certain amount of self-abre-

gation, to be a better human

being. It is difficult but not im-

possible for a ruler or adminis-

trator, it is even more difficult,

more complex. Not a democrat

in the modern sense of the

term. Plato thought of philoso-

pher-king as the best adminis-

trator, but it was oligarchic -

aristocratic administration. For

Machiavelli, the Florentine

author and statesman, the

prince could adopt any means,

right or wrong, to achieve his

latan and religious crank under

Czar Nicholas II. had become a

byword of corruption and

malevolence in the Russian

Empire. His death, with poi-

soned cake and wine, and sev-

eral gunshots, resting under

the ice of the Neva, does not

cause much unhappiness, even

racy, accountability and trans-

parency has replaced the di-

vine rights of monarchy or dy-

nastic rights of Emperors over

subjects and as a result over

people's property. But the

mighty and powerful have al-

ways tended to exceed the

limits set by statutes or

customary law. This prompted

In a modern-day democ-

after so many years.

Gregory Rasputin, the char-

age and time.

Checks and balances have. therefore, developed over the centuries in all the democratic societies. But time and again one is confronted with stories of scams and scandals, individual or collective. In the recent American history, Nixon proved that democracy, like the army, does not crawl on stomachs alone as someone has suggested. It needs to be based on certain values, call it moral or ethical. The great American democracy came out stronger with Nixon's resignation. And bureaucratic malfeasance was penalised with Oliver North's conviction in Iran-Contra affairs. 'Democracy, as Will and Ariel Durant argued, is the most difficult of all forms of government, since it requires the widest spread of intelligence, and we forgot to make ourselves intelligent as we made ourselves sovereign!

In the old continent of Europe, the reaction on corruption and malfeasance is more sophisticated. Experiences of history have a leavening impact on their conscience : it works as a sort of mental starch'. During the reign of Napoleon the British were financing monarchist uprisings in France and Napoleon ran a Jacobin fifth column in England to undermine the British monarchy. The opposition Labour Party termed the Conservatives "corrupt" because arms were sold to Iraq without keeping the Parliament fully informed. The Scot Report is indeed a masterpiece of judicial prudence representing the wisdom of centuries of Her Majesty's government. In countries like France and Italy as opposed to Germany and Scandinavian countries, mutatis mutandis, cushioned by Yeutonic Philophiy, the Latin ethos could be as varied as the modes of warship prevailing in the Roman world : considered by the people as true, while philosophers termed them false but magistrates thought

them very useful! Even in modern Europe the magistrates are using their authority not always with equal probity

and equitable priority. In France there is an element of tolerance, in Italy a whole generation of politicians have been discredited : a relatively unknown provincial magistrate De Pietro is the most popular man in Italy! But he is also allegedly involved in a shady property deal! And he resigned to face the court! Many other judges in Italy are facing charges of graft and corruption. Justice Diego Curto. the vice president of the pool of judges in charge of anti-graft trials in Milano, himself conlessed to taking over half a million dollars from Motedison, the Italian multinational, as reported in the prestigious Italian daily

British poet John Betjemen's words, "nothing succeeds like success," too seriously. He assured all the investors to 'get rich quick. The result? Investors lost money; the US SEC charged IOS's executive Robert Vesco in a civil suit with helping themselves to \$ 224 million of IOS's assets. and Bernie Cornfield was eloped into St. Antoine jail in Geneva on suspicion of fraud and corruption, for nearly 11 months. In the eighties a Wall Street whiz-kid reportedly defrauded and bilked investors of billions of dollars in the twilight zone of long-and-shortselling and insider-trading. He was indicted by the USG and made to pay back reportedly. over \$500 million dollars! Most recently the collapse of the UK Baring Securities be-

cause of, inter-alia. Erik

Waliur Rahman

Corriere Dela Sera in September 3, 1993. Belgium Willy Claes, former Secretary-General NATO, had to resign to prove his inno cence in a defence deal as finance minister, which many Belgians' thought shady. In this particular case. Willy Claes was like a red-meat thrown to the hungry political wolves, in his

own country. In recent memory of the stock and money-market-related developments. Bernie Cornfield stole the thunder. As head of the Swiss-based IOS in the late sixties and the early seventies, the Istambul-born and Brooklyn-raised American rambunctious Bernie, partly inspired in the words of Ray Vicer, by super-swank jet-set milieu of Playboy's Hugh Heffner and the British Socialist leader Anevrin Bevan who is known to have often British the Establishment, took the

Leeson's freewheeling transactions in Singapore, and Japanese Daiwa Securities loss of \$3 billion in New York all point up the importance of checks and balances.

The crime and corruption of Causa Nostra — i.e. organised crime group corruption is another cause of international concern. The drug barons and Malia godiathers criss-cross the borders of the continents and oceans, south to north. east to west, challenging governments irrespective of boundaries and philosophies. Sometimes they threaten the very existence of democratic institutions and civil societies.

in Japan, former prime minister Hosakawa, set an example by resigning when an instance of wrong doing was brought to his attention. The Japanese tradition of cause goes back into the hoary past of thousand years. Their sense of honour is strong - they

would rather commit hara-kiri and sepakku than accepting societal opprobrium for wrongdoing. Two South Korean former presidents offered their apologia to the whole nation in-folded hands for their wrong doing. The recent Halawa Scandal in India involving over \$ 21 million is another example. It is all but agreed that Indian democracy and civil society will come out stronger from this test - it is

almost a baptism of fire. The tradition rooted in Indian history and philosophy stands them in good stead. Self-harmony and self-control is the centre piece of Bhayavad Gita. Self-control is also the theme of Kant and Spinoza. Like in gita, for Kant self-control must be at the service of a good-will as all virtue depends on self-control. As Juan Mascara says, 'if the joy of inner kingdom is found: then the words of Spinoza have found their spiritual setting. As soon as the joy of the higher comes, the pleasure of the

lower disappears'. in China, with burgeoning development, corruption has laccome a major problem. The Chinese authority is dealing with this phenomenon in their way, with severe punishment. The Russians are finding it hard to continue their transformation into market economy because of the alleged bureaucratic malfeasance, and a rapidly growing informal economy outside the bounds of

normal control. Bush economy in a large part of Africa and banana republics of Latin America — are learning the art of self-control but with varied success. As legend goes, crocodiles are reared in Africa to protect illgotten money : but even reptiles are turning! True, cynics don't build cathedrals, but the one at Yamoussoukro has caused the world much anguish - its extravagance and expense unaccounted for. Papa DOC and Baby DOC's Haiti's Voodoo Economy came back from the precipice : general sedras acted wisely by allowing the return of. Rev.

Aristides, and with that the transformation of the Voodeo democracy into a democracy of the people I feel exhilarated when I notice that our own troops. Bangladesh Green Berets, are assisting Haiti in their effort of democratic re-

A new genre of corruption has come upfront with the introduction of development assistance to developing countries. The donors, globally, are demanding better utilisation of funds and greater transparency in the use of funds. But the donors bear as much responsibility as the recipients. It is important to remember that the developing countries now are ploughing back more money/assets to the donors by way of debt repayment and debt-servicing than the capital inputs they are receiving annually. Secondly, and more important, if there is corruption and misuse of funds, the donors cannot perhaps be completely absolved : it takes two to tango!

Another area, where lack of transparency is considered to be a virtue, is the arms business. All countries, big or small, must have adequate wherewithal to defend themselves. The arms business is funded on human folly. That's why its depth will never be plumbed and why it will go on forever as Anthony Sampson concludes by quoting Sam Cummings. In most cases, the technologically developed countries/donors are the sellers and developing countries are the buyers! Today South Asia and South East Asia are reported to have overtaken the Middle-East - Arab countries as the prime customers.

Writing over two hundred years ago Edward Gibbon was prophetic with his remarks on corruption. But it is equally true that human ingenuity will work in parallel to uphoid the values of constitutional liberty in furthering the need for transparency and accountabil-

In his city of God, St. Augustine likens the growth and development of mankind to a 'river' that has carried from time immemorial man's virtues as well as his vices. With the idea of progress, and progress itself, is linked inextricably its moral and eudamonic aspects as well.

flict? While we are certainly

Hashing the Brown Amendment

Ikram Sehgal writes from Karachi

In the '80s during the height of the Afghan War that contributed to the demise of the Soviet Union, Pakistan had been a major beneficiary of US Aid.

report appeared in The Washington Post on Feb 15, 1996 that "a plannsnipment of US military aircraft, missiles and other high-tech armaments under the Brown Amendment would be delayed because of Pakistan's suspected acquisition of sensitive nuclear equipment from China late last year". unquote: On Friday 23, 1996, CIA Difector John Deutsch confirmed an intelligence finding that transfer of nuclear equipment had been made. The "Brown Amendment". one-time exemption to US Laws that bar military cooperation with Pakistan because of our alleged nuclear development programme, would have allowed \$368 million worth of arms, already paid for, to be transferred to Pakistan. Even though the F-16s were not on the list, opening up of the logjam was seen in Pakistan by the intelligentsia and public alike as a giant step towards "normalising" the US-Pakistan relationship that had gone out of equilibrium to Pakistan's detriment since 1990 when the US President had failed to certify that Pakistan had nuclear ambitions.

In the '80s during the height of the Afghan War that contributed to the demise of the Seviet Union, Pakistan had been a major beneficiary of US Aid. Coinciding with the winding down of the Afghan War, the ban was not well received by the Pakistan public. This was further exacerbated by US "rewards" in 1991 at the end of the Gulf War for the allied countries that took part on the US side (e.g. Egypt's entire debt of \$12 billion was waived) while Pakistan which contributed considerable troops, was almost put on the

"terrorist nation" watch list. The alleged shipment of 500 ring magnets from China to Pakistan initially seemed to reflect the growing anti-China mood in the US Congress and public in an election-year. Given the conservative penchant of using all means to rescind the "Most Favoured Nation" (MFN) trade status given to China, many analysts believed that Pakistan was unlucky to get caught in the crossfire. In the well orchestrated campaign at least 36

reports have appeared in the dent on successive days since US print media in a ten day Feb 7, 1996, viz (1) on Feb 7, period from Feb 6 to Feb 16. 1996 by our old friend US Se-Given that the US Administranator Larry Pressler of Indiana tion had not yet given any offithat speaks of length about cial briefing on the subject till Chinese violations of US non-Feb 23, 1996, this was cerproliferation laws "according tainly the work of a coalition of to unnamed US intelligence disparate forces; among them officials" quoted by The Wash some administration officials ington Post and then asks the and non-proliferation NGOs US President to freeze all civilthat tried late last year to preian and military assistance to vent the Brown Amendment Pakistan, (2) US Senator Arlen from going through. Down-Specter of the "Senate Comgrading Pakistan's aspirations mittee on Intelligence" of the from the high of F-16s to the US Senate writing to the US low of whatever equipment President on Feb 8, 1996. was remaining was in the again on the basis of Press repipeline, the same lobby now ports, to implement tough wants to use the Brown sanctions against China and Amendment as bait, either by Pakistan and (3) on Feb 9 halting the equipment package altogether or at the very least by delaying its implementation to force a unilateral nuclear quid pro quo from Pakistan specifically to "cap" it suspected nuclear programme. The entire legislative process that led to the adoption of the Brown Amendment took several months, during this period there was no mention of an intelligence finding of transfer of 500 ring magnets

Is this a selective leak to embarrass President Clinton and thus force his hand to stop the sale? Is Pakistan to be adjudged guilty until proven innocent? India may not be the driving force behind these allegations but it will derive advantage as it fits in neatly with Indian-sponsored propaganda that asks for a non-nuclear Pakistan in the same breath as it to gives scant attention to control the blatant Indian nuclear ambitions. This strong anti-Pakistan lobby in the US is being countered by a united Pakistan community in the US who are supported by the traditional friends of Pakistan in the US Congress and the Administration who take into account the strong Pakistani support to the US in times of crisis during the period of the Cold War, culminating in The anti-lobby has written

1996, US Representative Binjamin A Gilman, Chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, writing to the US President to examine Pakistan's role in the alleged transfers, requesting hold all equipment in the pipeline till hearings (presumably fresh) are complete. While we orientals are great ones for "conspiracy theories". the almost similar message on successive days seem to be very too well coordinated. their contents too well synch ronised given the simultaneous coverage in the print media, to be far removed from being a conspiracy. It seems a wellconsciened filibuster to deny us the equipment is on. The raison d'etre given by the four generals (the remaining three are due to retire successively on 01' Apr, 15 Apr and 17 Apr 1996) who manipulated the political scene after Gen Asaf Nawaz's death and pushed the new COAS Gen Waheed: who trusted them

blindly, into a no-win position leading to the 1993 election that heralded the return of Ms Benazir, was that Ms Benazir's return would see the immediate release of F-16s and a resumption of direly needed economic and military aid. The F-16s parked in the US Mojave Desert were vital to our national security. When the F-16's

swap against a non-proliferation promise was found unacceptable to Pakistan, our ambitions were successively lowered by Feb 1994 from a height of aspiring for F-16s to only accepting the US \$368 million hardware already paid for. To cater for our lowered expectations, the mechanism of the Brown Amendment was put in place. What to talk about the F-16s, our expectations now have to take on the nonproliferation lobby and power ful elements within the US Administration.

To counter this orchestrated campaign against Pak istan, the Government of Pakistan (GOP) must urgently press upon our friends in the US Congress and Administration that (1) these intelligence reports are false, (2) they emanate from sources inimical to Pakistan (3) anti-China feeling is being used to force-multiply the discrimination against us. (4) this will sow suspicion between the two countries, introducing acrimony if President Clinton's solemn commitment to Pakistan is negated. (5) this well demonstrate Washington's nuclear double-standards in South Asia, signaling to the Pakistan people that the US is an untrustworthy friend and (6) give encouragement to India which has just deployed the Prithvi missile and (according to CIA Director Deutsch) is preparing for a nuclear test while blocking negotiations in Geneva for a Comprehensive Test Bars Treaty (CTBT).

At the same time, GOP must give all support to the Pakistan Ambassador Ms Maleeha Lodhi she has done remarkable work for the country and the Ms Benazir Administration by uniting the Pakistan Community and mobilising our friends in the US Congress and Administration. Her yeo-woman's work may well go up in smoke if our Foreign Office Mandarins persist in keeping their own nar-.row interests in super-session

to that of the country. For those in Pakistan who cherish a continuing relationship with the US the present episode is getting to be eriticalfor future interaction between the two nations. Knowing that we cannot get the F-16s and/or other equipment, that economic aid is at best tenuous to us, our own conservative faction has started to question why we should continue the level of relationship that allows the US to have major say in our external and internal policies? We live in a especially dangerous region, one inhabited by implacable US foes such as Iran and Iraq, who do not appreciate Pakistan's continuation of our US-ally role. In Russia nationalist forces are on the move to revert back to Cold War's confrontation days. If we were to start toeing the Iran-line in the Middle East, what effect will it have in the

Middle East and Central Asia? The US can rant and rave as much as they want to about China, are they really willing to forsake their \$10 billion trade and to risk another period of Cold War and/or regional con-

not in the same happy position as China in thumbing our noses at the US at will, we have to re-examine the increasingly one-sided relationship with the US. It may be uncomfortable economically and diplomatically to be on a US-ostracisation list but it may be far better to follow an independent policy rather than toeing the US line on almost every issue. Certainly there is a global risk in adopting this line but in the absence of any movement from the US, we may well fall into the camp of those (some among them the lunatic fringel who feel we should have no truck with the US and must go ahead openly with our nuclear programme, field-testing a nuclear device if India does so. A regional bloc of unlikely

allies such as Iran, Iraq and Pakistan would prove to be a major problem for this area. particularly in the Gulf region and Central Asia. In addition to the conservative isolationists in the US we have our own share of extremists who may well lead us into a confrontation stance despite the feelings of our "great silent majority". It behoves both the countries to honour their mutual obligations to each other, not to be boxed into a corner by the machinations of vested in-

mouth; and lastly even if he

can't do that he must hate that

from within his heart. And the

last option is the last degree of

due regard to the good feeling

Viewed in this context with

OPINION

Thoughts on Bishwa Ijtema

must protest that by word of Bishwa litema — for the

faith'

unique concourse of Muslims from around 90 countries - is held almost every year in Bangladesh with due religious ferver at Tongi, some 20 km off capital Dhaka. A record crowd of around 2(two) million or more Muslims gather at site by the river Turag. There the Muslim pass the days in prayers, zikar (remembering Allah with due devotion) and listening to the sermons of the enlightened from around the world. It brings people of the ferent colours and creeds together and thus helps foster unity and better understanding among the Muslims. So far so good, nobody can question its

usefulness. But one thing intrigues my mind often. Does this big gathering help solve any of the burning issues that confronts the Muslim world today? have no answer to this but such a big gathering which is used in the context of the guide-lines given in the Quran and Sunnah then perhaps, it is very likely that some of the burning problem of the Muslim Ummah can be resolved. The holy Quran says something like this: "When among the people (Muslim) authority (power) is given, then they cause to establish salat (5 times compulsory prayers) zakat (poor tax), and do good and word off evils." (Sura Hajj, Ayat 41). There is a corresponding Hadis (sayings of the holy prophet -P B U H), "that if one encounters an evil; he must stop it by force: if he has not at much strength, then he

of such brothers attending such a big gathering atleast condemning the barbarity committed on Muslims in Bosnia, Chechnyia, Kashmir etc. could do some morale boosting for the sufferers etc. if they would have at least condemned the killing in Kashmir (for instance) and have asked the Muslim countries to ask Indian government to stop genocide there on the pain of at least economic sanction, I am sure, such a warning from around quarter million Muslims would not have goneupunheard. Likewise, they would have raised voice against atrocities in Bosnia, Chechnyla, etc. Then such a big gathering would have been more meaningful and fruitful according to my humble opinion: besides putting into practice the Quranic injunctions and Sunnah of the holy prophet (P B V H). After all a big thing came do big job while smaller, small ones since it's rather impossi-

The above observation is never meant to belittle the spirit of such a big Jamat but only to add that if they include the above in their programme. May Allah forgive me, if I have anyway hurt the feeling of anybody or said anything of that Allah did not like -Ameen.

ble for small thing to do big

jobs.

A courageous man

Sir, The general election of 15 February had been far from perfect and left a lot of scope for criticism. To begin with, there was serious doubt as to whether the election could at all be held in the face of threats and violence and boycott by the opposition parties who effectively paralysed the country for the three days by barricade and hartals. On top of that, it was Ramadan. In such a situation, even 15 per cent turnout of the voters was abnormal.

On the part of the Election Commission, it did a tremendous job to organise election in 20,000-plus polling centres all over the country in such hazardous situation where the polling staff we. risking their lives under the opposition

threat. A lot of them did not turn up.

three letter to the US Presi-

Afghanistan.

The Election Commission deserves our thanks and appreciation for its courage. There, we have a courageous man who did not buckle under threat. It was easy for him to invent some so-called moral ground to avoid the election and earn some cheap bravado from the opposition. But he. along with his staff, fulfilled the constitutional duty to the country. Iskander Meah

Gulshan North, Dhaka

Mosquito menace Sir, It seems that mosquitoes have been multiplying themselves by geometric

progression for the last few

days. Dhaka is now the life of

mosquitoes' - perhaps their

paradise. As soon as it is dusk. the activity of mosquitoes begins. They hum (which is unbearable) near our ears, bite us and suck our blood. Sometimes they try to enter through our ears and nostrils, as one did to King. Nomrud. Their activity continues at day time also. If one wants to sleep at day time. he has to protect himself by unfurling the mosquito net around him.

that mosquito coils which are available in the market can't vanquish them totally. The smoke produced by the coils only make our rooms suffocating for us. I guess the hazardous fume produced by the automobiles, and other poisonous gases have made them fume-proof. Aerosol is effective the time being and is very ex-

It is surprising to everyone

pensive for the middle class people like us to use. But use of acrosol is also perhaps a bane for the environment and our health. The SSC and HSC exams are ensuing but the students

cannot study in the evening without taking measures against the mosquitoes which is very inconvenient and time consuming for them. Mosquitoes spoil their concen-

There is a way to exterminate them that is to destroy their breeding places. So we the city dwellers arge the City Corporation authority to please take drastic actions for destroying the breeding places of mosquitoes and relieve us of the menace, otherwise malaria may recrur at any moment.

Mohamindpur, maka