

Avoidable Water-logging

At last the causes of water-logging in the city's worst affected areas have been identified. Or, could it be that the authorities concerned were aware of the causes but did not make these public? The reasons for water-logging in Paltan, Segunbagicha, Shantinagar, Rajarbagh, Motijheel, Fakirpool and Secretariat areas, according to WASA sources, are unauthorised structures at four crucial points on the Segunbagicha canal. Construction of the storm sewerage under the ADB-aided Tk 159-crore Dhaka Integrated Flood Control Project has come to a halt at those points.

Now the question we cannot help asking is, whether the structures had been there before the storm sewerage project was taken up or the encroachment took place after the project work had begun. If the unauthorised structures existed from before, how could such an important project involving a huge fund from outside sources be pushed through without taking into account the physical obstructions to its implementation? And it seems, it is none other than RAJUK — an organisation under government control — which has encroached on a part of the canal behind the Bangladesh Bank after the project was given a go-ahead. Can we hope that in future no project is made to suffer due to such negligence or oversight?

Now the storm sewerage has come to a snag because two of the unauthorised occupiers have got court injunctions against the government attempt at eviction. The slow process of settling land disputes does not help matters. We suggest that in case of such civil suits involving public interests and projects of immense importance, special judicial arrangements be made to dispose of the cases. The encroachers must not be encouraged by huge monetary compensations. For the demolition of a part of the structure, Tk 2.5 lakh will be paid to one party. But for another the compensation money has not yet been fixed because the demand is too high to be met. Laws should be clear about structures constructed on government land and without the approval of RAJUK. Only then it will be easier for the public works department and other agencies to take appropriate measures against unauthorised occupation. Water-logging caused in different other areas of the city due to man-made obstructions must be solved simultaneously.

Tragic

The possible death of Moinuddin Kashem Tareq, 21-year-old son of a bank chairman, from a weird plunge he apparently took at the Meghna ghat in the small hours of Wednesday night is most tragic indeed.

The entire sequence of events as revealed so far reads like a hallucinating fantasy-world story: Tareq eating at a city restaurant with his three friends including the girl named Lubna, having an altercation over her with one of the friends, drifting those many miles away from Dhaka to Gazaria and then melting into the mighty Meghna.

Till the writing of this comment, the body of young Tareq has not been found. Efforts are underway to use divers to search the bottom of the river for his body. So far three of his friends have been taken into police custody for questioning. We would not like to speculate about the causes of the possible untimely death of this young man. The incident becomes even more tragic because of his young age.

He was known as one of the computer wiz-kids of Bangladesh. He belonged to a select group of brilliant young men who pioneered the introduction of Internet and related technology to this country.

We sympathise with Tareq's parents at their grievous loss. At the same time we urge the investigating authorities to spare no effort to find out exactly what happened. Tareq's possible death raises a lot of questions about the life-style of young adults of our country.

Outwardly so bright why should such fate befall him? Our young people should ask some serious questions about the company they keep, and things they do.

Traffic Inconvenience

A report has termed last Wednesday the worst day for Dhaka in traffic inconvenience in the recent times. Some of the causes of traffic dislocations exacerbating, the usual gridlock snarled a shade more on that day. That's all. So, an odd Wednesday may have increased the quota of suffering for the teeming millions of Dhaka but the general pattern of disruptions in traffic is same through the week, through the month and through the year.

A recent report in a Bangla daily focused on the observation of an international seminar on urban management. It said, within a few years Dhaka could be far too disorderly for traffic management. The report tried to sound optimistic in a general context of depression by turning attention to the prospect for a number of buses, with better looks, facilities and enhanced fares coming out on the city streets. But to what effect? If the city managers cannot invent a way out of the terrible traffic problem the city is in for, what advantage its dwellers can expect from the distribution of a few huge vehicles except more environmental pollution, more traffic gridlocks, more sufferings. From the viewpoint of problem in traffic management, the decision appears like putting the cart before the horse.

The government should take note of the fact that continuing failure on the part of agencies involved in traffic management would reflect badly on its own efficiency. If the government cannot tackle an urban problem of the capital city itself, what will it do to address similar problems in other urban parts of the country? Dhaka is the heartland of the whole of Bangladesh insofar as the art and efficiency of governance goes. And the alarming growth of a problem like traffic inconvenience and the inability of the authorities to do anything noteworthy in alleviating it, have the potential to be one if not the only source of disillusionment of the people with the government.

THANKS to a major contribution by UNDP since 1990, the development community of the world saw the rediscovery of a useful and more relevant criterion to measure the state of economic development in a country. The Human Development Index (HDI) of UNDP replaced per capita GNP which fails to account for interpersonal and inter-country differentials due to taste, geographic conditions and purchasing power. HDI is an weighted average of three different measures of human welfare, namely, life expectancy at birth, literacy rate (of late coupled with time spent in school) and purchasing power as reflected in the per capita income. Through this significant change UNDP has successfully focussed attention on the fact that growth is a means to achieve human development. All development activities, therefore, must put people at the centre and ensure an enlargement of the choices available to them. Notwithstanding some criticism of the high-nosed theoreticians alleging subjective value judgement in selecting the indices as well as their relative weights in HDI, practically oriented policy makers find it to be a fair yardstick to measure success or lack of it in economic development activities.

HDI of UNDP faced two very strong attacks in the first two years of its launching. In 1990, UNDP had to repeatedly defend that its HDI was not

Human Development Report 1996 and Bangladesh: Unfairness Revisited

by Dr Mohammed Farashuddin

This sounds like a familiar albeit repugnant aspersion on the poor by the well-to-do. In the absence of further clarifications from UNDP, I am unable to give it a benefit of doubt that would absolve UNDP of the charge of looking down upon the poor through the concept of "capability poverty measure."

anti-growth. HDR 1991 came up under heavy fire from the Group of 77 against the so-called "Freedom Index" advocating, *inter alia*, right to homosexuality. Eventually, "Freedom Index" was dropped from the HDRs. Since 1992, UNDP has been treading a carefully balanced approach until this year. In its 1996 HDR, the seventh in the series, UNDP has introduced the concept of capability poverty which I find very unfair as a concept and particularly hard for Bangladesh to digest. More on this later.

HDR 96 contains several aspects attractive to an economist — a set of relevant facts, analyses and conclusions about growth and human development trends, links between growth and human development, growth as a means to human development and very importantly for Bangladesh, translation of growth into employment opportunities. The report warns against some recent pitfalls of economic growth, namely, jobless growth, ruthless growth, voiceless growth and futureless growth. Again the inherent message is for growth to be centered with people who should have a say in participation and central mooring and benefit if it is to sustain into

human development. HDR 96 prepared under the overall coordination of the celebrated economist Richard Jolly demonstrates many special features some of which are cited below:

- 1. It ranks Canada at the top of HDI and shows Niger to be at the bottom amongst 174 countries.
2. Bangladesh ranks 143, two places better than 1995 but three places worse than the traditional per capita real GDP ranking. It means that the human development in Bangladesh is lagging behind its economic growth rate.
3. Bangladesh has a life expectancy at birth of nearly 56 years, a literacy rate of 37 and a per capita income of 8 220 (1993).
4. The gap between the rich and the poor countries of the world is increasing. One fifth of the countries of the world own almost four-fifths of the global GDP of 8 23 trillion.
5. Eighty-nine countries of the world, good many of them in Africa, are worse off economically today compared to a decade ago.
6. There are 358 billionaires (in US dollars) in the world today and their combined assets are larger than those of 45% of the population at the bottom end of the polarised world.
7. Employment is a sagging bridge between economic growth and human development although it is a major tool for the income generation of the relatively disadvantaged. Economic growth turns into a powerful job creating bridge. There is (a) a strong political commitment to full employment (b) an enhancement of human capabilities, (c) a strengthened mini, small-scale and informal sector, (d) broader and egalitarian access to land and (e) research and development.
8. Poverty does not mean only a lack of income. Neither is people's living standard measured by income alone. Growth does not automatically trickle down to the poor. It takes policy interventions, at times direct action, by the government to ensure that income helps citizens to expand their choices and to get adequate food, health, education and shelter for themselves and their children.
There is a remarkable convergence of ideas contained in HDR '96 and the policy announcements so far made by the new government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. First, the Bangladesh objective of rapid economic growth for ensuring social justice is in tune with the remark 'new theory and

evidence suggest that growth and equity need not be contradictory goals' made by the UNDP administrator in his foreword to the Human Development Report 1996. Second, the GDP growth rate of 5.5 per cent for the year 1996-97 will yield a per capita growth in excess of 3 per cent target set by UNDP HDR '96. Third, there is urgency in Bangladesh towards poverty alleviation. Fourth, we in Bangladesh are strongly committed to give highest priority to agriculture including a facilitation of availability of all inputs for agriculture at subsidised price, if necessary, for the upliftment of the condition of the farmers. And finally, productive job creation is seen as a very important bridge for economic growth to translate into sustainable human development.

There are at least three areas of disagreement between what has been stated in HDR '96 and what are widely believed in Bangladesh. First is a minor difference — there is a discrepancy between the literacy rate of Bangladesh (37%) shown in HDR '96 and the literacy rate (44%) reflected in the 1996-97 national budget. What is the source from which UNDP gathered its figure? Second is the question about

the per capita GNP figure of 1993. I am aware that the World Bank figures used by UNDP lag behind a couple of years. Given the critical importance of per capita GNP/GDP figures in HDI, could UNDP not find ways to get its own and more update data on national income?

And finally, about the highly objectionable concept of 'capability poverty'. There are two things about it that bothers me a lot. The first is a general concern about the 'capability poverty measure'. From the Technical Note 3 of HDR 96, it appears at least to me that UNDP is surmising a lower than average intellectual capability to children grown in poverty situation. This sounds like a familiar albeit repugnant aspersion on the poor by the well-to-do. In the absence of further clarifications from UNDP, I am unable to give it a benefit of doubt that would absolve UNDP of the charge of looking down upon the poor through the concept of 'capability poverty measure'.

To make matters worse, one of the 36 countries for which UNDP has, in my view, arbitrarily tabulated 'capability poverty measure' in page 112 of HDR '96, Bangladesh appears second from the bottom. But in Table 1.7 in page 27 of the main text, Bangladesh was highlighted at the bottom. I wonder why!

The author is an economist, educationist and retired civil servant.

Shadow over Somalia: Farrah Aidid is Dead, What Next?

by AMM Shahabuddin

FARRAH Aidid, the vastly-adored 'self-proclaimed' (western media version) President of Somalia, known as the deadliest enemy of the West, particularly of the USA, is dead. It has cast a dark, gloomy shadow over Somalia. With the assumption of leadership by his son Hussein Aidid, as an 'interim president', has created new hopes and prospects. Either the darkness of fear and despondency would melt away with a new dawn, or a new 'black hole' tragedy awaits the nation.

They were moving heaven and earth to achieve this! From the scene can set the foundation for a more peaceful future for Somalia. If with the change of leadership, things begin to move for the better, as already indicated by the new leader, it would be most welcome not only by the hard-hit people of Somalia but also by the whole world. But will that dream ever come true? Who never might be the cause of Aidid's 'removal from the scene'. It has undoubtedly created a big vacuum in Somalia's national scene and

Siad Barre ruled the country as a dictator for long 21 years. Meanwhile, America was looking for its chance to step in. When in 1974, the pro-Western government of Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was replaced by a pro-Moscow government, America rushed into Somalia in support of Siad Barre who had already ended his 'honey-moon' with the Soviet Union. Cushioned with full support of America, Siad Barre continued his absolute rule

in Somalia and afterwards backedfire and proved a total misadventure, as Aidid consistently accused USA of favouring his rivals to gain an upper hand to achieve their goal. When America failed to bring Aidid to his knees, the UN Security Council came out with a resolution, egged on by USA, offering a sum of \$ 25,000.00 on the head of Aidid, caught live or dead. But when nobody came forward to get this much-publicised cash reward

darkness around them and wild dark horse like Farrah Aidid kicking. Aidid had already declared the US forces, running relief operations as 'occupation forces'. The rest is history.

healthy signals for better ties with USA. If he succeeds in tackling the USA on one hand and his rival clan leaders on the other, definite viz., media is bound to emerge. It all depends on how far Hussein Aidid can strike an honourable deal with USA, as the president of an independent country. And America will have to give up its 'gunship diplomacy' and follow a more civilised diplomatic posture to win friends and all of them are in Somalia. Only future will show how and where the episode will end.

Farrah Aidid, a known politician, diplomat and, above all, a general made a name and fame during the autocratic and despotic rule of Siad Barre. When the dictator scented that Aidid was planning to oust him from power, he was arrested and put in jail for some seven years.

Farrah Aidid, a known politician, diplomat and, above all, a general made a name and fame during the autocratic and despotic rule of Siad Barre. When the dictator scented that Aidid was planning to oust him from power, he was arrested and put in jail for some seven years. But Aidid succeeded in his missions in the long run to overthrow Barre. But with the fall of Siad Barre in 1991, mainly through the struggle by that charismatic national leader Aidid, the west lost a genuine friend, just as they had lost many such friends earlier, like Shah of Iran and Marcos of the Philippines. Aidid proved a hard nut to crack for them as he was a leader made of a different metal. But countries with vested interests play much deeper games. Somalia was involved in a bloody 'civil-war' or rather 'clan war'. Aidid's rival was another clan leader Mohamed Ali Mahdi, more flexible and more acceptable to the West. Somalia literally turned into devastating 'killing fields' with deaths, destruction and streams of homeless people.

When Somalia gained independence in 1960 nobody could foresee that this land of rich resources and a population of some eight million would be reduced to such a pitiable condition in 30 years. When the colonial powers leave they always leave behind some 'booby traps' or 'plant a time bomb' that would cause havoc in the days to come. That is what exactly happened to Somalia.

US Misadventure The period between Barre's ouster from Somalia and 'the removal' of Farrah Aidid from the national scene is perhaps the blackest chapter of Somalia's history with outside intervention and intrigues against Aidid. When the country became a running 'killing field', with thousands dead and starved, the US landed its Marines in Mogadishu on 8 December in 1992, with the 'blessings' of the UN. Rather the US used the UN as an umbrella in its relief operation code-named Operation Restore Hope. But it proved otherwise. The US forces became 'over-aggressive' in their dealings and ultimately had to depart from Somalia in March 1994. Farrah Aidid dubbed the US force as the 'occupation forces'. But several US measures taken during its operation for Aidid's head, America became desperate and launched that most miscalculated gunship attack on Aidid HQ to capture him. But again the 'mission' failed. Aidid escaped unhurt; instead heads of 18 US Marines rolled on the Mogadishu street, some being lynched by Aidid's men. America had to retreat from Somalia in 1994 to save her from further humiliation. But they couldn't forget the humiliation. They were leaking their wounds, watching for better avenues to get through.

But why America wants to get so deeply involved in Somalia and why George Bush rushed in with the US Marines, when others stood by? The answer is simple: the US has a much deeper interest in Somalia that meets the eyes. The hard fact is the US investment of billions of dollars in oil exploration. (It is that same oil story that inspired America to rush in the Gulf War, more to ensure steady oil supply than to liberate Kuwait from Iraq aggression).

My attention has been drawn to an article with the title 'Education System Needs a Change', written by Md Anwarul Kabir and published in The Daily Star dated July 25, 1996.

ks, joint venture enterprises and top private organisations. The writer is quite unaware of the fact that in our government still is the lone biggest employer and caters to the needs of employment of thousands of fresh university products through holding competitive superior services examinations every year. Almost a million employees are working in various government departments, ministries, district and thana administrations in lower capacities and all of them are the products of Bengali medium, the so-called multinational, foreign banks, joint ventures can offer job opportunity for not even a handful of our youngsters. The percentage is very negligible and for those enterprises the government's initiative as proposed by the writer to expand the number English medium schools by spending money from public exchequer can never be justified.

Victim of Cold War During colonial rule Somalia became a victim of 'cold-war' between the two super-powers to gain foothold for strategic position there. The Russians were already there holding the key position with a modern aircraft built by them. During the first eight years of its independence, Somalia was ruled by a democratically elected government. But as it happens in the Third World countries, some ambitious general is always on the look-out like a shrewd wolf to have his 'grand feast' at mid-night. So came in, Siad Barre, dissolving the democratic government on charges of corruption, nepotism, inefficiency and what not.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

What is needed is education. Instead of the police, it should have been the health workers who went to Ruby. It is the responsibility of the health workers to explain the dangers of AIDS to presumably illiterate persons like Ruby and those in her village. It should have been them who took Ruby in their custody to give her the benefits of good treatment to lessen her pains.

So the Operation Restore Hope was the proverbial Trojan Horse, more dangerous things were hidden inside. According to press reports, two-thirds of Somalia's oil exploration were allocated to four American oil giants during the regime of Siad Barre. The US force companies made hay while the Barre sun was shining. But as the sun set, they fell pant-

So the Operation Restore Hope was the proverbial Trojan Horse, more dangerous things were hidden inside. According to press reports, two-thirds of Somalia's oil exploration were allocated to four American oil giants during the regime of Siad Barre. The US force companies made hay while the Barre sun was shining. But as the sun set, they fell pant-

So the Operation Restore Hope was the proverbial Trojan Horse, more dangerous things were hidden inside. According to press reports, two-thirds of Somalia's oil exploration were allocated to four American oil giants during the regime of Siad Barre. The US force companies made hay while the Barre sun was shining. But as the sun set, they fell pant-

Hussein Aidid — New Leadership

Now in the death of Aidid, many western political analysts find new hopes and 'positive developments'. The US Administration has already expressed the hope that Aidid's 'removal (mark the words as if

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

To the Editor...

AIDS victim

Sir, I would like to respond to a report and an editorial of your paper dated 10th and 13th August 1996 respectively regarding a female AIDS victim. I was disturbed to read that all details of the 'victim' were published, and she has been treated according to your report as a common criminal, both by yourselves in a judgmental frame and by the authorities who hunted her out and incarcerated her.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

Homage to Elvis Presley

Sir, The 16th August came back once again to remind millions of music lovers all over the world the death anniversary of Elvis Presley. On this day he left us 19 years ago at the age of 42. When Elvis Presley died thousands of his fans and film artists had gathered in his funeral to pay their last homage to this great entertainer who was called the King of Rock 'n' Roll. Many Bangladeshis will not forget this great singer-actor who became one of the greatest entertainers in history. By 1956 he was a national star, making huge hits like 'Hound Dog', 'Blue Suede Shoes', 'Jail House Rock' and 'Love Me Tender'. Presley eventually recorded 94 gold singles and 40 gold albums. He also starred in 27 films or more.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

A responsible media, which values basic human rights as your esteemed paper claims to do, ought to be advocating a healthy response to HIV/AIDS in the society, rather than being scare-mongers. Her basic human rights are that she be given confidentiality and support in her need, not to be condemned. Where is the concern for the poor woman who was perhaps the 'victim' of abuse by some infected person in the first place? What about her need for someone to care about her? She is obviously a sick person, as she visited a doctor for treatment. That does not mean she is going to go around infecting other people. She needs support and counselling. What is society giving to this victim? Only condemnation and incarceration?

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

carcerate them? Where do you plan to put them all? What if one HIV positive person happens to be you? There are few modes of spread of HIV, including blood (of which there is so far no testing done before transfusion in Bangladesh), sex with multiple partners, and unsterile injected needles and syringes. HIV is in our country to stay, and we need to implement a social campaign for helping people to live with HIV/AIDS rather than feeding the impossible notion of an HIV/AIDS free country.

At present I believe there are 61 known cases of HIV in Bangladesh, three of whom have died. Apart from them, there are probably thousands, many of whom are virus carriers. Are we going to hunt them all out, expose them, then in-

At present I believe there are 61 known cases of HIV in Bangladesh, three of whom have died. Apart from them, there are probably thousands, many of whom are virus carriers. Are we going to hunt them all out, expose them, then in-

At present I believe there are 61 known cases of HIV in Bangladesh, three of whom have died. Apart from them, there are probably thousands, many of whom are virus carriers. Are we going to hunt them all out, expose them, then in-

At present I believe there are 61 known cases of HIV in Bangladesh, three of whom have died. Apart from them, there are probably thousands, many of whom are virus carriers. Are we going to hunt them all out, expose them, then in-

At present I believe there are 61 known cases of HIV in Bangladesh, three of whom have died. Apart from them, there are probably thousands, many of whom are virus carriers. Are we going to hunt them all out, expose them, then in-

At present I believe there are 61 known cases of HIV in Bangladesh, three of whom have died. Apart from them, there are probably thousands, many of whom are virus carriers. Are we going to hunt them all out, expose them, then in-