# The Baily Star

Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

### Dhaka, Monday, September 29, 1997 **Focus on Corruption**

On the sidelines of the annual meetings of the World Bank and IMF in Hong Kong, a news conference was held last Friday centring on the release of a WB report titled, 'Helping countries combat corruption'. Some very valid observations, largely reflecting the World Bank's crystallised views on the subject, were made by the organisation's Director of Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Masood Ahmed. He has referred to 'a growing body of evidence' collected in a WB survey of 70 developing countries which revealed how corruption was impeding investment and affecting the lives of ordinary people there. Everybody knows the economic and social costs of the malaise, but what strikes one as a new policy avowal on the part of the Bretton Woods institution is the express will to view corruption as a roadblock to investment and growth like any other impediments — poor communication, bad infrastructure, etc: The World Bank is being increasingly chary of assisting countries whose corruption rating is adverse.

Cogently, we believe, the idea is gaining ground among the international community that the problem of big corruption or kick-backs has to be addressed at a global not bilateral level. What could be a more ringing verdict on corruptibility at the top world order when in the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 'it was not only legal to pay bribes to earn contracts in other countries but it was also tax deducible'.

Even though the OECD is trying to evolve a mechanism against the laundering vice, ensuring a fool-proof result from the move could be a difficult proposition.

This does not preclude our responsibility in launching an effective crusade against corruption which in Bangladesh context has taken new, even innovative forms. The Bangladesh variety of novelties manifest in rent-seeking and toll collection are extortionist to the core, a monstrous impediment to investment, entrepreneurship, employment and growth. These corroding factors topped off by the bane of corruption being so very entrenched are not reflected on the GDP but they burrow deeply into the national wealth generation process. Beware of corruption in all its facets, and soon enough.

## Why Has It to be So?

British Indian jails as a rule hardened the crime-world green horns. But those also groomed intellectuals and harboured political giants. Jails of Bangladesh are little better than medieval dungeons in two respects — overcrowding and an abject denial of human dignity.

The Bangladesh jails, the Dhaka Penitentiary in particular, are special in that these spill quite a bit beyond their boundaries. The Daily Star story on 'client service at Jail Gate.' published yesterday paints a picture of the Dhaka Jail's visitor's facility that is worse than anything inside the jail.

How can it be that there is no laid-down procedure of visiting the prisoners? There must be some system when a provision is there for prisoners to be visited. Name of the prisoner on any rag of a paper, accompanying a 100-taka note, works as a sure-fire arrangement to meet the inmate. Well, up to this part it is corruption and rather helpfully so — as most small corruptions are. What about the place where the prisoner meets his visitor? It has been built by the authorities and must be maintained by them. Why did they build them this way - human holes vapid with stench of sweat? And then how is the meeting? It is not quite a meeting. More like catching a glance of each other and, luck favouring, getting acoss a shout of a message above an infernal din. Why is this so?

What is the idea? Punishing the friends and relatives of the prisoner? What is their crime? You are restricting the prisoner's life as a punishment, punishment not only to deter commission of crime but also aimed at reforming the criminal. But this restriction has this human window of being allowed to see dear ones and to be seen by them. Why do the authorities make a travesty of a thing offered in grace? Patently because they did not offer it. It's for them a nuisance of a tradition coming down from British jailing norms. All they could do is to shut this chink of light out. They are doing it. Why has it to be so?

## Let the Truth Emerge

The incredibly barbaric incident in Patuakhali which the nation was informed of through a leading Bengali daily first on the 25th of this month has raised possibilities of going awry. According to a follow up report published in the Dainik Ittefaq a day after this news of persecution of a couple by some pervert police officials was broken, serious efforts are underway to 'bury' the issue.

It is now being said that the allegation was motivated. We find it difficult to buy. Why two commonest of the commoners would float a tale of such monstrous perversion against a powerful institution like the police? What Minara and Ashraf were to get by going public over such traumatic and shameful account of suffering? Given the fear of reprisals why would they be doing it at all? In fact, it needs probing why the two had to 'backtrack' from their previous version regarding police tor-

Apart from a general enquiry committee with the president of the local bar council as its head, a departmental probe committee has also been formed to investigate into the matter. Not surprisingly, the latter's preliminary impressions as reported in the newspaper were that the incident was exaggerated and motivated.

The incident is reported to have taken place on August 24. Why did the authorities take such a long time to start investigation? Why a committee with proper civic representation was not formed earlier to investigate into the incident immediately? Now that they have started pursuing it they must make

sure that truth does not go off focus in the confusion of reports and that it comes out in its pristine form. Why are the police getting increasingly tangled in controversies over human rights violation? It is time the police administration addressed this

question and found an answer to it.

## Europe Turning Left: Search for an Alternative Within less than a decade of capitalism's 'irreversible' triumph, it is under assault in its citadel. Europe has decisively turned its back to a long spell of right-wing politics patronising economic globalisation

S the end of the cold war symbolised by the fall of Berlin wall finally came. the end-of-history debate initiated by Francis Fukuyama took the world almost by storm. It came up like a spark and went off the same abrupt way before it could be adequately participated or its contents contested. The powerful western media projected it as one of the great intellectual discourses of modern times and the debate's brief proceedings left behind its irrevocable verdict that the history had ended. It also proclaimed that the ultimate of human civilisation had already been reached with the triumph of democracy and capitalism and the triumph had been complete, comprehensive and irreversible. The sponsors of the debate could see an enduring regime of peace to be occasionally interrupted by minor conflicts over ethnicity, religion, market share and so on. But now on, they asserted that there would no more be a contestation over the issues either of democracy or economy controlled by the market forces. There is absolutely no alterna-

tive to them. End-of-history was essentially an intra-community debate for the industrialised countries of the North which, however, differ from each other with regard to their state of advancement. Even if the global South, constituted of three fourths of the humanity, is affected by the outcome of the debated, it was no entitled to give its judgements on the issues of the discourse. Yet the verdict of the great debate had a lot to do with the policy and economy of the countries in the South. The experimentation with democracy in the developing coun-

AD days are back to take

B their toll again on democracy in Bangladesh

even though it hasn't had a

chance yet to swing in there

since it was born about seven

years ago at the end of a

prolonged military rule. Al-

though two free and fair elec-

tions in 1991 and 1996 rein-

forced its foundation some-

what, it faced major challenges

- sometimes against its very

existence - ironically from

those who claim themselves to

When the government fol-

lowing each free and fair poll

made an attempt to establish its

version of democracy, the oppo-

sition swiftly went on an offen-

sive to undo it all. In spite of a

democracy of convenience that

turned out to be a good reason

for self-satisfaction, both gov-

ernments deserve some credit

for making at least a headstart

to take Bangladesh on a road to

a system but each time the op-

position came hard in their way

preventing them from making a

1991 winning what the widely-

respected New York Times

called the "freest and fairest

elections in 20 years in

Bangladesh," opposition

Awami League found it very

hard to adjust with its defeat

and thus accepted the election

results with suspicion. As the

democratically-elected gov-

ernment of BNP made a move to

initiate a system in the country,

Awami League embarked upon

the harshest ever anti-govern-

ment programme ranging from

a prolonged boycott of parlia-

ment to the mother of all har-

tals and street rallies almost on

back to power after 21 years

winning an equally free and

fair elections as the first one as

BNP faces the same difficulty

conceding to its loss in the elec-

tions and honouring the verdict

international observers.

certified by prominent

Now that Awami League is

a daily basis.

When BNP came to power in

be the champions of it.

and Europe's neo-liberal projects. It is not without reasons. tries, most of which lie in the coming the norm of economic South is nothing new, although life in most of Third World the demise of the cold war countries. Caught in the tangled bringing about the fall of the web of the numerous problems dominos in the Eastern Europe of underdevelopment, the peocould have stirred afresh the ple as well as their leaders in

democratic impulses of the people the world over. But the endresult was nothing spectacular. Then the democracy has its usual cycle of rise and fall during its long chequered history. When seen through the prism of history the post-cold war rejuvenation of western value system, could not produce any spectacular result with regard to increasing democratic space. In Russia — a prime target for the introduction of western values — a hotch-potch of socalled reforms and an ostensibly imperious rule of Boris Yeltsin produced anything but democracy in that country. China seems eager to accept anything from technology to disco from the West but democracy as its political system. Most of the Eastern and Southeast Asian countries profess and practice democracy but

There is, however, one area where the verdict of the great discourse scored instant success the reorientation of much of the world to Bretton Woods pre-

their own brand of it which fall

much short of western model.

The US, the leader of the

transatlantic community has

much disappointments with the

state of democracy even in her

own backyard.

scription of economic conduct. During the cold war period socialist economy was fast bethe Third World sought some succour from the regulated economy of socialism. They boosted up their public sector with a blanket nationalisation scheme and discouraged largescale private enterprises. But so pronounced was the impact of the collapse of actually-existing socialism that the capitalism with its market economy was uncritically accepted now as

capitalism's 'irreversible' tri umph, it is under assault in its citadel. Europe has decisively turned its back to a long spell of right-wing politics patronising economic globalisation and Europe's neo-liberal projects. It is not without reasons. The signs of discontent are writ large across the continent where the growth has fallen even below the average growth rate in Asia Pacific, the unemployment has soared beyond any proportion and the recession - worst since the decade of thirties - persists The key words in Europe's economy which is coping with



## PERSPECTIVES

by Brig (Rtd) M Abdul Hafiz

humanity's inevitable destiny even by the hardline former socialist stalwarts. Practically, none raised questions about the wisdom of a U-turn in the economic policy of various developing countries. Particularly the aid-hungry countries lined up to express their allegiance to the creed. Irrespective of leftwing or right-wing leanings the politicians in those countries seem content to imitate the formula of a free market growth plus — some sort of democracy plus - Cocacola and Mc-

In the meantime, only within less than a decade of

Donalds.

multiple pressures today are slowing down, downsizing, belt tightening and, to cap it all, cut back in services. The growing despair and hopelessness emanate also from leadership failure bringing the legitimacy of entire political-economic system in question. The tax breaks for the rich, blanket privatisation of age-old public sectors, globalisation of finance and production and extensive deregulation have resulted in reducing the GDP growth by 50 per cent and doubling of unemployment.

After the recent rejuvenation of capitalism, the income

nor Jose Maria Aznar's government has much electoral prospects for the future. This precisely returns Western Europe to immediate post-second world war situation for the first disparities have become protime in last half a century. nounced. Earlier in Western Europe, the society was composed of a third of the population suffering, another third gaining a little and the rest prospering. Now only one-eighth does well

and the rest faces an uncertain

future. As expected the former

socialist countries of Europe

could not be integrated with the

West expanding its market even

after the application of capital-

ist stock therapy. The result it

produced was horrific - as in

Russia, Ukraine, Romania with

the whole society drifting into

chaos, criminalisation and an-

archy under Mafia capitalism.

The cumulative discontents in

Europe are rather pervasive and

could be gauged from the opin-

ion poll showing more than

70% per cent French and Ger-

mans 'pessimistic' about their

found a political expression.

Europe has turned to left hoping

that things would be better than

what they have been living

with. The victory of Britain's

new Labour and France's So-

cialist party within the space of

a month has consolidated Eu-

rope as a social democratic zone

one. At present, there are ten

social democratic parties in

power across Europe either on

their own or as the leaders of

coalition government. Today

Centre Left parties run or sig-

nificantly participate in 13 of

the European Union's 15 gov-

ernments. The only exceptions

are Germany and Spain where

neither Helmut Kohl's coalition

In fact, there are no such

provisions in the constitution

that corroborate what Begum

Zia or Prof. Badruddoza

Chowdhury claim. Article 37

under Fundamental Rights Sec-

tion (part III) of Bangladesh

Constitution (amended as of Oc-

tober 10, 1991) clearly states:

"Every citizen shall have the

right to assemble and to partic-

ipate in public meetings and

processions peacefully and

without arms, subject to any

reasonable restrictions im-

posed by law in the interest of

public order or public health."

Nowhere in the constitution it

has been said that anybody has

any right to hold a public

meeting anywhere or on the city

street obstructing free flow of

traffic and infringing upon

other people's right to free

(part III) of the constitution

shows that the freedom of as-

sembly in Bangladesh is condi-

tional with reasonable restric-

tions imposed by law in the in-

terest of public order. This is

probably the same in all demo-

cratic and civilized nations in

the world. Rights in a democ-

racy must be exercised with ut-

most caution so that they do not

curb other people's privileges.

So, when Dhaka City Corpora-

tion imposed restrictions on

holding public meetings on city

streets, it acted very much

within the purview of the con-

stitution. Even in the United

Kingdom or the United States -

the birth places of democracy -

An analysis of article 37

movement

cising that right.

Now that discontent has

What does this ascendancy of the left mean? A return to an old style comradely era of politics? An expansionist and big spending agenda for the government and a "Rigid Labour Market"? No. Because the French socialist are deemed too antediluvian and British Labour party too rightist and fiscally conservative to make common cause with European socialist agenda. Lionel Jospin, the socialist prime minister of France favours job creation and investment in labour market often repeating his election pledge of creating 700,000 new French jobs. Tony Blair of Britain not only opposes such centralised job creation and funding - he hardly hides his disdain for Europe's aging left and his inclination for his Tory predecessors. There are many such differences and contradictions in Europe's socialist camp and they clearly surfaced during the socialist congress held recently in Malmo, Sweden.

Nevertheless, one thing is clear that the Europeans are desperately in search of an alternative which may not be the classical left politics of yester years. They would not mind any texture the newly-sought alternative may adopt. The mood is apparent that there can be alternative to today's cruel, wild, untamed capitalism producing inequality-enhancing growth and social insecurity. They seem bent upon exploding the myth of that capitalism's inevitability or irreversibility.

# Politics that Hurts a Nation

by Syed Badiuzzaman

The clash between Awami League and BNP is rooted in a clash between two legacies — the Mujib legacy and the Zia legacy. The two parties have been in a constant competition against each other to promote their respective legacy. The ultimate goal of each is to have the other's legacy outlived by its. Both are fighting a senseless battle.

of the people. In an apparent bid to give a tit for tat, BNP is now stepping into its arch rival's shoe to mount a similar antigovernment campaign featuring the same kind of parliament boycott and street demonstrations it faced while in power as the ruling Awami League makes an attempt to bring Bangladesh into a pro-

Caught in the collision between the two hostile parties are fate of a fledgling democracy, an overbeaten economy and Bangladesh's reputation. Both parties are betting heavily on people putting their lives on the line for nothing other than the hollow promises of the selfseeking politicians to fulfil their long-cherished dream for democracy and hopes for a better living and future. The onagain off-again governmentopposition standoff resulted from a culture of non-cooperation brings into question the honesty and sincerity of the two major parties about serving the nation.

When BNP was in power, Awami League took to streets

accusation against the government of rigging a by-election. Now that Awami League is in power, streets went to BNP fighting for realization of a package of demands. As the street agitation gains momentum in Bangladesh, its parliament loses its strength and turns ineffective. And as the parliament loses its strength due to boycott by the members of one side of its aisle, democ-

racy becomes weak and dys-

functional. Parliament is the

heart of a parliamentary democracy. So the functioning of a parliament in a regular and effective manner is vital for making democracy work.

A government-opposition cooperation is a pre-requisite for it. The going gets tough for a democratic system without that cooperation and understanding between the two. Democracy swings only when both join hands in sincere and honest efforts for its swinging and, of course, abide by its norms. In other words, democracy is a system that entrusts not only the government but also the opposition with a clearly defined responsibility to remove all obstacles standing in its way and take an equal load to carry it forward. Being a participatory system, the success of democracy always lies in people's participation in the decision making process that affects

But boycott is the name of the game now for opposition BNP which also appears to be bent on organizing street rallies and demonstrations to press for realization of its demands and mount its pressure on the Awami League government forcing it to step down much ahead of its mandated tenure. BNP's action has put the 15month-old government of Shiekh Hasina to its first ever critical test. The government should have been prepared, though, for such an action. However, instead of handling the volatile political situation in an efficient and wise manner, the poorly advised government of Shiekh Hasina is

making imprudent moves through one after another provocative acts against the op-

Two such steps are renaming Zia International Airport already named after the founder of presently country's biggest opposition party BNP late president Ziaur Rahman, and removal of a floating bridge over the Crescent Lake leading to the grave of Zia on the Shere-Bangla Nagar edge of Dhaka city. Both steps of the government obviously came as a major challenge against BNP as they were designed to erase the image of the man who gave birth to this organization. They also hit direct the hearts of hundreds of thousands of party workers and supporters across the country wherein Zia will live on forever. Logically, if somebody's name is erased from somewhere, everybody's name should be erased from everywhere.

Meanwhile, opposition leader Khaleda Zia and other stalwarts of BNP particularly Prof. Badruddoza Chowdhury are misinterpreting the constitution of the country on people's democratic rights. Addressing a recent rally of Jatiyatabadi Sramik Dal, the labour front of BNP, on a city street defying a ban, Prof. Chowdhury said: "There are provisions in the constitution that anybody can hold rallies and processions anywhere and anytime he or she likes." Echoing similar views, BNP chairperson Begum Zia also says street agitation is their democratic as well as constitutional right and that they should not be barred from exerpolitical party will organize a rally on a city street encroaching upon other people's right to free movement and blocking traffic.

Bad news of Bangladesh always get a little space in American newspapers. The Boston Globe - one of the ten best newspapers in the United States - recently published a photograph of a BRTC bus set ablaze by the activists of opposition BNP during demonstrations in Dhaka. In the wake of that and several other similar incidents over the last few days in Bangladesh, the same old question stands out again: How long will Bangladeshis continue their suicidal politics? Burning state property bought with the hard-earned money of tax payers cannot be a part of politics of an independent country. The current trend of suicidal politics must be replaced with a sensible and civilized one that would promote the cause of both Bangladesh and Bangladeshis.

The clash between Awami

League and BNP is rooted in a clash between two legacies — the Mujib legacy and the Zia legacy The two parties have been in a constant competition against each other to promote their respective legacy. The ultimate goal of each is to have the other's legacy outlived by its. Both are fighting a senseless battle. Mujib and Zia were never competitors against each other. While Mujib played the most prominent role in liberating Bangladesh, Zia fought valiantly a war that liberated the nation and later consolidated its independence. Both have permanent places in history of Bangladesh as well as in the heart of Bangladeshis, where they will live on forever. As long as Bangladesh will remain, both Mujib and Zia will be there - not in a face-to-face position but side by side.

### Unemployed technicians and tea gardens

Sir, In our country, tea is an export-oriented cash crop which earns huge foreign exchanges. Some developed countries as well as underdeveloped countries like India have introduced Tea Science in their university curriculum. They are growing better quality of tea by engaging technicians in this

But in our country it is noted with dismay that tea planters are recruiting non-technicians. having no background of technical know-how of tea production. As a result, tea production in our country is declining and quality of tea is degrading day by day in the competitive market of the modern world.

Our unemployed technicians like agriculturists, engineers are eager to work in the tea gardens. So, steps should be taken to recruit technicians in this sector for utilising modern technology, upgrading the quality and getting a bumper production of tea.

Jahangir Alam Mondal Bangladesh Agricultural Institute Dhaka-1207

## Comments refuted

Sir, Our attention has been drawn to the news published in the front page of your esteemed daily on September 7, 1997 under the title "Land dispute: Armed gang creates terror at Rupshi". In the aforesaid news item, Manzurul Islam was quoted as stating that he had sent the men to recover his land which was illegally occupied. "My sisters have no right to sell the land. I have all the proof to

prove it was my land", he said We the widow and daughters of late Mr Jahurul Islam hereby declare that our son and brother Manzurul Islam's statement is false and baseless. In Rupshi, late Mr Jahurul Islam had 58 acres (approx) of land registered in his own name, mutated in the record of rights in his own name and khazna was paid by him in his own name up to his death in 1995 and after his death also in his name by us. Out of the 58 acres our share (wife+4 daughters) comes to 41 acres approx as per law of the land and of which we are the owners in possession since the death of late Mr Jahurul Islam. Manzurul's share (only son) comes approximately to 17 acres. Out of our share of 41 acres we have given Mr Rouf Chowdhury our brother and uncle 17.5 acres approximately by registered deeds in May 1997 and duly handed over the possession to him. He had duly mutated his name in the record of rights as per law of the land and has paid uptodate khazna. He has since been in peaceful possession of the land and we understand peace has been disturbed by armed terrorists on September 6 as reported in your esteemed daily accompanied by dacoity as recorded in the FIR of September 6 filed by Rouf

Chowdhury in Rupganj Thana. We also declare that we have full right to sell and do what we want with not only the 17.5 acres given to Mr Rouf Chowdhury but also the balance 24.5 acres out of our 41 acres share of the total 58 acres of land in late Mr. Jahurul Islam's name. We have not touched Manzurul's rightful share. He must not interfere with our shares. We would further state that Manzurul's statement that the

matter is being settled in court is false. This matter has not been taken any court.

The act of transfer of title and possession by us to Mr Rouf Chowdhury has been done as per law of the land.

It should also be clear that we have full rights to our due share in the other large land holdings in Rupshi owned by late Mr Jahurul Islam through companies owned by him. We will take necessary action to saleguard our rights in respect of those lands.

In this regard, we would also like to mention that the late Mr. Jahurul Islam had hundreds of acres of land in different parts of Dhaka city and its suburbs which are being illegally sold by Manzurul Islam without our knowledge and without we receiving even a paisa. We would like to bring this illegality and fraud to the notice of the government authorities concerned and seek their protection for preserving our rights as per law

Miss. Naima Islam - daughter of late Mr Jahuru Islam

of the land

(on her own behalf and on behalf of her mother and sisters) House #8, Road #72, Gulshan-2,

## IWT neglected

Sir, The importance of the inland water transport sector was not spotlighted in the budget, although these waters carry more passengers and cargo than the roads. The latter have developed in a satisfactory manner (as it should), and the impact of road development has been visibly felt in the nation's economy.

The development of the transport infrastructure has a long way to go in this deltaic region of hundreds of rivers, only

15 feet above the sea level. IWT cannot be neglected with the addition of bridges, at least for one obvious reason: the direction of travel on the bridge and on the water below is 90 degrees out of phase, to use a scientific

The penetration ratio between the land and river routes is very high. River travel costs less, suiting the rural economy, for passengers and goods. The river transport crafts are outmoded, lacking R&D and private investment. The Planning Commission's projects do not seem to attract the investors. Like the choking rivers, some administrative dredging has to be done to fit in the modern development projects to

strengthen the infrastructure. The jetties and landing places (ghats) are primitive, and the launches are not only uncomfortable, but insecure from the design point of view. Powered boats for carrying cargo are a rare sight. Inland container ports have yet to be developed. The country boat may be as invisible as the bullock cart. What are we doing for the majhi-bhai (boatman) who moves us with his songs?

The pace of development in the IWT sector is too slow. A part of the 1000 crore taka reserved for rural infrastructure may be spent on IWT for building a solid foundation for building up the structure during the next decade. There are too many gaps and weak areas, needing urgent 'fillers' for levelling. The coastal areas deserve special design planning. IWT operate in more than 90 per cent in the ru-

ral area. We talk a lot about water. But what is happening on the water surface?

A Zabr Dhaka

# it is simply unthinkable that a Buchwald's COLUMN

## Get Him Some Guests

ARTHA'S Vineyard, Massachusetts — It had to happen sooner or later. The president ran out of guests to Lentertain on Martha's Vineyard. He had been warned by the CIA that this could possibly occur. In the war room at the White House, a briefing officer said,

"Sir, Martha's Vineyard does not have a large enough population to support a three-week presidential vacation. We estimate you'll use up all your dinner guests in the first two weeks." The president said, "You guys are always trying to ruin my vacation. As commander-in-chief I say, 'Damn the shortage of guests, and full steam ahead.

For once, the CIA was correct. Every man, woman and child had been invited to a presidential event, and with school starting, there was no one left to break bread with the president. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were called up from Washington

and met the president in his boathouse. "I have a week to go, and there's no one left on the Vineyard I haven't entertained," the president said.

The chief of naval operations said, "The aircraft carrier Nimitz is heading this way. We're going to bring over everyone from Nantucket. We checked the Nantucket people - they are good conversationalists, and many are closet Democrats." Using a pointer, the air force general said, "We can deliver 2,000 golfers and Barbra Streisand by air."

The president was pleased. "What will the army provide?" "Mr President, we are going to have an amphibious operation from Newport. Everybody landing will be a blue-blooded guest that you'll be very much at home with."

As they spoke, a squadron of transport planes flew over. "Where are the going?"

"Hilton Head - to pick up your guest list for the cookout tonight. "Does that cover me till my vacation is over?" "We have a reserve division of polo players in East-hampton dying to play on Martha's Vineyard."

"I'm not that hot on polo," the president said. "Should I invite some of the Vineyard people I've already entertained to come back a second time?" "I'm not sure you could get away with it. Most of the Vineyard people want to have a meal with the president once, and then,

since they're on vacation, they prefer to stay home and read a good book instead." By arrangement with Los Angeles Times Syndicate and UNB