

# Politics and the Art of Democratic Governance

by Dr Abul Kalam

## Commotion in the Cadres

As if the services of the republic hadn't been conserved already they are now being given a roller-coaster ride afresh. Some 329 posts in the administration cadre have been upgraded causing the other cadres of the BCS, especially the police and education officials, to express their caustic resentment against the move. An ad hoc step is taken easily while the more difficult and highly essential job of service reorganisation suspends in the air.

The rationale claimed on the side of the beneficiaries is that barring the posts of Secretary, being occupied largely by former CSP cadre officials, the BCS (Admn) cadre, in terms of promotion prospects, are at a disadvantage compared to the other cadres who have better avenues for upward mobility. Even if this is true — and we seek a government clarification on this point anyway — why couldn't the upgradation be pegged on to Deputy Secretaries, posts which are open to all cadres like those of the secretaries? The upgradation of the posts of DC, ADM, ADC, Secretary, Zila Parishad, Zonal Settlement Officer, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate etc. ruffles the other cadres apparently for two reasons: (a) these posts are meant for BCS (Admn) cadre officials only; and (b) these mostly district-level posts are in a sort of face-off with other district level posts held by cadre officials belonging to the police, education, medical and engineering services. During the Zia regime in 1977 there was a levelling of the cadres in terms of pay scales, but the Dr Moin Committee under the succeeding Ershad administration recommended elevation of certain posts for the BCS (Admn) cadre.

We don't want any of the service cadres to be demoralised. Ways can certainly be found not to upset the equations at the district level. For reasons of efficiency and thrift downsizing the government is on the agenda, so that creation of new posts is to be ruled out. We are, therefore, entirely for early re-structuring of the republic's services. Let the reports of service reorganisation and administrative reforms commission see the light of the day, be discussed in parliament and an agreed text adopted with a stamp of bipartisan consensus for the sake of its longevity beyond political vagaries.

In a growing economy and an aspiring democratic society like ours, career promotions should be open to all service cadres and not be the exclusive preserve of any one of them. But these will have to be strictly based on merit, talent and proven efficiency. The goods train seniority chain of assured promotions hardly helps.

## Killing and BCL Infight

Three Bangladesh Chhatra League stalwarts were gunned down on Friday in Chittagong by terrorists belonging to the Nasir Bahini, a private gang kept by the Jamaat-e-Islami. We condemn the killing in the strongest possible terms.

The Jamaat had not relented in its role of killer par se in the post-independence years, picking up its diabolical thread after a few years of lying low in the wake of the Liberation War. It had taken full advantage of the regimes that rather than inconveniencing it had sought, not quite covertly, its co-operation. Strangest of all the good things that happened to it was Awami League courting its alliance in the movement for a caretaker interim government. From a literal political pariah, it thus achieved a kind of respectability.

This recap is to contrast its performance with what benign treatment it has received from society. It continues to be as fascist and as it ever was — sharpening its scimitars relentlessly for long twenty years, raising armed cadres and training them in their liberated pockets of forest fastnesses and mauling, maiming and killing at will whoever had dared to look askance.

This has gone on for too long. We recall King Henry's exasperation with Thomas Beckett and call for there be any who could rid him of that pest. Bangladesh is more unfortunate than Henry in that there seems to be none able and willing to do away with this present pest. Political stakes offer them an immunity, an immunity that is eroding the health of this state. The Chittagong killing on Friday brings into bold relief the urgency of treating the Jamaat affliction.

The same day, Friday, two factions of the AL student front fought it out on the streets of DU with guns. Incidents like these subvert dangerously Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's behest that terrorists be eliminated irrespective of their party affiliations. Well, here have you quite a bunch of them. The government, ridding the DU of first those bully-boys that go by the name of BCL, can easily and effectively go after the rest and earn the nation's gratitude. But there is no sign of that. And the AL credibility is being drained out in measure equal to its ineffectiveness on this count.

## Swollen Padma!

The Padma, a river that has been central to the prosperity or adversity of the people of this country has gone through a welcome change of late. Places that were fast fading out of the memory as having been the tracks of a mighty river once, have experienced sudden surge of waterflow from the other side of the border.

While there is reason to be delighted at this sudden rush of life in the hitherto arid wasteland we cannot be oblivious of the fact that this is more due to the heavy rainfall recently in parts of India than any other reason. Nevertheless, we see it as a good augury — quite coincidentally natural though — for the prospects of a perfect implementation of the Water Treaty between the two countries.

This is our sincerest hope that the 'better days' that the water-starved people of this region have been looking forward to ever since the penning of the treaty will not be illusive. The new-found optimism will have its litmus test in the next dry season when the flow trickles due to greater consumption on the other side of the border. We have gone through one dry season since the signing of the treaty last December. Waterflow then did not quite do justice to our soaring hopes around the Treaty though a great deal of it was because of the poor supply of information and lack of informed judgment on water availability. Hopefully, this will be averted this time around.

THE notion of democracy has its origins in the Greek word 'demos', meaning people, who personally and symbolize the essence of democracy. A democratic regime has, therefore, been cogently represented as one 'of the people, by the people and for the people.' In order to save democracy in Bangladesh President Shahabuddin Ahmed in his latest address at a seminar on 'Thoughts on Electoral Reforms' organized by the Supreme Court Bar Association, suggested a change of attitude in political philosophy of the leaders of the country. He urged the political parties to seek support of the people, not of 'masters' and students, to win elections. In a parliamentary form of government, he said, opposition must work in close co-operation with the government, but this co-operation is totally absent in our country.

Without naming himself but what appears as an implicit reference to the predicament of his own particular experience as the Acting President of an interim caretaker administration which oversaw the electoral process during the transition period from autocracy to democracy (1990-1991), he said, 'Election is fair if I win; it is rigged if I lose, even if it is conducted by an Angel,' implying that existing political philosophy of our political leadership.

## The 'Presidential' President

Despite the misfortunes of the country's more recent democratic practices, Bangladesh can take the pride in having a president who is indeed 'presidential' in his political outlook, very candid and forthright, one who thus continues to act as the conscience of the nation. It was the candour of his political views that prompted him to condemn the pattern of campus politics and to advise the political parties to shun the on-going political clientele pattern of relationships in the educational institutions.

Perhaps sharing a deep sense of overall public concern, the president has proved to be equally outspoken when he was critical of the zero-sum nature of behaviour of the parties on either side of the political divide, suggesting that if one goes north, the other goes south, apparently indicating that there is little scope for a meeting point between the contending sides. Moreover, the president quite thoughtfully projected the role model of good governance when he specified a good minister as the one who invites the

opposition to head the parliamentary committee of his ministry so that he may gain from the criticisms offered.

## The PM and Governance

Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina does deserve deep appreciation of the nation for choosing a president who has proved to be so much conscientious as well as judicious. However, choosing a man of great conscience and integrity for the topmost job as head of state is one thing but listening to his prudent advice is another. She has so far seems to have turned a deaf ear to what the honourable president has had to say about good governance.

Ostensibly, Sheikh Hasina does not seem oblivious of the essential ingredients of good governance. Addressing the graduates at the fifth convocation ceremony of the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) on 27 October 1997, she advised the country's bureaucracy (that included the engineers as well) to discharge their duties with transparency and accountability, being respectful to the democratic system, and also urged them to work with honesty and sincerity.

In democratic governance, the people naturally cherish high expectations of performance from an elected leader. Hasina is just not an ordinary elected Prime Minister; she seems acutely conscious of the fact that she is the loving daughter of the founding-father of the country and that she carries the legacies of both patriotism and struggle of her father. And then, aware that politics minus power is meaningless, she did not fail to apologize, for riding to the very cherished position of power, the highly-castigated lapses and mistakes of the post-liberation Awami League government and had convincingly promised the nation the magic touch of such a good governance that the much-projected vision of a Sonar Bangla would soon be a reality once her party was returned to power.

The Prime Minister has already earned the unique distinction in the rank of the world dignitaries of being adorned with three degrees: Doctor of Law by the universities representing three major powers of the world. This is no mean achievement. Her democratic credentials notwithstanding,

standing, she has thus a recognized stature of wisdom and versatility to serve the nation with full devotion and sincerity, if she would so wish. But she has to prove the worthiness of all this by her policies in good governance and ultimately turn the dream of Sonar Bangla into a reality.

Regrettably, there the nation seems disenchanted. While addressing the editors of Bengali weeklies in London after attending the Conference of the Commonwealth Heads of Government in October, Sheikh Hasina is reported to have said "that no allegation of corruption was brought against any minister of her 16-month old government as all of them were working for the cause of the nation and welfare of the people, not for party or self-interest" (The Daily Star, 31 October 1997). [Emphasis added]. Returning home Hasina re-emphasized that corruption "has been reduced to a large extent during the rule of the present government" (The Daily Star, 12 November 1997). Poor mortals as we all are in this mortal, cherished land of ours, one may only wish that the Prime Minister's words were true indeed!

One wonders whether the Prime Minister bothers to read the newspapers and/or analytical features, especially the ones which care to project objective situation obtaining in the country or take a position critical of the government's performance. If the international donors, meeting for the first time in Dhaka (November 1997), felt compelled to express their sense of disillusionment at the state of political stalemate and instability in the country, the people in general, whose sole interest remains in security and sustained economic growth, feel utterly appalled with the deteriorating law and order situation, the prevailing confrontational politics, the dwindling state of the economy, a dysfunctional Jatiya Sangsad (JS) and a perpetual rancorous posturing between the contentious government and the opposition.

An elected government's function is to perform, accomplish its election pledges, and demonstrate its effectiveness in good governance. But it seems that the government is more interested in winning a short-run propaganda war than in winning a legitimate score in good governance, and thus less inter-

ested in the long-run war of winning the mind and hearts of those who are governed. One may thus equally wonder whether the Prime Minister has read *The Daily Star* lead editorial of 4 November 1997 'Leading to Nowhere' or whether she has read the front-page interpretative commentary of 9 November 1997 on her Edinburgh trip by Arshad Mahmood in the *Sangbad*, the vernacular daily that won a *Bangabandhu* award for its outstanding journalism only the other day from the highest dignity of the state.

The question may strike one's mind whether the notion of 'corruption' has undergone a major transformation to suit the government's purpose. The topology of 'corruption' may differ from case to case, touching on aspects such as political, bureaucratic-administrative or economic affairs, but the essence may not. Both the government as well as the opposition in the country have had their *entente* with the anti-liberalization forces, though just for the sake of the convenience. The nation was a hostage for a period of almost two years for trial and/or implementation of the judgement of a *Gono Adalat* (people's court), but nothing can be heard of that anymore since the Awami League came back to power. The Awami League has had a history of workable co-existence with the autocratic order in the past decade and has now accommodated the same forces in what is often projected as 'consensus government'. All that may indeed appear as a classic play of Machiavellian pattern of power politics, with the implication that ruler's sense of morality may be different from that of the citizens; yet as a governing art that could hardly be explained away in the changing context of people's expectations in an age of post-modernism or as an ideal case of democratic power sharing for the sake of good governance.

If the theory of democratic governance is violated at the altar of power politics, the practice of democracy for the sake of good governance has proved to be a far cry. The reports of malpractice in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and still widespread reports of corruption in the Works Ministry, more specifically in the allotment of *Rajuk* plots at *Nikunja* have not been denied by the ministries concerned nor was

there any remedial measures taken to the embittered feelings of those citizens who were affected.

On the basic tenets of democracy in the post-Cold War era, there is a natural expectation of a civil society where the government and the citizenry do not necessarily have an enemy image of each other. The government obviously is elected to perform and implement its election manifesto; but the citizens do retain their right to project and ventilate their grievances.

One fails to understand, why on earth a government that believes in and projects itself as the vanguard of the War of Liberation should at all seek to disband opposition right to have street demonstrations, which is guaranteed by the constitution itself, especially when the government ministers, including the Home Minister himself, held their meetings on the city streets, as both *The Daily Star* editorial and *Sangbad* report on the issue quite cogently pointed out. The employees of the republic have been promised a revised pay-scale in the first 100-days, but even after a lapse of 400-days all that have had are police baton charges, not an enhanced take-home pay packet consistent with inflationary market-rate. The poor farmers have been promised a minimum of Tk 500 per maund of the staple crop; yet the destitute peasantry of the country has nothing else but government's apathy.

The nation has been promised that the JS will be the centre of all activities in the country, but no prior sanction had been sought of it for the 30-year Ganges Water Accord signed with neighbouring India and, in similar vein, it has been bypassed on the very vital CHT accord that has been promised a revised pay-scale in the first 100-days, but even after a lapse of 400-days all that have had are police baton charges, not an enhanced take-home pay packet consistent with inflationary market-rate. The poor farmers have been promised a minimum of Tk 500 per maund of the staple crop; yet the destitute peasantry of the country has nothing else but government's apathy.

The Prime Minister kept preaching what sounds almost angelic expressions in Bangladesh such as "terrorists have no party," yet it is known that her party has a highly factious-ridden student front and

the victims of its 'unabated terrorism' include, as at Jahangirnagar university campus, fellow students such as a young reporter, Gobinda Bar, who for a while was forced to lead a 'fugitive life' and lately even the teachers are not spared. While the president abhors the current pattern of student politics, the Home Minister seems to be unleashing these very forces and even use the security forces of the state to demean the community of teachers and students, as the recent incidents at JU campus indicate.

The Prime Minister was pledge-bound that she would scrap 1974 black law, a promise that she has publicly disavowed in recent months with no bite of conscience. The promise of autonomy for the electronic media such as the Radio and TV has found implementation to the extent of a commissioner, but then the commission members and the wider party network have been allowed to swallow both the commission's report as well as the media itself. Indeed, it is the ongoing context of government's promise and its practice of subsequent disavowal that truly provokes different thoughts about its vision and performance. A government that visualizes 'great things greatly' and then messes 'them up to drown in waters' is best described as 'unrewarding and controversial.'

## Opposition Politics

In a democratic polity, people's hard feelings naturally capitulate on an elected government, for such a government is elected to perform and deliver what was expected of it in governance. But the political opposition itself cannot escape responsibility, at least in projecting the people's expectations. It must also demonstrate that it has the leadership, the organization and alternative framework of thought for running what could have been a better government. That is the essence of parliamentary evolution. Without an interactive pattern of parliamentary politics inside the House itself, leaving the JS as an ineffectual or dysfunctional institution indefinitely, is a bad example to be emulated to usher in what could be good governance. The leadership of the main opposition party, Bangladesh Nationalist Party, has, after all, committed itself to a pattern of politics that would be qualitatively different from that of the ruling party while in opposition.

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## Are US and China Coming Close?

by ASM Nurunnabi

In its relations with China, America is said to be torn between engagement and disengagement, and also a play of prudence against passion is said to be operative.

FOLLOWING the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the People's Republic of China are now two giants in the residual multipolar global matrix of power. The first meeting between the Presidents of the two countries on 29th October last signalled the biggest step in 12 years towards normalising relations since the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre. In the backdrop of past events in the relations between the two countries, US President Bill Clinton, on the eve of Chinese President Jiang Zemin's visit to Washington, expressed the opinion that isolation of China was unworkable, counterproductive and potentially dangerous.

According to observers, it was a far cry since the days of Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger and Deng Xiaoping but it is yet early to say whether the new *homie* would re-write the history of Sino-US ties. In its relations with China, America is said to be torn between engagement and disengagement, and also a play of prudence against passion is said to be operative.

In this context, it is also said that the story of America's China policy is the story of American foreign policy. America's foreign policy elite previously united around the idea that, whatever China's faults, it was important to get along, and the elites used anti-Soviet rhetoric to rally public opinion behind them. Now that the So-

viet threat is gone, a battle rages over what foreign policy — and policy towards China, in particular — is all about.

The battle is said to be between cautious "experts" and excited "activists". The experts are supposed to comprise a variety of old China hands: academics, current and former diplomats, and learned geographers. The activists, in contrast, tend to be interested in China not just for its own sake, but because they are concerned about all manner of other issues where China happens to loom large: Human rights, the environment, the outlook for low-wage jobs in the United States, and so on.

The experts agree that America needs to maintain ties with the world's most populous nation. The activists, on the other hand, pick on China's faults, and attempt to turn public opinion in respect of these faulty aspects of China's policy. The activists include a posse of trade unions. They are critical of China for its trade surplus which they say steals jobs from American workers. Human rights groups and hard-line anti-communists add to the anti-China chorus along with pro-Tibetan groups.

According to international observers, China gives its critics ample reason to attack it. It

is alleged that China persecutes Christians, dissidents and free thinkers. It does export goods allegedly made by prison labourers. Notwithstanding all this, it is argued that China's nastiness is being gradually toned down, thanks to the policy of diplomatic, commercial and cultural contact known as "engagement" — and that further cautious contact is the best way to advance the activists' goals. In this manner, the argument goes on between experts and activists, with public opinion moving to and fro.

During the 1970s public impressions of Russia and China were about equally harsh, but in the 1980s, as reforms opened China in new ways, views of China softened steadily. Americans seemed to revert to a romantic idea of China that they had held before the second world war poor and primitive, but eager to learn from America's example. The swing of opinion towards China silenced activist criticisms of the policy of engagement.

The crackdown in Tiananmen Square in June 1989 ended this pro-China phase. The romantic view that China was "facing West" had been rudely smashed; and American opinion swung round abruptly. American impressions of China have since improved, but

the Tiananmen effect still lingers.

Now the question is: can the pattern of expert-activist fights be broken, allowing the America-China relationship to recover its old stability and remain effective? In large part, this depends on whether China is willing to grow up. China seems to have realised that congressional opinion can trigger reversals in US administration's policy. It seems to have been indicated by the fact that since then something like 100 Congressmen went to China at the government's invitation.

Analysts observed that these contacts have had two main effects. First, they seemed to have helped to cultivate voices in Congress who balance the China hawks. Second, the Chinese seem to have come to understand how to prevent Congress from lashing out at them. They seem to know that the merest hint of another Tiananmen-style crackdown will trigger a congressional response dashing China's hope for prize such as accession to the World Trade Organisation.

China's efforts to placate Congress are, reportedly, assisted by business lobbyists. Congressmen from grain, aircraft and high-tech states tend to favour cordial links with China. Human rights and the

religious groups are a world apart on most issues; so are trade unions and right-wing anti-communists. And so, even though the anti-China brigades make a lot of noise, they do not usually manage to win crucial votes in Congress. For the moment, therefore, the pro and anti-China lobbies are broadly in balance, as noted by observers.

During the Sino-US summit, Clinton said that the United States and China have "profound disagreements" on human rights and that Beijing was "on the wrong side of history" about the 1989 Tiananmen Square incident. Jiang adamantly defended the crackdown on the "correct conclusion" by the government. And he insisted that other matters should not interfere in China's human rights policies. In this context, Jiang observed: "Differences that cannot be resolved for the time-being can be put aside while concentrating on seeking common ground."

Amid their disputes, Clinton and Jiang struck a major agreement by which China agreed not to help spread nuclear weapons to Iran, Pakistan or other nations. The deal opened the way for American companies to sell billions of dollars worth of nuclear power equipment to Beijing.

China also agreed to its biggest ever airline purchase in a 3 billion dollars deal with Boeing to buy 50 planes. Clinton and Jiang also agreed to set up a hotline between Washington and Beijing to defuse any crisis and to cooperate in fighting drugs. China also agreed to telecommunications equipment.

Clinton noted the broad agenda where the US and China share important interests, such as the environment, trade, crime-fighting and global security. The two leaders agreed to annual summit. Clinton will go to China next year.

Jiang Zemin later promised to broaden democracy in China and run the country according to the rule of law. He further said: "The meeting yielded important achievements. This marks a good beginning in the establishment and development of a constructive and strategic partnership between China and the US oriented towards the 21st century."

Analysts seek to interpret the trend in the Sino-US relations in the following terms: demonise China and it will most likely respond in kind. On the other hand, if China is allowed to join the big powers' table on reasonable terms, and if it can be deterred from menacing Taiwan and making good its territorial claims in the region by force, there need be no war. Treat China with guarded respect, and it may return the compliment.

## To the Editor...

### Easing traffic

Sir, We do not want vehicular traffic line that stretch for miles. Instead we want big buses, even double deckers, round trip service and one-way roads that have equal breadth on both routes. Now the Gulistan-Sadarghat route goes through Nawabpur quite conveniently. But the route back to Gulistan is a mess. At one point of this route is the vast way extending from Gulistan and the telephone exchange to Naya Bazar, unfortunately even this stretch is not as smooth travelling as the Nawabpur-Sadarghat route. As for one-way routes at Dhanmondi and Eskaton, they are a dismal failure.

Mostafa Jamal  
Rajbarbag, Dhaka.

### Prayer at Baitur Rahim

Sir, I am one of hundreds of devotees who attended the late night prayers at Baitur Rahim which is at East Manipur (Nurani para), Mirpur, Dhaka. I would like to introduce to readers, especially women, who may not have had the opportunity to attend prayers at the mosque in our country, to this mosque. It is said that there are very few mosques in Bangladesh where ladies seeking spiritual light and truth are permitted to attend.

The greatest speciality about the mosque is its founder, who is a holy, religious gentleman of great knowledge and depth of understanding of Islam and the truth as proclaimed by our beloved Prophet Muhammad (SM). He is a learned and very distinguished businessman; but in the Mosque he has the power to reach out to all with the true message of our Prophet (SM) and the verses of the Holy Quran to show us our way in the darkness of the surrounding world. His name is Maulana Quari Shah Syed Rashid Ahmed Al-Quadi Jomhuri.

Islam teaches us to spread love, peace and happiness at home and abroad. Just like last year the Mosque was beautifully decorated on the occasion of Laila-tul-Baraat and I had expected to meet a few ladies who usually attend the prayers on a Friday there. However, I was over-whelmed to see so many ladies in the mosque. The rooms which were extended for

the benefit of ladies were crowded with women from all walks of life. Suddenly, I felt like I was at Makkah or Medina during the Hajj.

Then came the moment for which I had waited all day — the rhythmic tones of the beautiful verses from the Holy Quran during the Tahajjud prayer. The whole programme was conducted by Moulana and his voice, rare out through the mosque with such a power which is unbelievable into a magical world of splendour and enchantment. He spoke before the prayers about the essence of faith and religion which really springs from the fountain of true love. This love is born in our hearts and soul and has nothing to do with outward beauty or glory. Physical appearances can be deceiving to an onlooker, only the beauty of a kind, loving soul has any importance in the eyes of Allah.

Allah has breathed his spirit into the hearts of man and this is the love which we should try to recognise. This night we free our souls of sin. Referring to Laila-tul-Baraat he spoke of Allah's love and how Allah waits for the call of those who cry to

him in their faith and devotion. We must remember that prayer, honesty, humility and good deeds will always guide anyone to gain Allah's mercy and love. Well, kind reader, I thank you for taking pains to read about my experience at Baitur Rahim.

I beg forgiveness if I may have written anything which has been irrelevant in my new-found happiness and experience which I want to share with others in this dark world of pain and suffering.

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### On naming and renaming

Sir, Recently, the civil aviation authority tried to rename ZIA as DIA and on the face of demonstration from the main opposition it withdrew the new name. ZIA was named just after president Zia's killing. This was a step by the President Sattar government to immortalise recently (then) slain Zia. The present AL government was

mistaken in renaming ZIA. However, luckily we could avoid an ensuing artificial national crisis.

Since the beginning of the present AL Govt., many institutions are being named and renamed after the title *Bangabandhu* (of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman — the founder of Bangladesh). Sheikh Mujib was a great leader not only of Bangladesh, but of Asia and of the whole world. The world knows it well. The 'drum theory' cannot belittle Sheikh Mujib.

But why should be name from a primary school to the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge after this great leader? Are all these naming spontaneous? Are not many of them hypocritical just to make the AL government happy?  
MAS Molla  
Member, BAAS, Dhaka.

### Royal anniversary

Sir, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on November 20, 1997 in a

low-key celebration of course with a popular touch. On this occasion, the Queen pledged to 'learn to read the message of the public'. She said at a People's Banquet' hosted by the British government to mark her anniversary that the government learned the people's will through the ballot box, sometimes "brutally", for us, she added, a royal family, however, the message is often harder to read, obscured as it can be by deference rhetoric or the conflicting current of public opinion. "But read it we must", the Queen continued. "And we shall, as a family, together try to do so in the future."

I take the opportunity to express my sincere and heartfelt greetings and congrats to Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip on their golden wedding anniversary. May the Queen succeed in realising her pledge to learn to read public message and in bringing the British monarchy further closer to the people in ensuring their welfare and in promoting peace world over.

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