

Victory Speaks

FANTASTIC, fabulous, stunning, whatever one wishes to call it, Monday's sensational but richly deserved victory against Pakistan proclaims one simple message: our cricketers have come of age. Instead of being overawed by their powerful opponents, Aminul Islam and his men played like champions from the word 'go' and forced one of the hot favourites in the seventh edition of the game's premier event to taste their first defeat. Bowed to them Wasim Akram's apparently invincible eleven and showered praise on them the pundits. Joining the few thousands of frenetic Bangladesh fans in the stands at the Northampton ground were dancing, singing and chanting millions back home. Celebrations continued till the dead hours of night. Explosion of fire-crackers, sprinkling of coloured water and burgeoning rallies all around took the while country on an ecstatic ride.

The triumph would not count for much, though, as far as the World Cup is concerned; nevertheless, for us, a nation of 120 million people, it has been more than winning the Cup. Pakistan may still go on to lift the title; and if they do, our cricketers will go down in the annals as the ones who conquered the conquerors. Our batsmen lorded over arguably the most potent bowling attack, and our bowlers and fielders won respect from the game's highly respected batsmen. Above all, they played like a team, a team of winners, who, with consummate ease, proved mightier than the mightiest on the day. The Davids brought down the Goliaths. There may not have been the likes of Wasim Akram, Saeed Anwar, Inzamam-ul-Haq, Ijaz Ahmed, Moin Khan, Waqar Younis, Shoaib Akhtar or Saqlain Mushtaq on our side; but Shahriar Hossain, Akram Khan, Khaled Mahmood, Shafiuddin Ahmed, Mohammad Rafiq, Aminul Islam, Naimur Rahman, Khaled Mashud have shown that they are no lesser-likes.

Our cricketers have shown the world that they deserve a permanent place in the game's ivy league. They have proved that they have the potential to win the much-coveted Test status. However, there are certain pre-requisites to be met for that to happen. The Bangladesh Cricket Board has to recognise the fact that brilliance in the shorter version of the game is not enough to get the International Cricket Council (ICC) nod for Test status. Our domestic cricket must be shored up and three-day tournaments introduced without delay. At the same time, the government must invest more, both in terms of time and money, for infrastructure development. The world should get the message that Monday's brilliance was not a flash in the pan, rather it marks the beginning of a triumphant march to greater cricketing glories.

Trans-Asian Railway

THE Trans-Asian Railway is a rapidly approaching prospect of phenomenal significance. Originating from the South Unan province of China, the network is envisaged to girdle Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey before ending up in Bulgaria overlooking the whole of Europe. This ESCAP proposal on 'southern corridor' occasioned a four-day brain-storming session of experts that concluded in the capital last Friday on a highly focused note. Our thanks to ESCAP and CPD for having organised this seminar. It can be said without any fear of contradiction that no country wishes to be left out of this grandiose project. Principally because it promises to turn globalisation into a physical reality. On a lighter vein, we shall be able to go to London by rail — what a liberating thought that! But on a far more weighty note, Bangladesh as the bridge-head between South and Southeast Asia would stand to benefit immensely from market and investment inter-penetrations that are a far cry now, given the lack of trans-border infrastructure.

Whilst there is a unanimity over the concept it is the question of regional networking of routes that has seen India, Bangladesh and Nepal on differing wave-lengths. In fact, Bangladesh and Nepal favour Birganj-Roxal-Singabad-Rohanpur route, the direct route for landlocked Nepal to gain access to Bangladesh. But the Indian proposal is for Nepal to enter Bangladesh via the Calcutta-Darshana route. Bangladesh is learnt to have told India that Kulara-Shahbajpur-Karimganj route would not be opened by her if the latter were to say 'no' to short-cut transit being proposed by the former, along with Nepal. We would like to keep faith with the Indian delegates' parting assurances of consideration for the proposal put on the table by Nepal and Bangladesh. India, hopefully, will not allow this to be nagging to a point where the Trans-Asian railway has difficulty in taking off.

Every country will go by national interest in its approach to the TAR. And, Bangladesh cannot be any exception to it. But it better be enlightened national interest rather than an interest swathed in narrow political considerations. Can we turn a blind eye to the fact that 'political prejudices' are taking a back-seat to visions of long term economic prosperity in the present-day world? What Bangladesh has to ensure is that her share of multi-lateral trade increases by virtue of the Asian Railway and that her trade imbalance with India becomes a matter of the past.

Shrimp Exporters' Plight

DISTURBING news has come from the frozen foods sector, particularly the foreign exchange earning shrimp processing plant owners. Reports have it that 40 factories may face closure due to price fall in international market which has caused around Taka 400 crore worth of frozen foods to stockpile in the country. This is really a gloomy picture for an important export-oriented industry that employs a good number of the labour force, apart from earning valuable foreign exchange for the country.

Bangladesh Frozen Foods Exporters Association (BFFEA) has claimed that prices in international markets have fallen for the 'second time' resulting in glut of a huge quantity of frozen foods in Khulna and Chittagong regions. They also feel that there is no guarantee of better prices for BFFEA members as their 'competitors have lowered their prices' following devaluation of their currencies. A major exporter has claimed that governments in Vietnam, India and Thailand, main competitors of Bangladesh, have extended co-operation to their frozen foods exporters in the shape of subsidisation which they want to see done in Bangladesh as well. They are apparently for this course instead of going for devaluation. Whatever may be the best way to help the frozen foods industry must be devised quickly so that the exporters are bailed out of the crisis sooner than later.

Confrontation in the High Himalayas

Now that both India and Pakistan are nuclear powers, they have a great responsibility in not playing at these war games. Should this escalation get out of hand it could lead to terrible, tragic consequences.

LIKE a bolt from the blue, Indo-Pakistan confrontation in the high Himalayas has assumed dangerous proportions. There is method in this madness. There is need for restraint on both sides.

This half-a-century-old conflict has been debated back and forth for umpteen number of times. Since 1948, that is one year after India and Pakistan emerged as sovereign independent states, they have been locked in battle for the possession of this strategic state. They fought two wars and a third one in 1971 saw the humiliating surrender of Pakistan forces to the Indian forces in Suhrawardy Udyan, here in Dhaka. This was followed by Simla Agreement, which demonstrated the superiority of India and ensured that the question of Kashmir would be removed from the international agenda, and become a bilateral question as has been repeatedly asserted by India.

The current military flare-up in the mountains as high as some 20,000 plus feet, is the first confrontation since 1971. The intention on the part of Pakistan is obviously to put the conflict of Kashmir back on the international agenda. This is the reason that barely the conflict has flared up once again that Pakistan has been talking of a UN role. For back in 1947, both India and Pakistan had

accepted plebiscite as the solution of the Kashmir problem. Needless to say that much water has flown down the Dal Lake of Kashmir and the division of Kashmir into Kashmir proper controlled by India and Azad Kashmir controlled by Pakistan, has tended to solidify. There is a parallel to the scenario unfolding before us. In 1964, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru died. President Field Marshal Ayub Khan decided to present an olive branch to India, in his moment of extreme grief. Meanwhile, the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) Directorate of Pakistan started a plot to upset the apple-cart and prepared to launch guerrillas through Azad Kashmir into India.

I write from personal knowledge because I was Public Relations Officer of President Ayub Khan. President Ayub Khan's peace-making efforts did not go far beyond offering condolences to the Indian authorities and lowering of the Pakistani flag.

We all know that a war broke out between India and Pakistan in 1965 and caused great loss in men and material on both sides. In 1966 when I was Press

Attache at the Pakistan Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany with Ambassador Abdur Rahman Khan, brother-in-law of President Ayub, as the Head of Mission, he ruefully admitted that civil and military bureaucracy had dragged President Ayub into the war with disastrous consequences for President Ayub.



The Horizon This Week

Arshad-uz Zaman

We have read a lot about the bus diplomacy between India and Pakistan. There has been a near euphoria in both countries. People have been clamouring for more such human contacts. It is as if a great weight had been lifted from the shoulders of the two nations. Pakistan's Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has been able to take this bold step because of his huge majority within the Parliament and also because bus diplomacy turned out to be a very popular move.

While people were basking in the afterglow of the bus rides to their respective countries, infiltrators had been sneaked in into the high mountains near Kargil and they managed to get more than a toe-hold. Alarmed by these developments, India has taken recourse to bombing the hide-outs of the infiltrators and is reported to have killed

160 of them. Indian bombing is continuing to flush out the infiltrators. Since the war of 1971 India for the first time has taken such an extreme step. It is a very big quantitative escalation of violence between India and Pakistan.

There is war of words between India and Pakistan. Whereas India has signalled her determination to flush out the infiltrators and has announced that the operation may take as long as six months, Pakistan

has threatened unspecified action, should India cross into Pakistan territory. This has already happened and Pakistan has shot down two Indian jet fighters.

The United States and Britain have called for restraint and a negotiated settlement of the question. Pakistan as usual wants to involve the UN and India is unlikely to play ball. Given Indian reluctance to the involvement of any third power including the UN, the big powers are unlikely to put any pressure on India in this regard. India and Pakistan have a great interest in keeping this latest flare-up within reasonable bounds. Although India has used air power to flush out the infiltrators, this high wire trapeze gamesmanship is taking place in the Himalayas far away from the land border of India and Pakistan. There has been in the past an inconclusive test of strength in the Siachen glaciers of the Himalayas. The two adversaries have to make sure that the trial of strength does not turn into one between the total forces of India and Pakistan.

This becomes all the more pressing because both countries

are in possession of nuclear bombs. There is no room for miscalculation, for the result can be catastrophic for the poor and hungry millions of the two Third World countries. Mercifully, the two leaders are talking to each other on the hot line and exploring an honourable way out of the current crisis.

The argument has been advanced that the escalation of violence by the Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee has been designed to improve his chances in the forthcoming Indian national elections. Similarly, Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is supposed to take a hawkish attitude because of mounting difficulties within the country. These are puerile considerations and do not deserve any attention. What appears far more certain is the perennial desire of the Pakistan intelligence agency to internationalise the conflict when it ran the risk of drowning in the bus diplomacy.

Now that both India and Pakistan are nuclear powers, they have a great responsibility in not playing at these war games. Should this escalation get out of hand it could lead to terrible, tragic consequences. It is best to bury the hatchet and turn a new page, as it appeared to have started with the bus diplomacy.

LETTER FROM AMERICA

Bye Bye, Bibi!

Dr. Fakhruddin Ahmed writes from Princeton

Although Washington and the Palestinians were happy to see the back of Netanyahu, there has not been wild celebrations. And rightly so. Barak will not be a patsy. Ehud Barak calls himself a "dovish hawk." That is significant. In such two-word descriptions, the second word is the important one.

what they have trouble with.

After a distinguished career in the military politics, Yitzhak Rabin realized that Israel's security lay not in more sophisticated armory, but in peace with the Palestinians. That is what led to Oslo. There were other mitigating factors. All the three principals, who themselves had to congregate at Oslo to accept the Nobel Peace Prize — Rabin, Peres and Arafat — were getting old. Like Gandhi, Nehru and Jinnah, they wanted to see the fruit of their labour before they passed on.

The young Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu was in no such hurry. As Rabin withdrew from more and more Palestinian territory under Oslo, Netanyahu's denunciation of Rabin as a "traitor" grew louder and louder. The natural consequence of that vitriol was Rabin's assassination at the hand of a Jewish extremist in November, 1995.

The smooth operator Netanyahu was worth watching

after the Rabin assassination. Although Leah Rabin and the media stepped just short of blaming Netanyahu for the assassination of the Prime Minister, the suave Netanyahu deflected all blame away from him. "You do not ask whether Lee Harvey Oswald was a Republican or a Democrat," said the glib talker.

The first mistake the interim Prime Minister Shimon Peres made was not to call for elections right away; he would have won in a landslide. Instead, he waited six months. By then passions had cooled and Netanyahu had regrouped. Through slick ads Netanyahu reminded voters that since Peres had not served in the army, he could not be trusted with Israel's security. Many people blamed America's total support for Peres as one reason for his defeat. Actually, it was something else.

Early in 1996, the Hamas bomb-maker "The Engineer" was assassinated by Israeli

agents. Hamas retaliated by carrying out several suicide bombings inside Israel, killing tens of Israelis. That's when Peres lost the election. Netanyahu knew that if nothing else, the Israelis are security hawks. Commentators have since faulted Peres for giving the green light for The Engineer's assassination. With peace process progressing, and at such a delicate stage, Rabin would never have agreed to that, they say.

After beating Peres by 1 per cent or only 30,000 votes, Netanyahu immediately claimed that he had won a clear mandate from the Israeli voters to reassess Oslo. He had been elected Prime Minister of Israel, not the Palestinians, he said acidly. True peacemakers like Rabin, Peres and Arafat try to look at issues from the point of view of their adversaries. That is why in the aftermath of the suicide bombings, Arafat agreed to Peres's request for a delay in Hebron pullout.

The peace process was on schedule when Netanyahu came to power. After a lot of haggling and pressure from the US, he did agree to pull out from Hebron. Likud extremists like Benny Begin, the son of the former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, resigned from his cabinet in protest. It was then that Netanyahu realized that he could not withdraw from any more territory and hope to remain in power.

Netanyahu went through the motions of a Wye river plantation but had no intention of implementing the accord signed there. The pathetic spectacle of blaming Yasser Arafat for non-compliance was beginning to sound stale even in Washington. Last December, it was the Likud revolt over Wye accord that forced Netanyahu to call for new elections in May. As one commentators pointed out accurately, over the last few years, Yasser Arafat had become a much more welcome guest at the White House than the Prime Minister of Israel.

President Clinton used his good relations with Arafat to dissuade him from declaring a Palestinian state on May 4. This time Arafat did not say anything, or Hamas did anything provocative to help Netanyahu. Without help from his adversaries, Netanyahu tried to create a crisis by attempting to close the Orient House, the PLO headquarters in East Jerusalem. Peace advocates went to court, and the Israeli supreme court prevented Netanyahu from closing the Orient House.

Netanyahu tried another tactic that worked against Peres three years earlier. "One Israel" party (mostly the former Labour Party) leader Ehud Barak will be soft on security, Netanyahu's TV ads claimed. Barak responded by opening his chest and showing all his medals — he is simply the most decorated soldier in the history of Israel! Netanyahu lost by 56

per cent to 44 per cent votes, an unprecedented large margin of loss in the history of Israeli elections. Promptly, Netanyahu resigned from the leadership of the Likud party, and later resigned his seat in the Knesset. He plans on making money by writing his memoir and lecturing in the US. The primary reason for Barak's victory is the switch in allegiance by the Russian Jews. In 1996, they voted 60 per cent to 40 per cent for Netanyahu. This time they chose Barak, 55 to 45 per cent.

It will be a mistake to write Netanyahu off. He will be back when circumstances are more favourable to his brand of extremism. Now, what about Ehud Barak, the former army chief turned politician?

Although Washington and the Palestinians were happy to see the back of Netanyahu, there has not been wild celebrations. And rightly so. Barak will not be a patsy. Ehud Barak calls himself a "dovish hawk." That is significant. In such two-word descriptions, the second word is the important one. For instance, Americans call the inventor of telephone, Alexander Graham Bell, a "Scottish American." To the Scots, on the other hand, he is "an American Scot!" Following the same line of logic, Ehud Barak is a hawk in a dove's clothing!

Although a protégé of Yitzhak Rabin, Barak abstained in a vote his mentor had called on the Oslo accord. The military had not been consulted. After his recent election victory, he alarmed the Palestinians by stating red lines in negotiations — no getting back to pre-1967 border, no division of Jerusalem, and no dismantling of the Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. Unlike Yitzhak Rabin's left-leaning coalition, Barak is trying to form a national unity coalition that will include Likud and the ultra-religious Shas party. That will surely put a brake on how much Barak can yield to the Palestinians. And unlike Rabin, Peres and Arafat, Barak at 57 is not in a hurry. Whether the Palestinians like it or not, politically Ehud Barak will take up residence halfway between where Rabin used to live, and where the likes of Netanyahu dwell.

Nevertheless, one's ardent hope is that Bibi's divorce from the peace process will only be helpful.

Political Unrest in Malaysia Triggered by Anwar's Conviction

by A S M Nurunnabi

If Mahathir ever leaves the political scene, his legacy would include economic upheaval and social division. But finding solutions without Mahathir, who dominated Malaysian politics for two decades by the binding force of his personality, would be no easy task.

JUST a few hours after a judge convicted ousted Malaysian Deputy prime minister Anwar Ibrahim on corruption charges and sent him to prison for six years, his supporters were on fire in the streets of Kuala Lumpur. Thousands of pro-Anwar demonstrators were sprayed with chemical-laced water that burned the skin and caused coughing, similar to the effect of tear gas. The international community reacted. Amnesty International labelled Anwar a "prisoner of conscience." John Mallot, a former US ambassador to Malaysia, called him "the world's most prominent political prisoner." Philippine President Joseph Estrada encouraged Anwar to be unwavering in the cause he is fighting for. Said British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook, "Aspects of the case give real cause for concern, in particular the relationship between the executive and judiciary in Malaysia."

Follow-up protests were held later in Kuala Lumpur, but the most important question was whether the Malaysians would vote for change in the next general elections which must be held by mid-2000. In the aftermath of the verdict, it was not difficult to find people who said they would. But to many voters Mahathir Mohammad, the Malaysian Prime Minister continues to represent stability. "The Chinese are still predominantly supporting Mahathir," said an ethnic Chinese accountant, "not because we like him but because he is good for business."

Mahathir's United Malays National Organization (UMNO) has dominated Malaysian politics since independence by championing the cause of the Malay majority. Normally it would go into any such election with a massive advantage. But it was not clear whether traditional electoral computations would remain valid after the tumultuous events of the past seven-and-a-half months. In this context, it seemed necessary to mention the creation of a new political movement calling for an end to nepotism and cronyism and headed by a wronged wife whose rallying cries are "reform" and "justice". True, Anwar and Mahathir once were part of the same clique ruling Malaysia. But Mahathir who deserves credit for building Malaysia into one

of the developing world's success stories, increasingly resembles a "tragic hero who has become afraid of losing power", says a keen observer.

Some political analysts in Kuala Lumpur are betting that Mahathir, health permitting, will call early election, possibly in August. By then the hubbub over the Anwar trial may well have faded. Economic news should be upbeat for the next few months; Malaysia is starting to rebound from the Asian financial crisis, and the government is predicting GDP growth of 1 per cent this year. But the recovery is said to be vulnerable: the capital controls that Mahathir instituted last September have, despite many contrary predictions, brought the financial status that he desired. But the controls also are said to have encouraged about \$10 billion of foreign investment to remain inside the country until Sept 1. As soon as fund managers and corporate finance directors have the option of removing their money without penalty, the result is feared to be an exodus of billions.

In the opinion of some analysts, the trial of Anwar has changed Malaysia for ever, awakening new demands for transparency, justice and fair play. But the question is whether Anwar's wife Azizah is strong enough to harness desperate opposition movement and build a new, more just post-Mahathir Malaysia. Even her supporters are reportedly worried that it will be difficult to hold off Islamic fundamentalists who are eager to use her and it will be just as hard to keep the movement alive when the anger of the day fades away.

Today, people are said to be fed up with the political controls and the cronyism that Mahathir encouraged. They enriched a handful of Malays with connections to the ruling camp — but angered many ordinary Malays who, relatively speaking, were left behind. These at the bottom saw the government — not the Chinese — as their enemies. The Malays who made it rich had even less cause to stir up racial tensions. As a result, Mahathir's Malaysia has escaped the kind of violence that has paralysed Indonesia. The divisions now cut along economic rather than racial lines.

Anwar's wife, Azizah hopes to build on the relative harmony and transform Malaysia's

politics into a modern system in which, she said, issues — clean government, democracy, rule of law — would matter more than ethnicity and political connections.

To many Chinese and secular Malays, the biggest fear is reportedly that the pro-Anwar movement will be co-opted by Islamic forces. Most of Azizah's supporters are Malays, and some Muslim constituents think they can push her around. Islamic opposition party, called Pas, is eagerly embracing Azizah's new multi-racial National Justice Party, Keadilan. Pas has 700,000 members, and Azizah's new party so far has only 12,000. In other words, Pas could shove Azizah's new party aside if the opposition ever came to power. Pas has hopes to establish an Islamic state, and its leaders know that Azizah can bring in votes.

As Mahathir and the opposition struggle over Malaysia's future, the Chinese, who account for some 30 per cent of the population, will hold considerable clout in the upcoming elections. Traditionally, the Chinese have clung to Mahathir's ruling party, the United Malays National Organization (UMNO), as the lesser of two evils. Mahathir's affirmative action programme penalized the Chinese politically, but it did allow them the means to survive — and even flourish — economically. And Mahathir, who is an avowed secularist, protected them from the Islamic fundamentalists they fear most.

Bravo Bangladesh!

Sir, We are extremely delighted and proud of the superb, unbelievable victory against Pakistan 31-5-99 which we may be compared with the victory that we had in our Liberation War in 1971. Hearty congratulations.

Sir, It's really fantastic and delightful to win against Pakistan as they were going unbeaten in the World Cup '99. Yes, it's Bangladesh who won by 62 runs against Pakistan. It's another great victory of the nation against Pakistan. It proves that

Azizah hopes she can convince Chinese Malaysians that the issues she cares about should matter to them, too. She is trying to win over the Chinese, who fear the post-Mahathir era will be dominated by Islam. Her new party must build up its machinery in the provinces, attract donations, choose candidates and develop campaign strategy. The odds are against her. Mahathir's party has cultivated a powerful system of political patronage across the country, and those loyalties will be hard to break.

In the opinion of observers, Azizah may stumble as she finds her political way, and passions may well subside as the economy improves. But a new generation, a new Malaysia has been born. Azizah, once cowed by Malaysia's old-style politics, is no longer afraid. "This is my chance, and I'm taking it," she said. "Malaysian politics is now characterized by many unknowns," said a pro-Anwar political analyst. "Even Mahathir doesn't know how much support he had in the country or the party." But one thing seemed sure: it would not be to underestimate Mahathir. Change is in the air, and the country seemed to stand at the crossroads. If Mahathir ever leaves the political scene, his legacy would include economic upheaval and social division. But finding solutions without Mahathir, who dominated Malaysian politics for two decades by the binding force of his personality, would be no easy task.

To the Editor...

Pradi Kumar Deb
The University of Melbourne
Australia

Sir, I would like to congratulate all my cricket-loving brothers and sisters in Bangladesh for their team's well deserved historic victory against Pakistan team. Well done, Anwarul Islam & Co., and keep on working hard. Inshallah, soon you will earn a status of a Test-playing nation. Hopefully this will further strengthen the relation between two brotherly countries.

Mohammad Farooq
Pakistan

OPINION

The Krishnachura

A Husnain

Since my school days in Dhaka, I have been fascinated by the Krishnachura tree which bloom on time during the spring (our Basanta seems to ignore the greenhouse effect). There are three Krishnachuras in front of our residence, facing the verandah, surrounding the park. The trees have now shed the flowers, turning the bottom grounds into a reflection of itself; and the leaves have now blossomed into shades of green. The changing red and green colours are like waves of empathy. First came the flowers without the leaves; in a riot of flaming orange (flamingo?). The peeping leaves lagged behind, enjoying the scene.

Mirror and reflection is a part of life. The sages urge constant polishing up of the heart, for undistorted reflection. The environment is the reflection of the self, in terms of tuning and harmony. Those who are statistically minded would have noted that the ratio of flowers: leaves varies from 90:10 at the beginning. After some time the flowers drop to the ground, petal by petal, like an offering.

The flowers and the leaves do not race or compete, but there is a time delay in the development of each, for the full effect of each to mature and deliver the onlookers (perhaps the politicians call it tolerable democracy?). There is a period when the flower/leaf ratio is 50:50. Life is a sine wave (half of it is a parabola). There is no straight line in nature, because change means changing direction, in a periodic manner, short or long.

Thus through a short period of a couple of weeks there is a

grand display of dynamic array by nature. Above, below, not only is the tree below it, but bursts of kalbaisakhis in the sky above bring about glorious sunsets, the departing rays of the sun playing hide and seek amongst the layers of floating cloud formations. The scene is changing every minute on a macro scale, which no human artist could imitate even in a micro-fraction units. The clouds are in different shades of grey at different heights, waiting for the palette which is the moving shaft of light, to impart the colours of the rainbow. Coupled with this grand design is the movement (that is not a static display) of the passing cloud formation (out for the evening walk?); to match the mood of the moment (or is it vice versa?).

The sun surrenders all its glory during sunset before going down after reigning all day providing sunlight to the earth. The stars come out and twinkle merrily, asking for nothing in return. The new moon, the full moon, and the reverse crescent provide drama high up in the heaven. Still we do not seem to learn how to live in harmony with the surrounding.

The tree and sun display a trait deeply mystic. The tree offers its flowers, fruit, and shade, asking for nothing in return; unlike the human business transactions (that is no 'business' in nature — the first hidden law of ecology).

Perform your task, and withdraw quietly. Only great personalities can do it — and still do. Today trading patterns in private life have broken the moral barrier. Wait for the bill!