Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali Dhaka, Sunday, September 5, 1999

Confidence in the Police

DEOPLE'S confidence in the law enforcing agenries, particularly the police is on the wane. This is no isolated observation or a sweeping remark but based on facts that have been unfolding before our eyes in recent times.

On Friday around mid-day muggers attacked a newly married couple in the old city under Sutrapur thana. When the victims started shouting members of the public rushed to help them but the muggers, one of whom was identified on the spot by the people of the area, fled in a baby taxi. The onduty patrol police who were nearby did not come forward to the rescue of the victims, alleged the local people. The infuriated public detained three constables and an ASI at an officeroom in the Gandaria area for three hours. They were only released on the assurance of police action against the muggers by the OC of Sutrapur thana.

This paper has always written against people taking law into their own hands when a number of alleged muggers were recently beaten up fatally resulting in their deaths before the police arrived on the scene. Not surprisingly though, people are losing confidence in the police, something which is now surfacing in dangerous forms. People are now constrained to believe that lawful action against the offenders cannot be expected from the law enforcement personnel and that the culprits will somehow manage to escape unscathed.

The Sutrapur incident must not be taken lightly by the people in power. Only a few days back traders were forced to 'gherao' a police outpost in the old city for alleged police inaction against 'toll collectors' and maastans.

This particular incident passed off rather peacefully but if there is any next time such episode may explode into wider and more dangerous proportions and that might become a very painful experience for the people and the government. Reposing our complete faith in the supremacy of law we urge the members of the public not to intervene in a matter that belongs to the lawmen's jurisdiction. At the same time we advise the police to be more vigilant and active in such situations. Why should the people be under the impression that they suffer from insecurity because the police are dishonest and callous?

Eroding confidence in the law enforcing agencies is always a dangerous trend which should be arrested by all means.

Expectations from **Indian Polls**

THE staggered Indian parliamentary elections ■ have got on the roll. We in the neighbourhood of India evince a keen interest in the electoral process set in motion for the third time — in not even as many years — by a run of short-lived minority governments that prompted mid-term elections one time too many as coalition partners withdraw support at the drop of a hat. So, this is an election looked upon with a high degree of expectation that it will yield a viable government for India this time around. But most probably a coalition government given the predictable lack of a wave factor, diminished dynastic clout and emergence of strong regional parties altering the conventional power equations at the centre stage of Indian poli-

From the impression we carry of the fiercely combative election campaigning of the national political parties it appears that questions affecting lives of India's teeming millions were relegated before an overkill on the Kargil issue. This sounded even worse than 'political issues overriding economic issues', because here national chauvinism. jingoism and militarism appear to have been fuelled adding something of a negative factor to India's electoral politics.

If the evil influences of castesim and communalism had to be checkmated to retain some kind of a balance in the Indian polity the spectre of jingoism is a new cross it has to bear now. India has carved a niche for being the largest democracy in the world, but she has a long way to go before she can claim a similar standing on the economic front. She can attain her rightful position in the world by ensuring a reasonable degree of development for the vast majority of the Indian poor.

Our hope is the Indian electorate would be wiser this time to avert another 'hung parliament'.

'Thrust' Sector Awaiting Push

NDIA earns about four billion dollars per annum I from software exports and is contemplating a 100 billion dollar market by the turn of the century. By comparisons, our progress in the field has been inconsequential, to say the least. Administrative activism in this regard has so far been largely restricted to formation of 'high-level' committees and subsequent formulation of sets of recommendations. Worse still, recommendations have gathered the dust on the shelves. Dismal ratio between recommendation and implementation, as manifested in the case of Jamilur Reza Commission report leads to suspicion over lack of sincerity at the government's end, although IT has been officially identified as a thrust sector.

Against this grim backdrop, it is an encouraging bit of news that the country is going to have its first software park by next week. Full marks definitely goes to the Bangladesh Computer Samity for devoting time and energy to instilling IT awareness in the government machinery as well as the civil society. That they have been successful to a great extent in this is evident. Tremendous success of the BCS Annual Computer Exhibition at the IDB Bhaban last year — participating computer vendors received order worth three crore taka - bears a strong testimony to that effect.

However, the software park or the mooted Information Technology Village is just the start and to take the country forward, the government must offer more incentive to the private sector for sustained impetus. More support like the BTTB decision to install high-speed data transmission line of 192 kilo-bytes per second should be forthcoming. Not long ago, the minister for commerce and industry promised quick steps to transform our nascent IT industry into a multi-billion dollar spinner. It's definitely time to translate the words ato deeds.

Turkish Earthquake: Why is Israel So Upbeat in Rescue Efforts?

by Harun ur Rashid

In recent years the two countries have become increasingly intimate on both the political and military levels. Israel is happy that the present government of Ecevit is secular, democratic and believes in free-market economy. The bond between Israel and Turkey demonstrates that Jews and Muslims can peacefully co-exist in the Middle East and this proposition is cited to the Palestinians by the Israelis.

forces ? why did the co-ordination among the relevant agencies fail at this critical hour? The answers are not easy for the authorities to give.

HE earthquake which hit

both in human and material

terms. It was the worst

earthquake known to that

country. The earthquake had

its heavy toll because it

occurred in the highly

populated areas in north-

western Turkey. Had it been in

sparsely-populated areas, the

effect on the human lives

the way the apartments were

built since 1970 to cope with

the rise of population in and

around Izmit and Istanbul ar-

eas. It is curious to see that

older buildings withstood the

tremors of the earthquake but

not the recently-built ones.

that they were erecting high-

rise apartments on the earth-

quake zone, they cared little to

comply with the strict regula-

tions set out by the government

for such areas. Furthermore

the government officials never

bothered or inspected to ensure

the compliance of the rules. All

the buildings erected on rein-

forced concrete could not stand

the tremor of the earthquake.

Experts now say that rein-

forced concrete buildings were

not suitable for the earthquake

zones. The US and Japanese

experts have indicated their

preliminary views that the

buildings failed to meet the

standards required for the

anger among Turks against

government's perceived paral-

ysis in the aftermath of the

earthquake. The question is

being asked by the Turks: what

were the government officers

doing in the early stage? where

were the members of the armed

THE first phase of voting in

L elections takes place today

(Sunday). The staggered polls

will continue till the first week

of October to cover more than

610 million voters. More than

150 million voters are involved

in the first phase of the

balloting to choose 145

members in the 544-member

loksabha, lower house of parliament. The build-up to the

polls has been intense and has

witnessed feverish pitch where

major parties and their leaders

engaged in a grim tussle to

maintain their political ascen-

dancy or fighting for survival.

Indian polls this time are ex-

pected to determine several im-

is: will the country have a hung

parliament again when no

party or alliance commands

absolute majority and in the

process India remains mired in

unstable governments? This is-

sue is particularly erueial since

the country has witnessed three

elections in as many years al-

though the general tenure of an

elected parliament is five years.

Gone are the days when the par-

liament used to complete this

term and elections took place

only when they were due. Now

instability rules the roost and

the electorate are faced with

frequent polls even if they

wanted a loksabha to complete

full term and a government at

around the current elections is

whether the voters will give a

decisive verdict this time for a

particular party or alliance in

the form of sound majority to

govern the nation. If not, fluid

political situation resulting in

the formation of weak govern-

bring to our memory and

in our prayer the "living

saint" Mother Teresa. Today we

prayfully and respectfully go to

So, the question revolving

the helm for the period.

The million dollar question

portant issues.

the Indian general

There has been widespread

earthquake zones.

Although the builders knew

The question is: why?

Another crucial factor was

would not be so colossal.

Turkey on 17 August has

devastated the country

The government of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit has been under severe criticism for its response to the disaster. Even the highly respected armed forces came under critical view. The media coverage was negative on the role of the government. President Suleyman Demiral, a highly respected political heavy-weight and a former Prime Minister, had to endure shouts from the victims when he recently toured the area. The Prime Minister on 25 August attempted to defend the actions of the government and attacked the media for its "demoralising" coverage of the rescue efforts by the government although he admitted that many lessons were to be learnt from this disaster.

The government was severely criticised for lowering down the figure of deaths from 18,000 to 12,500. Later the government revised the number and put the death toll to 13,009 with more than 26,000 injured and tens of thousands of people were missing. The newspapers were running pages full of names of people sought by relatives. Many bodies are believed to be buried in the rubble. The UN has put the figure of dead and missing persons up to 45,000.

The US, Germany, France, Britain Bulgaria, Israel and even Greece sent rescue workers to rescue the victims of the disaster. Rescue workers from Israel, the US, Germany and Britain were found digging to extract buried human being alive with the assistance of dogs. The last person to be pulled alive was a boy of 4year-old rescued by an Israeli

team. The Ecevit government was popular with the Turkish people. It managed to arrest the Kurdish leader Abdullah Ocalan and the court sentenced him to death for high treason and murders. The standing of the government was high and the political opposition parties were not able to raise any issue on which the government could be criticised. However after the earthquake, the Islamic Virtue Party voiced its concern on the adequacy of the rescue efforts and on the number of deaths put by the government.

The Virtue Party introduced a motion in the Parliament on 26 August calling for an investigation into the state-affiliated Red Crescent Aid Society.

Newspapers have accused the Red Crescent of spending lavishly on new offices while skimping on supplies of emergency tents, although the Society denied it.

It may be recalled that the Islamic Welfare Party formed a coalition government in July 1996 and the Islamic policies pursued by Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan of the Welfare Party were not palatable to the military-controlled National Security Council and subsequently the government fell and the Welfare Party was banned for its Islamic policies and Mr. Erbakan was disqualified to run a seat in the Parliament. He had to resign as a leader from the party. The Welfare Party regrouped under a new leader and surfaced under a new name - the Virtue Party. Recently a court held that Mr. Erbakan could contest the parliamentary election as an independent candidate.

The rule of secular Turkey by the Islamic Welfare Party raised eyebrows in Israel and in some European countries. Israel was disturbed by the Islamic trend in Turkey. After all it is Turkey, a Muslim country, which recognised first Israel. In recent years the two countries have become increasingly intimate on both

the political and military levels. Israel is happy that the present government of Ecevit is secular, democratic and believes in free-market economy. It does not wish to see the resurgence of Islamic Party in Turkey. The bond between Israel and Turkey demonstrates that Jews and Muslims can peacefully co-exist in the Middle East and this proposition is cited to the Palestinians by the Israelis.

Although it sounds unkind, political analysts believe that Israeli aid for earthquakeravaged Turkey is partly motivated by a desire to prevent the Islamic groups from exploiting the shortcomings of the secular government in Turkey in handling with the disaster. Israel dispatched 400 rescue and medical personnel to Turkey. In addition it is reported

that Prime Minister Ehud

Barak of Israel sent a team of senior officials from the Defence Ministry and Prime Minister's Office to Turkey in order to bring back recommendations on longer-term assistance that Israel could provide towards Turkey's recovery. It is further reported that Mr. Barak telephoned the Foreign Ministers of Norway and the Netherlands to urge them to promote a Europe-wide aid ef-

Dr. Alon Liel called upon the US to launch an assistance programme modelled on the Marshall Plan for Turkey. Israel is reported to argue that secularism in Turkey could be fragile if the government is not able to cope with the recovery of the country. Turkey, it is argued, might give way to the Islamic model of the government which might complicate the peace process in the region. It is suggested that the view

A former Israeli diplomat

of the Israeli government is reportedly catching fast with the West. Experts believe that it would take almost 10 years for the country to recover from such massive devastation. Kobe in Japan was destroyed in an earthquake in 1995 and despite the best efforts of Japanese authorities, the city is yet to be built totally. There is a great measure of understanding for Turkey by the international community and it appears that the Israeli argument for quick massive aid from the West is gaining strength.

It appears Islam is cited once gain to pose a security threat to the West. They have fought for almost 50 years against communism and it has succeeded in its collapse. With the end of the communism, there appears to be no ideological enemy to fight. The West has to find another one to fight against and it appears that it is Islam . The truth is that none of us can dismiss religion as an important human need. However, if bogey of danger of Islamic revival can be used for good, one may not be too much concerned.

The author, a Barrister, is Former Bangladesh Ambassador to the UN, Geneva.

Indian General Elections

Big Names Fighting for Survival

The million dollar question is: will the country have a hung parliament again when no party or alliance commands absolute majority and in the process India remains mired in unstable governments? This issue is particularly crucial since the country has witnessed three elections in as many years although the general tenure of an elected parliament is five years.

ments will again be the order of the day.

Judging by indications, it appears that the electorate this ime may opt for a clear verdict for a party or a group to ensure that the country does not have to face the undesirable political flux. The forecast made by some opinion polls organisations earlier showed that the ruling national democratic alliance (NDA), led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), is comfortably placed and is likely to secure an outright win. Main opposition Congress is seen in a distant-second place while the "third front" comprising the centrists and leftists are lagging behind in the third place. The election commission has banned such forecast some time ago since it felt this kind of assessment may affect transparency of the voting.

However, the predictions do carry some meaning and in most cases they seem broadly in line with actual results. The Congress is slowly improving its position but it is a long way for it to reach a stage where it could emerge itself as a single largest parliamentary group. The BJP and its allies are likely to return to power with a bigger margin. The NDA can form the government if it wins more than 273 seats in the 544-member loksabha and the alliance

tute/congregation recognized by

the church. When one enters to

this state of life, he/she conse-

crates himself/herself freely,

radically and unconditionally.

Again "When I was hungry you

gave me to eat; when I was

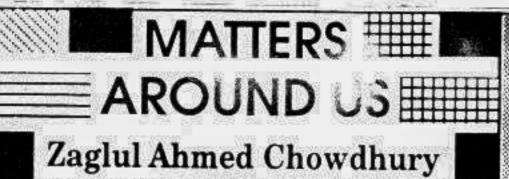
thirsty you gave me to drink;

when I was a stranger you wel-

comed me; when I was naked

you clothed me; when I was sick

you visited me; when I was in a



may even reach the 300-mark. However, this assessment may fluctuate to the extent that the NDA can still go further up if it can place more convincingly the issues like opposition failure to come up with an alternative government after pulling down the Vajpayee administration in last April and the handling of the Kargil conflict which is widely seen as a shot in the arms for the present interim government of Mr. Vajpayee. It is also possible that the expected seats of the NDA will come down if the Congress succeeds in vigorously pursuing the anti-establishment tirade and the "third force" parties fare well in some selected states like the West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Kerala, Assam, Tamil Nadu and pockets of the largest state, Uttar Pradesh. Electioneering will continue in the constituents where voting will take

place till the last phase. Another key element of the polls is the political fortunes associated with the big names of the political scene. Prime Minister Mr. Vajpayee's victory in the Lucknow constituency appears a forgone conclusion. He is 71 and his political life for another five years or so is very important before he calls it a day or slowly makes way for others. His sober approach in dealing with domestic and external affairs as the prime minister in recent times has earned laurels for him. The Kargil crisis provided an unexpected bonus to him.

Main opposition leader Sonia Gandhi, the Congress president, definitely faces an acidtest. Making debut in electoral fray, she is seeking election from two constituencies. Her fate in the Ballery constituency in Karnataka is being decided on the first phase of the balloting on September 5. She is engaged in a grim fight here against senior BJP leader Sushma Swaraj. The seat is considered "safe" for Congress since it is one of the only six seats in entire India that has returned Congress nominee in all the 12 loksabha elections since independence.

She should come our victorious but the challenger is tough and this, coupled with effective campaign against Sonia's "foreign origin", may also cause an upset outcome. Any setback here will be a big blow to the political career of the latest link of the famous Nehru dynasty. She is also contesting from husband late Rajiv Gandhi's traditional Amethi seat in the Uttar Pradesh, where the Congress drew a blank in last elections. This time the party may improve its position here and Sonia may find situation favourable being the political heir of the Nehrus. A loss here will put in question the contin-

home state. The second most important person in the Congress now is former finance minister Manmohan Singh whose election is also covered on September 5 from a seat in south Delhi. He is being seen as a prospective prime minister if the party at all comes to power and party president Sonia Gandhi decides not to take up prime ministerial job. Congress is not projecting anyone as the prime minister whereas the NDA clearly says that Mr. Vajpayee is its

man for the position. Mr.

ued respect for the family in its

Singh, widely regarded as the "reformer" in India's modern economic policies, is also fighting a keen tussle. So are other senior Congress leader and former loksabha speaker Shivraj Patil, Arjun Singh, Madhav Rao Scindia.

Mr. L. K. Advani, the second most important BJP leader, is contesting from a Gujrat seat against India's former chief election commissioner T. N. Sheshan. Gujrat is a stronghold for the BJP but anti-incumbency sentiment is also somewhat high here since the state is ruled by BJP.

There are leaders from other parties who are important in country's political scene as they often call shots in the formation of governments or their collapse. Eyes are set on the performance of Jayaram Jayalalitha of the AIDMK in Tamil Nadu. She was a key ally of the NDA when Mr. Vajpayee was made the prime minister but she pulled the rug from below his feet triggering the fall of the government. Her party bagged 18 of the 39 seats in Tamil Nadu last time. It remains to be seen how AIDMK as an ally of the Congress fares this time.

It is also a matter of interest how Laloo Prasad Yadav of Rastriya Janata Party in Bihar, Mulayam Singh Yadav of Samajwadi Dal in UP, Chandrababu Naidu of Telegu Desam in Andhra Pradesh, Mamta Banerjee of Trinamul Congress in West Bengal, Janata Dal factions in Karnataka and Bihar, and Karunanidhi of the DMK as a new ally of the NDA in Tamil Nadu perform this time. All these parties and their leaders have big stakes in the current

Recalling Mother Teresa and Her Love for the Poor ODAY, September 5, we

by Father Patrick Gomes

She by her loving charity embraced the whole world, offered her charity to all peoples irrespective of caste and religion. A Muslim, a Hindu, a Buddhist, a Christian, even an atheist was equal to her. And that is why the whole world pays tribute to her; calls her a "living saint"!! From the beginning Sr Teresa became Mother Teresa, a mother of all.

her tomb either visibly or in spirit. Today is her second death anniversary. Today we pay our tribute to her and the best way to do it is to recall her life and her values that she against the hate of sin. Consepractised i.e., love and charity crated obedience in a complete acceptance of the will of God. for the poor and the destitute. The person with the vow of On this occasion, we can make a global reflection on her vision. obedience commits himself to fulfil the plan of God always mission and conviction that it is love and charity that count and everywhere, through persons, situations, and events of most in our life. life. Consecrated chastity gen-Christ's command of love and Mother Teresa: The Mother erates concern for the less came to this world according to loved. Religious poverty is complete confidence in God. It is solidarity with our brothers and sisters, particularly with

the plan of God. What was central and very radical was Christ's command of love to his disciples. By loving selflessly Mother fulfilled the command of Jesus: "I want that you love as I have loved you". This command Jesus gave after having washed the feet of his disciples. Jesus wanted that his disciples do the same to others. Mother Teresa with her profound humility and simplicity went to the poor and the destitute and washed their feet with her loving care, affection, service, her sacrificial love for them. This loving charity of her was beyond castes, language and religion. Mother now enjoys the joy

Her total consecration: 'Religious' and 'Consecration' are two very important words that directly speak about the identity of Mother Teresa. A person who takes the life of consecration is religious. This is the consecration through the evangelical vows of religious life. The essential characteristic of this vocation is the free offering of a person to God and humanity with love and charity in the midst of the world agog with money, power and pleasure. The religious priest or nun/Sister/Brother, living in a community decides to follow Jesus in his poverty, chastity, obedience as witness of love

prison you visited me. Truly say to you as you did it to one of the least of these my brethren, you did it to me." She took these words literally and made her life a choice to fulfil these through her life. This particular vocation of love for the poor the Mother took as a radical choice. Yes, the Mother took an option and that was radically for the poor! In a world of materialism and consumerism the result of which is those who are suffering. the yawing gap between the few Poverty is fighting for human rich and the vast poor, the dignity. Poverty is service. Mother began to play a The model of all evangelical prophetic role making her life a poverty is Jesus on the cross. symbol to this modern world. After having embraced these Such an option shocked each three vows a 'religious' enters and everyone and stirred everyinto a religious insti-

> to be used for the poor; 7) to remain simple, humble and most ordinary, a virtue that made her extraordinary.

all this she saw, observed, felt

spiritual sensitisation of Mother Teresa for these poor and destitutes existing all over the world did not remain at the level of her feeling only; it pushed her to the field of charity in action. She saw Jesus born and lying in a manger only to expose his love for the poor; she literally went to the slums, to the poor, to the dying only to embrace them in love and charity. She saw Christ's suffering in the suffering of the poor. What was her conviction? Jesus coming to this world consecrated himself totally for the salvation of mankind by healing the sick, forgiving the sinners, above all, by his suffering and death on the cross and by his glorious resurrection. She must therefore do something to change the condition of the poor. This is a divine inspiration. The root of all this was loving charity for mankind. She touched Christ when feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless, clothing the naked. All that she was and all that she had was never for herself but for the others — the poor! The

and was moved. And this inner

A radical missionary : Etymologically mission means "to be sent". So a missionary is essentially a person who is sent A 'religious' when sent is a always for the kingdom of God. The signs of the kingdom of God are: overpowering of sin and death, a selfless kind of human relationship, justice and peace ... The aspects of a missionary are: 1) solidarity with the peo-

whole world supported her in various ways. She received

much, and that much was for

others. She emptied herself

only to fill abundantly the

empty ones!

the realities around him and to listen to the cries of the poor; to proclaim in his words, and specially in his deeds, that just cause of the poor, the hungry the afflicted is God's cause; 2) a simple life style in order to have the freedom to serve people; the missionary does not compromise with possessions and power; 3) availability: to leave his own family, country, culture ... in other to serve and suffer for the building of a just world; 4) the gospel values that motivate a missionary must be experiential, i.e., they must be 'interiorised'. They must be part of life. And this requires prayer. And Mother Teresa was a true missionary in the very core of the meaning of the word!

Her spiritual strength Where did she receive such a strength to bring out such a revolution of love and charity in action? She says: Union with God through prayers and contemplation, through daily holy mass where she received the heavenly food, the Christ in consecrated bread. Therefore, hopelessness, despair, ageny never could overpower Mother Teresa; no political or social obstacle or even any human crisis could stop Mother to march forward with her charity and love for the poor.

Universal character: She by her loving charity embraced the whole world, offered her charity to all peoples irrespective of caste and religion. A Muslim, a Hindu, a Buddhist, a Christian. even an atheist was equal to her. And that is why the whole world pays tribute to her; calls her a "living saint"!! From the beginning Sr Teresa became

Mother Teresa, a mother of all. Her mission continues : The ple he works for, to be open to Mother started the journey.

Many joined her. There was something very authentic, very meaningful for life that attracted others. To them she offered only one invitation: "Come with me with your love and charity and let us spread out to the whole world the gospel of love." She became the founder of the Congregation of Missionaries of Charity which now has its branches almost all over the world.

Mother Teresa has left the world but has left such rich impact of her life of love and charity behind that will never diminish rather will ever remain as the source of inspiration to continue her missions. Now not only are there thousand of Sisters belonging to her congregation of Missionaries of Charity but there are Priests and Brothers who have chosen to follow the path of Mother Teresa.

A saint never dies: On this

day in 1997 Mother Teresa departed from this world very peacefully. We saw the prayerful funeral ceremony which the Indian government arranged in cooperation with the Catholic Church of India. Came His Eminence Cardinal Sodano, Secretary of State of the Holy See as the representative of the Holy Pope John Paul II to preside over the funeral Mass in presence of huge gathering of people from all over the world who came to pay tribute to her. The poor, orphan feel and will always feel the absence of their Mother; but they and the whole world feels her saintly presence. They call her "angel of the poor", "mother of the universe' a living saint".... Thus she remains alive in the hearts of each one of us. Her tomb is the symbol of her eternal presence. How can the children forget their mother? She heard the welcoming word from the heavenly Father: "Now enter into the home of bliss which has been prepared for you." And from there the Mother prays for her children sends her blessings for them. Indeed, a saint never dies!

In this sense, Mother Teresa was a true and authentic 'religious', a consecrated person. of heavenly bliss and is contin-A divine inspiration: First ually praying for her children. she belonged to the religious congregation. In a traditional way she was following the rules and regulations living a convent life. Then something very divine and inspirational happened to her which made her come out of the convent walls and start to lead a life radically chosen for the service of the poor. She remained 'religious', yet her radical choice was to fulfil very literally Christ's words: "Go, sell out everything and come and follow me."

one's conscience. Her mission, vision and conviction: From what we have reflected above we can now list out synthetically the clear conviction, vision and mission of Mother Teresa: 1) to be a religious nun; 2) to leave the convent and start the journey without knowing what comes ahead; 3) to wear a simple dress; 4) to go to the poor and the destitute with her heart full of love, compassion and charity; 5) to be with the Lord God praying for hours; 6) to offer each and everything to and for the poor e.g., she accepts the Noble Prize

Her love and charity radically concretized : The slums of Calcutta, intolerable hunger, unwanted children, people dying without food and human dignity, drug addicted, people confused about moral values, people with AIDS affliction -