The Baily Star

Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

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Pakistanis Deserve Better

hundred and one reasons may be cited in a pedantic after-thought as to how Nawaz Sharif brought upon himself the tragedy that befalls him today but these cannot take away the stupefying unexpectedness about it. It has a shocker of immense proportions. And, as far as we are concerned, those umpteen causes cannot put in a mellow light, far less provide even the remotest of justification for the military's trampling underfoot of democracy in Pakistan for the fourth time in its 53-year history. And that too in the shape of a backlash to the forced retirement of the Army chief Gen Musharraf.

Of course, things have been brewing for some time. Since Kargil the relationship between the Army and Nawaz Sharif soured with the former hurt by the orders to withdraw from the LOC which took away their pride and excitement in having lunged forward in Kashmir. Furthermore, Nawaz Sharif has been in a sacking mood, sparing neither the judiciary nor the armed forces. While he overplayed his card of the two-thirds majority mandate to dilute federalism on the one hand, he allegedly committed favouritism on the other with the result that the impersonal nature of his administration was openly thrown into question. The mismanagement in some public sector corporations, specially in the electricity and water sectors, had the army take a role exposing the civilian administration's weakness to them. That mental conditioning was there. But most of all what must have emboldened the army to try a seizure of power is the running battle between Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto which gave a body-blow to institutionalisation of democracy in Pakistan.

Yet in the ultimate analysis, whatever may be the dynamics of internal politics in Pakistan we do not think these edge out the efficacy and value of democracy in that country.

We note that features that are common to military take-overs are missing here, up until the time of writing: constitution was not abrogated, parliament was not dissolved, President remained in office and martial law was not promulgated. We take the opportunity to urge the Pak army chief to help restore democracy by repairing to the barrack in a logical extension of his retention of the trappings of democracy as underlined above.

Military rule is not in fashion these days. They cannot hold out against the tide of democracy world wide just as globalisation of the economy surges forward. Let general Musharraf and his lieutenants be the sentinels of democracy etching their names on that roll of honour indelibly.

Matter of Minority Right

WE find no words strong enough to denounce the acts of intimidation and violence by hoodlums in connection with Durga Puja festivities at Feni, Manikganj, Faridpur, Pabna, Tangail, Mymen-singh, Sunamganj, Narayanganj, Narsinghdi and Comilla. We cannot help discern a sinister ploy to deny the minority Hindu communities their rights to safely and smoothly perform their religious rites.

Our apprehension only intensifies at the allegation levelled against the local influential quarters that they were involved in the heinous activities. The miscreants did not show the slightest of respect to the religious sentiments of the Hindu community, indiscriminately damaging idols and wreaking havoc on puja pandals. Such an impingement on rights ensured by the Constitution as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights leads credence to an appalling suggestion: some quarters are out to upset the religious equanimity and communal harmony the country has traditionally enjoyed.

Admittedly, the country is passing through a credibility crisis, especially after the bomb blast at the Ahmadiya Jamaat Khana (Ahmadiya mosque) that left seven people killed and several others injured. Incidentally, there was the recovery of powerful explosives at a mosque and also at the office premises of the Daily Janakantha, a Bangla language daily, on the same day. Add to it the explosion at an Udichi Sangskritik Goshthi function in Jessore early this year that killed eight, the scenario points to an obscurantist design.

The blatant bid to hamper Durga Puja proceedings, the greatest festival of the Hindu community in the country, has certainly taken the situation to untenable proportions. The authorities must deal with the goons with an iron hand, primarily because they have caused a breach of law and order and, more importantly, because their action amounts to gross violation of the Constitution, which upholds the rights of the ethnic and religious minorities. Severe punishment for the culprits can only erase the stain they have put on the collective sanity of the state and the nation.

Lucky for Tangail

DEOPLE of Tangail should consider themselves lucky. Some of their pressing needs have been recognised by no less a person than the Prime Minister herself. She has ordered immediate action against terrorists there, their political affiliations regardless. In fact she has asked local officials to launch a combing operation like the one conducted in southeastern Bangladesh to nab the terrorists and recover arms in a week's time. This directive was given by the PM at a law and order review meeting attended and addressed by the home minister also. The prime minister was all praise for the 'people's power' and claimed, 'If the people's power is with us, the terrorists, no matter how powerful they are, will not be able to survive'. The local officials, however, complained that 'the terrorists, backed by some vested quarters have been disturbing peace in the area.' The prime minister has also ordered filling up of 'about eleven vacant posts of magistrates in the district within seven days'.

These promises rang out ahead of the by-election to the parliament seat vacated by Kader Siddiqui raising a question about their timing. One hopes that no political use is made of the PM's assurances. It is evident that the people of Tangail, like those of other towns of the country, have been suffering from social maladies and a deteriorating law and order situation — thanks to vested quarters. We hope the prime minister will feel the same way for other townships and other people.

Past Crimes Catch up with Dictators

by Harun ur Rashid

No political or military leader who is involved with international crimes appears to be safe in a third country where there is an independent judiciary free from pressure or interference from the executive. The decision of the British magistrate is a triumph of justice over tyranny and hope over despair.

rule in Britain had been replaced by the Labour since 1997. Baroness Margaret Thatcher, a former conservative British Prime Minister, maintains that it is wrong to arrest General Pinochet on a extradition request from Spain as he had assisted Britain in winning the Falkland's war in 1982, under her regime, with Argentina. Chile's neighbour.

British magistrate on 8th

October authorised the

Aextradition of General

Augusto Pinochet (83), former

President of Chile and a life-

Senator, to Spain on multiple

charges of torture. The

magistrate of central London's

court told that he would refer

the extradition request to

British Home Secretary (Home

Minister) who would have a

final say in the matter under

the British Extradition Act.

Meanwhile the Chilean

government asked the British

government to consider to free

him because of his ill health on

mate decision of the Home

Secretary, the decision of the

court was hailed by the human

rights activists and the rela-

tives of the victims while the

supporters of General Pinochet

were disappointed and consid-

ered the decision as an intru-

sion of the sovereignty of Chile.

quest from Spain to extradite

General Pinochet on 34 charges

of torture. The alleged crimes

ment, beatings and murder date

from — during the 14 years rule

of General Pinochet — 1973 to

1990. General Pinochet was not

in court, excused from appear-

ing in person on grounds of ill

health. He came to Britain last

year for medical treatment as

he did in the past oblivious of

the fact that the conservative

Baround the world knows what did happen to Mian

democratically elected Prime

Minister of Pakistan on

Tuesday last. The army sacked

Sharif as the whole world

either watched it or read about

it from the comfort of one's

America, we watched the event

unfold in the broad daylight

while we were in our offices.

Thanks to the cyberspace for

that! Otherwise, we would have

to hear the news in radio or

read it next day in the newspa-

per. For sure, the world had

witnessed this first ever well

publicized army coup through

last forty-one years that

Pakistani army had forcibly

taken power from democrati-

cally elected government. The

first one took place on October

27, 1958, when General Ayub

Khan booted President

Iskander Mirza out of the office.

Mirza was sent to England

where he died years later as a

broken-hearted man. The sec-

ond army coup in Pakistan

happened on March 25, 1969,

when General Yahya Khan

ousted Ayub Khan on the plea of

civil disturbances. Ayub Khan

was left alone to rot as the mili-

tary consolidated their power.

The third military coup was

staged by General Zia ul Haq in

July 1977, against a one time

popular leader, Zulfikar Ali

Bhutto. After the coup, Bhutto

was jailed by General Zia ul

Haq. On April 4, 1979, Bhutto

was hanged after a military

court found him guilty of a

trumped up murder charge. And

on Tuesday last, the fourth mil-

This is the fourth time in the

the courtesy of cyber glasnost.

For those of us who live in

office or home.

Sharif.

including electric shock treat-

The magistrate upheld a re-

Whatever may be the ulti-

compassionate grounds.

The magistrate will be remembered in legal history for laying down a precedent that a former head of a state is eligible for extradition to another country if he/she has a case to answer in committing crimes against humanity. The crimes against humanity including torture are repugnant to the inherent human dignity and the perpetrators should not be allowed to go free from trial and

punishment. The humanitarian laws are now so pervasive that no country can ignore respecting such laws. Any disregard and contempt for fundamental human rights which outrage the conscience of humankind is not acceptable by the international

community. The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 is not mere a Declaration but now has the force of the normative law all over the

It may be recalled that General Pinochet was arrested in London last October on the request from Spanish judicial authorities which wanted to try him over alleged international crimes and torture against Spanish nationals in Chile. General Pinochet claimed immunity from extradition because of being a former head of the state. The High Court ruled in his favour but it was turned down by the House of Lords (the highest judicial body in Britain), although it did not include wider charges of genocide and murder because Britain ratified the 1984 Convention on Torture in 1988 and as a result torture could not be considered in Britain as international crimes till 1988. The observers believe that the House of Lords adopted an attitude of modera-

tion, caution and compromise. Once the House of Lords did not buy the defence of immu-

nity from prosecution, the case of extradition to Spain was referred to a magistrate's court. The magistrate's decision must ring an alarming bell to all dictators or rulers who have been accused of international crimes, in particular they will now think twice to visit a foreign country, even for medical

treatment.

Many leaders such as Idi Amin, Milton Obote of Uganda and Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ehiopia and others continue to remain free although they were accused of genocide and international crimes. These leaders have taken refuge in third countries to escape from prosecution. Bangladesh has a very strong prima facie case against the top personnel of the military junta in Pakistan who unleashed crimes against humanity and genocide on the Bangladeshi people in 1971.

It is reported that former President Jean-Claude Duvalier of Haiti (commonly known as "Baby Doc") who took refuge in France left the country considering that he might face a trial for the international crimes

committed during his rule. It only takes a Haitian national to file a criminal case against Duvalier in France and the judicial process would commence. There was a recent media report that a member of the ruling revolutionary command council from Iraq was in Vienna but he had to leave quickly when he was advised of possibility of arrest or detention in Austria if a criminal complaint was lodged in that country by any Iraqi or non-Iraqi person against him. President Milosovic of

Yugoslavia is being wanted by the Hague International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia for the genocide committed in Kosovo. So also are Dr. Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic of Bosnia. The atrocities in East Timor are being investigated under the UN Human Rights Commission and charges could be laid against the persons responsible for the international crimes on the East Timorese.

The crimes against humanity and genocide are so outrageous that one human can carry out only by denying the hu-

would lend their support in

tary-led governments dates

back to October 1958. Some

folks in Pakistan erroneously

think that military is the

saviour of their country. Thus,

whenever military takes over,

we initially hear three cheers

for them. After taking power,

Ayub Khan ruled Pakistan

tightfistedly for about 11 years.

His stooges called Ayub's era

'the decade of development.' In

reality, though, the economic

disparities between the East

and West wings of Pakistan

grew wider. The military rule is

not good for any country. It sti-

fles civil rights and freethink-

ing. It even engenders oli-

garchy. During Ayub's time, the

twenty-two rich families of

Pakistan enjoyed lifetime

prosperity. I am sure Ayub's

son Gohar Ayub Khan fared

very well. Ayub's popularity

Pakistan's history of mili-

favour of the new regime.

manity of the other. The tongue twists in revulsion against socalled justification of such crimes for political stability in a country. The UN Convention creating a permanent International Criminal Court has not been put into action because many powerful countries including the US have not yet signed and ratified the Convention. In the meantime all power should go to the UN Human Rights Commissioner Ms. Mary Robinson (a barrister and a former President of Ireland) in pursuing vigorously a trial in an Ad hoc International Criminal Tribunal for international crimes, such as genocide and crimes against humanity committed anywhere in the world.

No political or military leader who is involved with international crimes appears to be safe in a third country where there is an independent judiciary free from pressure or interference from the executive.

The decision of the British magistrate is a triumph of justice over tyranny and hope over despair. No person can evade justice as past crimes catch up with the person at last. This may be called natural justice in action.

The author, a barrister, is former Bangladesh Ambassador to the UN in Europe,

Yet Another Coup in Pakistan Ayub's Legacy Lives on

by Dr A H Jaffor Ullah

For the last 11 years, Pakistan had enjoyed democracy. It is coincidental that Pakistanis also enjoyed democracy for 11 years from 1947 through 1958. After 1958, Pakistan's history was marred with three despotic rules. General Ayub's obsequious lieutenants used to call the first military coup - the October Revolution. After forty-one long years, another military coup took control of Pakistan in the same month of October.

itary coup was staged by Pakistani military to oust the present Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif. It is too early to say what is in store for Sharif.

By staging yet another successful coup, Pakistan had proved to the world that her fate indeed hangs on the Military. Pakistan's defence budget is disproportionately high as compared to the other South Asian countries. She has to arm up to the teeth, all in the name of enemy next door. Kashmir is another forbidden fruit. This time, understandably, it played a decisive role in the ousting of Mr Nawaz Sharif.

Perhaps it all started with the invitation of Indian PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the leader of Hindu fundamentalist party BJP, to the city of Lahore early this year by Mr Nawaz Sharif. Pakistani army establishment was not all that thrilled about Vajpayee's maiden voyage to Lahore, the city that hosted the 1940 All India Muslim League Conference. Be mindful that Jinnah's Two-nation Theory inspired a resolution of March 23, 1940, which gave birth to Pakistan in 1947. Thus, both the army and fundamentalist

Jamat-i-Islam supporters did not like the idea of ushering the Hindu leader and his entourage to Lahore. Thus, when it seems very likely that Mr Sharif was eager to talk to Mr. Vajpayee about the Kashmir problem, the Pakistani military threw a monkey wrench into the peace initiatives by entangling itself with a clandestine war in Kargil sector in the summer months. Apparently, the army did not ask Nawaz Sharif's permission to start the skirmishes, which ended up just short of a fullscale war with India anyway. Nawaz Sharif, under growing pressure from world body and especially from President Bill Clinton, agreed to the cease-fire and pull out from Indian side of the 'Line of Control' in Kargil sector. This action of Nawaz Sharif certainly caused some dissension in army. The military thought they were humili-

ated by the pull-back. The rumour of an impending military coup against Nawaz Sharif crossed the Atlantic in mid September. We read about it in the newspaper; we also read that America will not support an army coup anywhere let alone in Pakistan. Under this backdrop Pakistan's army

chief, General Pervez Musharaf, took an official trip to Sri Lanka early this week. While he was gone, Mr Nawaz Sharif sacked him and replaced him with a hand picked Lt General Khawaja Ziauddin from the roster of Pakistani army. Hearing this news, the "deposed" army chief General Musharraf returned hurriedly to Karachi and staged the successful army coup against Nawaz Sharif's government. An Associated Press news release wrote, "Pakistani troops took over state-run television and radio stations throughout the country Tuesday, closed major airports and announced that the prime minister and his government had been removed after the surprise dismissal of the powerful army chief of

The CNN news broadcast a radio speech given by General Musharraf where he mentioned that army could not have stand still because political situation had worsened in recent days. The news report also mentioned that President Clinton would not recognize the army coup in Pakistan. It will be interesting to see how many countries

tary-general turned politician by the time he was booted out of

The second army general who came to power through coup in Pakistan was General Yahya. He did not last long as a despot. The third army general, Zia ul Haq was a charlatan par excellence. He ruled Pakistan with an iron grip for 11 years. It was he who brought Nawaz Sharif, an obscure scion of a rich Punjabi family, to Pakistani politics. Zia ul Haq was killed in 1988 under a strange circumstance. Pakistan did not follow a progressive path under Zia ul Haq's leadership. As such, Pakistanis suffered economically in that stretch of time.

For the last 11 years, Pakistan had enjoyed democracy. It is coincidental that Pakistanis also enjoyed democracy for 11 years from 1947 through 1958. After 1958. Pakistan's history was marred with three despotic rules. General Ayub's obsequious lieutenants used to call the first military coup - the October Revolution. After forty-one long years, another military coup took control of Pakistan in the same month of October. The Sandhurst-trained army general Ayub Khan was a real pioneer in Pakistan. He ushered a new era in 1958. He is long gone, but his legacy lives

The author, a senior research scientist in America. writes from New Orleans.

Letters for publication in these columns should be addressed to the Editor and legibly written or typed with double space. For reasons of space, short letters are preferred, and all are subject to editing and cuts. Pseudonyms are accepted. However, all communications must bear the writer's real name, signature and address.

Australian security policy

Sir. This refers to the article "Regional Sheriff Booed by Leaders" published in The Daily Star on 12 October.

I write to correct some inaccuracies about Australian foreign policy described therein. The article used as a starting point a report wrongly attributing remarks on Australian security policy in South-East Asia to the Australian Prime Minister, Mr John Howard. While this is not the place to explain Australia's security policy in full. I would like to provide a few key points for your readers to consider.

Australian foreign and security policy has been discussed more than usual of late, since Australia responded to a United Nations request to lead a multinational force in East Timor. This request was made following the agreement of the Indonesian Government. The resulting international force, INTERFET, is a truly multinational endeavour, with significant regional involvement.

Australia deeply values its bilateral relationship with Indonesia. The Australian government strongly believes that our nation's strategic and economic interests are best served by a strong, prosperous and unified Indonesia, and by a constructive relationship between Australia and Indonesia.

Australia has acted under a UN mandate, with other countries to respond to a security and humanitarian crisis. Emphasising the depth of international concern of East Timor, the UN Security Council resolution was adopted unanimously. Australia's concerns and its actions are widely understood and accepted.

Australia's central objective and the deepest wish of the Australian people is a peaceful and lasting solution in East Timor, and it is our hope that the current INTERFET operation will be succeeded quickly by a blue helmet United Nations peacekeeping force.

Robert Flynn High Commissioner for Australia to Bangladesh

Terrorism and communal harmony

Sir, Some time back, the DS published a letter titled "Nip it in the bud", the writer calling upon the authorities to punish the miscreants who attacked a mosque in PS Daulatpur of

Kushtia district. That particular appeal fell on deaf ears and as far as I remember the criminals did not receive any punishment. Now criminals like them have become so emboldened that last Friday (8-10-99) they killed 6 and injured 20, by exploding a powerful bomb at a mosque in

Is this country going to become as intolerant as the present-day societies in Pakistan, Algeria and Afghanistan?

Khulna!

It is time for the government to prove that it really can stamp out terrorism and ensure communal harmony.

Nuruddin Ahmad 676, Road No 32 Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1209

Unauthorised constructions

Sir, It is a pandemonium along the Dhaka-Narayanganj bus route from Sayedabad-Rajdhani Market to Balda Garden Corner-Folder Street, Wari-Jaikali Mandir-Captan Bazar-Old Nawabpur Railway Cross-

The one-mile-long road bordering old and new Dhaka have been encroached upon, occupied illegally by numerous un-

scrupulous elements and mastans who have established thousands of shops, hotels, godowns and varieties of establishments on both sides of the road. Moreover hundreds of buses are pared indiscriminately and make 'U' turns on the road. All types of repair works, vulcanising, wielding engine overhauling, body manufacturing and painting works of buses are also done on this

busy and crowded road. This creates terrible traffic jam, and the sufferings of the members of public know no

Recently the DMP has demolished thousands of slums in Dhaka in public interest. Would the DMP also remove all the unauthorised and illegal constructions and establishments on the public road from Sayedabad to Gulistan for free movement of traffic, mitigate the untold sufferings of millions of city dwellers of old and new Dhakas?

O. H. Kabir 6. Hare Street Wari, Dhaka-1203.

Bangladesh through foreign

David Lockwood (DS Oct 8), the outgoing UNDP Representative in Dhaka provided invaluable high-level feedback from a senior diplomat, which is not usually available to the public at large. He made some points which are worth noting.

The present regime missed the bus in carrying out deeper and some unpopular reforms in public interest during the first half of the tenure of the regime, when the civil service could have been expected to offer lesser resistance than it would do now (in the fourth year). But the mancha tamasha by the neutral BCS badly eroded this high-profile institution, perhaps permanently. Some stains are difficult to remove. The motivation of the civil servants have to be carefully analysed. and no administrative reforms can be processed without their consensus and cooperation (they must believe in the project reforms).

The process of enforcement of the philosophy of decentralisation is a very complex process in developing societies which

are emerging out of centuries of feudal and autocratic systems. as the vast majority are not accustomed to power and money hence there are invisible walls which have to be dismantled (not broken down). As the political environment is constantly changing (mini and major instabilities, some entrenched and others temporary or topical), it is very distracting to concentrate on the processing of long-term reforms (the scientists have identified a phenomenon known as the Brown

ian movement). Therefore we can forget about the Admin Reforms during this term. The UN term is 'right-sizing' the bureaucracy, not down-sizing. In these days of computer jargon, why cannot we have a multi-mode bureaucracy? There would be less work, as most of the business would be transferred to the rising private sector (with costlier bills). But providing essential basic services below the poverty-level need public management to a certain extent. We had only pin-points of success in this area so far (public

health, rural marketing). The second half of a regime is usually a period of consolidation in hopeful expectations! Some element of (official) zulum is also a by-product, to con-Sir, The DS interview of Mr trol truancy in adults of different hues and colours! Therefore not much concessions are expected during this pre-transitory period.

> A Husnain Dhaka

An odd mix

Sir, A vernacular daily published a photograph recently showing a group of armed peo-ple in plain cloth at Dhaka University campus while a meeting of a student organisation was being held.

The officer-in-charge of Ramna PS was reportedly asked as to who these people were? He replied, they are police person-nel. The point is that they were carrying arms. Now they can well be taken as armed hoodlums - as they were plain clothes - by general public. It is therefore, requested that police authorities may clarify their position for this apparent odd

Muhammed Asad East Kafrul, Dhaka

subsided precipitously in early 1969. He was a disgraced mili-OPINION

Sir. "BGMEA may take to tough stand if hartal continues" was a headline in the DS of Sept 21. Hartal may be said to be a reactive response to the prevailing political environment; and the current undesirable political culture is wholly responsible for their own internal mess, imposed upon the innocent public (of course the society cannot evade the ultimate responsibil-

I have been following the remarkable development of our garment industry since its formative years, and we all feel proud of this industry for selfdeveloping itself in the private sector without much 'interference' from or dependence upon the changing

When I faced a close relation who is an employed GM (working 13 hours a day, 6-7 days a week, sacrificing his social and family life) of a group of garment factories, he would not be drawn out to reveal the trade secrets when exposed to the barrage of question from my tentative diagram of system analysis of the garment industry. He gave me a few copies of the BGMEA Newsletter which contained only the 'good news'!

The government is pressed with demands and demands. but the public is never told about the systems losses (human and technical). Is the HR record fit to be revealed, and porting? I am not being harsh on the industry, but the realities have to be faced; and it is not proper that the weaknesses are revealed first from outside ing installed in EPB through US relevant sources.

had established itself as a goose which lays the golden egg, the regimes have been rather diplomatically 'scared' of displeasing the industry, and have 'meekly' acceded to the majority of its 'demands' with increasing frequency. Both sides should play the game according to accepted rules, before the foreigners point the fingers at us. Reactive responses should be

Unfortunately, in public interest, the BGMEA had always been revealing only one side of the coin, and the system weaknesses within the industry are never brought to the public notice, because no body dares to be critical. The first weakness was revealed by the foreign international monitoring agencies on child labour. The garment in-

Pampered BGMEA? dustry cooperated and responded nicely, and the issue receded from the background. In fact, the Bangladeshi action is being recommended for repli-

cation in other manufacturing countries. Then came the series of fires in the garment factories. Some ad hoc corrective measures were taken, but these are not being adequately publicised through the mass media. Also the working conditions of the workers are not being spotlighted (to maintain a good PR image), simply because the garment workers union is much weaker than that of the owners, who control influential lobbies. The voices of rootless NGOs are lost

in the wilderness. So it may be concluded that there is lack of transparency on information from inside the industry. Why hide the garbage under the carpet, when the bulge will be noticeable, as the 'dust is voluminous? Is non-transparent competitiveness desirable (legitimate trade secrets are acceptable)? The weaknesses will come out one by one, as circumstantial evidence, and corrective measures would be enforced by outside regulatory agencies. Good planning means anticipating coming events. How far professional discipline prevails within the industry is not known. This has to built up now, as the phase of entrepreneurship has passed, in the reporters are welcome to which our garment industry pigather data for investigative re- oneers achieved remarkable success.

Now, it is heartening to note, an electronic garment export visa information system is betechnical assistance (DS Sept In fact, once the industry 21) to curb fake documentation culture, which is alleged to be widespread in the exporting countries. It is also understood that the local computer experts have made available suitable software for the garment industry to keep track of the paper work on commercial transactions and inventory control. If the system loss could be reduced within a range of five to ten per cent, the overall benefit would be tremendous, as it is a billion dollar business. There are quite a number of areas which could be improved within the garment industry, based on a scientific approach, based on longterm strategy, when all are willing and cooperative.

> A Citizen Dhaka