The Baily Star

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We Condemn the Mayhem in Kashmir

TATE are deeply touched, grief-stricken and out-VV raged - all at the same time - by the heinous massacre of 46 innocent Sikhs at a village in Srinagar on Monday evening. We express our intense indignation over and outright condemnation of the mayhem. The dastardly killing of bread earners has left their families in complete lurch. Our hearts go out in sympathy for them as we reflect over their fate in shared anger and agony. We are dazed in a state of utter shock as to how pernicious an ulterior motive can get to entangle innocent lives in an act of mindless brutality with an eye to US President Bill Clinton's visit to India.

What has definitely touched on a new sectarian dimension is the fact that the trouble was taken into Sikh homes in Kashmir for the first time. The Sikh community is a tiny peaceloving minority hitherto keeping out of the harm's way but now in a heinous frenzy of limitless mischief-mongering

they have not been spared.

The perpetrators may have succeeded in placing troubled and terrorised Kashmir in the full glare of the visiting US President. But at what cost? With the killing of innocent civilians topped off by a spawning of a new sectarian uneasiness we are actually looking at a scenario of escalated complications in Kashmir.

Whatever may be the nuanced interpretations of the genesis and fall-out of the devilish episode of Monday in Srinagar it cannot obscure the sordid reality of the attritional and haemorrhagic persistence of the Kashmir imbroglio. This is not only a potential flash-point but also a badly simmering one, under a thin veneer of a diplomatic wish-list that could crack under the sheer weight of nuclear power-play.

Speaking for the smaller countries of the region, we are deeply concerned over the escalation of tensions in Kashmir which cannot be underplayed except to court peril. The SAARC spirit is already a victim of bilateral strife between India and Pakistan. They have to realise the truism that their relationship is central to the maintenance of peace in South Asia. They should not keep SAARC hostage to their capricious bilateralism.

The process of solution to the Kashmir problem has to begin with an abiding respect for the line of control in the area. When that step towards basic confidence-building has been taken by India and Pakistan they will be poised for discussion under the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration to resolve the Kashmir issue.

Post-MFA Measures

L VER since the resolution for withdrawal of L quota facilities for the least developed countries' readymade garment exports was adopted at the Uruguay Round, we have all known that our garment industry's future would be at stake. We could visualise that in the post-MFA regime our garment products, undeniably the major foreign exchange earner, will be exposed to intense competition from the neighbouring nations. With quota facilities withdrawn and such advantages as "availability of raw materials, quick delivery of goods and cheaper prices", enjoyed by our rivals in the export market the latter's products will definitely have more attraction to the buyers than ours. Logically, therefore, equal emphasis should have been put on lobbying for zero-tariff access to the Western markets and developing backward linkage industries. Of course, zero-tariff access would put us in an advantageous position; but the edge there would be short-lived as our competitors would reduce their asking prices to cope with the situation. It is a matter of time before Bangladesh and other garment-exporting countries would once again be on a level-playing field. Ultimately, it will all boil down to price and speed of delivery. Then, obviously, countries making the most of the interim period in developing backward linkage industries and thereby keeping the prices competitive will gain the upper hand. Apparently, so far our policy planners have solely put accent on tariff reduction while development of backward linkage industries has been pushed on to the back seat. True, private sector initiative has resulted in the establishment of some industrial units; but, overall, the issue has so far not received the policy support it deserves. Seemingly, the government has not yet charted out a post-MFA strategy to protect and promote our garment industry.

In this context, some of the BGMEA president's suggestions relating to the creation of "a separate authority to face the post-MFA regime and an apex body of export organisations to deal with the situation are worth examining. We need to have our own supply of raw material and accessories to stand a chance in the international market. Any disaster for the garment sector will impact adversely on the lot of over one crore people currently employed in the sector.

Gagging Press at Feni

CLOSELY on the heels of allegations of high-Chandedness and unabated terrorisation at Feni by the followers of the ruling party MP Joynal Hazari, has come to light the tactics being applied to keep the local and Dhaka-based journalists at bay. The cadres claiming to be members of the socalled 'steering committee', allegedly organised and financed by Joynal Hazari, are literally going berserk in the once sleepy and peaceful town and the newsmen allege that they are being supported by the police in their unlawful activities.

A report in The Daily Star on Wednesday alleged

intimidation and threat being posed to the lives of newsmen covering the combing operation in Feni. The local administration seems to have come under the pressure of threat on the one side and allurement of 'wealth and fortune' on the other. Dhaka-based reporters who went to Feni to investigate allegations of criminal activities of the members of the 'steering committee' have received threats. Even the office bearers of the local Press Club were threatened. In short, the newsmen are at the receiving end of dictates that make a mockery of the principles of freedom of press and expression. The district administration is simply buckling in which is the other expression for connivance. In a democratic society this situation cannot be allowed to continue and we strongly urge the government to come heavily on the offenders and breakers of peace in the town. There should not be any double standards so far as dealing with terrorists and miscreants goes. Let the newsmen perform their duties and responsibilities without fear or favour.

Clinton's Visit to Bangladesh: A Brief Appraisal

The opposition BNP achieved more than what they had expected. The allocated time of 15 minutes

for Khaleda Zia was elongated to almost 45 minutes. What had been originally stipulated to be a

mere courtesy call turned out to be a full-fledged session, with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright,

HE President of the United States made a whirlwind tour of Bangladesh for 11 hours on March 20. This was, indeed, the first ever visit of a US President to this country. Besides that, the visit was significant for more than one

The negative policy and role

of the then government of Nixon of the US Republican Party towards Bangladesh liberation movement is well known. Yet, Clinton, in his press statement on the soil of Dhaka, mustered commendable courage to refer, albeit obliquely, to gross imprudence, to say the least, of some countries, obviously including his by saying that Bangladesh's struggle for independence deserved recognition of many countries who did not support it at that time. Maybe, the Democratic Party of President Clinton would have acted differently had it been in power then. Or, President Clinton, as a person, thought it to be the high time to indirectly acknowledge the folly of a past US government not to accord due recognition and extend well-deserved support to Bangladesh's liberation movement.

There appears no doubt that the visit of the US President will deepen and widen the happy state of bilateral relations that have been forged between the two countries over the US assistance to uplift the socioeconomic sectors in Bangladesh, greater access of Bangladeshi goods to the US market, granting of zero tariff on exports from Bangladesh as a least developed country, increase in garment's quota, development of infrastructure, greater flow of American investment in Bangladesh, regularisation of status of Bangladeshis living in the United States, etc. In all these matters, there was a striking and happy resemblance in the interventions of the leaders of both the ruling and opposition parties during their talks with

the President. Someone

head of the US National Security Council, Chief of Staff of the White House, Assistant Secretary of State and two other senior White House staff assisting the President. Likewise some quipped, if one visit of the US President could achieve so much common identity and approach of the two major conflicting political parties, then he should visit Bangladesh more often to resolve many dif-

ferences that exist between

them and evolve a consensus!

The immediate benefit represented President's announcement of a sizeable US fund for utilisation in Bangladesh for food assistance and to harness clean energy. Two production sharing contracts (PSCs) covering gas exploration with American oil companies were about to be concluded, but deferred at the very last moment. The third contract, controversial due to government's highly suspicious imposition of a less resourceful and inexperienced firm on two American oil giants, had been deferred earlier because, perhaps, of lack of transparency and fear of corruption. Positive assessment of President Clinton in the work of the Grameen Bank and BRAC in alleviating years. These include continued poverty, promoting education and providing a better life for hundreds of thousands of poor villagers of Bangladesh will, no doubt, heighten the image and role of NGOs as well as of the general people. Clinton, in his talks with the Leader of Opposition, acknowledged that he had been practising the Grameen model in his native state of Arkansas for several decades. Bangladesh signing the CTBT added satisfaction to the Presi-

> But, by all accounts, the visit fell much short of the expectations of the present government. The government made vigorous and sustained efforts to include in the presidential

top leaders of the BNP were in attendance. programme certain items designed to promote political interests of the ruling party. These include a visit to the Bangabandhu Museum and the government-financed Asrayan project, to participate in a public rally and even to attend a luncheon hosted by the Prime Minister. Refusal to include these items was a clear manifestation of the American policy not to be involved in any action that may be interpreted as an undue favour for one politi-

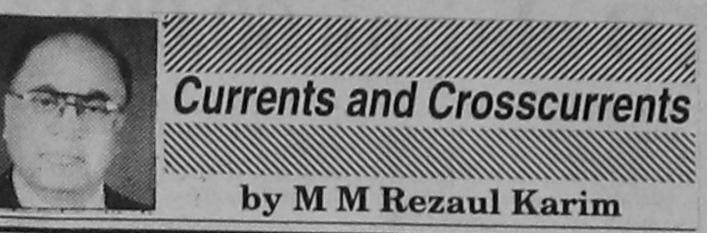
cal party against another. At

the last moment, scheduled

visit to the Grameen and BRAC

hearsal with security party of the distinguished guest, then it forfeits the right to govern the nation. The visit has thus unmasked a gross failure of the government. Some political observers commented how could the visiting head of state expect protection from a government, who cannot even provide protection for its citizens. The government's image to neutral observers, both at home and abroad, was further tarnished.

The opposition BNP, on the other hand, achieved more than what they had expected. The allocated time of 15 minutes for



by M M Rezaul Karim

celled due to what was called security reasons. These were types been originally stipulated to be of project Hillary Clinton and a mere courtesy call turned out daughter Chelsea had visited during Khaleda Zia's rule as Prime Minister and what President Clinton looked forward to. A replica of the village on the premises of the US Embassy was a poor substitute.

gramme was a veritable disappointment for the President. But abrupt cancellation of the visit to the National Mausoleum at Savar for reasons of inadequate security is preposterous and unforgivable. If the government cannot provide security to a head of state on his visit to the National Mausoleum to pay homage to the martyrs, despite weeks of re-

projects in a village was can- Khaleda Zia was elongated to almost 45 minutes. What had to be a full-fledged session, with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, head of the US National Security Council, Chief of Staff of the White House, Assistant Secretary of State and two other senior White House Cancellation of this pro- staff assisting the President. Likewise some top leaders of the BNP were in attendance. The President started with conveying thanks to Begum Zia for having commenced Bangladesh's UN peace-keeping operations by sending contingents to Haiti and Bosnia and recalled his telephone calls to her in this regard. He also referred to their two meetings in the US during her tenure as the

prime minister.

Begum Zia availed of the opportunity to tell the visiting dignitary all what she had intended to tell, Besides, what was referred to in a preceding paragraph, she presented a vivid picture of the pitiable state of democracy prevailing in the country at present. In the garb of democracy the real autocratic nature of the one-party BAKSAL days of the ruling party has been clearly exposed to the public. The numerous cases of violation of human rights and fundamental rights of citizens as well as flouting of constitutional provisions were referred to. The continuing repression of opposition political activists by way of killing, unlawful detention and involvement in false cases was vividly narrated. A comprehensive account of rendering the Parliament totally ineffective by way of gagging the opposition, bypassing the Parliament before conclusion of treaties and turning it into a ruling party forum by a partisan Speaker was also presented. The principal opposition parties in the parliament representing 63 per cent of the population were now united and demand early election in order that the ruling party may obtain a fresh popular mandate or allow a change of government.

Begum Zia emphasised that their demand for a mid-term election was democratic, dictated by the reality of the situation and practised on many occasions by governments of the democratic world. The US President got a better comprehension of the country's political situation than during his earlier press conference with the Prime Minister when he commented on the subject, saying,

the less I say about it, the better, except it certainly seems to be vigorous." It was more than what a visiting Head of State

could say publicly. There was one unfortunate episode worth referring to that causes concern and disappointment to many. The Bangladesh security organisations did not provide requisite passes for vehicles carrying BNP delegation to meet President Clinton at Sonargaon, despite repeated requests from the party. Even those contacted at high level had to await authority from the superior authority. but the desired clearance never came. Without security pass no vehicle was allowed to ply on the closed streets and the Leader of Opposition's meeting with the President became uncertain. Finally, the Presidential Security was apprised of the situation and they brought the BNP leaders to the hotel in vehicles supplied with US Security passes. The futile attempt to prevent the meeting of the Leader of Opposition with the US President left a bitter

taste to many. Furthermore, the role of the BTV, which telecast a fleeting glimpse of this meeting and made deliberate omission of Begum Zia sitting at the Head Table at the presidential banquet crudely demonstrated a step-motherly attitude. Another political commentator, who was aware of BTV officers losing job for properly showing Begum Zia at Shahid Minar on television screen, observed, "How could one expect other BTV officers televising Begum Zia in a befitting manner and lose their job?"

Finally, if one is asked to summarise the significance of the visit of President Bill Clinton to Bangladesh in one sentence, one may say that by this visit, the ruling party gained little, the opposition fared much and the general people of Bangladesh benefited the most.

The author, a former Ambassador, is a member of BNP's

Clinton's Stopover

How does America cool down the atmosphere without having any meaningful contact with Pakistan? Even otherwise, New Delhi should realise, if it has not, that Islamabad fits into various configurations of Washington.

was in Lahore when Washington announced President Clinton's stopover at Islamabad. Sudd-enly, the atmosphere of despo-ndency changed into jubilation. The country felt as if it had pulled out victory from the jaws of de-

Since everything in Pakistan is measured in terms of India, Clinton's visit was all the more dear because New Delhi had opposed it. The Vajpayee government may have not said anything adverse officially but it was seen lobbying against the US President breaking his journey in Pakistan. It was childish to give even a hint to Washington, as New Delhi did, that the Indian opinion would not react well if Clinton were to do so. It is still not understandable why New Delhi thought that Washington would listen to it. If it was considered that the visit would be taken as America's support to General Pervez Musharraf, Clinton cut him to size when he said that the stopover should not in any way be constituted as endorsement of the military regime.

If New Delhi wanted Islamabad to be put in the quarantine, it would have been unproductive because the people in Pakistan, although not for a military rule, would have felt , left out because of India's pressure. For all the delay in Clinton's decisions, New Delhi is held responsible.

In fact, after the murder of senior lawyer Iqbal Rudd, who was defending Nawaz Sharif, the general belief was that RAW had done it to stall Clinton's visit. Even human rights activist Asma Jahangir said in a statement that the murder might have been an act of those people or agencies including RAW who did not want Clinton's visit to Pakistan.

lamabad a feeling that it was able to counter India's moves. Pakistan is, however, expecting too much from the five-hour stay. It believes that Clinton will be able to break the deadlock between Pakistan and India and pave the way for talks.

Whether Clinton can do so or not, his visit to Pakistan is useful. Otherwise, there is fear of hostilities. His meeting with Musharraf and other top brass may achieve two things: one, Clinton might help set in motion the democratic process which the Pakistanis are keen to have. Two, US President may exert pressure on Islamabad to stop the cross-border terrorism.

Lately, the Pakistan military chief has begun making a distinction between action in Kashmir and other places. The first, he argues, is a jihad (a holy war), which every Muslim is bound by religion to support, and the second is mere confrontation. On the point of Kashmir, with or without jihad, Musharraf has the support of the general public in Pakistan which is still divided into Punjabis, Sindhis, Baluchis, Pathans and Mohjars. There is no other issue, which epitomises a strong anti-India feeling — to provide Pakistan with the sinews of nationhood.

True, even democracy of sorts had strung together different regions. But the Pakistanis do not miss either Sharif or Benazir Bhutto. Their rules were sterile and they have been found dishonest — misappropriating public funds running into hundreds of crores. Chances of their return to the country's politics are seen as New Delhi had the worst of practically nil. It looks as if both sides. It did not succeed in new leaders will emerge. Still, stopping the visit and it gave Is- people miss their vote, the right

BETWEEN THE LINES

Kuldip Nayar writes from New Delhi

to change a government. If Clinton succeeds in getting Pakistan back on the road to democracy, India should be happy because elected representatives, however exasperating, do not see things either as black or white. They have a grey area in view. Dictatorships have a closed mind. Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar, when I met him at other day when the Soviet received had posters and pic-Islamabad, assured me that the process of issuing identity cards to voters would begin any day. (According to him, women would have to be photographed without veil so that their full face was visible.) He gave me to understand that the municipal elections might be held in one year's time and that they would be followed by the Assembly elections. Whether the Musharraf government ultimately adheres even to this vague timetable is yet to be seen. Apart from the statements that Pakistan would some day revert to democracy, there is nothing definite about elections.

This is important because military regimes extend their rule endlessly. General Zia-ul-Haq promised to hold elections within 90 days after ousting Zulfikar Ali Bhutto but stayed

on for 11 years. However, an undertaking to Clinton — he reportedly wants a firm commitment — may be difficult for the military junta to resile from. America leads the opinion of western powers and Japan. Pakistan has no

other option to democratic process if it wants to return to the community of acceptable nations. Islamabad over the years has become too dependent on Washington in every sphere, arms, money and contacts with affluent countries. The two have been friends during the cold war, which lasted till the and the Pak military headquarters have dovetailed their plans, programmes and thinking all these years. Both would not like to snap the relationship which has become part of their policy of decades.

Even at present, when there are no visible official ties between America and Pakistan, Musharraf continues to take a posture which he assumes that

prove. He has already made the terrorist organisations lower their profile. But I found both in Islamabad and Lahore hoardings and recruitment camps for people to join the jihad in Kashmir. Life size portraits of some Hurriyat leaders have been displayed at a few crossings with slogans like "India should stop atrocities in Kash-

Washington will not disap-

General Anthony Zinni and several other military leaders in America do not like the idea of Pakistan stewing in its own juice. Once when I visited the bay. Pentagon, the office where I was Union collapsed. The Pentagon tures from Pakistan displaying its armed forces and weapons. There was a banner saying: Visit Pakistan. The only other thing prominent in the room was a javelin from Nagaland.

Besides the Pentagon, there are many in the State Department, the Congress and the White House who feel that a illted Pakistan is far more dangerous than the one which sulks but still wants close relations

with America. That is the reason why Washington said in one form or the other that the US would remain engaged with Pakistan no matter who ruled it and no matter how India felt. For one thing, Pakistan has the bomb and two, it is constantly at war with India.

How does America cool down the atmosphere without having any meaningful contact with Pakistan? Even otherwise, New Delhi should realise, if it has not, that Islamabad fits into various configurations of Washington. It is useful in maintaining a balance of power in the region. Its proximity with China is helpful. And its liberal face in Islamic fundamentalist world is important to keep fundamentalist forces at

There is still another reason why America will also want Pakistan to be on its side. This is to stop the largest democracy from getting ideas of becoming a centre of an alternative power. Even when the giant wakes up, it should know that someone is there to tease it. And tomorrow when it demands its place in the Security Council and other world forums, it should realise that it has no right as such. It all depends on

OPINION

What's in a Name

Helal Kabir Chowdhury

What began as a protest against the naming of the residential halls of Shahjalal University of Science and Technology has turned into an issue to be reckoned with. The University authority's decision to name the resident halls after some of the illustrious personalities of the country was not liked by the reactionary forces They created such a row over this that it even led to a five-day non-stop hartal in Sylhet and other incidents including the death of a student.

These resulted in the closure of the University for an indefinite period and the decision of the syndicate has been kept in abeyance. The reactionary forces led by BNP, Jamaat, Jatiya Party and other parties have formed an All-Party Action Committee (APAC) to thwart the naming of the University halls as decided by the authority. The demand of the APAC was that the dormitories saints who accompanied Hazrat Shahjalal (R). Although this demand has been termed as a 'fundamentalist' one, the authority could still make some concessions and end the matter amicably.

It is a pity that the 'fundamentalist' elements have managed to gain ground by capitalising on the sentiments of the non-partisan citizens. What was the point of declaring Foreign Minister Abdus Samad Azad a persona non grata on this issue? He nevertheless went to Sylhet and addressed a meeting despite protests by them. It shall be unwise to term the BNP and Jatiya Party as 'fundamentalists' in the general sense of the term but they have so far proved to be akin to this group in this case.

No conscientious person can condone the recent happenings in Sylhet as just another issue, and it definitely has a conspiratorial air. It appears that the University may remain closed for a longer period than deemed by the authority. What could be so in Bangladesh for many rea-

understood as a Jamaati interest has taken the shape of APAC's cause and destabilized the University. This is a public University and its activities are monitored by the government. The APAC simply launched this movement as a ploy against the government and their demand

is just an excuse.

The University authority's proposed names are in the memory of some of the illustrious sons and daughters of the soil. Why this cannot be accepted by the 'opponents' is beyond everybody's comprehension. What is wrong with Bangabandhu, G C Dev, Prof Satyen Bose, Jahanara Imam, General Osmani and the rest? Why cannot we accept the decision of the syndicate? It is just obstinacy of the APAC. In the first place, the university should not have been closed government should not have companions of Hazrat Shahshould be named after the succumbed to the threats and jalal (R). This formula of comdemands of the fundamentalist

the episode. One noted litterateur has decided to observe hunger strike along with his family members at the entrance of the University on March 26th in support of the proposed naming. His decision has drawn massive response and some university teachers and students have expressed solidarity with him and decided to join the hunger strike. This divides the intelligentsia and paves the way for confrontation which is not at all desirable.

not unheard of in this subcontinent. When BJP can become the major political party in India and form government, the suggestion to accommodate the Jamaatis here could also dream of forming government some day in collusion with likeminded parties. In a recent development in Malaysia, religion-based political parties are to be banned. But this cannot be

sons. We have condoned the Razakars of '71 and they are not the only troublemakers as they have sympathy and moral support from the usurpers of the past. We are yet to become an Islamic state but our politicians do not bother to exercise caution when it comes to dealing with the sacred religion and feel free to exploit the religious sentiments of the people in a trifling manner as is happening at Shahjalal University.

The proposed hunger strike on 26th March may create further commotion in the already flared up situation in Sylhet district. We do not want any more hartal, we do not want any more bloodshed. What can be expected in this critical point is a compromise by way of letting the names of the halls be divided into two categories few names could be taken from sine die. This has given a lever- the syndicate's list and the rest age to the opposing camp. The from among the names of the promise may save the university from further chaos and The intellectual class of the break the intransigence of country has also been jolted by APAC. The University Senate, which has been empowered to resolve the issue may make good use of the above proposal. If this proposal is agreed upon, this long-standing crisis could end amicably. We all want peace and harmony and let good sense prevail upon everyone.

A problem which looked too difficult to solve may end in a peaceful manner and the University may be reopened immediately. The Foreign Minister who was born in Sylhet may move freely there and can con-Religion-based politics is tribute to the development of the district. And he should no longer be a persona non grata in his home district. The mere names of a few saints may be regarded as a symbol of generosity of the syndicate and the Senate that would pacify the minds of the agitating people of the district and should not be treated as a defeat to the clamouring APAC.

To the Editor

Clinton,

Bangladesh and 1971 Sir. The visit by President

Clinton, the first ever visit by a US President was very significant to us in many ways. The USA was, among other countries like China, that opposed our liberation struggle. They were unhappy when we defeated Pakistan.

Therefore, the remarks Clinton made both on his arrival and at the Bangabhaban banquet about our liberation war and the people are very significant. We have to start looking at things more objectively and if we do I believe we will see that we can appreciate the limitation of others to deliver and commit themselves as emo-

tionally as we tend to do. I would definitely have appreciated if the US President visited the Savar Mausoleum but we must try to understand the shortcomings of the most powerful person in the world when it comes to security mat-

ters. Let us hope we can continue and take this process of understanding and respect for each other between the two countries to grow further.

Akku Chowdhury Banani, Dhaka

To repair or not to repair...

Sir, The link road connecting the College-gate on Mirpur

Road and the campus of Bangladesh Agricultural Institute (BAI) was not finally repaired. However, the road has been repaired upto the gate of the Suhrawardy Hospital complex. It is understood that the rest of the link road is not within the purview of the PWD Division responsible for the hospital area. The division which is responsible for the ATI and BAI area has reportedly fund constraints to undertake

What a pity! Bangladesh is an agricultural country and its economy is based on agriculture. But unfortunately, as we experienced there is no initiative to upgrade the infrastructure, academic status of the institutions (eg. BAI, estb. 1938) which are working hard to produce scientific manpower for bringing development to the agri-sector!

M Zahidul Haque Associate Professor BAI, Dhaka-1207.

Ban student politics

Sir, Students contribute in

shaping the history of Bangladesh. They were the actual forces that turned our liberation war into a success. The democratic movement of 1990s is a vivid example of their chivalry against autocratic regimes as well. But sometimes, Arif the shrewd politicians used them for ascending the ladder

of power. This culture is very much prevalent nowadays. Political leaders give ser-

mons to students about maintaining proper lifestyles. But think they actually don't want them to lead a fully academic lifestyle. And that's why the politicians encourage them from behind the curtain. The main aim here is to retain their grips on power. Addressing the prize distri-

bution ceremony on the occasion of National Education Week 2000, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina asked the students to carry only books and pens instead of arms. Students must not brandish arms on the campus, she said. As a UNESCO prize winner for peace, her speech on that occasion was appropriate.

But we see completely a different picture in our student politics. After AL's assumption to power, its student wing started taking control of the residential halls in all the universities even with the help of the police. This trend is still going on unabated. Factional clashes among BCL activists are also prevalent. So, if the PM is true to her statement and commitment, as the head of state, she should ban student politics immediately. Such step would pave the way for recovering all the arms from the dormitories. We, the general students, are waiting for that day.

207, Rashid Hall,