

to ease out from Iraq, the replacing of

the Trident submarines, the obtaining

of an international agreement on

conventional weapons, the stream-

lining of the immigration and asylum

process, the conducting of the G8

Presidency, the holding of the refer-

endum on the EU Constitution (prob-

ably in the first half of next year) and

focussing more on climate change as

a consequence of emissions from

industrial plants. Last, but not the

least, would be the tasks of imple-

menting proposed Israeli withdrawal from occupied Palestinian territory,

maintaining a stable situation in

South Asia and not becoming contro-

versial over impending UN Security

fraught with uncertainties. They will

also definitely impact on the next

solution to a possible economic

slowdown and Blair will also try to

leave his own imprint on foreign

relations and the public services. This

will mean an active engagement for

both despite previously stated inten-

tions of Blair. Such delay should

however not be the cause of great

alarm for the Labour Party as their

main rival, the Conservatives. will

continue to be embroiled in more

disarray (electing a new leader)

I personally do not see the British

following their third consecutive loss.

Prime Minister giving up his post

before October 2007, despite being

seen as damaged goods by many in

the Labour camp. Many might have

voted for Labour hoping that they will

soon have a Prime Minister Brown,

but in all probability, that will have to

For Bangladesh, which has

always enjoyed positive and cooper-

ative relationship with Britain under

several Labour Administrations.

Blair, as well as Brown, are two sides

of the same coin. They are both

Muhammad Zamir is a former Secretary

response

wait for the time being.

friends of Bangladesh.

and Ambassador -- any

mzamir@dhaka.net.

All these tasks are important and

Brown will try to find his own

Council expansion.

British general election.



LATE S. M. ALI

DHAKA SATURDAY MAY 14, 2005

## A useful interaction

US can do more for us

E wanted Christina Rocca's visit made good use of. Obviously, that expectation was ours -- nurtured from an enlightened national interest point of view. What expectations did Rocca have? She must have had her briefs, her country perception, her government's concerns to take up with Bangladesh government. It seems both-way traffic went off well in Dhaka. The talks with government functionaries yielded signs of positive outcome.

Significantly, the third dimension of weather-taking with the opposition must have proved useful too. As a matter of fact, the contacts occasioned by the visit were broad-based pointing to a certain resurgence of interest in Bangladesh and also a proof that we are coming increasingly under focus, we are being watched, talked about, and evaluated for what's happening in the country.

Let's not be too conventional into thinking either that all the dynamics of the Rocca related visit coursed through a rigid bilateral policy framework. For, in today's most critically interdependent world, bilateral relations cannot walk lonely furrows, these cannot be exclusionary to core global concerns. That way, no amount of inferiority complex need lower any country's self-esteem; all countries, big and small, have something to give and take, something to exchange between them of mutually complementary values.

The US Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs and Bangladesh government functionaries have had useful discussions covering a broad range issues. The outcome of Rocca visit can be seen through the prism of friendly concerns and anxieties, constructive criticism and counsel, and assurances of cooperation in certain fields.

She has urged strong action on those who have masterminded and launched a campaign of persecution against the Ahmadiyya community. This rabid form of violence by basically anti-religious reactionary forces is tarnishing our age-old traditions of religious tolerance, societal harmony and intercommunal co-existence. This is also threatening to jeopardise our moderate Islamic country image. Rocca's unambiguous deprecation of extra-judicial killings is gauged from the fact that she regarded these as unacceptable to the US as it is to the rest of the international community.

There cannot be any second opinion about her observation on political violence to the effect that it could have been curbed by now if the culprits in the massive grenade assault of August 21 on opposition leader Sheikh Hasina and the lethal bomb attack on former finance minister SAMS Kibria were caugh and punished.

Her pointers to portents for extremism and terrorism in Bangladesh should be taken seriously, not forgetting though that we have been a victim of some extent of maligning of our image overseas by unfriendly quarters. At the same time, we must extricate ourselves from the denial mode we often fall into.

All of this, we, in the media, and the broader civil society never tired of pointing out. In fact, many of Rocca's comments would strike a responsive chord almost universally.

Washington's assurances for support to Bangladesh's bid for duty-free access of her goods including readymade garments to the US market are a good tiding. Bangladesh, a Muslim majority democracy, hopes for greater US cooperation in not only fighting terrorism but also economically changing her lot.

## Does the govt know?

### Mufassil medicare in dire straits

HE death of a housewife at a private clinic in Khulna last Tuesday clearly tells us the sorry and horrifying state of our medical facilities in the small towns and mufassils. The family members of the unfortunate victim of alleged 'negligence' by the doctor have ruefully claimed that she died when the doctor was operating upon her with the help of candles and lanterns. Though the doctors have denied the allegation, the fact remains that the patient died in a circumstance where inadequacies of basic amenities for medical care were far too mani-

# Blair has seen the writing on the wall



MUHAMMAD ZAMIR

HE Economist' from London (in its April 30 edition) got it right when it pre dicted that Blair would get 'a slap in the face' in the elections but voters would still choose his Labour Party. That is what has happened. Tony Blair, for all his flaws was chosen for the third time, because he remained the best centre-right option for the electorate.

Labour, very cleverly focussed not only on the economy -- announced more money for school lunches and measures to reduce child poverty but also sought to identify with issues traditionally taken up by the Conservatives. This included asylum seekers and immigration. By doing so, they projected the policy that they were not 'soft' as was being claimed by the Conservatives

This approach was however controversial to sav the least. Such views about immigration satisfied the far-right but also disturbed many of Labour's traditional supporters. This resulted in sharp decline in the ethnic minority support for the Labour party It plummeted from 75 percent in 2001 o 58 percent in 2005.

A total of 3,518 candidates repre-Oona King who had staunchly supsenting 211 parties ran for the 646 seats in the House of Commons. This figure included 722 women, or just about a fifth of the total. The Labour Party fielded 171 women, compared to 145 for Charles Kennedv's Liberal Democrats and 122 for Michael Iraq was also exhibited in the strong Howard's Conservatives. It may be support for the Respect Party in East mentioned here that the new House of Commons will be smaller than the ning Town and in the Birmingham 659 seat pervious House as it has lost 13 Scottish constituencies due to Scotland having gained its own

One thing has become clear. The Assembly under devolved powers. war in Iraq has hurt Blair more than it The British electorate gave Blair did Bush. In the American campaign his birthday gift of a third term but also Bush arguably succeeded in turning underlined their dissatisfaction about the war into an electoral asset, linking Blair's policies very clearly. Labour's the pursuit of Saddam Hussein to the

majority of 167 in the 2001 election was sharply reduced by nearly a hundred seats in the new Parliament. The Conservatives did best in the South-East, where they had a 2.3 percent increase in the share of the vote. In London, they regained Putney, Wimbledon and Enfield. They also defeated two sitting Labour ministers in Shipley and Hatfield. The Tories had a net gain of about 40 seats and the Liberal Democrats twelve. What was important however was the gain made by Liberal Democrats in quite a few Labour and Conservative constituencies

renegade ex-Labour MP and Iraq war

critic George Galloway ran on an

anti-war ticket from the newly created

Respect Party and defeated Labour's

ported the war. Galloway obtained 36

percent of the vote as opposed to

Labour's 34 percent. This entire belt

has a strong immigrant population

with South Asian roots and Islam as

their faith. Their unhappiness over

Ham, West Ham, Popular and Can-

Sparkbrook and Small Heath constit-

Bank impeded the process by claim-

to decide whether Mrs. Khan's case

was at all maintainable, since the

international institution is above any

form of legal process. In fact the

World Bank formally asked the

three years ago, after being sued by

uencies

fight against terrorism that began after the attacks of September 11 Contrary to Britain, it did not seem to matter to middle-America that no illicit weapons of mass destruction had been found. Blair's situation was markedly different. His campaign was battered in the final two weeks by the news of more casualties among British soldiers, the appearance of a dead soldier's tearful mother and orchestrated leaks of government documents. The campaign also took place six months after the US elections, a period in which frustration has further grown among anti-war activ-

mandate. He will need to be more careful in the way he deals with the backbench of his own Party. This time round, a revolt by 35 Labour MPs could seriously paralyse his efforts within the House. He has received only a meagre 36 percent of the vote, making Labour the most unpopular party to form a majority government since the 1832 Reform Act. That will be exploited by both the government's enemies in the media and the opponents in the House of Lords to challenge its legitimacy.

The future Labour government will serving finance Chief, without interalso be considerably affected by the ruption, last June. He went past the

Brown

Many might have voted for Labour hoping that they will soon have a Prime Minister Brown, but in all probability, that will have to wait for the time being. For Bangladesh, which has always enjoyed positive and cooperative relationship with Britain under several Labour Administrations, Blair, as well as Brown, are two sides of the same coin. They are both friends of Bangladesh.

ists who still cannot discover any end-For most people this discontent arose out of Blair's policy with regard game to the problem. Richard to Iraq. The voters expressed their ennett of the London School of Economics has also underlined this unhappiness not only for taking the country into a very unpopular war aspect and pointed out that Blair's based on misleading facts. Nowhere association with Bush has affected him as it did the leaders in Spain and was this antipathy better reflected Poland. than in the historical Labour stronghold of Bethnal and Bow constitu-The South Asian ethnic element was also important in six other conency in East London (which includes Tower Hamlets with its large stituencies. Five persons of Indian Bangladeshi origin population). Here

origin won from the Labour Party and one made it from the Conservatives. None of them were however from the Muslim faith or of Bangladeshi origin. It was clear from this that both the Bangladeshi and Pakistani origin populations, despite being active in local politics, continue to suffer from lack of unity and purpose as compared to those from India.

It is unlikely that Blair will make significant shifts in his domestic policy despite his promise of willing 'to listen and learn'. His re-nomination of Straw as Foreign Secretary (mostly responsible for disinformation on Iraq), return of Blunkett in the Cabinet and the controversial appointment of Andrew Adonis as iunior Education Minister do not however suggest significant changes in strategic policy. This can spell trouble, as Blair is no longer his Party's best asset and has a weaker

'putting an expiry date' on his term in office might have been to reduce potential criticism from within his Party ahead of the election. However, this decision might now come back to haunt him as a 'lame-duck' Prime Minister and also influence the expected transition before the end of the elected term. Many Labour MPs are already suggesting that Blair guit before the end of this year. Others like former Foreign Secretary Robin Cook and Minister Clare Short have suggested that Blair fix his own timetable, but consider handing over the reins of power after concluding his Presidencies of the G8 and the EU. In any case, the prevailing sentiment is oner than later'

The idea behind this is to give Brown a reasonable chance to settle in before the next general elections are due. It would be wise for Blair to remember that Gordon Brown might have been a picture of loyalty during the campaign, but he has allowed his impatience to show in the past, and cannot be relied on to wait long for the inheritance he clearly thinks is his.

'The Guardian', published from

record set earlier by David Lloyd George between 1908 and 1915. Under Brown, the British economy has grown steadily and unemployment is also at its lowest level in 30 vears

London, an ally of the Labour Party

has made its own observation in this

regard after the electoral victory -

the politics of the ensuing days and

veeks will focus on the future of Mr.

Blair now that his superhuman major-

ities have been cut down to some-

thing more like politics as normal'.

This view is important given the

upcoming economic forecasts for

Britain and some of the serious tasks

ahead for both Blair and Gordon

Brown became Britain's longest

There are signs however that this ewel might be about to lose its sparkle. Figures out this week have shown that retail sales are falling at their fastest pace since the slump of the early 1990s. The economy is also feeling the pinch of higher interest rates, rising fuel bills, the end of the house price boom and the threat of higher taxes. This has led some analysts to predict that interest rates have peaked at 4.75 percent and will have to come down later this year. This unease has already led to the buffering of the pound and the gaining of gilts. All these are elements associated by economists with slackening expansion in services industry, a contraction in manufactur-

ing and a cooling housing market. Brown definitely has a difficult year ahead. Added to this will be the uncertainty about when Blair will be ready to hand over the baton.

This scenario for transition has become that much more complicated as certain issues also need to be addressed by Blair. Foremost among them are -- the decision about when

**Blanket immunity to World Bank?** 

#### A.N.M. NURUL HAQUE

HE much-talked-about bill titled "The International Financial Organisations order (Amendment) Act-2004" seeking blanket immunity for the World Bank from every form of legal process has been introduced by the government in Parliament and the Parliament is likely to pass this controversial bill in this session. Finance and Planning Minister M. Saifur Rahman piloted the bill on October 31, 2004 amid strong objection from the main opposition in Parliament, Awami League While introducing the bill, Finance Minister told the House that the proposed law provides immunity to World Bank as a body -- a privilege that the United Nations and Asian Development Bank (ADB) already enjoy. Under the existing legal provisions, only the officials and employees of the World Bank are given mmunity from prosecution, not the World Bank as a body Late Shah AMS Kibria, the former Finance Minister of the previous aovernment, opposed the introduction of the bill and termed it 'objectionable, illogical, immoral and unnecessary." He said passage of the bill with such privileges to the World Bank, would impede people's fundamental rights. He also informed the House that the World Bank does not enjoy such privileges in any country in South Asia. In response to the argument of his predecessor, Finance Minister M Saifur Rahman said, the enactment is necessary for smooth functioning of the World Bank. He also admitted that there was no precedence of such immunity, but at the same time, the international institution is not facing any legal actions elsewhere such as that in Bangladesh. It may be mentioned here that a bench of the appellate division of the High Court granted a petition filed by Mrs. Ismat Zerin Khan, who lost he

job in the World Bank and was seeking justice in accordance with the law Bank as a body does not have immuof the land, a right she enjoys as a citizen of this country. The World Law, Justice and Parliamentary

ing it enjoys legal immunity. So the High Court had to direct the trial court government for legal immunity about their dismissed official. The governas the ADB's constitution allows it to

duty in their official capacity. But the

Affairs Minister Barrister Moudud Ahmed, while defending the government move said that, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the country's another major develop-ment partner, enjoyed the legal immunity. It is learnt that the situation which the Asian Development Bank (ADB) enjoyed the immunity is different from that of the World Bank

each other. The World Bank i.e. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its two other affiliates i.e., International Development Association and International Finance Corporation, were established on the initiative of the United States of America for promoting international investment for reconstruction of economies destroyed by the World War-II, and development of the countries which were emerging gradually on the international scene by winning their independence from colonial rule. As

country, expressed his deep concern over providing legal immunity to World Bank and said that, the whole move would lead to decline of national sovereignty and democratic control over local economic process and resources, while it would strengthen influence by the multilateral lender on domestic policy decisions which would conclusively affect economic, social and cultural rights of the people The bill, initially scheduled for introduction in the last Parliament

session, was introduced on October

from the civil rights groups and the NGO activists on introduction of the bill in the Parliament. About 50 organisations, under the banner of the 'Alliance against World Bank Immunity' has chalked out several programmes to protest the immunity likely to be given by The International Financial Organisations (Amendment) Act, 2004 at this Parliament session. The programmes include allies and discussions across the country, road march and submission of a memorandum to the Speaker of the Parliament. The alliance has also decided to go to the court to chal-

lenge the blanket immunity. World Bank, the Washington

based lender asked for the legal



sensitive, delicate and complex relationship that will have to exist between Blair and his Chancellor Gordon Brown Part of Tony Blair's purpose for

fest

Sadly the reality of the situation is not much different in other parts of the country. In the last one week itself, there have been more than one report in The Daily Star about despicable state of medical care in the small towns. In one of them from Barisal it was said that most of the private clinics in the town have been operating illegally since only 8 out 39 diagnostic and pathological laboratories have proper licence. And the less said about the equipment, hygiene and proper treatment, the better. Why ust the private ones, as it's been reported in another news item, corruption and malpractice by a section of doctors, nurses and employees almost compel the patients to leave for their residences before complete recovery from Rangpur Medi cal College Hospital.

Though the government makes allocations for medicines the patients either have to buy them from outside or are given spurious, cheap medicines by the authorities. We are simply astonished to see that such inadequacies and malpractice are continuing despite the government's repeated pledge to provide proper, affordable medicare to all citizens. Is the government at all aware of what is actually going on at the clinics and hospitals outside Dhaka in the name of medical treatment? Is there any mechanism at all to constantly monitor the way these clinics and hospitals are run? If so, what actions have been taken in this respect? We want to know. Letting a patient die for lack of electricity during an operation is simply unacceptable. We cannot and should not allow this to happen ever again.

The multilateral agencies for aid and trade such as the World Bank, IMF and WTO came under severe criticism at an international conference held in Dhaka in June-2004, for their role as external forces of powerful states backing indiscriminate liberalisation. The organisations were blamed for maintaining double standard -- one policy for poorer nations and another for richer ones.

**OPINION** 

ment subsequently sought legal opinion from the Attorney General and also from the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs which suggested introduction of the bill in Parliament.

The World Bank is generally given some privileges when a country signs the Article of Agreement with the bank. There is no scope for providing further privileges to this international institution. Article VII, Section III of the Articles of Agreement signed between the Government of Bangladesh and the World Bank states that. 'Action may be brought against the World Bank in a court of competent jurisdiction in the territories of a member in which the Bank has an office." As such the World Bank cannot seek blanket immunity from every form of legal process violating the conditions of the agreement. According to the agreement, the officials of the World Bank enjoy some immunity while discharging of seek legal immunity all over the world. Finance and Planning Minister M. Saifur Rahman also referred to other international organizations including the Food and Agricultural Organisations (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). But the World Bank is not a UN body that can be granted

immunity under the UN Convention on Immunities and Privileges of the UN passed by the United Nations General Assembly. The World Bank is not also entitled to diplomatic immunity and privileges enjoyed by diplomatic missions under the /ienna Convention. The World Bank and the Interna-

tional Monetary Fund (IMF) the twins of Bretton Woods Conference are said to be involved in a global effort to promote the interests of the industrialised countries. These twins have specific responsibilities with regard to the Third World and they perform their role in close collaboration with

such neither the World Bank nor the IMF can seek legal immunity from the government as these are striving to change the socio-economic conditions of the poor countries around the world

Finance Minister M Saifur Rahman said that the necessity for providing legal immunity to the World Bank was felt following the filing of a case against the World Bank by a local citizen, "because of which we had to face an embarrassing situation in the international arena." The Finance Minister's argument favouring legal immunity for World Bank does not conform to reason. The operation of the World Bank in the field of socio-economic development and its policy-based lending have enormous implications for the common people. If development is conceived as a right and is acknowledged, the process of development could not be immune. Prof. Muzaffar Ahmed, the noted economist of the

31, after the opposition's protest against the bill was rejected by voice vote. Earlier, the cabinet in July, 2004 endorsed a draft bill seeking an amendment to the International Financial Organisations Order, 1972 to grant blanket immunity for the World Bank in Bangladesh. The International Financial Organisations Order 1972 will be dubbed as "The International Financial Organisations (Amendment) Act-2004 if it is approved by the Parliament. The bill was sent to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Finance Ministry, who okaved it amid strong opposition protest. The representative of the main opposition Awami League in the Parliamentary Standing Committee on finance ministry gave a note of dissent and walked out of the meeting while the parliamentary panel was scrutinising the bill, terming it a violation of the constitution and democracy.

EDITOR TO THE EDITOR TO THE EDITOR

immunity from the government some 30 years after it began operation in Bangladesh. Under the existing provisions of the International Financial Organisations Order 1972, no legal action is allowed against the activities of employees of World Bank as long as they act in an official capacity at the directive of the bank. No immigration related rules are applicable against the foreign staff of the bank according to the existing provisions of the Order. The multilateral agencies for aid and trade such as the World Bank, IMF and WTO came under severe criticism at an international conference held in Dhaka in June-2004, for their role as external forces of powerful states backing indiscriminate liberalisation. The organisations were blamed for maintaining double standard -- one policy for poorer nations and another for richer ones. So the government should think once again the far reaching consequence on peoples' interest and human rights while providing blanket legal immunity for World Bank ANM Nulul Haque is a banker.

There has been angry response

TO THE EDITOR TO THE EDITOR TO THE

Letters will only be considered if they carry the writer's full name, address and telephone number (if any). The identity of the writers will be protected. Letters must be limited to 300 words. All letters will be subject to editing.

#### Yes! England should beat the drum for us

In response to the Guardian piece Why England should beat the drum for Bangladesh" by Tanya Aldered, re-published in The Daily Star of April 26,2005. I can not but point out some matters of the write-up.

We all know that Bangladesh will feel the heat wave of the upcoming

Ashes during their first tour of England. It can be said undoubtedly that Steve Harminson will gobble Bangladeshi batsman up on the seaming pitches. It is also true like the Sun rises in the east that the test series will be 2-0.

Although Bangladesh has just won its first ever test, it is always acceptable to be defeated against a team like England which is considered the oldest cricket playing nation. I want to tell the columnist

that only a few days ago Brain Lara scored the record breaking 400 runs against this same team he is boasting. It is the team, which has been searching for an Ashes trophy over a decade In the article he wrote, "poor

Bandladesh. once the flourishing artistic arm of the subcontinent now seem as the poor step brother of superpower India". Yes

Bangladesh was really a flourishing artistic arm of the subcontinent hen it had mouth watering assets. Yes Bangladesh team may be a crisp lettuce for the English bowlers to eat up before burning into Ashes the Australians. England can be eeping her chin up by beating Bangladesh and what they only can do. Thanks to Tanva Aldered not to forget the embarrassing situation our Tigers at Dhaka put them in. And I am also happy to listen from the

writer they want to take revenge of it

the various kinds of deceptions Almighty Allah through the Holy

webbed by Satan Iblis.

**Rezaul Karim Imon** 

Motijheel Colony, Dhaka

New era for Muslims

With the end of the Cold War there

appears a horizon of new era for

all Muslims of the world. Let there

be no grudge, hatred and ill-feelings, let there be clear under-

standing and forgiveness among the Muslims, male and female,

world-wide for there is no reason

for divisions among the followers

of Holy Prophet Hazrat

Mohammad (SM). Let not our

strong belief in Almighty Allah and

the Holy Prophet be overtaken by

At last I am afraid to say that there Quran and Hadith gives the unflinching unity and brotherhood among the Muslim Ummah worldwill be the toughest competition ever in the Ashes series but we still believe the result will be 3-0 and 5-0. wide. Let not any one deviate us from reaching the common goal of political stability, economic development and social justice in all the Muslim countries

Let us open the door of Hedayet (faithfulness) to every non-Muslim world-wide and help them enter the canopy of Islam. Now by the grace of Almighty Allah since 1st July 2003, the Gulf Co-operation Council countries are every day earning over one billion U.S. dollars.

Let the 57 OIC countries share the bounty of Almighty Allah from the wealthy Muslim countries with immediate effect; and help each other to improve our political, economic and social conditions and offer gratitude to Almighty Allah by offering prayers Golam Ashraf

#### DOHS Baridhara, Dhaka-1206

**Debate on TV serials** Responding to Mr. M Haq's letter from Jeddah. I would like to extend my full support to what he has said. Ageneration is, indeed, made, not in a day, it is like a tireless effort by a current generation to build up a new one and for that, lots of restraint in every socio-economic sector is needed. If we consider how our generation was brought up in late 70's and early '80s, we would find that our parents sacrificed a lot of their personal freedom of entertainment only to create an example that should later be followed by their offsprings. I recollect my parents used to switch off television after 10 night so that we could go to bed without any hesitation. But we all know that during those days dramas on BTV were very popular and so

were the English serials like Dallas, Dynasty etc and these shows were telecast only after 10.

I never saw my parents viewing anything on TV that they preached us against. The scenario is guite the opposite now. I am the mother of a 6ear-old child now when TV screen is flooded with choices. The more choices our children have today, the more obscenities they are exposed

What is more worrying is the fact that we, the parents, are often encouraging our children to be a part of "what's happening around them " and allowing them to watch adult shows which are actually everywhere on TV screen now. The serials, both Bangla and Hindi, are flooded with unusual and often immoral concepts like extra marital affairs, vulgar expressions, physical violence, abuses etc and parents, grand parents and the youngest

members of the family join together to watch them! I believe we all have to taste the cookies we are preparing for our children!

Sayyeda tun noor Sameera Lecturer, Language Centre Independent University, Dhaka

#### Not befitting

We are disappointed by the remarks of US Ambassador who condemned the actions against the antigovernment protestors and termed is as "terrible". We are sure that he must be aware of the real situation, how the protesters behave.

I am citing a few examples, the protesters do not hesitate to destroy public property worth millions of Taka they set on fire air-conditioned luxury coaches, even set on fire compartments of an inter-city train in which a railway guard was burnt to death. Rickshawpullers who live on their

daily earnings, are beaten by the demonstrators, they damage the rickshaws, sometimes they douse the passengers with petrol and set fire. Bombs are being hurled at vehicles and passers-by, what an inhuman thing to do, everyone has got the right, to respond or not to hartal calls

We feel really ashamed how the women activists of Awami League behave, they look ferocious, kicking

vehicles, pelting stones, running hither and thither, looking dishevelled and ungracious. Therefore we expect the Ambassador to be more

Chittagong

understanding in his response. Nur Jahan