

# News Headlines

## **MORNING NEWS**

August 6, 1971

২১ শ্রাবণ, ১৩৭৮ সাল

- Army called into restore order, white paper on East Pak Crisis.
- AL plan to secede revealed.
- India giving training to insurgents.
- India's role exposed.
- Details of atrocities.
- Another 2m. dollars US grant for coastal vessels.
- Come forward in big way to revitalise economy : Tikka's call to bankers.
- Razakars kill 6 Indians in Kushtia.
- Nixon for continuing aid to Pak.
- Bank of China branches given over to Pakistan.
- India preventing refugees from returning homes.
- Sardar Qayyum stresses need for moral rearmament.
- Peace Commiittee formed at Cox's Bazar.
- No genocide in E. Pakistani Home.

## **NEWS**

### **Army called into restore order; white paper on East Pakistan crisis ; A 1 plan to secede revealed**

Islamabad Aug. 5 (APP): A White paper on the crisis in East Pakistan issued here by the Pakistan Government today said that the Armed force in East Pakistan were asked to restore law and order and the authority of the Government which had been gravely undermined in the 25 days of Awami League's non-cooperation movement and were not directed to suppress a popular movement.

The 125 page white paper for the first time give the inside story of the Mujibur-Yahya parleys on constitutional crisis and president Yahya's efforts to try all avenues of compromise with the leader of the now defunct Awami League.

It narrates the Awami league plan and proposed constitutional drafts to escalate the electoral mandate for provincial autonomy into a bid for secession through organised terror and Indian collusion. It lists direct evidence of Indian collusion with anti-state elements in East Pakistan.

It also brings to light some of the innumerable atrocities and acts of lawlessness committed by the Awami League militants prior to March 25, 1971.

It pointed out that the Awami League region of terror unleashed from March 1, 1971 onward had calimed the lives of more than 100,000 men, women and children besides incalculable damage to the public and private buildings, transport communication and industrial establishments.

### **Confederation**

It pointed out that Sheikh Mujib and other leaders of the Awami league had progressively escalated their demands, with complete disregard for the fact that their mandate was for autonomy within a federation, even in terms of the League's own six points, Towards the concluding phase of talks, other draft proclamation spoke of a "confederation" which was a loose association of independent and sovereign states and included other unmistakable indications of their resolve to break up the country.

The Awami League's draft amounted to splitting the National Assembly of Pakistan into National Assemblies of West Pakistan and East Pakistan which was virtually a constitutional formula for secession.

The Awami League leaders have also proposed appointment of separate trade representatives abroad, the central subjects in their draft had no revise commission or services and posts connected with the affairs of the centre. There was no reference to any organisation to conduct a national census. Inter-wing transportation and international postal services were also not mentioned. The Awami League team negotiating constitutional formula with the president had indicated their willingness to modify their stand on those matters.

Notwithstanding this orgy of disorder the president again flew out to Dacca about the middle of March in a bid to hammer out political settlement and summoned leaders of the West Pakistan provinces to East Pakistan to facilitate negotiations. The first he heard from Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was that the six points were out of date and he

now wanted another four demands to be met before he could even consider attending the National Assembly session called for March 25. These demands included the immediate lifting of the Martial Law and the immediate transfer of power to the Awami League. That the transfer of power could take place either under an interim constitution passed by the National Assembly or under the umbrella of the Martial Law. Without either the sort of proclamation sought by the Awami League would create a constitutional void in the country leaving the provinces to break away. As the talks progressed, the Awami League leadership kept escalating its demands and moving away from the concept of a single centre, the Awami Leagues drafts proclamation presented to the president to sign, provided for a confederation rather than a federation. The original and for two committees of the house to take care of the special interests to the different provinces of Pakistan, it developed into a demand for two separate constitutional conventions, each working out a constitution of its own. The Awami League withdrew its original demand for a representative Government at the centre. It now said Governments be set up only in the provinces and the day they were, the Martial law should elapse.

Having tried all avenues of compromise and having failed to evoke a statesman like or moderate response consistent with the concept of a United Pakistan, the president was left with no choice but to make the painful decision to preserve the integrity of the country as he had repeatedly stated he would, should the need arise.

### **Indian's Role**

Dealing with the Indian's role in East Pakistan disturbances the white paper direct evidence of Indian's collusion with anti-state element in East Pakistan both the evidence first came to light when the Agartala conspiracy case was unearthed in 1967. The Agartala conspirators led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman were arrested in December 1967 and one of them had revealed that apart from arms and financial aid promised by India for organising an armed revolt in East Pakistan, India had told them that the Government of India would block the air and sea routes linking East Pakistan with West Pakistan.

That plan was actually carried out by India in February 1971 when the Hijackers were seized upon by the Indian government as an opportunity to ban over flights of Pakistan civilian aircraft and to create difficulties between the two wings at the most crucial time during the constitutional and political negotiations.

True to its past, India had once again sought to undermine Pakistan's integrity through subversion of East Pakistan. In addition to deploying a force of over five divisions in East Bengal, the Indian authorities also moved additional battalions of the border security force besides those already located around East Pakistan. Besides cancelling over flights of all Pakistani aircraft over Indian territory, India also sought to interrupt sea route to East Pakistan, it had been established that certain border security force battalions were engaged in operations in East Pakistan from late March 1971 onwards, evidence of Indian's role from the very beginning of the East Pakistan crisis was now available through Indian as well as other foreign news media. Formal resolutions in support of "Bangladesh" were passed by several Indian state assemblies.

Resolution was also moved by the Indian Prime Minister herself on the situation in Pakistan and passed by both houses of Indian parliament on March 30, 1971, in response to the Indian Prime Minister's appeal for raising funds to help Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Government backed committees were set up all over India. The funds were

raised to purchase arms for the liberation forces of Sheikh Mujib and to send armed infiltrators into East Pakistan. India was even now continuing to recruit and train insurgents for creating troubles in East Pakistan.

### **Operational Plan**

The meticulously worked out operational plan to take over the entire East Pakistan province by force was prepared by the outlawed Awami League and was to be launched on signal from the party's High command in early hours of Friday March 26.

Details of the operational plan amply shows that the Indian regular troops were to move into East Pakistan to help the outlawed Awami League in capturing the territory.

The Awami League's elaborate preparations for armed uprising were pushed forward, during days preceding to March 25, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman appointed ex-colonel Usmani as commander, he deputized Major General (435) Majeed and Lt. Commander (Retd) Moazzam to enlist the support of Ex-servicemen, arrangements were made to arm them. To that end, arms shops were looted at Dacca, Narayanganj, Khulna and Jessore and stocks piled up in all big towns for the use of mutineers. At Dacca police station Head quarters, alone there was a stock of 15000 loaded rifles.

The White paper said, the various outposts of EPR and EBR were connected by wireless transmitters and instructions were quickly passed from one unit to another. The biggest operational Headquarters was located at the East Bengal Regiment centre in Chittagong.

The operational plan was:

EBR troops would occupy Dacca and Chittagong to prevent the landing of Pakistan Army by air or sea.

The remaining troops with the help of the EPR, police and armed Razakars would move to eliminate the armed forces at various cantonments and stations.

EPR would occupy all the key posts of the border and keep it open for aid from outside.

Requirements of further arms and ammunition would be met from India.

Indian troops would come to the assistance of the Awami League rebel force once the latter succeeded in the first phase of occupying key centres and paralysing the Pakistan Army.

### **Another 2m dollars US grant for coastal vessels**

Islamabad (Aug. 5): The United States today granted Pakistan an additional two million dollars to assist in financing the foreign exchange cost of chartering coastal vessels, which will help to relieve the already taxed and congested Chittagong seaport facilities.

The latest agreement adds to the two million dollars previously granted by the United States to help Pakistan charter water transport vessels to meet pressing problems of food distribution within East Pakistan. Seventeen vessels have already been chartered with the funds previously provided. One vessel arrived in East Pakistan before the end of July. Five more are expected in August, seven in September and the remaining four in October.

The combined capacity of the 26 coastal vessels being provided through US, assistance is expected to add a capacity of 40,000 tons for foodgrains transportation.

Mr. S.S. Iqbal Hossain, Secretary Economic co-ordination and External Assistance Division and Mr. Sideney Sober, American Charge Affairs interim signed the agreement today on behalf of their respective governments.

At the signing ceremony in the ECEAD committee room, Mr. Sober commented that the chartering of coastal vessels is intended to provide the most rapid response to the urgent shipping needs in East Pakistan.

Mr. Sober further voted that this agreement—another demonstration of the American people's friendship and co-operation with Pakistan's—was in response to the appeal from the Secretary General of the United Nations for all Nations to join in meeting the urgent relief needs of the people of East Pakistan.

### **Details of atrocities**

Islamabad Aug 5(APP): One lakh people were killed by rebels, Awami League workers and infiltrators between March 1 and 25, in East Pakistan, according to the white paper issued here today.

The document said in the areas, which come under temporary control of the rebels and Indian infiltrators, the Awami League unleashed a reign of terror from March 1 onwards more than one lakh men, woman and children were killed. Besides this, they inflicted incalculable damage to public and private buildings transport and communications, transport and industrial establishments.

It said the mass killing by the Awami League cadres and East Bengal Regiment and East Pakistan Rifles assumed the character of genocide. The victims were those who refused to conform to the designs of the Awami League secessionists. Unmentionable brutalities were committed. In one area of Santahar, in Bogra district, more than 15 thousand persons were surrounded and systematically murdered and women were paraded naked in the streets and blood of their own children.

In Chittagong over ten thousand persons were killed including 250 women and children in one small locality who were bayoneted to death. In Sirajgonj, near Pabna, 350 women and children were lodged in a hall which was set on fire, and the inmates were roasted to death. In Mymensingh, an entire colony of 2,000 families was exterminated in Sankipara area, the men being taken out of their houses and shot, while women were made to dig their graves before themselves being raped and most cases killed. Some of these atrocities have also been reported in the foreign press. The white paper quoted extensively from the foreign newspaper reports.

### **List of killing**

The major killing of citizens by the Awami League, rebels and infiltrators, in March and April according to the white paper were:

- Chittagong April about 1,000 (Ispahani Mills)
- Chittagong April 26-30, 2,000 killed (At Karnafulli and Chandraghona).
- Jessore March 29-30, 3,000 killed, 2,000 missing.
- Jessore March 30 —April 15, 1,000 killed/ -missing.
- Khulna town March 28-29 5,000 killed.
- Khulna Sathkhira April 30, 1,000 killed.

- March 29 —April 10, 1,000 to 1,500 killed.
- Bogra /Bongaon/ Santahar March 26 —April 22, 15,000 killed.
- Pabna, Paksey April 102,000 killed,
- Rangpur Nilphamari March 23-21, 2,700 killed.
- Dinajpur town March 28—April 15,000 killed.
- Dinajpur, Thakurgaon March 28 —April 13 3,000 killed.
- Dinajpur Parabatipur, Panchagarh, etc 5,000 killed.
- Rajshahi town, March 28-April 16 2,000 killed,
- Rajshahi March 27-April 18 1,000 killed.

### **Come forward in big way to revitalise economy: Tikka's call to bankers**

East Pakistan Government Lt-General Tikka Khan, held a meeting with the chief executives of banks and financial institutions yesterday at the Governor's House, reports, APP.

The Governor, State Bank of Pakistan Mr. S.U. Durnani was also present in the meeting.

During the meeting, the Government called upon the leading bankers to come forward in a big way towards revitalising economy of East Pakistan. He stressed that the financial institutions should assess the financial needs of the public sector and assist the people of public sector and assist the people as much as possible towards smooth running of the trade and industry.

The Governor expressed satisfaction that the banking institutions had recently initiated fruitful measures towards providing financial assistance to various organisations,

Governor informed the meeting about the steps taken towards restoring normal trade and production in the mills and factories.

He also referred to the designs of the miscreants and the Indian agents to disrupt communications and destroy the economy of the province.

Governor assured that all out efforts would be made to protect lives and properties of the peaceful citizens and with that end in view local administrative machinery had been effectively organized.

The Governor of state Bank and chief executives of the commercial banks assured their full support and co-operation to the Government and the people towards serving normal economic life.

### **Razakars kill 6 Indians in Kustia**

Kushtia, Aug 5 APP: Six Indians were killed two captured by the Razakars in the early hours of last Friday morning in Panti village under Kumarkhali Thana under Sadar sub-division.

The Razakers including a woman Shamsunnahar, wife of Khelafat Hossain, Chairman, Union Peace Committee valiantly resisted the attack by the miscreants.

Indian agents armed with lethal weapons attacked the village at about 4-30 on Friday morning, they burnt a few houses and fired indiscriminately. The Razakers returned the fire.

They surrounded the house of Khelafat Hossain undaunted Shahidul Hossain son of Khelafat Hossain came out of his house and shot down the leader of the Indian agents.

Six Indian agents lay dead and two were injured and one was captured alive.

Others fled away leaving behind the dead and a large quantity of arms and ammunitions carrying rifles and hand grenades bearing Indian marking.

### **Nixon for continuing aid to Pakistan**

Washington, Aug. 5 (Reuter): Secretary of State William Rogers will go to the United Nations in New York next week to discuss possible arrangements for sending additional relief supplies for East Pakistani refugees in India and in East Pakistan itself, president Nixon announced today.

The president told a press conference that East Pakistan was facing famine.

The president hit out at the decision of the House of Representatives yesterday to impose further cut off in the US military and economic but not humanitarian aid to Pakistan, saying that if US aid was cut off, it would simply guarantee a continuing refugee problem on the sub-continent.

It would also seriously jeopardise the ability of the Pakistan Government to distribute food supplies, he said

"We believe the most constructive role we can play is to continue our economic assistance to Pakistan and to be able to influence the course of events". Mr. Nixon declared.

The president said he had in mind the influencing of events in a way that would deal with the problem of hunger in East Pakistan, would reduce the flow of refugees into India. "and which will" we trust, look towards a viable political settlement of the political situation in Pakistan.

'We are not going to engage in public pressure on the Government of Pakistan said.

Mr. Nixon add: "That would be totally counter productive. There are matters we will discuss only in private channels." Speaking of the secretary of states mission to the United Nations next week, the president gave only the bare fact that he would meet the responsible and appropriate members of the world organisation including High Commission for Refugees, to see what additional supplies could be sent to alleviate the food situation in East Pakistan and the refugee problem in India.

The president who conferred today with Mr. Rogers and Dr. Henry Kissinger, his security affairs adviser, on the situation on the sub-continent, said that the United States had provided 70 million dollars through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and it was prepared to provide more.

After saying the East Pakistan was facing famine, Mr. Nixon said the United States had 360,000 tons of grain ready for shipment and three million dollars appropriated for shipping costs.

### **Trip to China**

President Nixon has warned that his coming visit to Peking will not lead to any instant detente between China and the United States, although "We expect to make some progress."

Speaking at an impromptu press conference yesterday in his white House office, Mr. Nixon portrayed a long, hard road ahead in his efforts to bring about normal relations with Peking and said that neither he nor the Chinese leaders had any illusions about the gulf that divided them.

The president also ruled out any summit meeting with Soviet leaders before undertaking his trip to China. The date for which he said would be worked out within the next two or three months.

He said the Russians agreed with him that an American-Soviet Summit would be useful only if major issues could not be settled through regular diplomatic channels, such as ambassadors and the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) now under way in Helsinki.

The President appeared to acknowledge the risks built into his coming trip to Peking by saying that normally he would undertake such a trip only when problems could not otherwise be solved and there was a near guarantee that top level meetings would not blow up and do more harm than good.

### **Two china a policy**

Another report says: The State Department said today that Peking's attack on the so called American Two-China policy for United Nations membership would not affect US Strategy at the General Assembly.

Spokesman Robert MC Closkey declined to comment on the substance of a harshly worded statement from Peking which accused secretary of state William Rogers of trying to block the Chinese from their legitimate rights at the United Nations and of being the enemy of the Chinese people.

Mr. Rogers announced on Monday that the United States would abandon its 22-year opposition to seating the Chinese People's Republic but said it would oppose any moves to expel Taiwan.

Asking if the Peking statement would cause the US to change its strategy on the Chinese representation question Mr. MC Closkey said: It would not.

### **Bank of China branches given over to Pakistan**

Islamabad, Aug 5: The People's Republic of China has agreed to transfer to Pakistan the ownership of the two branches of the Bank of China situated in Karachi and Chittagong under an agreement signed here today.

China today signed an agreement transferring ownership and assets of the two branches of the Bank situated at Karachi and Chittagong.

The agreement exchanging letters of transfer between the two Governments was signed at a brief ceremony here today. The Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Chang Tung and the Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr. Sultan M. Khan initialled the documents on behalf of their respective Governments.

Transfer of the Chinese banks to Pakistan is considered yet another unique gesture on the part of the Chinese People's Republic with the transfer of Bank of China to Pakistan entire Chinese financial dealings will now be conducted in this country through Pakistani banks.

Bank of China and National Bank of Pakistan will soon conclude a protocol in pursuance of today's agreement in which all financial and administrative details will be spelt out.

Transfer of its old and well established bank in Pakistan is also regarded as a significant recognition by the Chinese Government of the role played by State Bank of Pakistan in promoting trade relations between the two countries.

Precise value of the assets of the Chinese Bank is not immediately known but it is estimated that they run into Several lacs of rupees and with absolute no liability.

A ceremony is likely to be held in Karachi when transfer of the Bank actually takes place this month or in September.

### **India preventing refugees from returning homes**

Islamabad, Aug 5 (PPI): A British business executive, Mr. Stokell, has confirmed that India is preventing the refugees from returning to their homes in East Pakistan.

In a letter Published recently by a British daily he wrote 'the Managing Director of a tea estate in East Pakistan near to the Indian border told me that he sent a message to the estate labourers who had run across the border, asking them to return.

The reply was that they wanted to, but were being prevented by the Indian authorities.

Mr. Stokell, who is the chief executive of a group of British companies in East Pakistan said, "there are certainly refugees from East Pakistan but many have gone to India because of spreading of rumours and fear, they are simple people."

In this connection he criticised the foreign press for printing unconfirmed reports about the situation in East Pakistan and said that the refugee problem cannot be solved through "vituperation" but only by concerted aid to assist the refugees to return and resettle them."

Recounting the events leading to the army action in East Pakistan on March 26 he said, the Awami league at no time in its election manifesto mentioned "Bangla Desh". Had it done so, it is certain it would not have had the success it achieved.

### **Sardar Qayyum stresses need for moral rearmament**

Muzaffarabad: Aug 5 (APP): The Azad Kashmir president Sardar Mohammed Abdul Qayyum Khan, has cautioned that after frustration of Indian minister designing East Pakistan aggression against Azad Kashmir could not be ruled out.

Speaking at a reception given in honour of Sardar Mahammad Ibrahim Khan who has recently Joined the All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim conference Sardar Qayyum Khan said that in view of the threats of the enemy it has become imperative to put up a strong front against the enemy's evil designs.

Stressing the need of moral rearmament, the Azad Kashmir president observed that as Muslims we must adhere to the principles of truth, justice and honest conduct and avoid self-aggrandisement. Only then he added, the nation could achieve the objectives for which it has been going through trials and tribulations.

Sardar Qayyum congratulated president Yahya Khan on sparing all conditional aids and said that the nation was at his back in vindicating national honour, self-reliance, he added, was the answer to national problems.

Earlier, replying to the address of welcome Sardar Mohammad Ibrahim Khan said that the only motive behind his decision to join the Muslim conference was to forge a United front in view of India's threatening posture.

He said that the last general elections have established firm democratic traditions in Azad Kashmir and the present Government deserves all support and cooperation from all parties to achieve its economic and national objectives.

### **Peace committees formed at Cox's Bazar**

Cox's Bazar Aug. 5 (APP): Cox's Bazar thana peace committee and Cox's Bazar town peace committee have been formed in the two separate meetings of the local people held recently at Cox's Bazar town.

Mr. Momtazul Hoque, advocate, and Alhaj Nazir Ahmed have been elected convenors of these committees respectively.

### **No Genocide in E. Pakistan: Home Form Yehia Syed**

London, Aug. 5: I have said again and again that political settlement in East Pakistan is a matter for Pakistan and no other country has anything to do with it, said British foreign secretary in parliament on Monday. British Government does not accept Charges of genocide as this charge has not been proved and thus falls on barren ground, he added.

This British policy statement on Pakistan situation made by Sir Alec in parliament during question answer session not only replies to demands made by secessionists contained in a letter handed to premier Heath after Sunday's rally but its also clear departure from previous British Stand when after Swaran Singh's visits it had stated that any settlement should be acceptable to East Pakistanis.

This reiteration of British policy which once for all accepts happenings in East Pakistan as internal matter for Pakistan has so much upset British press that without a single exception this important policy statement was totally blacked out by them. Sir Alec in reply to question held view that UN presence on both sides border would help cause of peace and return of refugees of and regretted India has not seen usefulness of this.

He was not sure of raising the matter in the security council unless India and Pakistan want it would serve the cause. He did not think taking initiative by third party. Cause of peace will be served by exercise in security council. Urging restrain not only on either side of border he warned that intervention by any country 'would bring disastrous consequence."

He flatly refused suggestion that UK should bring pressure on UK's principal ally" America to stop shipment of arms to Pakistan and said" It must be for other countries to decide their policy of arms supplies to Pakistan. His reply was emphatic "no, sir" when pressed if his Government will not approach US in this connection.

Another significant thing in this policy statement was that sir Alec taking note of strong reaction in Pakistan on British development loans with strings never brought this matter up which shows that British Government has taken note of feelings in Pakistan on this question.

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## **MORNING NEWS**

August 7, 1971

২২ শ্রাবণ, ১৩৭৮ সাল

- Niazi cautions people against anti-national elements.
- 40 P.C. refugees fail to find admission in Indian camps : Hindu.
- 6 Youngmen surrender.
- Congress rally for independent Bengal.
- Pak-Hungarian trade pact signed.
- White paper on East Pak crisis.
- Nasrullah stress need to restore confidence in people.

## **NEWS**

### **Pak Hungarian tradepact signed**

Islamabad, Aug 6 (APP): Pakistan and Hungary have signed a trade protocol for the period 1971-74, and a commodity exchange programme for 1971-1972 providing for further development of trade between the two countries, it was officially stated yesterday.

The agreement were signed in Budapest by Mr. M. Masud Zaman joint secretary, Ministry of commerce and a representative of the Hungarian Government during the visit of the Pakistan delegation to Hungary in July this year.

Pakistan export list includes raw Jute, raw cotton molasses basmati rice, Bobacco, textiles, leather footwear, leather goods, sports goods fruit juices dried fruits, machine made carpets, hosiery products, cotton yarn and thread, jute manufactures, specatcle frames, ready -made garments, tanned and semi-tanned leather.

Imports into Pakistan will comprise insecticides and pesticides, chemicals and dyes, tools and workshop equipment, scientific equipment, electrical equipment, road building and construction machinery pharmaceuticals, aluminium and iron and steel products.

### **Niazi Cautions people against anti-national elements.**

Lieut General A.A.K. Niazi commander Eastern command and deputy Martial Law administrator, zone 'B' yesterday appreciated efforts of the people of Bogra in preserving the integrity and solidarity of Pakistan, reports APP.

Gen. Niazi was addressing a joint meeting of members of peace committee and elite of the area who had assembled there to greet the general.

Gen. Niazi, who was accompanied by the Goc was on a one-day visit to the area to see the defensive deployment of troops along the western border.

Talking to the people, Gen Niazi said, "you are doing a valuable service to the nation." He added that service to the Islamic state of Pakistan was, in fact, service of Islam and God would certainly reward them for their noble deeds.

General Niazi reminded the people of the glorious past of the Muslims and said that they had achived splendid glory by following injunctions of Islam and we too, can aspire for the same if we honestly practise precepts of Islam."

### **A Caution**

Gen. Niazi also cautioned the people against the elements who play in the hands of the enemy to the determent of their national interest. He quoted instance, from Muslim history to show that such elements always undermined the unity and strength of Muslims.

Gen Niazi added: "Those who are maltreating our women and children in the refugee camps and are disrupting our means of communication to ruin our economy cannot be the well wishers of the people. On this, the people raised fullthroated slogans expressing their determination to crush the enemies of Pakistan.

Gen. Niazi appreciated the people's enthusiasm and patriotic spirit. He also commended their co-operation with the Armed forces in the defence of the country.

After the meeting, Gen-Niazi went to the Martial Law Headquarters where he was briefed on the law and order situation and normal functioning in all walks of life.

Later, Gen, Niazi visited troops in the border area, he talked to them informally and enquired about their welfare. He found them confident and cheerful.

During the visit, Gen Niazi was told by the local commander that task of the Armed Forces in the area was greatly facilitated by active co-operation of the people, He also said that a large number of people were offering themselves for enrolment as Razakars and Mujahids.

Gen. Niazi returned to Dacca in the afternoon.

#### **40 P.C. refugees fail to find admission in Indian camps: Hindu. From Hasan Aktar**

Rawalpindi, Aug, 6: Influential Indian English language newspaper Hindu of Madras recently reported miserable plight of East Pakistanis who went to West Bengal in recent months and stated that at least forty percent of estimated number of displaced persons had failed to find admission in so-called refugee camps.

In a press report from Calcutta the newspaper gave graphic description of deplorable conditions of displaced east Pakistanis Refugees suffered not only lack of proper shelter but were falling victims of epidemics by thousands every day.

The newspaper also reported that the helpless victims of India propaganda were unable to secure any gainful employment in West Bengal. Young girls from among displaced East Pakistanis according to Hindu, were being enticed away by so-called "gentlemen" from newspaper, now ever added "there is fear that these jobs are actually in red light areas.

The newspaper report cautioned a monsoon adds to misery of East Pakistan refugees" Stated "all but a few of the refugees in West Bengal continue to live in the open or in flimsy hovels that scarcely afford protection against the rains."

Hindu quoted a doctor attending on refugees as having observed "hell breaks loose when it rains. Women and Children run about or just defy rain."

The newspaper report further said lakhs of East Pakistanis had not been supplied with even ration cards and how they manage to live is anybody's guess.

#### **4500 Cholera deaths**

Hindus reported that after Cholera which claimed over 4500 lives and wiped out several families East Pakistan displaced persons in West Bengal were now attacked by pneumonia, blood dysentery and variety of Chest diseases. Thousands of Children suffered from malnutrition, according to the newspaper, seem to novels on the verge of death.

The paper also reported that indifference of Indian people in districts where East Pakistanis are being made to live in camps or concentrations and stated that local people did not give any assistance in providing shelter material for refugees nor were they being given any opportunities to earn their living by employment.

Hindu reported "a few evacuees have taken to business and set up petty or grocery shops. Barring these there is no sign of the evacuees being engaged in any gainful

employment. The district authorities are taking special care to ensure that the local landlords and other employers do not buy the services of evacuees lest it should generate tension.

However, worst aspect is that in spite of its failure to meet even minimum living requirements of East Pakistani displaced persons Indian authorities are not prepared to consider even human aspects of refugees problem and let them return to their homes in East Pakistan.

### **White Paper on East Pak crisis**

Following is the text of the white paper on the East Pakistan issued by the Government of the Pakistan.

#### **Introduction**

This white paper provides, for the first time, a full account of the events which led to the present crisis in East Pakistan, The crisis arose from the failure of the elected representatives, of the people to reach a consensus on the essentials of a federal constitution due to the attitude of the Awami League leadership which sought to escalate a mandate for autonomy into a move for secession.

These events have attracted the attention and concern of the international community. However, the world has so far been fed on incomplete and tendentious information. The white paper sets out in detail the back ground of these developments, which culminated in armed rebellion aimed at the break up of Pakistan.

The Salient facts fundamental to an understanding of the crisis in East Pakistan are:

- (I) The electoral process in Pakistan based on the legal frame work order 1970, which was accepted by all political parties, including the Awami League and which left no doubt that the unity and a basic pre-condition of any future constitutional set-up.
- (II) The action of the Federal Government on 25 March 1971 was designed to restore law and order, which had broken down completely during the period of the Awami League's "non-violent non-cooperation" movement. The disturbances and atrocities which marked this phase are documented in this papers.

The situation would have returned to normal fairly soon but for interference and incitement by India.

#### **Towards confrontation**

The Political agitation against the 1962 constitution had led the nation to a serious crisis necessitating imposing of Martial Law on 25 March, 1969. In his first Address to the nation, the chief Martial Law administration, Gen, A.M. Yahya Khan said: "I wish to make it absolutely clear to you that I have no ambition other than the creation of conditions conducive to the establishment of a institutional government. It is my firm belief that a sound, clear and honest administration is a prerequisite for same and constructive political life for the smooth transfer of power to the representatives of the people elected freely and impartially on the basis of adult franchise It will be the task of these elected representatives to give the country a workable constitution and find a solution of all other political economic and social problems that have been agitating the minds of the people."

In pursuance of this aim, political activity was allowed and the president assured all political parties and individual politicians that "my government shall continue with the policy of absolute and complete impartiality towards you." However, he emphasised that "any individual, any group or and party which propagates against the basic principles of Islam and the ideology and integrity of Pakistan or works towards the creation of rifts in the solidarity of our people will incur the wrath of the people and their armed forces."

In the months that followed the president continued intensive consultations with politicians and other leaders of public opinion through out the country. However, on 28 November, 1969, he noted with regret that no constitutional consensus had emerged despite his urgent appeal to the political leaders to rise the occasion and deal with this crucial issue as national statement.

He also announced two major political decisions. One, the dissolution of one Unit in West Pakistan, and two, adoption of the principle of one man one vote" as the basis of elections for the future National Assembly.

This altered the principle of party between East and West Pakistan formerly agreed to by all political parties (including the Awami League) and embodied in the constitutions of 1956 and 1962. The president's decision ensured, for the first time, a permanent majority for East Pakistan in the National Assembly.

On the basis of his consultations with political leaders and the express wishes of the people, the president announced the following issues as settled:

- (1) Parliamentary Federal form Government.
- (2) Direct adult franchise.
- (3) Fundamental rights of citizens and their enforcement by the law courts.
- (4) Independence of the Judiciary and its role as custodian of the constitution and
- (5) The Islamic character of the constitution, to preserve the ideology on which Pakistan was created.

He also disclosed that a legal frame work would be ready by 31 March, 1970, the Electoral rolls by June, 1970, and General Elections would be held on 5 October, 1970. The National Assembly would be required to frame a constitution within a period of 120 days from its first sitting. The president added: "I would be happy if they can finalize it even before the expiry of this period. If, however they are unable to complete the task by the end of stipulated period, the Assembly would stand dissolved and the nation will have to go to polls again. I hope and pray that this does not happen and I would, therefore urge the future elected representatives to undertake this task with a full sense of responsibility and patriotism."

The campaign for the genral elections began throughout the country on 1 January 1970, with an appeal by the president to all parties to "eschew parochial intentions." Press Radio and Television enjoyed full freedom to express the views of the various political parties in the field. Strict instructions were issued to all Government officials to maintain complete impartiality in an address to the nation on 28 March. 1970, the president said:

"I would once again like to assure you that this regime has been and will continue to be completely impartial as far as the election campaign is concerned. The Government, however, expects that no political party work against the ideology and intergrity of Pakistan."

In the same address, the president announced the main provisions of the legal Framework Order, 1970, this order provided the basis of which all political parties participated in the Elections.

The Preamble to the legal framework order set out the primary task of the National Assembly as making provisions as to the constitution of Pakistan in accordance with this order". Clause 14(1) of the order stated: "After the close of the general election of members of the national assembly, the president shall for the purpose of framing a constitution for Pakistan, summon the national assembly to meet on such day and at such time and place as he may think fit....."

It was further provided that the National Assembly would frame the constitution in the form of a bill to be called the constitution bill within a period of 120 days from the date of its first meeting and on its failure to do so would stand dissolved. The national Assembly would not enter upon its functions as the first legislature of the Federation, and the provincial assemblies would not be summoned to meet until the constitution bill had been passed by the national assembly and authenticated by the president.

Historical practice with regard to the framing of a federal constitution has been to secure either a consensus among the federating units, or the consent of a clear majority of all the federating units, and this was clearly implied when the president stated that "The constitution is a sacred document and agreement to live together it cannot be compared to any ordinary law."

"The legal framework order laid down certain fundamental principles to be embodied in the constitution. These included:

- (1) "Adherence to fundamental principles of democracy shall be ensured by providing direct and free periodical elections to the federal and the provincial legislatures on the basis of population and adult franchise."
- (2) "The fundamental Rights of the citizens shall be laid down and guaranteed."
- (3) "The independence of the Judiciary in the matter of dispensation of Justice and enforcement of the Fundamental right shall be secured."
- (4) "All powers including legislative, administrative and financial shall be so distributed between the Federal Government and provinces that the provinces shall have maximum autonomy, that is to say maximum legislative, administrative and financial powers but the federal Government shall also have adequate powers including legislative, administrative and Financial powers to discharge its responsibilities in relation to external and internal affairs and to preserve the independence and territorial integrity of the country."
- (5) "It shall be ensured that;
  - (a) the people of all areas in Pakistan shall be able to participate fully in all forms of national activities; and
  - (b) within a specified period, economic and all other disparities between the provinces and between different areas in a province are removed by adoption of statutory and other measures.

"The constitution shall contain, in its preamble an alteration that

- (a) the Muslims of Pakistan shall be able individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the teachings of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and sunnah: and

(b) the minorities shall be enable to profess and practise their religions freely and to enjoy all rights, privelleges and protection due to them as citizens of Pakistan."

Most important of all the order laid down that "the provinces and other teritories which are now and many hereinafter be included in Pakistan shall be so united in a Federation that the independence, the territorial integrity and the national solidarity of Pakistan are ensured and that the unity of the Federation is not, in any manner, impaired."

In his speech of 28 March, 1970 the president said: "Our people are intensely patriotic. They will, therefore, tolerate most things except an act of sabotage against the integrity of Pakistan. If any one thinks that he can let down the country or the people or entertain any ideas of destroying the basic unity of our people, he is very much mistaken. The people will not stand for this.... Every one has a right to offer his solution to the constitutional, political, economic and administrative problems of the country, but no one has right to offer a solution which would adversely affect the solidarity of the people of Pakistan. This no one would tolerate."

The six points of the Awami League, as publicly announced made no claim to alter or to abridge the sovereign character of Pakistan. Point No. 1 stated that "the character of the Government shall be Federal and parliamentary." In his election speeches, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman repeatedly emphasised that he stoold only for provincial autonomy and not for the disintegration of the country or any dilution of its Islamic character, On 21 September, 1970, in a public address at Narayanganj, he said, "The six-point programme would be realized and at the same time neither the integrity of Pakistan nor Islam would be Jeopardised." On 24 September, 1970, speapking at Dacca, he termed the elections as a referendum on the issue of provincial autonomy," In another address at Sylhet on 6 November, 1970, he stated that the Awami League six-point programme 'only sought to ensure that in the constitution East Bengal's interest would be safeguarded through regional autonomy.

Other Awami League leaders echoed the same theme. Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, General Secretary of the East Pakistan Awami League, said at Narayanganj on 21 September, 1970 that "the realization of six points was very much linked with the integrity and solidarity of the country Mr. A.H. M. Qamaruzzaman, General Secetary of the All Pakistan Awami League, in a public address at Lahore on 27 September 1970. "Categorically denied that his party aimed at splitting up Pakistan." Earlier speaking at Rajshahi on 21 June, 1970, he had said that the relationship between East and West Pakistan is inseparable." Khondkar Mushtaq Ahmed, Vice-president of the East pakistan Awami League, in a public address at Feni on 20 March, 1970, stated that the Awami League stood for a strong Pakistan and said full regional autonomy would help maintain to strong nation."

However, these speeches of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his associates were accompanied by highly emotive factually inaccurate statements inciting the people of East Pakistan against fellow Pakistanis from the western wing. On 11 March, 1970 in an address at Hazaribagh Park in East Pakistan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman : "Wanted to know from Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Maulana Maudoodi, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan how long would they take more to refund the wealth of Bengal which they had looted through their masters. He called upon Bengalis to rise to the occasion and completely eliminate the political Mir Jafars and parasites from the sacred soil of Bengal." On 10 March, 1970, at a public meeting in Dacca, the General secretary of the East Pakistan. Awami League, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed said:

"The flesh and blood of the Bengalis had been swallowed up by the exploiters belonging to Western region had sucked East Bengal for the last 23 years, history of Pakistan is a history of conspiracy, history of continuous oppression."

In the election campaign which followed in East Pakistan the Awami League conducted itself with a lack of restraint which brought forth a spate of complaints from every other political party in the field, among those who publicly registered their protests at the Awami League approach to electioneering were:

- (1) Mr. Nurul Amin, president of the Pakistan Democratic party, and a former chief Minister of East Pakistan.
- (2) Mr. Abdus Salam, president of the East Pakistan Branch of the Pakistan Democratic party.
- (3) Mr. Mahmud Ali, vice-president of the Pakistan Democratic party.
- (4) Professor Ghulam Azam, Ameer (Chief) of the East Pakistan Jamaat-e-Islami,
- (5) Syed Altaf Hussain, General secretary of the East Pakistan National Awami Party (Wali group).
- (6) Peer Mohsenuddin, resident of the East Pakistan Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam and
- (7) Mrs. Amena Begum, senior vice president of the Pakistan National League, and formerly acting president of the Awami League.

In public statements through out 1970, these and other leaders protested against the Awami Leagues electioneering tactics which included the breaking up of public meetings, physical attacks on their political opponents and the looting and destruction of party offices.

This criticism kept mounting but Government did not intervene as this be interpreted as official interference in the election campaign.

The first public meeting to be held in East Pakistan by a party other than the Awami League was attacked by a mob resulting in the death of one person and injuries to over 500 persons at paltan Maidan in Dacca on 18 January, 1970. The Jamaat-e-Islami, which had organized this meeting identified Awami Leaguers among those who entered the Maidan and attacked the audience and testified that the hooligans were carrying fire arms and hand bombs."

Condemning this incident, the Dacca daily "Pakistan observer" pointed out on 20 January, 1970, "The fact that late in the evening groups came back to the site broke up the meeting burned the pandal and drove away. A several thousand strong audience shows that it was an organized and determined otherwise it would not have not been possible within such a short time to complete the wrecking."

Deploring "this resort to violence," the president of Pakistan warned that: 'Anyone employing violence in pursuit of a political objective is obstructing the transfer of power to the people and is hence answerable before the bar of public opinion.'" He added "These who seek to settle the argument by violence proclaim not only their lack of confidence in their own cause, but also in democracy, their protestation to the contrary not withstanding."

Within a week of this incident, another public meeting by another party the Pakistan democratic party was subjected to physical violence; and 17 political leaders, in a joint statement condemned what they called organized efforts by some miscreants and hooligans to foil the public meeting at Narayangonj on 21 January, 1970." In a separate

joint statement issued the same day (21 January, 1970) these leaders specifically accused the Awami League of taking "recourse to vandalism and terror tactics."

On 22 January, 1970, the office of the Jamaat-e-Islami in Dacca and the general secretary of the party in a press statement said "while conducting the raid on our office the hooligans organized by the local Awami Leaguers, broke open the door, smashed the furniture removed the sign board and set the party papers, documents and flag on fire."

On 1 February, 1970, Awami League workers disturbed a public meeting of the Pakistan Democratic Party (PDP) at the Paltan Maidan in Dacca. They shouted slogans of "Joy Bangla" and in the course of these disturbance, several persons, including Maulvi Farid Ahmed, the Nizam-e-Islam Party leader, received injuries. The president of the PDP, Mr. Nurul Amin, in a statement said; "I have no words to condemn such activities by the Awami League which it is clear, has planned the fascist methods to impose their plan on others. This is not the first occasion the Awami League has adopted this policy."

On 28 February, 1970 in Chittagong, at the offices of two papers the daily "Buniad" and the daily "Sangram" (Both known to be opposing the Awami League) were raided, the vice president of the Pakistan Democratic Party, Mr. Mahmud Ali Characterised the raid as a "dastardly attack on the freedom of the press." and added: If the Buniad' and the Sangram' do not see eye to eye with the Awami League ideology should they deserve to be destroyed? Is it the sample of democracy the Awami League leaders want to present to the people of Pakistan?"

On 31 July, 1970, several newspapers, including the "Pakistan observer," Dacca carried reports that "more than five hundred armed workers of Awami League attacked the residents of Hali Shar Housing Estate and injured 22 persons. Seven of whom are in a serious condition. According to the report, the workers of the Awami league demanded of the people to observe strike but resident of the locality refused to do so."

On 7 August, 1970, the Dacca daily "Purbodesh" reported that a group of Awami League and students League workers created disturbance at a PDP public meeting held at Gopalganj Town Maidan in Faridpur district on 2 August. According to reports, Awami League and students League workers who created disturbance at the meeting, came out from the Gopalganj residence of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman near the meeting place."

### **Nasrullah stresses need to restore confidence in people**

Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan chief of West Pakistan PDP has said here that the "foremost task in East Pakistan is to restore confidence amongst the people and rebuild economy," reports APP.

Talking to the Associated Press of Pakistan, the Nawabzada said on Wednesday it would require the total effort of the people. He however, added that people of the province should now feel a sense of security because of the effort of the patriotic political elements who through peace committees and Razakar force accepted the challenge of Indian threat. He was sure "people are also duly prepared to meet any threat of Indian aggression."

Referring to the merger of the political parties he said that it was good to exchange views, the ridiculed PPP Chairman Mr. Z.A. Bhutto for the observation that the merger would be like putting the dead bodies in one coffin and observed nobody takes Mr. Bhutto's remark seriously.

Nawabzada said he (Mr. Bhutto ) says that the National Assembly should be convened immediately while he (Mr. Bhutto ) regarded it as "a slaughter house." He can conveniently talk waging 1000 years' war with India and then in Iran while giving an interview to Kayhan international he can conveniently give his opinion for friendly relationship with India. And there are so many other controversies he said.

He said referring to the controversies created recently about the National languages, that the settled issue should not be reopened.

The Nawabzada plans to stay a week in the province when he would visit some place outside the metropolis. He has already met East Pakistan Governor Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan on August 3 and met leaders of different political parties including the Council Muslim League. He had also a session with the president of EPML (Council) Khawaja Khairuddin at his hotel room.

# News Headlines

## **MORNING NEWS**

August 9, 1971

২৪ শ্রাবণ, ১৩৭৮ সাল

- Pakistan demands full protection to HC staff.
- Colour TV documentary on AL atrocities.
- Decorations Act amended.
- AL betrayal responsible for people's misery.
- White paper on East Pak crisis.

## **NEWS**

### **Pakistan demands full protection to HC staff**

Islamabad, Aug. 8: The Government of Pakistan has lodged strong protest with the Government of India against demonstrations held in front of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi on August 7 by the Jana Sangh.

In a note handed over to the Acting Indian High Commissioner here this afternoon, the Government of Pakistan held the Government of India fully responsible for the safety of the personnel and inviolability of the premises of the Pakistan High Commission.

The Government of Pakistan further demanded that full protecting, facilities and amenities should be given to the personnel of the Pakistan High Commission in India in accordance with the international law and diplomatic practice.

### **Colour T.V. documentary on AL atrocities**

Rawalpindi: Aug, \*(APP): Pakistan Television has produced a -55 minute colour documentary on the atrocities committed by the Awami League cadres, rebels and Indian infiltrators. The documentary was held here yesterday afternoon at the G.H.Q Lecture Hall where the visiting vice president of West German parliament, Dr. Hermann Schmidt Vockenllusen was also present.

It shows screaming men, women and children who lost their near and dear ones at the hands of the Awami league storm troopers. They told harrowing stories of the mass murders committed in the most brutal manner. The documentary tells full story of last election events and how the Awami League leadership disclaimed its mandate for provincial autonomy to secession.

It gives every details of the massacre which claimed more than one lakh lives. It spotlights blood stained apartments and smashed buildings of those who were victimised because they did not agree with the Awami league view point.

### **Decorations Act amended**

Islamabad. Aug. 8 (APP): The president and chief Martial Law Administrator last night issued an ordinance authorising the president to prescribe the conditions under which a decoration may be awarded, conferred, withdrawn, forfeited or annulled or May be restored after its withdrawal forfeiture or annulment.

The ordinance (No XVIII of 1971) called the Decorations (Amendment) ordinance, 1971, amends the decorations Act, 1965 and comes into force at once.

Under the Amending ordinance, the president may, by warrant, institute or create any decorating from time to time.

The ordinance also lays down that no decoration shall be awarded, conferred, withdrawn, forfeited or annulled, and no decoration which has been withdrawn forfeited or annulled shall be restored except with the personal approval of the president.

Another provision says that every award, conferment, withdrawal, forfeiture, annulment and restoration of a decoration shall be published in the official Gazette.

The ordinance forbids use of letters representing a decoration with the name of person to whom the decoration has not been conferred or whose decoration with drawn forfeited or annulled.

### **AL-betrayal responsible for people's misery**

Kushtia Aug. 8(APP): Prof. Ghulam Azam Amir, Jamat-e-islami, East Pakistan, has said that Sheikh Mujib and his defunct Awami League by making alliance with Bharat betrayed the trust reposed in them by people of this wing.

This betrayal, he added, has brought untold miseries to the people of East Pakistan. He said that posterity would never forgive them.

Prof. Ghulam Azam was addressing a big public meeting held in the Kushtia public library compound under the auspices of the district peace committee yesterday afternoon.

Prof. Ghulam Azam said that it was most unfortunate and painful that the Awami Leaguers so soon forget the history of thousand years of Indo-Pak sub-continent. He referred to the tremendous sacrifices of the Muslims in their struggle for freedom from Hindu domination.

### **Hindu Domination**

He traced the history of the Muslim of Bengal and attributed their backwardness to Hindu Bengalee's political, cultural and economic domination. He said that it was only after Pakistan that they were able to get their full rights. But the hopes of the people of East Pakistan were dashed to pieces by the treachery of Sheikh Mujib and his pro-Bharat Awami Leaguers.

He said that the Hindu Bengalees both within and outside the country could not tolerate the rise of Bangalee Muslims. So they hatched a conspiracy with the blessing of Bharat which, he said never reconciled to the creation of Pakistan.

He thanked Allah and the valiant Jawans of Pakistan Army for their rising to the occasion and saving the country's integrity.

Prof. Ghulam Azam called upon the people to be vigilant against misercants and render continued help to the peace committees and the authorities for combating the anti-state elements.

The meeting was also addressed by two Jamaat leaders from West Pakistan, Dr. Nasir Ahmed MNA-elect from Punjab Raja Mohammad Basharat from Rawalpindi.

They conveyed the good wishes of the people of West Pakistan to their brethren in East Pakistan and said that only the bond of Islam which created Pakistan could sustain the relation between the two wings. Mr. Saad Ahmed chairman District Peace Committee presided over the meeting and thanked the people for their help and urged them to be united till the enemy was crushed.

# News Headlines

## **MORNING NEWS**

August 10, 1971

২৫ শ্রাবণ, ১৩৭৮ সাল

- 20 killed in nine days; unprovoked shelling by Indians continues.
- Armed conflicts among rebel groups a regular feature in Indian camps.
- Mujib's trial from Aug.
- 70 anti-state elements killed in Mymensingh.
- White paper on East Pak crisis.
- Pirzada urges people to maintain unity.
- Public meeting at Paltan maidan on August 14.
- Pakistan embodiment of unity of Muslim Nations.
- Unity of like minded parties may be achieved by Sept.
- Call to engage in struggle for a stable Pakistan.
- Nasrullah meets Fazlul Quader PPP will not enact law repugnant to Islam-Niazi.
- India in unhappy predicament over 'Bangla Desh'.

## **NEWS**

### **20 killed in nine days, unprovoked shelling by Indians continues**

Rawalpindi, Aug 9 (APP): Twenty persons were killed and several wounded as a result of unprovoked shelling by the Indians in the border area of East Pakistan between July 29 and August 6. It was officially stated here today.

The area subjected to shelling were Bhomra, Atgram, Jaintiapur, Saldanadi and Benapole.

Some of these come under repeated fire by field guns and mortars. The Indians field artillery fired 300 rounds on Barakhata area in Rangpur district on July 30, while the Gunathpur area in the Jessore district was hit by 170 rounds of artillery and heavy mortar shells on the following day.

A number of village homes were razed to ground by the indiscriminate firing which also claimed the life of an innocent girl in Jabinagar area in Kushtia district.

On July 29, a company of regular Indian troops took up aggressive position opposite our Bhomra border outpost in Khulna district, this was a flagrant violation of the ground rules.

Direct Attack : Two companies of Indian troops aided by the defectors of East Pakistan Rifles and India trained guerillas attacked the Jamalpur sub-division in East Pakistan on August 4 but retreated when hit back by the armed forces of Pakistan, leaving behind as dead, says a report in a Lahore daily.

Five of the invaders were taken prisoners, Pakistani troops captured large quantities of arms and ammunition.

According to the London "Daily Telegraph", Indian border forces and the defectors from East Pakistan Rifles launched Tuesday's second attack on Comilla and were beaten back by Pakistani troops.

### **Mujib's trial from Aug**

Rawalpindi, Aug 9 (APP): Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, president of the defunct Aami League, will be tried by special Military Court for "Waging war against Pakistan" and other offences, according to a press note issued here tonight by H.Q. CMLA.

The trial will commence on August 11, 1971. It will be in camera and its proceedings will be secret. The accused will be given proper opportunity to prepare his defence and will be provided with all facilities permitted in law including engaging a counsel of his own choice provided such a counsel is a citizen of Pakistan.

### **70 anti-state elements killed in Mymensingh**

The Razakars in Mymensingh District killed 70 anti-state elements and injured many besides capturing a huge quantity of arms and ammunition during last month, reports APP.

According to details reaching Dacca the miscreants attempted to destroy a bridge in a village near Sherpur on July 4, but the Razakers foiled their attempt inflicting heavy casualties.

The miscreants fled away leaving behind 19 dead, 13 slabs of TNT, a numbers hand grenades, anti tank mines and 19 tubes of India made explosives.

Next day, the rebels were reported in a village, 20 mites away from Sherpur, the Razakers raided the village and killed 24 miscreants and captured some rifles hand grenades and 300 maunds of rice stored there.

On the night of 13/14 July, the Razakers, while on a routine patrol had a clash with miscreants in Nakla area in Mymensingh District. In this clash the Razakers killed 4 miscreants and captured two stenguns, six grenades and sixty bullets of 303 rifles.

Four days later, the Razakers raided a village Fulkandi in police station Islampur and killed 23 anti-state elements.

### **Pirzada urges people to maintain Unity**

Hyderabad Aug. (APP): the cahirman of the Pakiatan people's party, Sind (Raza Group), Mr. M. Pirzada, yesterday appealed to the people to maintain unity in their ranks and beware of the exploiters who were out to drive a wedge among the various sections of people living in Sind.

He said that the vested interests and opportunist politicians were fanning the parochial feelings of the local population just to achieve their ulterior motives.

He told a press conference here yesterday morning that the people living in Sind are all brothers and urged them to be careful about the divisive and fisseceuignist tendencies being created by the opportunists.

Mr. Pirzada declared that those who were opposed to the ideology of Pakistan were traitors and should be tried for high treason.

He said that certain vested interests were deriving inspiration from across the border and were out to create dis-unity and an atmosphere of distrust to weaken the country.

He urged all sections of People living in Sind to join hands and and work unitedly and devotedly for the development of their areas and prosperity of Pakistan.

### **Public meeting at Paltan Maidan on August 14**

The Pakistan peace and welfare council will hold a public meeting at the Paltan Maidan in observance of the Independence Day on August 14 at 2 p.m. on the ideology, integrity, sovereignty of one Pakistan and on how to counteract the enemies of Islam and Pakistan, reports APP.

The meeting will be addressed by Moulvi Farid Ahmad,, Moulana Muhammad Nuruzzaman, former Deputy speaker of East Pakistan Muhammad Hammad, Hony, Magistrate of Dacca Alhaj Abu Nasser Ahmad, Chairman, Islampur Union and former president Dacca Chamber of Commerce, Shah Islamullah Chisti, Moulana Habibullah.

Maulvi Farid Ahmad will preside over the meeting.

### **Pakistan embodiment of Unity of Muslim Nations**

Momenshahi, Aug 9 (APP): A lively symposium on "Pakistan: a study in its struggle for freedom" was held recently at the Pakistan council, Momenshahi centre.

Presided over by AL-Haj Reazuddin Ahmed, principal, Nasirabad College, Momenshahi, the symposium was addressed by Dr. SA Quader, Head of the Department of Rural Sociology, Dr. A.M. Moazzem Hossain, Head of the Department of Cooperation and Marketing of E.P. Agricultural University. Prof. Golam Samdani Qureshi of Nasirabad College, Prof. A. Bari of Akhtaruzzaman Memorial College.

Dr. Syed Gheyasuddin senior lecturer, Department of Biochemistry, E.P. Agricultural University, Momenshahi presented a paper on the occasion.

In his paper "role of Muslim writers in our struggle for freedom," Dr. Syed Gheyasuddin said, the Muslim writer, of Indo-Pak sub- continent played a singularly important role in arousing in hither to dormant Muslim mass a strong sense of Muslim Nationalism which was the fundamental basis on which Pakistan was created. Our writers who played important role in Muslim renaissance and who contributed much towards the achievement of Pakistan would always remain indelible, he added.

Dr. Syed Gheyasuddin discussed in details role of different writers and literacy organisations in our freedom movement and concluded, Pakistan, is the embodiment of the Unity of the Muslim nations and it must remain and so it has remained and shall remain. It is incumbent on our part, to strive in the lines of our writers for the greater glory of the biggest Muslim State on the globe."

Taking part in discussion Dr. S.A. Quader said Muslims were distinctively different from Hindus and such the demand for Pakistan by the Muslims was most spontaneous. He assured that the people of Pakistan tied by the bond of Islam would always remain united.

Dr. A.M. Moazzem Hossain in his speech said, the Hindus in collusion with the British exploited the Muslims in such a manner that they were rendered destitute. The Muslims of this sub-continent demanded Pakistan to ameliorate their lots.

Prof. Golam Samdani Qureshi in his speech maintained culturally speaking Muslims are a distinctively different nation. They never lost their own identity.

Speaking on the occasion, prof. A Bari observed "Pakistan is the hope and aspiration of the Muslims of the sub-continent and it will remain so."

In his presidential speech principal Reazuddin Ahmad lamented that elder generation have failed to place the history of Pakistan movement before the younger generation in true perspective. He appealed to his fellow teachers to acquaint the students with our struggle for freedom.

### **Nasrullah Meets Fazlul Quader**

The West Pakistan PDP chief, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan had a meeting with the convention Muslim League chief. Mr Fazlul Quader Chowdhury Mohammad Quasim yesterday morning, reports PPI.

According to a close source of the PDP the Nawabzada had been with them for about 45 minutes.

The source told PPI that the Nawabzads, under the present circumstances, strongly designed to form a platform of the like-minded political parties which he believed would be better for them to create definite impact on the mind of the people.

The platform will be like that of the NDF or PDM or the DAC, he said.

Meanwhile, the Nawabzada had meeting with Khan Abdul Qayyum, Khan A. Sabur, his party chief Mr. Nurul Amin and others.

### **PDP will not enact law repugnant to Islam-Niazi**

Rawalpindi, Aug. 9: Maulana Kausar Niazi, Information secretary of the Pakistan People's Party and MNA-elect has said that after coming into power this party will not enact any law repugnant to the Quran and Sunnah.

The Maulana was addressing a meeting of his party workers at the local office of PPP Mr. Hanif Ramey, member of the central committee of PPP and an MPA-elect also spoke.

The Maulana said that during the elections when his party raised the slogan of Mussawat-e-Mohammadi their opponents described this slogan as a stunt for getting votes. Now he added there was no question of getting votes, and reiterated that his party would not make any law which would violate the principles of Islam.

He said that PPP fully respected the Shariat and will create circumstances conducive to its introduction both in letter and spirit.

The Maulana said that three elements were out to conspire against his party. He said that the people would foil their conspiracies and would not allow them to annul the verdict to the people.

Elaborating, he said that these elements were defeated politicians' Stooges, Ulema dancing to the tunes of imperialists and a section of the press financed by capitalists. The Maulana was also critical of the censorship and ban on political activities.

### **Challenge to Daultana**

He bitterly criticised Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan and Mia Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana and said that these people were taking under advantage of the ban on political activities. He challenged Mian Daultana to contest elections against PPP candidate in Punjab. He said that his party would vacate any seat according to the choice of Mr. Daultana and then would put up an ordinary worker of PPP to contest the election, Mian Sahib, he added, would not be able to win the election.

The Pakistan People's Party leaders addressing a convention in Campbellpur today reiterated their party's resolve to eliminate capitalism and feudalism by implementing the programme of Islamic Socialism.

The leaders including Sheikh Mohammed Rashid, President of the Panjab People's Party and Maulana Kausar Niazi, information secretary of the PPP, also justified their party's demand for early transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people and refuted those who opposed it.

The convention of Campbellpur district PPP, held at the local District Council Hall in two sessions, was addressed by over two dozen speakers who particularly called for an end to the ejection of tenants by their landlords.

They described these ejections as landlords victimisation of tenants who had voted for the Pakistan People's Party in the last elections.

Sheikh Rashid Ahmed and Maulana Kausar Niazi were the guests of honour at the first and second session, respectively, of the convention which was presided over by Mr. Ashiq Kalim, District President of the PPP.

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid refused those who opposed the people's party's Socialist programme for which, he said, the people of the country had given their verdict by defeating capitalists and jaigirdars in the elections.

Opponents of this programme he said, were disgracing not only the 13 crore people of Pakistan but also the Quid-e-Azam who first of all advocated Islamic socialism for Pakistan.

Talking to APP on his arrival here on Friday night he said the approach and programme of parties were the proper yardstick and criterion for determining the regional or national character of a party.

The PPP, he said, had a national programme and outlook as it was committed to wiping out exploitation from the entire country. Its programme was not confined to the interests of one particular province or region.

### **India in unhappy predicament over "Bangla Desh"**

Islamabad, Aug 9 (APP): The Indian weekly "Spokesman" has said that India has landed itself in an unhappy predicament over its policies on Bangla Desh, and only good luck can save it from this difficult situation.

In an article in its latest issue, the weekly said "the world powers are not interested in upsetting the present delicate balance of power in the Indian sub-continent," and they continue to consider the present situation in East Pakistan as "a purely internal matter to be settled between the two wings of Pakistan without outside intervention."

Also, the Mukti Fauj has failed to make much impact on the legal Government of Pakistan."

Even if the Government of India recognizes Bangla Desh, with its consequences of war with Pakistan, it is doubtful whether the Mukti Fauj can liberate, Bangla Desh, but in the process "it is obvious that the entire Indian sub-continent will be engulfed in a war."

The spokesman said: "It is true that our defence preparedness vis-a-vis Pakistan is superior in terms of sheer numbers as well as in equipment. Pakistan has also been weakened by the revolt in Bangla Desh and the economic pressures in West Pakistan. But these developments will not bring down the regime of Yahya Khan. We are lagging behind both in terms of political and economic preparedness to meet the emergency."

The weekly said that the Indian Government's policies have in fact done nothing except for creating economic problems for India itself. The Indian Government which was already spending rupees 1200 crore on defence, would now have to spend at least Rs. 3500 crore on defence and probable refugee expenditure. As a consequence, almost all the revenue budget of the Union Government would be taken away, forcing it to abandon its fourth and fifth plans.