

India Formally Recognizes Bangla Desh Government As Pace Of War Intensifies

New Delhi, Dec 6 (AP) — India formally recognized the government of Bangla Desh today as the government of the embattled eastern wing of Pakistan.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, flanked by cabinet members of parliament, said that the government had decided to take that step "after careful consideration." She said after she made the announcement, members of the cabinet jumped from their seats, thumped their fists on the desks and shouted slogans "long live Bangla Desh."

Sections of her own, to recognize Bangla Desh. But the government repeatedly said for the past eight months that it would take the action at the "opportune" time. India earlier this summer permitted Bangla Desh representatives to open missions in New Delhi and Calcutta. The East Pakistani secessionist leaders formally proclaimed their independence on April 17,

May 5, 1971. With the leader of the East Pakistani political movement, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, in jail in West Pakistan, his chief lieutenants took over leadership of their self-proclaimed government. **Bangla Desh Leaders** Syed Nazrul Islam is the acting president. Tajuddin Ahmed is the prime minister. In the independence cere-

ed the government would seek to maintain its ties with what it has described in official statements the past several days as the "government of West Pakistan." There was no immediate action from Pakistan President Yahya Khan's government, the Indian move. In their 24 years of independence, India and Pakistan have never broken their diplomatic ties despite wars in 19

Photo : The Daily Yomiuri, December 7, 1971



Exiled Bangla Desh Leaders Return Home; Get Wild Welcome

Jessore (East Pakistan), Dec 11 (AP)—Exiled leaders of Bangla Desh came home in the wake of the advancing Indian Army today and they were jubilant, cheering, chanting, crowds their "days of darkness" were over and their independence close at hand. "We hope that within a few days our flag will fly over Dacca," declared portly Syed Nazrul Islam, acting president in the absence of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, imprisoned on treason charges somewhere in West Pakistan. Even in East Pakistan, Islam and his prime minister, Tajuddin Ahmed, are hardly household names but their po-

(L) returned Bangladesh leaders, Acting President Syed Nazrul Islam (L) and Prime Minister

Tajuddin Ahmed (R) are seated at Liberated Jessore

Photo : The Daily Yomiuri December 13, 1971

Kennedy Hits Nixon's Policy On Pak Issue

NEW DELHI (UPI)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy Monday criticized President Nixon's policy on the East Pakistan civil war situation and said that after visiting refugee areas in India he believed that policy "an even greater disaster than before I came here."

Saying that he would work in the Senate to halt future U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan, the Massachusetts Democrat declared that, "I think that any fair judgement

of the considerations which have come to the fore would indicate that U.S. interests do not lie in strengthening the military regime of the country of Pakistan."

Kennedy said he found administration's arguments for continuing assistance to the East Pakistan Government "singularly unpersuasive" and that the policy had hurt relations between the United States and India.

"After seeing the results in

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, August 18, 1971

'Free Bengal' Does Exist

Group Of Foreign Newsmen Visits Jessore

By Jean Vincent, AFP

Jessore, East Pakistan—'Free Bengal' does indeed exist. Such is the principal conclusion of a tall group of foreign correspondents after incursions Thursday and Friday in parts of East Pakistan which have rallied to a Awami League of autonomist Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Free or "liberated" Bengal East Pakistan in rebellion against the central government West Pakistan—is a country whose area is impossible to invade, whose armed forces are decidedly insufficient and whose viable wealth consists only of courage and enthusiasm.

It is a completely disorganized country with no genuine administration existing to handle increasingly scarce supplies. The "national" revolt which is progress, aimed at creating a free state, is a partial. It provides the moment little more than a scenario of wars in

The Free Bengal we have is a strip of territory along Indian border some 250 kilometers (150 miles) long and 50 kilometers (35 miles) deep.

tact despite the heat.

The bombardment appeared to have failed, since Jessore was still "free" when we left it aboard a Liberation Army vehicle at 4 p.m. Friday.

Meanwhile the regular army barracks in Jessore remained impregnable. They were transformed in time into a modern bastion studded with heavy machine guns and mortars, and West Pakistanis were inside them Friday waiting.

Free Bengal forces in this part of the country are composed basically of police and of Bengali infantry regiments recruited before the present trouble. Their only arms are light.

These troops count on a light machine gun for every 40 or 50 men and one Chinese-made K-47 submachine gun for every 10 or 15. The rest carry rifles.

Ammunition Short

Ammunition would seem to be short. The uniformed partisans who accompanied us Friday carried only 50 bullets per rifle. Such rations doubtless preclude any assault of "Pakistani" strongholds.

This hard fact appears to be clear to even the most rabid militants in the areas we have visited. It explains a climate of awaited, imminent disaster which the fever of revolt and faith in the Bengal cause fail to conceal.



Helping Fight For Freedom

JHIKARGACHA, East Pakistan (UPI)—Volunteer "freedom fighters," clutching bamboo staves, ride on a bus just before heading toward Jessore City to help the Liberation Army.

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, April 4, 1971

20,000 Bengalis Rally In London

LONDON (AFP) — More than 20,000 Bengalis supported a "Recognize Bangla Desh" rally in Trafalgar Square Sunday.

Among the orators, Lord Brockway called on the British government to demand an immediate meeting of the U.N. Security Council to end the tragedy of East Pakistan.

Lord Brockway said there was a real danger of war between Pakistan and India.

"I am appalled by the inactivity of the great powers and the United Nations, which is authorized to intervene when peace is threatened," he said.

"War might involve Russia,

China, America and Britain."

"The British government should call for an immediate meeting of the security council to negotiate a settlement and insist on a political solution."

John Stonehouse, postmaster-general in the Labor government demanded direct U.N. action to deal with the situation in "the worst man-made disaster since Hitler."

Bangla Desh should be recognized as a sovereign state, and there should be a massive aid program to save the people and return the seven million refugees to their homes. Stonehouse, who has visited Bangla Desh and refugee camps in India, said that millions faced famine because the rice crop had not been planted.

The world's resources should be used "in this great humanitarian endeavour." It could cost \$200 million or \$500 million, but this was only a fraction of the cost of the Russian and American space efforts.

When the rally ended, hundreds of Bengalis marched along White-Hall to Hyde Park corner, chanting "Recognize Bangla Desh." Stonehouse led a delegation which handed in a petition at No. 10 Downing St. for the Prime Minister, calling on Britain to bring the East Pakistan question before the United Nations Security Council.

It also urged Britain to try to persuade America to end arms shipment to West Pakistan and to recognize the provisional Bangla Desh government.

Calley's Sentence May Be Reduced

NEW YORK (UPI) — Lt. William Calley's life sentence for the May Lai massacres will be reduced to 20-to-30 years by the reviewing officer in the case, Newsweek magazine reported Sunday.

The magazine said Third Army Commander Lt. Gen. Albert Connor was expected to make the ruling in a few weeks.

Following the expected ruling, Newsweek said, the case will then go to higher military review bodies and ultimately to President Nixon or final judgment. The review



NEW YORK (UPI)—Thousands of young people, more than the Madison Square Garden could hold flocked to the rumored reunion of the Beatles. Only two of the Beatles showed up at the concert for the benefit of East Pakistani refugees.

2 Beatles Reunited At Benefit Concert

NEW YORK (UPI)—A reunion of two of the four Beatles and an unannounced, but rumored, appearance by folk singer Bob Dylan drew more than 20,000 persons to Madison Square Garden Sunday at a benefit concert for the refugees of East Pakistan.

Popping camera flashbulbs lit up the giant arena as George Harrison joined his former fellow Beatle, Ringo Starr, and

dreds of other persons continued to congregate outside the Garden, where scalpers were hawking the \$10 tickets for the evening performance for \$50 or more.

Inside, Harrison, Starr and the others performed numbers including "Here Comes The Sun," "While My Guitar Gently Weeps," and "Don't Come Easy."

The show was opened with 45

Sen. Scott Wants To Visit China With Nixon

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (UPI)—Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said Sunday he felt President Nixon's impending trip to mainland China is another step toward peace.

"I think the trip already has taken the play away from people who say the President isn't doing enough for peace," Scott said. He said Nixon "has shown he can do more to promote

Photo: The Mainichi Daily News, August 3, 1971



— Sen. Kennedy sees Mrs. Gandhi —
Photo : Mainichi Daily News, August 17, 1971

Independent E. Bengal Within Year Predicted

— Bangla Desh Mission Visits MDN —

A Bangla Desh mission which has been secretly visiting Japan has suggested the possibility that "the East Bengal area would be liberated and become an independent state within this year."

The two-man mission claiming to represent the "Bangla Desh Government" visited the Mainichi Daily News office last week to appeal for the cooperation of the Japanese Government and people "in having the People's Republic of Bangla Desh recognized as an independent State."

The envoys asked to be identified only as Ahmad and Jyotipad.

Ahmad said they visited Ceylon and Thailand before coming to Japan last Tuesday disguised as businessmen.

While in Japan, they met



A two-man Bangla Desh mission (backs toward camera) being interviewed by Mainichi reporters.

Two-man Bangladesh Mission being interviewed by Mainichi reporters.

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, August 22, 1971

Bengali Refugee Flood Continues

CALCUTTA (AFP)—Refugees from East Pakistan—estimated by one source at 100,000 daily—continued to stream across the Indian border in columns several miles wide Friday.

Deprived of food and drink on the way, many have been driven to drinking ditch water. The result is that cholera and gastroenteritis have become epidemic. Already some reports have put cholera deaths at over 2,000 and gastroenteri-

ty deaths at 700. Border refugee camps have been totally overrun by the ragged fugitives, and harassed district officials in Nadia have had to forbid refugees to drink from the Jalangi River, where bloated bodies float on the surface.

Overworked aides, fearful of cholera, dumped bodies in the Jalangi to get them off the roadsides.

A Nadia official said that refugees had been "dying like

flies." The "fortunate" survivors were living out under the hot sun or in the early monsoon rain.

Both sides of the road from Krishnanagar to the Karimpur border area were strewn with bodies, journalists reported.

One woman clung to her husband's body and called out to passersby: "He thought he would be safe if we fled to India, but Allah willed otherwise, and I am left alone."

Officials said that when the refugees had kept to the roads, medical personnel had been able to vaccinate them.

But now that they had taken in their desperation to crossing the border away from customs posts, the situation was out of control.

According to unofficial sources, some five million East Bengalis had fled the civil war to India. They feared the same number were on the way.

As they trekked on toward Calcutta, the capital of West Bengal became threatened with an epidemic to match the one that crippled the city nine years ago.

A spokesman for the West Bengal Health Ministry said that the state would soon be engulfed by "the foot-sore, stricken poor" of East Bengal.

Already about 30,000 refugees have abandoned their trek in the area of Calcutta Airport, and airport authorities have posted guards on the runways to keep them clear of aircraft.

With the refugees have come

rising prices. In some places locals have expressed resentment for their new neighbors.

One government official here estimated that it would take over two years to disperse the fugitives.

Many of those taken by special bus or train from the saturated urban areas leaped out and headed back for town, he said.

First reports said the shelling, which began at about 5 p.m., caused light damage and some casualties in the base. Support U.S. Air Force installation in the northern quarter of the country.

It was the second shelling of Durgam by Communists in six days. They fired 13 rockets at the base last Sunday, but four of them fell short and landed in a residential area of the city, killing 12 civilians and wounding 11 others. Four houses were also demolished.

The witness estimated precisely one year to the day after a CIAA officer was hijacked at Dulles by an Araba man.

No injuries were reported in the latest hijacking.

Collins, 30, of Spokane, Washington, said he first realized the plane was being hijacked about 10 minutes after take-off when he walked out of the cockpit and saw Riggs pointing his gun at him. He



LONDON (UPI)—The Bangla Desh Women's Association stages a protest march to the British Premier's Office at Downing Street here June 4 to hand in a letter of protest stating their anger at the plight of East Bengalis still in danger in Pakistan following the recent civil war.

'Cholera Rages In E. Pakistan'

CALCUTTA (UPI)—A rebel "Bangla Desh government" official said Saturday cholera has struck inside civil war-torn East Pakistan and is raging with no medical facilities available to fight it.

In the Indian border state of West Bengal, where most of the estimated four million fleeing East Bengalis have converged, some 10,000 of them afflicted with cholera, local officials took measures to keep refugees from pouring into Calcutta.

Government officials have issued a call for supplies of saline solution to combat the steady intestinal disease that so far has killed more than 1,000 refugees, according to official reports.

Dr. Ashabul Haq, who held

the title of senior adviser to rebel guerrilla forces before the Pakistan Army moved into the border areas of East Pakistan, said he had received reports the disease had hit the population in at least five districts of the civil war area in East Pakistan.

Haq also described himself as acting director of the rebel Red Cross.

He said there was no way to fight the disease in the affected districts because most hospitals have been closed down for lack of staff and medical supplies.

He named the affected districts as Patna, Faridpur, Dushita, Jessore and Khulna. The areas form a belt running along the western border of East Pakistan from north to south.

Photo: Mainichi Daily News, June 6, 1971

Mainichi Daily News

Published In Tokyo And Osaka

Tuesday, March 16, 1971

Rahman Declares Takeover Of East Pakistan

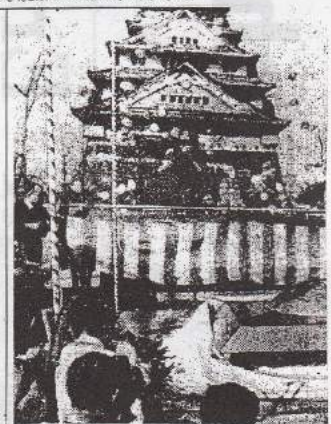


Rahman

DACCA, East Pakistan (UPI)—Awami League leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman announced early Monday he was taking over the complete administration of East Pakistan.

The announcement appeared to put the region on the verge of independence.

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, March 16, 1971



Scene of the Taj

Our cigarettes have good taste
 we have reduced
 tar and nicotine.
 Only True has both.



Test U.S. Gov't figures:
 1.8 mgs Tar; 0.7 mgs nicotine

Mainichi Da

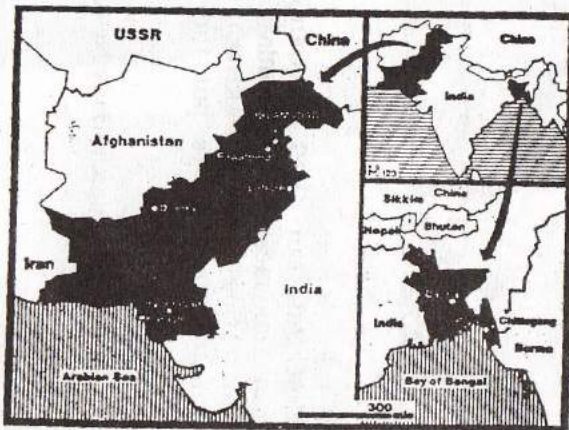
Published In Tokyo

No. 17300 (C)

日刊 (大正11年4月10日第3種郵便物認可)

Saturday, March 27, 1971

Civil War Erupts In E. Pakistan As Army Takes Over



Bengali Troops Side With Rahman



Yahya



Bhutto



Rahman

("Three Men Who Hold Pakistan's Destiny" On Page 2)

Troops Enter Indian Territory

CALCUTTA (AFP)—Pakistani troops were reported to have entered the eastern Indian

NEW DELHI (UPI, AFP)—Civil war has broken out in East Pakistan, the Press Trust of India reported Friday afternoon.

Indian news agency reports said fighting has broken out between West Pakistani troops on one side and the East Pakistan Rifles and East Pakistan police on the other.

The agency reported that more than 10,000 troops from West Pakistan had landed in the East Pakistan ports of Chittagong and Chalna in the last 24 hours.

These reinforcements, transported aboard five ships, prompted the evacuation of troops from the Eastern sector of

search premises for arms and ammunition. All bank accounts in the

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, March 27, 1971

2 Diplomats Defect To Bangla Desh

Two Pakistani Embassy officials in Tokyo announced Tuesday they were defecting to Bangla Desh, the secessionist government of East Pakistan, saying they could no longer bear the "terrible repression" in East Pakistan.

Press Attache S.M. Maswood and Third Secretary Q.A.M.A. Rahim of the Pakistani Embassy in Tokyo announced their action to Japanese newsmen and went immediately to the Foreign Ministry to "seek special permission" to stay in Japan.

Looking tense, Maswood and Rahim, both from East Pakistan, met newsmen at Maswood's residence and said they were not seeking a political asylum in Japan.

They refused to elaborate on their plans, except to say they would try to inform the Japanese people of "atrocities in Bangla Desh" while they are

a regime which is evil, which is oppressive and which, if it succeeds in its design, will reduce the people of Bangla Desh to slavery and their land into a colony.

Maswood and Rahim said "we are employees of the Government of Pakistan no more. From today, our allegiance is to the government of Bangla Desh."

East Pakistan has been embroiled in a civil war since last March 25 when the West

Pakistan Army moved into East Pakistan to control popular movements for independence of Bangla Desh.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the two Pakistani Embassy officials, appeared at the ministry solely to ask for favorable action by the Japanese Government to "permit them to stay in Japan for awhile."

According to the sources, a foreigner in such a case is customarily permitted to stay in this country for 20 days or so. "The Government would perhaps take a step to send them to a third country from a humanitarian viewpoint, if they desire to do so," the sources



Bengalis Leave
Daily Mission

Q. A. M. A. Rahim left. and S. M. Maswood at the Foreign Ministry.
Photo : Mainichi Daily News, November 3, 1971



PRIME Minister Indira Gandhi chats with the president of the Foreign Press Association, Mr Van Der Zee, at the association's luncheon in the Savoy Hotel, London, Monday.—UPI-Sun radiophoto.

Must Free Mujib, British Leaders Agree

London, Nov 1 (AP)—British Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today ended formal talks with British leaders believing they now recognize the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as essential for any East Pakistan settlement.

After conferring daily with Prime Minister Edward Heath, Foreign Secretary Sir James Callaghan and other British authorities, Mrs Gandhi according to aides, considered British have been driven to the conclusion that the freeing of Mujib is essential for a political solution of the crisis.

For their part British officials do not go that far. Their view is that the release of Mujib to permit him to

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with the president of the Foreign Press Association

Mr. Van Der Zee in the Savoy Hotel, London

Photo : The daily Yomiuri, November 3, 1971

Free Mujib, Mrs. Gandhi Tells Yahya

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Government spokesmen said Saturday night Prime Minister Indira Gandhi urged Pakistan President Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan to move toward a political settlement to the East Pakistan civil war.

Senior government officials meanwhile disclosed details of the latest Indian strike into East Pakistan.

The spokesmen said Mrs. Gandhi had relayed a message to Yahya through India's diplomatic representative in Pakistan urging the Pakistani President to release East Pakistani leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and begin talks with him on the East Pakistan crisis.

Mrs. Gandhi's message was

in response to Yahya's Nov. 20 speech offering friendship and a new era of good neighborly relations between the two countries, the spokesman said.

He described it as the first exchange of messages between the two leaders since the start of the East Pakistan civil conflict eight months ago and said Mrs. Gandhi's reply had been delivered within the past two days.

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, November 29, 1971

World Governments Asked To Recognize Bangla Desh

NEW DELHI (UPI)—The three-day, unofficial, "international conference on Bangla Desh" concluded Monday with a call to world governments to recognize the government of the rebel Bengalis of East Pakistan.

Forty-seven delegates from 22 countries attended the conference in their individual capacity or as representatives of private organizations. The conference was sponsored by a consortium of Gandhian associations and organizations.

Participating at the conference were delegates from Afghanistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Ne-

graph with an amendment which said; "The conference appeals to them (world governments) to offer immediate and effective assistance to the government of Bangla Desh. To some nations it may mean military and economic assistance, to some nations and individuals it may mean economic and other appropriate assistance."

The main resolution of the conference called for:

—Recognition of the Bangla Desh government,

—Stoppage of all aid, military and economic, to Pakistan's military rulers,

—Recognition of the Bengali rebellion as a national strug-

gle for freedom,

—Channelling governmental and private economic and relief assistance to the war-ravaged population of East Pakistan through the Bangla Desh government.

—Organizing a non-violent "freedom march" from India to East Pakistan, and

—Planning an "international march" to Islamabad.

The resolution was adopted by a voice vote but the two-member Indonesian delegation led by Dr. Mohammed Roem, a former foreign minister, recorded its absence. The Indonesians were opposed to military aid to the Bengali rebels.

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, September 22, 1971

Russia Vetoes US Bid For Cease-Fire

UNITED NATIONS (UPI)—A Soviet veto of a U.S. resolution early Sunday prevented the Security Council from calling for a cease-fire and withdrawal of troops in the burgeoning India-Pakistan fighting.

The veto—the 106th used by the Soviet Union in the 26-year history of the United Nations—was cast by Ambassador Yakov Malik who objected that the U.S. resolution placed India on the same basis as Pakistan.

The vote on the measure was 11-2, with Britain and France abstaining and Poland joining the Soviet Union in negation. China was among the 11 members that supported the U.S. resolution. The Kremlin's "nyet" was sufficient to kill the resolution.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush, who sponsored the resolution, said the failure to adopt a cease-fire and withdrawal order made the 15-nation council "impotent" and "weak."

"The world is watching what we are doing," Bush said.

Bush suggested the council should continue to sit until it reached agreement at least on a cease-fire order. But the top U.N. enforcement group had been in session eight minutes short of eight hours and decided to adjourn at 1:27 a.m. EST (3:27 p.m. JST) until 2:30 p.m. (4:30 a.m. Mon. JST).

It had three resolutions before it.



Pakistani Ambassador Agha shahi (Background) addresses an emergency session of the U. N. Security Council.

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, December 6, 1971



Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh (foreground) speaking during the session of the U. N. Security Council.

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, December 14, 1971



LONDON (UPI) — Banner-waving demonstrators gather in Hyde Park Dec. 13 demanding Britain should recognize Bangla Desh. There was an estimated crowd of 10,000 demonstrators, who then marched on Downing Street to deliver a letter.

Bengalis Rally For Recognition

LONDON (UPI)—More than 10,000 Bengalis marched Sunday from Hyde Park's speakers' corner to Prime Minister Edward Heath's Downing Street residence to hand in a letter demanding Britain recognize

Indians Smash Through Dacca's

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, December 14, 1971

3 ments weekly to
the southeast asia
(SUN. WED. FRI.) Tokyo dep. AM. 10:00
Osaka dep. AM. 11:30

AIR VIETNAM
THE AIRLINE WITH THE CHARMING TRADITIONS

No. 17304 (C)

Mainichi Daily News

Published In Tokyo And Osaka

Tuesday, March 30, 1971



Bangla Desh Radio Claims Massacre By Gov't Forces

*Rebels Take 3 Cities,
Recapture Radio Dacca*

NEW DELHI (UPI)—Free Bengal radio claimed Monday that combined forces of the Pakistan Army, Navy and Air Force have killed at least 300,000 East Pakistanis in the past 48 hours.

The broadcast, monitored in Shillong, also announced that fierce fighting was in progress in Dacca.



NEW DELHI (UPI)—Indian supporters of East Pakistan rebel leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman demonstrate outside the Pakistan Embassy here March 27. The demonstration was led by Congress members of Parliament protesting the alleged "massacre" of thousands in East Pakistan.

Invitation Of Okinawan Scientists Suspended

Okinawan scientists are very disappointed with the Liberal Democrats' suspension of Diet deliberation on the special bill to invite Okinawan scientists to the coming election to the

Rawalpindi Raps Indian Interference

RAWALPINDI (UPI)—In a bid to the Foreign Ministry

Paris Talks May Be Suspended

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, March 30, 1971



Prof. Tsuyoshi Nara



Takamasa Suzuki

3 flights weekly to
the southeast asia
(SUN, WED, FRI.) Tokyo dep. AM. 10:00
Osaka dep. AM. 11:30
AIR VIETNAM
THE AIRLINE WITH THE CHARMING TRADITIONS

Mainichi Daily News

Published In Tokyo And Osaka

No. 17303 (C)

日 本 朝 日 新 聞 社 刊 行

Tuesday, March 30, 1971

日 本 朝 日 新 聞 社 刊 行 (242) 日 本 朝 日 新 聞 社

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Rawalpindi Raps Indian Interference

RAWALPINDI (UPI)—In red to the Foreign Ministry

Paris Talks May Be Suspended

Photo : Mainichi Daily News, March 30, 1971

EAST PAKISTAN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS			
Name of Party	General Seats (300)	Indirectly Elected Women's Seats	Total
Awami League	288	10	298
Pakistan Democratic Party	2	..	2
Pakistan People's Party	..	..	..
Muslim League (Council)	..	..	..
Muslim League (Convention)	..	..	..
All Pakistan Muslim League (Convention)	..	..	..
All Pakistan Muslim League (Qaiyum)	..	..	..
National Awami Party (Wali Khan)	1	..	1
Jamat-i-Islami	1	..	1
Nizam-e-Islami	1	..	1
Jamait-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (Thanvi group)	..	..	..
Markazi-Aho-e-Hadis	..	..	..
Jamait-Ulema-i-Islam (Hazarvi group)	..	..	..
Jamait-ul-Islam (Noorani group)	..	..	..
Sind-Karachi-Punjabi-Pathan	..	..	..
Buttahida Mahaz	..	..	..
Pakhtoon Khawa (Nap)	..	..	..
Independence	7	..	7
Total No. of seats	300	10	310

This election result was unexpected to the central government as well as to the Punjabi administrators. The Pakistan Peoples party refused to accept the position of opposition party at the National Assembly.

In a public meeting at Lahore Bhutto said : 'No government at the centre would be able to work without the cooperation of his party. The Punjab and the Sindh were the main spring as well as the central point of all authorities. And it was in these two provinces that his party occupied the majority of the seats.⁷⁰

At this end, on 3rd January, 1971 the swearing-in ceremony of the elected A. L. members in the National as well as the Provincial Assemblies were held at the Dhaka Race Course under the supervision of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. A mass-swearing-in like this was the first of its kind in the history of parliamentary democracy.

Mujibur's Forces Control Jessore

New Delhi, Apr 1 (AP)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's resistance forces scored their first known victory today in the week-old civil war in East Pakistan.

Eyewitnesses, including some newsmen, said army troops were forced to flee the district city of Jessore, 80 miles (129 km) from Dacca, the provincial capital.

Newsmen who traveled along 20 miles (32 km) of barren fields from the Indian border to Jessore said supporters of the sheikh's independence movement were in complete control of the area.

the "Bengal freedom fighters" of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Press Trust of India (PTI) agency reported from border areas tonight.

The agency said Pakistani troops secured control of Dacca Radio and of the Dacca and Comilla barracks in a full scale offensive today.

It said the Pakistan army put the Dacca station of Radio Pakistan back on the air.

Photo : The Daily Yomiuri, April 3, 1971

Pakistan Committing 'Genocide:' Kennedy

New Delhi, Aug 16 (AFP)—US Senator Edward M. Kennedy today accused Pakistan of committing "genocide" in East Pakistan.

Kennedy, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on refugees, appealed to the Pakistani Government to seek a political solution to the current crisis and pledged he would make every effort to halt American military and economic aid to Pakistan.

Kennedy was speaking after meeting today with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister Swaran Singh to discuss the refugees who have poured into India from East Pakistan. He has just concluded a five-day visit to

India's policy of nonalignment nor was it counter to US friendship for the Indian people.

Kennedy is to return to the US tomorrow morning.

Refutes Arms Reports

Washington, Aug 16 (AP)—A State Department spokesman said today he does not know of any basis to confirm reports that the Nixon administration has diverted arms from Vietnam to Pakistan.

The report carried by the Los Angeles Times said Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat-Massachusetts, who is now

Photo : The Daily Yomiuri, August 18, 1971

Pakistanis Ink Surrender Papers



Mrs Gandhi Hails Signing Of Documents In Occupied Capital Of Bangla Desh

New Delhi, Dec 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told parliament today that Pakistan Army forces in East Pakistan had "unconditionally surrendered."

Yahya invited Mrs Gandhi and the instrument of surrender was signed in Dhaka at 10:17 today (time 0330 GMT) Dec 16th.

"In this historic event, we hail the people of Bangla Desh," the prime minister said in referring to the new government India has already recognized in the province.

"In their hour of triumph we had the brave young men of the Mukti Bahini," she added, referring to the Bangla guerrilla forces who fought against Pakistani troops for the last eight and a half months, the last two weeks under a joint command with the Indian Army.

"There is now the free capital of a free country," she declared. Mrs Gandhi began her three-minute statement shortly 30 minutes after Lt Gen A. A. K. "Tiger" Niazi, the commander

"against the Pakistan Army soldiers and the Razakars," the locally recruited home guards branded as collaborators by the guerrillas.

The prime minister said the Bangla refugees, estimated to total nearly 10,000,000, "have already started trickling back to their homelands."

"We also hope Sheikh Mujibur Rahman will take his rightful place and lead the Bangla Desh people to peace, progress and prosperity," she added.

Bhutto, leader of the outlawed Awami League, has been in a West Pakistani prison since March 25 following his arrest on charges of treason.

The prime minister said the strength of the Indian armed forces and the Mukti Bahini "is not their aim, but for all nations who value the human spirit and recognize it as a significant milestone in man's quest for liberty."

War Is Still On, Yahya Declares

New Delhi, Dec 16 (AP)—President Yahya Khan of Pakistan said today in a broadcast monitored in New Delhi that the surrender of Pakistani forces in East Bengal did not mean end of the war.

He added: "My message today is war is still on, and we will continue to fight."

The president said: "Our negotiators are working with Pakistan forces in East Pakistan. Our message to them is 'have patience. War is continuing. We will fight.'"

Yahya Khan, apparently refusing to accept the loss of East Pakistan, said he would promulgate December 30 a new constitution for Pakistan that he thought would apply to "both wings" of his country, AP reports.

Yahya pledged to carry on the war with India until the "occupied areas are taken back."

India in Dhaka to demand the gov't government took the decision to order a unilateral cease-

Currency Settlement Predicted By Mizuta

Washington, Dec 15 (By Yomiuri Correspondent Keiji Onodera)—Finance Minister Mikio Mizuta told a press conference at the Madison Hotel in Washington today that great progress would be made during the meeting of the Group of Ten finance ministers December 17 and 18 in Washington toward multinational parity realignment.

A CHEERING crowd outside an Indian military command in a jubilant procession in Karachi, East Pakistan, after its liberation December 16 from Pakistani rule.

Bhutto Attacks UNSC Failure To Take Action

New York, Dec 16 (AP)—Pakistan Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today delivered a scathing attack on the UN Security Council for its failure to take action against the Pakistani military's attack on the UN

Photo: The Daily Yomiuri, December 17, 1971

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INDIAN troops mobbed by joyous Bangla Desh partisans after troops entered Dacca Thursday following the Pakistani surrender—AP radiophoto.

Liberation Day For People Of Dacca

Dacca, Dec 16 (AP)—This was liberation day for people of Dacca. They wept and were delirious with joy.

They pelted Indian troops with flowers and rapped their arms around them like lost brothers.

Old men danced in the streets like youngsters, and in their hour of triumph there were those who died.

It was not the only view in Dacca today.

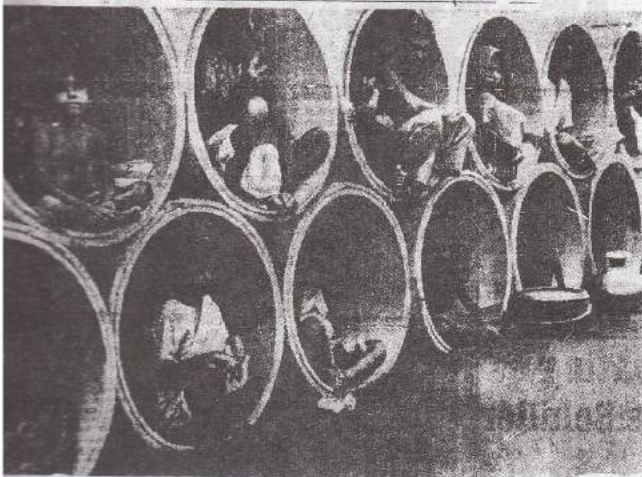
Many Pakistani troops not received word of the surrender and continued to

At the Lakhya River, on eastern approaches, the Indian Guards Brigade ran

UNSC Set For Showdown On Thant Successor

New York, Dec 16 (AP)—The UN Security Council has scheduled a showdown meeting for tomorrow afternoon to choose a successor to Secretary-General U Thant from a list of six candidates.

Photo : The Daily Yomiuri, December 18, 1971



It Is Much More Than Cholera In E. Pakistan

It has taken cholera to arouse the world to the plight of the East Pakistani refugees. By Thursday so much vaccine and saline solution was arriving at Calcutta that a serious bottleneck had been created. And by then everyone was saying everything was under control anyway. But the help was too late for thousands of refugees who died a squalid death, vomiting and excreting on the sodden floors of makeshift field hospitals. It is tragic that the world could not provide in time the medical supplies that were needed to prevent this. But no one foresaw that the numbers of refugees would double at the end of May to a total of nearly 5,000,000. Until the beginning of this month the Indians, who were well aware of the dangers of cholera and had been carrying out a regular vaccination program on the refugees until their stocks ran out, thought

understandably alarmed. Mrs. Gandhi has undertaken to disperse as many as possible, and 5,000 of them have already been shipped off to central India. But most of the refugees want to stay in West Bengal, where they feel at home and no Indian state is willing to give precious land to a possibly cholera-ridden horde. Clearly, the only possible solution in the end is for the refugees to be persuaded to go home. President Yahya Khan has declared that all bona fide Pakistanis—whatever he means by that—will be allowed to return. He has relented from his earlier argument that the refugees were only "miscreants and Indian infiltrators" to the extent of conceding that some of them

are of Pakistani origin. And East Pakistan needs a stable framework into which aid can be fruitfully poured. A civilian government is the best sort of framework. President Yahya, trying to anticipate the reconstruction meeting, has said that he will announce details of a transfer to civilian government later this month. His proposals will need careful looking at. To have any meaning at all, they will have to provide for a government which includes members of the now proscribed Awami League, who are the popularly elected leaders of East Pakistan. The Pakistani government hopes that enough Awami League members will take part to give the plan an aura of respectability. But very few members of the Awami League have so far shown themselves willing to turn their coats. If the Awami League does not figure in what President

Yahya has in mind, East Pakistan and Punjab were murdered. But there was no plan to disperse as many as possible, and 5,000 of them have already been shipped off to central India. And by then everyone was saying everything was under control anyway. But the help was too late for thousands of refugees who died a squalid death, vomiting and excreting on the sodden floors of makeshift field hospitals. It is tragic that the world could not provide in time the medical supplies that were needed to prevent this. But no one foresaw that the numbers of refugees would double at the end of May to a total of nearly 5,000,000. Until the beginning of this month the Indians, who were well aware of the dangers of cholera and had been carrying out a regular vaccination program on the refugees until their stocks ran out, thought

Reprinted From
The Economist

Photo : The Daily Yomiuri, June 17, 1971



A man points at poster painted by students demanding 'freedom of East Pakistan'.
Photo : The Daily Yomiuri, March 19, 1971

SIX correspondents allowed into East Pakistan after a six-week news blackout found human calamity far beyond what was known. This eyewitness report was filed from Bangkok.

Massacre, Devastation In Pakistan Staggering

By Mort Rosenblum

Dacca (East Pakistan). (Delayed) (AP)—Vultures too full to fly perch along the Ganges River in grim contentment. They have had perhaps more than half a million murdered Pakistanis to feed upon since March.

Civil war flamed through Pakistan's eastern wing from March 25, pushing the bankrupt nation to the edge of collapse. A day from

morning and insisted no one was killed unless he fired at the army.

But unbriefed officers revealed the rebellion plot was only an assumption. Eyewitnesses said at least hundreds of victims were women, and thousands were unarmed civilians, gunned down indiscriminately.

"I took firm action," said Governor Iqbal Tilkha. "When

streets half empty, but wide spaces made by bulldozers and tanks ease the traffic.

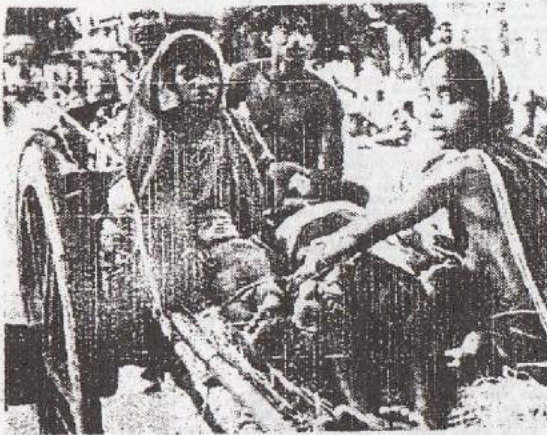
Some towns show gaping charred areas which foreign observer say were caused when the army, seeking to flush out or punish rebels, dropped containers of gasoline from the air and set them afire with tracer rounds.

Photo : The Daily Yomiuri, May 20, 1971

Photo : The Daily Yomiuri, June 6, 1971

Sunday, June 6, 1971

THE DAILY YOMIURI



East Pakistani Cholera Deaths Soar To 5,000

Calcutta, June 4 (AP)—The unofficial death toll from a week-old cholera epidemic in East Pakistani refugee camps soared today to 5,000.

The estimate was based on reports received in Calcutta from emergency first aid centers set up along the India-East Pakistan border to treat the refugees, many of whom were entering India in a state close to death.

Reliable reports said the 2,500 refugees alone had died in Nadia district on the outskirts of Calcutta.

A government official in the Nadia district headquarters at Krichnagar, 60 miles (96 km) northeast of Calcutta, said: "We have given up cremating them because the refugees are dying like flies, and we do not have enough fuel, so we bury them." Most of the refugees are Hin-

had died outside hospitals and first aid camps.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is due to visit Calcutta tomorrow to discuss with West Bengal State Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherji the mounting refugee and cholera problems.

The chief minister has threatened to resign, according to reliable but unconfirmed reports, unless the central government completely takes over the care of the refugees.

More refugees continued to

invade outlying Calcutta to try to escape the epidemic.

The government has reduced the number of refugees ready in the city to 100,000.

Thousands have taken open spaces near Calcutta, creating a hazardous situation, according to local reports.

They said the refugee camps in the refugee areas are attracting large numbers of birds that could cause a crash if they entered draft engine.

WHO Aid

Geneva, June 4 (AP)—World Health Organization headquarters announced it is preparing an

Unemployment In US Returns To 9-Year High

Washington, June 4 (AP)—

UAL Jet Crew Foils

Pakistan Refugees To Get More Aid

More Japanese funds for emergency food assistance will be extended to refugees from East Pakistan in India through the intermediary of the United Nations, the Food Agency announced Thursday.

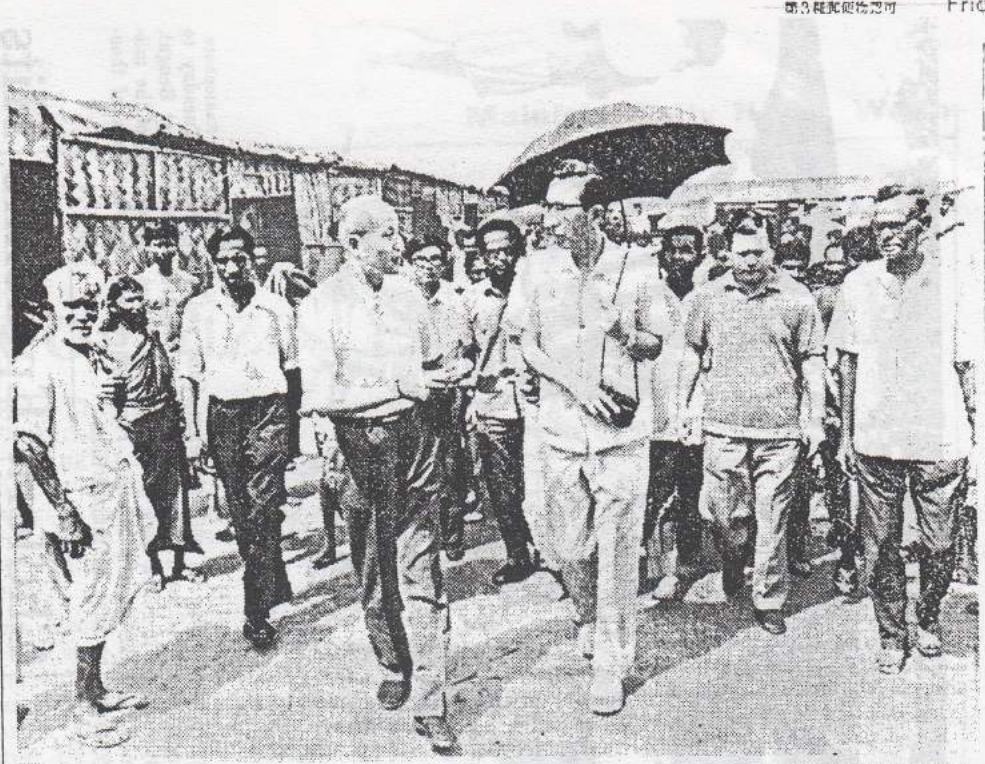
The aid, amounting to about ¥900 million in value, will consist of 3,200 tons of Japanese rice (¥180 million in value), 1,100 tons of Japanese powdered skim milk (¥360 million), and a quantity of Burmese or other Southeast Asian rice (¥170 million).

The remaining sum of ¥180 million, will be released from the budget for Kennedy-Round food assistance.

Japan has already provided Pakistani refugees with 15,900 tons of domestic rice, amounting to about ¥900 million, according to official notes signed July 9.

It has decided to offer additional assistance since the number of Pakistani refugees in India recently has exceeded 8,000,000.

The food will be shipped in October and November.



UPI-Sun Radiophoto

A four-member parliamentary delegation of the Liberal-Democratic Party, led by Yoshio Sakurauchi (center), is currently in India at the invitation of the Indian Government for "a better understanding of the situation resulting out of the East Pakistan problem." Sakurauchi and his colleagues Masahisa Aoki (right) visited the Salt Lake evacuees' camps and talked with the local officials connected with relief measures.

A four-member parliamentary deligation of the Liberal-Democratic party led by Yoshio Sakurauchi is currently in India visited the Salt-lake evacuces camps and talked with the local officials.

Photo : The Japan Times, September 24,1971



UPI-Sun Radlphoto

Young children and old women line up with old cans, pans and other utensils Tuesday to receive their small share of milk at the "Save the Children" refugee center in West Bengal, India. Doctors currently engaged in relief work in West Bengal camps, where most of the millions of evacuees from East Pakistan are existing, reported recently that hundreds of thousands of children may perish because of malnutrition.

Lon Nol Sacks Top Minister

PHOMPENH (Kyodo-Reuters) — Prime Minister Marshal Lon Nol Thursday dismissed In Tam

Cholera Epidemic Hits E. Pakistan Refugees

CALCUTTA (Kyodo-Reuters) — A cholera epidemic raging through a giant East Pakistan refugee camp in northeastern

A spokesman for the Bank Shipping Co. here said an engineer had been sent to Chalna to assess damage.

Photo : The Japan Tims, September 24, 1971

India, Russia Hail 20-Year Peace Pact

DELHI (UPI)—India and the Soviet Union Wednesday signed the 20-year treaty of friendship, cooperation and consular rights, and throughout the joint statement signed Wednesday the two countries said the treaty "strengthens political and legal bases for cooperation" between the two nations.

The key clause of the treaty provides for mutual consultations to take effective measures to remove threats to their security, if either of them was attacked by a third country.

A Foreign Ministry official amplifying the joint statement said that the treaty did not envisage the formation of a bloc between India and Russia, in or outside, the United Nations.

"But there is no doubt there will be more frequent, more regular and closer consultations at all levels between the two countries," he said.

The statement was signed by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh after five sessions of talks be-

gan since Gromyko's arrival Sunday afternoon. The two were meeting for a concluding session Wednesday night.

The statement said "the treaty provides for the two sides to maintain regular contacts with each other on major international problems and the holding of mutual consultations with a view to taking appropriate effective measures to safeguard the peace and security of their countries."

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CALCUTTA, India (UPI)—Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), arm on crib, visits a refugee child suffering from malnutrition during his fact-finding mission here Wednesday. At right is the child's mother.

Kennedy Tours Refugee Hospitals

CALCUTTA (UPI) — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy toured hospitals Wednesday and saw Fast Pakistani war refugee children weakened to the point of death by malnutrition.

The Massachusetts Democrat also visited Kalyani, about 35 miles north of Calcutta, and got a first-hand view of what life is like in a refugee camp when a monsoon downpour breaks.

Kennedy visited hospitals set up by foreign relief agencies at Kalyani and near Calcutta and saw babies and children in the last stages of malnutrition — too weak to move, eyes bulging out of heads that dwarfed their shrunken bodies, and their legs thinner than broomsticks.

At a 75-bed tent hospital operated by the Salvation Army outside Calcutta, one emaciated 4-year-old boy in a ward Kennedy was visiting closed his eyes.

A doctor was called, learned over and felt his pulse, and said he was dead.

"The child is dead," the mother said in Bengali. "I have lost two other children already and my husband is dead." There was sorrow in her voice and

signs of child malnutrition were everywhere through the refugee camps and that he believed 5 per cent of refugee children were acute cases.

At a 40-bed children's hospital set up by the British relief organization "war orphans" not far away, Dr. Ernest R. Hollingbery of London told Kennedy that 80 per cent of the cases they received were either malnutrition or severe dysentery.

Mother Theresa, an Albanian nun and the founder of a nursing order in India who runs the hospital, told Kennedy she was always full and that not critical cases could be treated only as outpatients. "We don't take everybody in the hospital," she said. "Only the worst ones."

"Increased food rations in the camps don't help in cases like these," said Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, head of the nutrition department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology who accompanied Kennedy on his tour of refugee areas. "They have to get the proper kind of food."

Scrimshaw said babies below the age of 2 who were suffering from severe dysentery

Photo: The Mainichi Daily News, August 13, 1971

Mujibur's Forces Control Jessore

New Delhi, Apr 1 (AP)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's resistance forces scored their first known victory today in the week-old civil war in East Pakistan.

Eyewitnesses, including some newsmen, said army troops were forced to flee the district city of Jessore, 80 miles (129 km) from Dacca, the provincial capital.

Newsmen who traveled along 20 miles (32 km) of barren fields from the Indian border to Jessore said supporters of the sheikh's independence movement were in complete control of the area.

the "Bengal freedom fighters" of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Press Trust of India (PTI) agency reported from border areas tonight.

The agency said Pakistani troops secured control of Dacca Radio and of the Dacca and Comilla barracks in a full scale offensive today.

It said the Pakistan army put the Dacca station of Radio Pakistan back on the air.

Photo : The Daily Yomiuri, April 3, 1971