

BANGLADESH INFORMATION CENTER

423 5TH STREET, S.E., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-3873

AMERICA'S FRIENDS OF BANGLADESH

by Kaiser Zaman

The people of Bangladesh have experienced a number of shattering disillusionments in the past nine months. Most Bengalis did not seriously think that the Pakistan army would really turn on its own people, as the Bengalis were until 25th. March last year. But it did -- and with a viciousness which has few parallels in history. Once the point of no return was reached, the Bengalis predicted that the Pakistani economy would not be able to survive the strain even in the short run. But it did -- and its absorption capacity confounded many an astute economist. The Bengalis expected that at least some countries would recognise Bangladesh immediately. But none did --not even India, until recently. Surely, thought the Bengalis, the United States of America, the champion and protector of democracy, would not support the military dicta^rship in its ruthless campaign to suppress democracy. But it did --and with such doggedness that it was deplored the world over. To me, the insensitive U.S. attitude toward the liberation struggle of the Bengalis is the hardest disillusionment to accept, for it was so shortsighted and senseless. To the Bengali mind, and no doubt to the minds of many others, if there was ever a clear-

cut case of right and wrong, this was it. A military dictatorship had brushed away the results of a free and fair democratic election and gone on a rampage of killing innocent men, women, and children, raping, looting and senselessly destroying a country. Surely, a civilised democracy such as the United States would condemn it or, at the very least, stay neutral. Slowly and painfully it became clear that the Nixon administration would not only not condemn the atrocities of such a regime but would go to any length to aid and abet it.

Hopefully for democracy in general, and America in particular, not all Americans supported the President's policy. Men and women, well-known and obscure, spoke out against this morally and politically wrong attitude of their government. Senators and students, academicians and workers, doctors and clergy -- people from every walk of life began a Herculean effort to bring about a change of this policy. Virtually the entire Press made it crystal clear that the policy was biased in favour of the oppressor against the oppressed. A lone American lady, herself a victim of Nazi atrocity once, went on a fast

and vigil outside the White House. A group of private citizens successfully blockaded a giant Pakistani ship with small canoes from loading arms for Pakistan. Little Davids all challenged the mighty Goliath. They walked endless miles in the corridors of the Senate lobbying for a ban on all military and economic aid to Pakistan until Yahya stopped his ruthless suppression of a defenceless people. A group from Philadelphia set up a mock sewer pipe refugee camp in Lafayette Park across the White House. Others, from as far away as Chicago and Boston, came to live in these pipes and eat the same diet of rice and lentils for eleven days like the millions of refugees. Such and other expressions of public concern are the redeeming feature of an otherwise dismal American response to the South Asia crisis.

In addition to the thirty-odd Friends of Bangladesh associations a number of other groups have also played an active role. Though the Administration policy has increasingly hardened against Bangladesh, the efforts of these dedicated people have not gone in vain. The Congress has been overwhelmingly sympathetic. At least thirty Senators and Congressmen have made statements critical of the Administration. The Media response has also been very positive. The heat was felt by the White House which has perhaps restrained it from taking a more blatant pro-Pakistani stand. Who knows, had it not been for these efforts, Mr. Nixon could have conceivably found enough excuse to send the marines in to

help Yahya Khan.

The unchallenged passage of the Saxbe-Church Amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill which unequivocally cuts off all military and economic aid to Pakistan is a true reflection of America's reaction to Yahya Khan's action. Here also, the indefatigable Bangladesh sympathisers have worked hard. Working behind the scenes/ ^{was} a little known but well respected group, called the Bangladesh Information Center. It was set up primarily by a group of American doctors and other professional people and their wives who lived in Bangladesh and loved it. Their untiring efforts and limitless sacrifice is a source of inspiration. Oddly enough, this is perhaps the greatest contribution of the U.S. economic aid programme.

The American friends of Bangladesh realise that the liberation of Bangladesh is not the end but the beginning of a long and hard struggle. For all their efforts, they also realise that given the present American mood of isolationism, Bangladesh is not a burning political issue in this year's presidential election. Consequently, Mr. Nixon is under no overwhelming pressure to change his policy. So, whatever pressure has been created must be sustained and increased through hard and relentless work. The second and no less important goal is to keep working hard to generate more and more public commitment and contribution to

help Bangladesh reconstruct. America cannot disclaim its moral obligation. Wittingly or unwittingly, America is a party to the destruction in Bangladesh. After all, it was American guns that killed a million people and American tanks and fighters that laid waste the country.

The writer of this article is a refugee from Bangladesh in the United States.

WASHINGTON, D.C. NEWSLETTER

November 4, 1971

BANGLA DESH INFORMATION CENTER

423 5th STREET, S. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003
PHONE: 202 547-3873

NEWSLETTER NO. 6



On Friday, October 29th, in a vote which took just about everyone by surprise, the Senate defeated the 1971 Foreign Assistance Act. No one expected such a dramatic denunciation of a program which had become institutionalized after 24 years of operation.

As of the writing of this newsletter it is still too early to predict in detail the specific ramifications of the Senate decision with regard to U.S. aid to Pakistan.

It is, however clear, that the public uproar against the Administration's continued support of General Yahya Khan's regime contributed at least in part to the culmination Friday of Congressional disenchantment with the present direction of foreign aid. Aid to Pakistan was seen by a great number of Senators as one further example of either a misguided application of American influence and/or an inhumane waste of American funds.

Although Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield seemed determined to filibuster against any "continuing resolution"

offered by the Administration, most analysts are labelling the Senate action as a temporary setback to aid rather than a permanent rejection. The current continuing resolution, under which all federal government programs are being financed, is scheduled to expire on November 15. If the foreign aid section is not extended or a new bill approved, all aid to all aid-receiving countries, including the U.N. (but excluding PL 480 funds which are authorized by a different bill) will end.

The 4.7 billion dollars remaining in the aid "pipeline" would continue to flow, but all A.I.D. programs would presumably terminate unless a supplementary authorization were provided to renew the salary contracts of A.I.D. personnel. The Saxbe-Church amendment (Sec. 301x) in its revised form and in the form in which it was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (see below) called for the cessation of all aid to Pakistan (including the estimated 400 million dollars of pipeline aid authorized and appropriated by previous Congresses).

Even though Saxbe-Church went down with the rest of the foreign aid bill, there is reasonable evidence that the majority of the Senate favors a stringent cut-off of aid to Pakistan. During the course of an entire week's debate on various foreign assistance programs, less than 1 hour was spent discussing the South Asia issue and that time was devoted not to a critique of Saxbe-Church but to an appeal by Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee for an additional 200 million dollars to be authorized for relief of refugees from East Pakistan for fiscal year 1973.

That the Senate did not choose to debate the decision to cut off aid indicates that the issue had achieved enough consensus so as not to be singled out for special treatment. In striking comparison, the Pell Amendment prohibiting any military assistance to Greece, was decisively defeated by a vote of 49-31. In short, had the entire bill been victorious, Saxbe-Church would have passed in tact and without weakening.

Although it is still too early to predict what might happen if the current continuing resolution is allowed to expire on November 15, there are presently three courses available for further action. Either another continuing resolution will be presented to extend the previous level of appropriations on foreign assistance or the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will decide to reconvene and will write a new bill, or the bill and the entire aid program will simply expire.

Any new bill reported out of the Foreign Relations Committee will almost surely contain the same strict curtailment of aid to Pakistan as did the defeated bill.

It is still very possible that a continuing resolution which includes foreign aid appropriations will be brought to the Senate floor before a new bill can be reported out of the Committee. Should that occur it is vitally important that no section appropriating funds for Pakistan is included. Months of highly successful lobbying could be short-circuited.

It is worthwhile therefore to follow closely the progress of the foreign aid debate. In the event that a continuing resolution is introduced by the Administration, members of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees should be contacted immediately and urged to abide by the intent of the Saxbe-Church amendment and to exclude all aid to Pakistan. The members of the two Appropriations Committees are listed below.

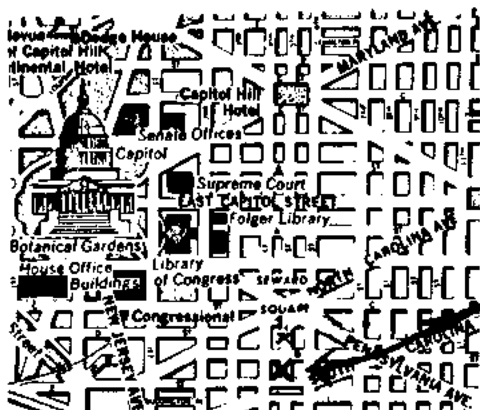
One of the favored items which will almost certainly be a part of any new aid bill is the 250 million dollar refugee relief section (Sec. 481)-(See below). It is crucial for this legislation to be tightly phrased so as to specify that: (a) all aid will be used for direct, immediate needs of refugees, (b) that it be administered by an international agency and (c) that it be monitored carefully to prevent any commandeering of relief supplies by the Pakistan army. In writing to legislators, it is also useful to stress that since the need of refugees is greater in India and the instances of misuse by the authorities far fewer, the great majority of funds should be channeled in that direction rather than in East Bengal. 15,000-20,000 refugees a day continue to flee from the suppression of Yahya's army. Every legislator should be reminded that the reason for this mass exodus is fear of the occupation army. How can any kind of humanitarian relief program be expected to operate under such conditions? Can 70 U.N. observers supervise the distribution of food to a country of 70 million people? Why doesn't the present U.N. program provide supplies to the destitute in Faridpur and other districts which are presently reported to be liberated by the Mukti Bahini? These are the basic questions which must be answered before the U.S. decides to inject a massive dose of new material into Pakistan.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is planning hearings for mid-November on the South Asia relief program. The Committee is likely to recommend approval of Senator Kennedy's relief bill which would provide 400 million dollars for humanitarian aid within India.

Shifting of Center to New Location

Because of the increased number of lobbyists who have come to Washington and the rapid expansion of our activities we have moved the Center to larger quarters at 423 5th Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. Our new telephone number is 202 547-3873.

NEW LOCATION



We will now hopefully be better equipped to greet and brief lobbyists arriving from other parts of the country. Last month a large number of lobbyists from several cities came to Washington and did a commendable job. During one particularly intensive week 80 Senators offices were visited. We are continuously encouraging interested individuals to come to Washington to bolster our lobbying effort. Please call us several days in advance and we will try to arrange inexpensive accommodations.

List of Publications

A list of the major publications, reprints, and other material available at the Center is included at the end of this newsletter. In view of our precarious financial situation we can no longer distribute the literature free of cost and are forced to charge for off-set printing and xeroxing. Publications which cannot be easily reprinted will be supplied if we are able to procure sufficient copies. We plan to include in each newsletter a list of Bangladesh literature published during the previous month. We would appreciate obtaining copies of any new material in order that we could pass it on to others who are interested.

Publicity Library

In response to many requests we are now setting up a publicity material library which will include posters, slides photographs, films, tapes and records. All available materials of this type will be listed in our next newsletter.

Over recent weeks our mailing list has expanded considerably and is now in excess of 1500 names. Lobbying and informational activities are increasing. All of this costs money. Please send what you can to help defray the cost of printing and mailing. We are also happy to send the newsletter to additional interested persons and would welcome any new names.

Washington Activities

The Center served as a primary resource outlet for the Philadelphia Friends of East Bengal's mock refugee camp demonstration from October 14th to 24th in Lafayette Park just across from the White House. The salient features of the demonstration were: sending a delegation every day to try to see President Nixon, a Saturday afternoon march to the Pakistan Embassy, a religious memorial service, intensive lobbying at the Senate, a refugee lunch for Congressmen, their aides and government employees and distribution of literature to passers-by. The demonstration went off quite well and received considerable coverage in the D.C. newspapers, television and radio.

The Center is also represented on the organizing committee of the national conference on Bangladesh scheduled in Washington from November 10-12. Other planners of the conference are: Harry Applewhite, Director for International Relations, Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ; Dr. Homer Jack, Secretary General, World Conference of Religion for Peace; Robert Jones, Executive Director, Washington Office, Unitarian Universalist Association; Dr. Allan Parrent, Department of International Affairs, National Council of Churches; Edward Snyder, Friends Committee on National Legislation.

The Center has also established contact with the AFL-CIO, the National Student Association, Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the B'nai B'rith, as well as with a number of government agencies, voluntary relief organizations and the media.

Finance

Those who have supported the Center have accomplished a great deal. The value of stopping U.S. support to the suppression of the peoples of Bengal and encouraging increased relief to the refugees in India is clear. We have achieved important results in both regards. A preliminary summary of our receipts and expenditures follows. This does not include considerable sums of personal money used by active members in many projects.

Receipts and Expenditures

(July 1 - August 31)

RECEIPT

\$5929.86

EXPENDITURE:

Printing	1586.92
Rent and Utilities	465.00
Office Supplies	269.92
Postage and Telephone	700.76
Conveyance (usually not charged)	2.70
Travelling (usually not charged)	2.20
Newspaper and Publications	131.99
Miscellaneous	10.40

Total \$3196.89

The apparent excess of receipts has been used to take the next necessary steps to increase our activities to better meet the challenge. Two full time and one part time person have been hired at subsistence level salaries. This increases our monthly obligations by \$1,500. Larger quarters to better accommodate visitors and briefings along with increased telephoning and publications all add up to a precarious state of finances at the present time. We would urge all who understand the value of a strong presence in Washington to seek ways to help support our activities.

Holiday Card

A painting by the well known Bengali artist, Qamrul Hasan, called Composition I has been selected as the design for our holiday card. The painting depicts three women wearing saris. It was recently exhibited in Calcutta where it received wide acclaim. The inside of the card will have a verse from the Gitanjali by Tagore. The card will be in full color lithography. Price is \$1.50 for a set of ten cards. Please send orders not later than November 15. Orders should be accompanied by checks made payable to Bangladesh Information Center, ATTN: D. Rutherford 423 5th Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

Consider this as a fund-raising and attention-getting effort. NOTE TO GROUPS: The proceeds from all orders in excess of 1,000 will be shared with local groups. All orders must be pre-paid.

Following is a reasonably complete and up-to-date list of statements on Bangladesh which appeared in the Congressional Record since April. In writing to legislators, it is sometimes useful to refer specifically to page numbers and dates. Most local libraries can quickly supply the entire statements. Forthcoming newsletters will note all additional entries.

Congressional Record -- Statements and Legislation

4/1	Harris	Appalling Tragedy in EP	S 4387
4/1	Kennedy		H 2624
4/7	Halpern	The Need to Clarify the Pakistan Question	S 4790
4/14	Muskie	East Pakistan	
4/15	Case-Mondale	S. Res. 20	
4/19	Harris	S. Res. 99	E 3321
4/22	Scheuer	The Civil War in Pakistan	S 5840
4/29	Saxbe	Recent Events in EP	S 5991
4/30	Church	India's War on Poverty and Social Justice	
5/3	Kennedy	International Action	E 4042
5/5	Waldie	Brutal Suppression in EP	S 6273
5/5	Muskie	Relief to Pakistan	S 6383
5/6	Mondale	Disaster in EP	S 6350
5/6	Pell	Tragic Events in EP	
5/11	House Foreign Affairs Sub- Committee	Hearing on Pakistan	
5/11	Saxbe	Terror and Brutality in EP	S 6646
5/12	McKevitt	A Letter Written by an American Family Evacuated in EP	E 4245
5/13	Gallagher	Vultures too Full to Fly	E 4354
5/14	Allott	A Firsthand Experience of Turmoil in EP	S 6953
5/17	Gross	H. Con. Res. 303	H 4028
	Halpern & others	H. Con. Res. 307	H 4028
5/18	Church	Kennedy statement & b) Church speech, We Must Stop Sending Arms to Pakistan, et.al.	S 7128 &S 7166
5/20	Saxbe	The Recent Crisis in Pakistan	S 7496
5/25	House Foreign Affairs Sub- Committee	Hearing on Pakistan	
5/26	Bayh	Events in East Pakistan	S 7834

6/2	Kennedy	Refugees in India	
6/4	Humphrey		S 8334
6/10	Saxbe-Church	Amendment #159 to S. 1657	S 8836
6/11	Gallagher		E 5749
6/11	Pell	Rhode letter	S 8913-18
6/15	Gallagher	Amendment to H.R. 8961	
6/16	Church		S 9191,9202 9206
6/17	Harris	The Situation in Pakistan	
6/18	Kennedy		S 9410
6/18	Saxbe	The Crisis in East Pakistan	S 9393
6/22	Saxbe	Conditions in East Pakistan	S 9629
6/22	Church	Arms to Pakistan Revealed	
6/23	Hart	Renewed U.S. Aid to Pakistan	S 9764
6/28	Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugee	Hearing on Pakistan	
7/1	Morse	H.J. Res. 765	
7/7	Mathias	S. Res.	
7/7	Tunney	The War in East Pakistan	S 10541
7/7	Morse	Arms Aid to Pakistan	H 6418
7/8	Church	The Utter Wrongness of Our Pakistan Policy	E 7125, 719
7/8	Drinan	A Shameful Record	E 7487
7/8	Gallagher	East Pakistan Situation Worsens Each Day	E 7298 7305
7/8	McGovern	The Folly of Military Aid to Pakistan	S 10644
7/12	Saxbe	Additional Co-Sponsors of Amendment #159	S 10721
7/12	Saxbe	Deterioration of Events in East Pakistan	S 10727
7/12	Morse	Aid to Pakistan	H 6605
7/13	Kennedy		
7/14	Saxbe	Additional Co-Sponsors	S 10869
7/14	Saxbe	Manmade Calamity in East Pakistan	S 10899
7/15	Symington	Pakistan	S 11207
7/16	Case	U.S. Arms to Pakistan	S 11270
7/16	Drinan	Doing Business with Yahya	E 7802
7/19	Saxbe	Military and Economic Aid Withheld from Greece and Pakistan	S 11392
7/20	Saxbe	Tragic Incidents in East Pakistan	S 11591
7/21	Saxbe	Suspension of American Aid to Pakistan	S 11697
7/22	Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugee	Hearing on Pakistan	

7/23	Symington	Pakistan: Another Case Where Congress Has Not Been Receiving the Facts	S 11913
7/23	McGovern	The Situation in East Pakistan	S 11945
7/26	Saxbe	The Thing Speaks for Itself	S 12107
7/26	Harrington	American Arms Shipment to Pakistan	E 8263
7/27	Proxmire	East Pakistan Example of Genocide Today	S 42198
7/27	Saxbe	Consequences of Repression in East Pakistan	S 12207
7/28	Halpern	Proclamation of Independence of Bangla Desh	E 8364
7/28	Fulbright	East Pakistan	S 12381
7/29	Proxmire	Pakistan Nightmare Goes On	S 12453
7/30	Pearson	East Pakistan: Biafra Revisited	S 12624
7/30	Symington	Pakistan - How to Lose Friends and Not Influence People	S 12670
7/30	Saxbe	A Proposal on Pakistan	S 12627
7/30	Mondale	S. J. Res. 143	S 12610
8/2	Saxbe	Deterioration of Events in East Pakistan	S 12786
8/2	Kennedy	Aid for East Pakistan Refugees	S 12813
8/3	House of Rep.	Debate on H.R. 9910, Foreign Aid	H 7699 7766
8/3	Gallagher	Why Amendment	H 7746
8/3	Ryan	Bangla Desh	H 7820
8/4	Mondale	Brutal Repression in East Bengal	S 13105
8/5	Church	Aiding and Abetting a Terrible Massacre	S 13309
8/6	Harrington	Aid to Pakistan	E 9176
8/6	Hughes	The Tragedy of East Pakistan	S 13448
9/8	Mathias	Address by Senator Kennedy to National Press Club	S 13885
9/9	Harrington	Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature	E 9327
9/13	Saxbe	A Chronicle of Events in South Asia and the Crisis in Pakistan	S 14162
9/14	Church	Toronto Declaration	S 14281
9/21	Hamilton	Arms to Pakistan	E 9830
9/21	Saxbe-Percy	Sen. Percy's Trip to India and Pakistan	S 14647
9/23	Kennedy	\$400 million Relief to India Bill	S 14876
10/5	Alexander	Administration of PL 480 Aid in Pakistan and India	H 9213
10/6	Dole	South Asian Relief	S 16006
10/12	Saxbe	Sale of Arms	S 17967

10/12	Mink	Humanitarian Relief for Pakistan	E 10718
10/14	Saxbe-Church		S 18084
10/14	Rosenthal	Status Report on Pakistan	E 10915
10/26	Percy	Interchange with Fulbright during foreign aid debate	S 16813
10/27	Bayh	Our Pakistan Policy Puzzle	S 16923
10/27	Baker	Debate on Amendment to H.R. 9910	S 16957
10/29	Senate	Debate on Foreign Assistance Act H.R. 9910	

REFUGEE RELIEF SECTION P. 31-32--SENATE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BILL

13

REFUGEE RELIEF ASSISTANCE

14

*SEC. 110. Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of
15 1961, relating to economic assistance, is amended by adding
16 at the end thereof the following new chapter:*

17

"CHAPTER 8—REFUGEE RELIEF ASSISTANCE

18

*"SEC. 481. REFUGEE RELIEF ASSISTANCE.—There is
19 authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal
20 year 1972, in addition to funds otherwise available for such
21 purpose, not to exceed \$250,000,000, to remain available
22 until expended, for use by the President in providing as-
23 sistance for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees from
24 East Pakistan and for humanitarian relief in East Paki-
25 stan. Such assistance shall be distributed, to the maximum

1 extent practicable, under the auspices of and by international
2 institutions and relief agencies or United States voluntary
3 agencies."*

House Committee on Appropriations

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Edward P. Boland, Mass.	Bob Casey, Tex.
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Tom Steed, Okla.	David R. Obey, Wis.
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John J. Flynt, Jr., Ga.	Nick Galifianakis, N. Car.
Neal Smith, Iowa	Louis Stokes, Ohio
Robert N. Giaimo, Conn.	E. Edward Roush, Ind.
K. Gunn McKay, Utah	Elford A. Cederberg, Mich.
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Robert H. Michel, Ill	Burt L. Talcott, Calif.
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Glenn R. Davis, Wis.	Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Mich.
Howard W. Robinson, N.Y.	Wendell Wyatt, Ore.
Garner E. Shriver, Kan.	Jack Edwards, Ala.
Joseph M. McDade, Pa.	Del Clawson, Calif.
Mark Andrews, N.D.	William J. Scherle, Iowa
Louis C. Wyman, N.H.	Robert C. McEwen, N.Y.
John T. Myers, Ind.	

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Foreign Operations

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Rooney
Long
Roybal
Hathaway
Galifianakis
Shriver
Reid
Riegle
McEwen

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SAXBE-CHURCH AMENDMENT (H.R. 9910 - OCTOBER 21, 1971)

22 “(x)(1) All military, economic, or other assistance, all
23 sales of defense articles and services (whether for cash or
24 by credit, guaranty, or any other means), all sales of agri-
1 cultural commodities (whether for cash, credit, or by other
2 means), and all licenses with respect to the transportation of
3 arms, ammunitions, and implements of war (including tech-
4 nical data relating thereto) to the Government of Pakistan
5 under this or any other law shall be suspended on the date
6 of enactment of this subsection.

7 “(2) The provisions of this subsection shall cease to ap-
8 ply when the President reports to the Congress that the Gov-
9 ernment of Pakistan is cooperating fully in allowing the situa-
10 tion in East Pakistan to return to reasonable stability and that
11 refugees from East Pakistan in India have been allowed, to
12 the extent feasible, to return to their homes and to reclaim
13 their lands and properties.

14 “(3) Nothing in this subsection shall apply to the
15 provision of food and other humanitarian assistance which
16 is coordinated, distributed, or monitored under international
17 agencies.”

July 24, 1971

Dear Friend:

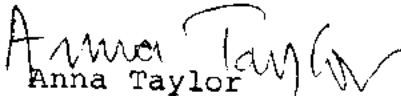
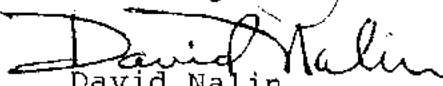
We enclose the first issue of the newsletter to come from the national Bangla Desh Information Center in Washington, D.C. The newsletter includes background information on the office, finances and volunteers, as well as the latest news on pending legislation, relief and shipping schedules.

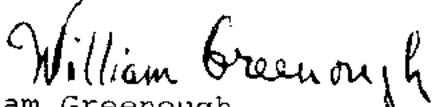
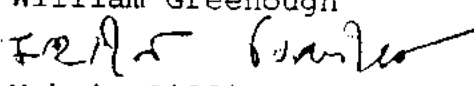
Your lobbying support is vital at this time. Personal visits are most effective, but letters, public opinion telegrams and phone calls-especially to local congressmen-are also of great value. Suggested formats have been printed in several local Bangla Desh newsletters, including the one from Boston, so we omit them here.

Action is needed locally in your areas to try to stop continuing arms shipments to Pakistan. The Quaker-organized effort in Baltimore served to publicize the issue and Mr. Thomas Gleason, President of the International Longshoremen's Union has agreed not to load arms for Pakistan. This should be discussed with local union leaders. Ship arrival schedules are included below.

Please give information to local newspapers to stimulate adequate reporting, and send copies of editorials and articles generated in your areas.

Lastly, we are urgently in need of donations. Details are given within.

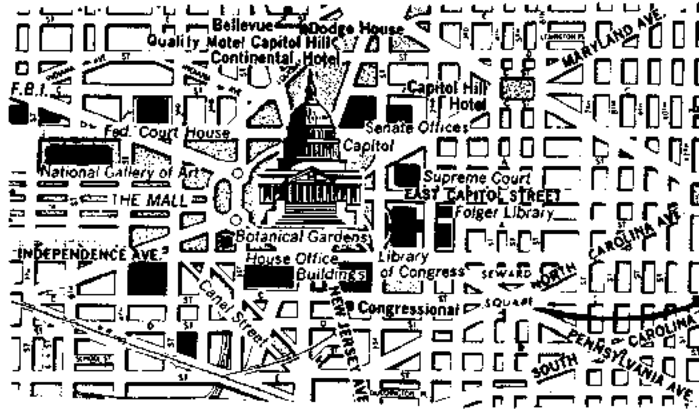

Anna Taylor

David Nalin

Joi Bangla 
William Greenough

Mohsin Siddique

WASHINGTON, D.C. NEWSLETTER

July 24, 1971

BANGLA DESH INFORMATION CENTER
418 SEWARD SQUARE, APT. 4
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003
PHONE: 202-547-3194



Need for a Central Bangla Desh Office.

The need for a central Bangla Desh Office in Washington has become progressively more acute. Each individual who has come to lobby has had to start from scratch, gathering information for himself and making his own contacts in the Senate, the House, the World Bank, the State Department, the Press. Some excellent work has been done and many valuable contacts established from which we should all be able to profit.

To maintain these contacts and to avoid wasteful duplication of effort in the future, a few of us belonging to different Bangla Desh groups have taken the initial steps of renting and setting up an office within easy walking distance of the Hill. The office will be a strictly non-partisan information center and clearing house for all Bangla Desh groups and sympathizers.

Functions of a Central Office.

As Drs. Greenough and Rohde said in the Newsletter of June 11, we have received "a flood of factual, eyewitness information which has differed remarkably from statements issued by the US Department of State and the Pakistani Embassy." We will systematically supply this crucial information to members of Congress, the Administration and the news media. It is this sort of input that has contributed to the introduction of the Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, Congressional hearings and resolutions, some important news stories and the decision of eleven World Bank Consortium representatives to withhold aid. (The U.S. alone has not agreed to do so.)

We encourage all friends of Bangla Desh to continue this supply of special information to the Center. This will be a two-way procedure. We will in turn disseminate information to all groups and individuals interested in Bangla Desh.

Visiting lobbyists are invited to stop at the Center for literature and a briefing. If we are given at least three days' notice, we can also set up appointments. Lobbyists are in turn asked to give us reports on the people they see. Please send the Center copies of all material you are distributing.

Agartala Office

We have opened an office in Agartala, India. The present staff consists of 35 volunteers, including a doctor and several teachers. The unit is functioning as follows:

1. To send us first-hand information on the local situation.
2. To distribute multivitamins to 40,000 registered refugees there on a regular basis. 6000 refugees have already been put on this program.
3. To assist refugees in locating lost relatives.

Donations are being solicited. The advantage is that money goes directly to people who need it and have shown that they are using it appropriately. Much red tape, including useless expenditures and warehouse bottlenecks are avoided. Only money expressly designated for the Agartala Office is being used for this direct relief purpose.

Finances and Volunteers.

ALL CHECKS SHOULD BE MADE OUT TO THE BANGLA DESH INFORMATION CENTER. IF FUNDS ARE TO BE USED FOR RELIEF, SEND A NOTE SO INDICATING. MOST FUNDS ARE NEEDED FOR OFFICE AND LOBBYING EXPENDITURES.

All Bangla Desh groups and sympathizers are asked to pledge themselves to a monthly contribution to the rent and upkeep of the Center. So far, we have received pledges from the Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago groups as well as a few individuals. We suggest that each Bangla Desh group contribute \$150 to \$200 monthly. Please send what you are able to now, directly to our Washington Office.

We also welcome help in running the Center. We have the following volunteers working in the office on a temporary basis now: M. Siddique, M. Yunus, F. Faisal, W. Greenough, D. Nalin (part-time); A. Taylor (full-time).

Administration Policy.

The World Bank Report, which Robert S. McNamara tried to suppress simply puts the official stamp on what we already know from eyewitness accounts and press reports: that Bangla Desh has been ravaged by the military, that people live in fear and hatred of the West Pakistani army, that guerrilla activities are continuing, and that under these circumstances, Yahya Khan's repeated claims that "things are going back to normal" sound hollow.

It seems that the Nixon Administration is prepared to sacrifice 75 million human beings and the goodwill of the World's largest democracy, India, for the price of Henry Kissinger's ticket to Peking. We cannot believe that all the roads to Peking run through Pindi, that the only travel agent available to Nixon is Yahya Khan, that the only airline is PIA. What about Romania? What about Warsaw? We suggest you discuss this with your representatives.

Legislative Developments

On July 15, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted 17 to 6 in favor of the Gallagher Amendment (HR #9160) to withhold military and economic assistance from Pakistan until Bengali refugees have returned to their homes and "reasonable stability" has been achieved in the country. We are hopeful that the entire House will follow the Committee's recommendations. For Congress to authorize the Administration's request of \$131.8 million in economic and military aid for the fiscal year 1972 is to strengthen the control of the military regime and to deny help to the Bangalis who are being subjugated by the army. The Gallagher Amendment has been marked up (i.e. analyzed and revised) and will be reported out of Committee the week of July 25th. We hope to step up our lobbying efforts to help bring the Amendment to a vote on the floor before Congress adjourns August 6th.

In the Senate, the feeling against American economic and military assistance to the Pakistan Army is stronger than in the House. There are at present, 32 co-sponsors* to the Saxbe-Church Amendment (S #1657) to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate will begin marking up the Amendment on July 28th. It will probably not be reported out of Committee until September.

*List of Co-Sponsors in the Senate:

Allott, Colorado	McGovern, South Dakota
Beall, Maryland	Metcalf, Montana
Bayh, Indiana	Mondale, Minnesota
Bellmon, Oklahoma	Moss, Utah
Bennett, Utah	Muskie, Maine
Boggs, Delaware	Pastore, Rhode Island
Brooke, Massachusetts	Pell, Rhode Island
Case, New Jersey	Proxmire, Wisconsin
Cranston, California	Randolph, West Virginia
Eagleton, Missouri	Ribicoff, Connecticut
Gurney, Florida	Roth, Delaware
Hart, Michigan	Scott, Pennsylvania
Hartke, Indiana	Stevens, Alaska
Hughes, Iowa	Stevenson, Illinois
Humphrey, Minnesota	Tunney, California
Magnuson, Washington	Williams, New Jersey

Ships of Death

On June 22 and 29, Tad Szulc wrote in the New York Times that arms shipments to Pakistan had been going on and the State Department, after weeks of prevarication and denials, admitted that it planned to continue them.

With the cooperation of the longshoremen and the Canadian Government, the Montreal Bangla Desh Group stopped the loading of a cargo of saber jet parts which were billed as "cobalt for the treatment of cancer". In Baltimore, BD representatives were able to delay but not to stop the loading of the Padma because the longshoremen were convinced at the last moment that the ship bore no arms. Afterwards, the State Department issued a list of military equipment that had been put on board the Padma in New York and a longshoreman involved in the loading told reporters that the new cargo put on board in Baltimore included arms, too. The five day "ursuit of the Padma" in Baltimore (led by Bill Moyer and Dick Taylor of Philadelphia) created a lot of extremely useful publicity right before the voting took place in the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Bangla Desh representatives attended the convention of the International Longshoreman's Union in Miami and talked to Thomas Gleason. Our understanding is that the longshoremen have agreed not to load arms. (During the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965, they also espoused this policy of "neutrality" on arms shipments). BD groups in the West Coast should get in touch with Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in San Francisco for the same sort of commitment.

We suggest that BD groups in the vicinity of ports where ships will be loaded with arms do the following:

- (1) Get the support of politically active groups such as the Quakers, the Peace Coalition, etc..
- (2) Make contacts with local leaders of the longshoremen's union and pilots' associations (they are responsible for guiding the ships into port). Maintain constant contact with them while the ship is docked.
- (3) Picket and negotiate with the shipping company and US Customs. Have the Coast Guard inspect the crates to see if the Mixed Cargo Act is being violated.
- (4) Take legal action to insure cargo inspection.

Ships Loading Supplies Bound for Pakistan

(Eastern Seaboard only. Schedule subject to change.)

SUTLEJ	East-West Shipping Company (Demonstration in progress in New York. Contact Bill Moyer or Ayaz Ahmed at 212-741-0750)
July 22	
EXBROOK	American Export Freight Company
July 16	Philadelphia pier 30
July 22	Baltimore
July 24	New York
AL HASSAN	RCD Shipping Corporation (Republic Car loading and Distribution)
July 26	Baltimore
July 28	Philadelphia
July 30	New York
AL AHMADI	RCD Shipping Corporation
July 30	Baltimore
August 5	Philadelphia
August 12	New York
MALLA JABBA	East-West Shipping
August 18	Boston
RANGAMATI	
August 3	New York
August 6	Baltimore
August 8	Philadelphia

Relief

Oxfam, the British Relief organization has set up offices in Washington, New York, and Boston, and is preparing a direct mail appeal for funds. Shipments of clothes, food, medicine and tents have been sent to India for refugees. Fund raising information and donations are being coordinated by Judy Gilmore, Suite 509, 1028 Connecticut Ave., North West, Washington D.C. 20036. Telephone 202-659-1791.

What You Can Do

We urge you to organize phone, telegram and letter-writing campaigns in support of the Gallagher Amendment in the House right now. After Congress adjourns on August 6th, continue the lobbying on the home front.

Feed information to your local papers-call, write letters to the editor, submit feature articles, etc. Collect anything written on Pakistan in your local papers - editorials, special features, letters-to-the-editor, even AP and UPI stories. Send clippings to your local representatives who are very sensitive to the opinion makers in their own constituencies. Please also send us copies which we can use in lobbying here. This is very important.

AMENDMENT

Amdt. No. 159

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SAXBE (for himself and Mr. Church) to S. 1657, a bill

92^d CONGRESS
1st SESSION

1 Sec. . All military and economic assistance, and all
2 sales of military equipment and weapons, whether for cash,
3 credit, or any other means, to Pakistan, authorized or appro-
4 priated pursuant to this or any other Act, and all licenses for
5 military sales, shall be immediately suspended and no com-
6 mitments or expenditures, including the provision of debt
7 relief, shall be undertaken or made, until distribution of food
8 and other relief measures, supervised by international agen-
cies, take place on a regular basis throughout East Pakistan
and the majority of refugees in India are repatriated to East
Pakistan: *Provided, however,* That these provisions shall
not prohibit expenditures of previously appropriated funds
pursuant to binding written agreements between the Govern-
ment of Pakistan and the Agency for International Develop-
ment in force on or prior to June 8, 1971.

July 15, 1971

GALLAGHER AMENDMENT TO THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961 (H.R. 9160)
AS REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ,

1. All military, economic or other assistance to the Government of Pakistan, all sales of military equipment, and all sales of agricultural commodities (whether for cash, credit or by other means), under this or any other Act, shall be suspended on the date of enactment of this subsection.
2. The provisions of this subsection shall cease to apply when the President reports to the Congress that the Government of Pakistan is cooperating fully in allowing the situation in East Pakistan to return to reasonable stability, and that the refugees from East Pakistan in India have been allowed, to the extent feasible, to return to their homes and to reclaim their lands and properties.
3. (Amendment to Gallagher Amendment by Donald Fraser, D., Minn.)

Nothing in this section shall apply to the provision of food and other humanitarian assistance which is coordinated, distributed and monitored under international auspices.

SECTION OF ORIGINAL GALLAGHER AMENDMENT NOT PASSED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The President shall take such measures as shall be necessary to assure that no military equipment provided by the United States to any other country shall be transferred to the Government of Pakistan. If the President determines that any such transfer has been made after the date of enactment of this subsection, he shall suspend all assistance under this or any other Act to the country making the transfer and shall suspend all sales of military equipment under the foreign Military Sales Act to such country.

SENATE

FOREIGN RELATIONS

J.W. Fulbright, Ark. Chairman
 John Sparkman, Ala.
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 Stuart Symington, Mo.
 *Claiborne Pell, R.I.
 Gale W. McGee, Wyo.
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 Margaret Chase Smith, Maine
 Roman L. Hruska, Neb.
 Gordon Allott, Colo.
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 *Clifford P. Case, N.J.
 Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii
 J. Caleb Boggs, Del.
 Charles H. Percy, Ill.
 *Edward W. Brooke, Mass.

*Co-sponsors of Case-Mondale Resolution calling for suspension of military aid to Pakistan.

*Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill, Ill.
 *Birch Bayh, Ind.
 +J. Glenn Beall, Md.
 *George McGovern, S.D.
 +*William B. Saxton, Ohio
 *Harold E. Hughes, Iowa

+Fred R. Harris, Okla.
 *Edward M. Kennedy, Mass.
 *Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo.
 *Mark O. Hatfield, Oreg.
 *Vance Hartke, Ind.
 *Abraham Ribicoff, Conn.

+Most informed and supportive

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Louis Stokes, Ohio
E. Edward Roush, Ind.
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Louis C. Wyman, N.H.	Robert C. McEwen, N.Y.	
John T. Myers, Ind.		

* Resolution calling for suspension of economic and military aid until relief is in operation in East Pakistan.

** Chairman of House hearings on Pakistan.

*** Introduced House Concurrent Resolution worded exactly like Case-Mondale's suspension of military aid.

+ Entry in Congressional Record, June 8, 1971.

UNITED STATES SENATE
92nd CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

MARCH, 1971

CAPITOL SWITCHBOARD IS CA 4-3121

SENATORS

Democrats in roman, Republicans in *italic*

NAME	Tele- phone	Room or Suite No.	NAME	Tele- phone	Room or Suite No.	NAME	Tele- phone	Room or Suite No.	NAME	Tele- phone	Room or Suite No.
Vice Pres. Agnew, Spiro T. (Md.)	52424	2203	Cooper, John Sherman (Ky.)	52542	125	Inouye, Daniel K. (Hawaii)	53934	442	Perry, Charles H. (Ill.)	52152	1200
Aiken, George D. (Vt.)	54242	358	Cotton, Norris (N.H.)	53324	4121	Jackson, Henry M. (Wash.)	53441	137	Prouty, Winston L. (Vt.)	52051	5215
Allan, James B. (Ala.)	55744	6313	Cranston, Alan (Calif.)	53553	2102	Javits, Jacob K. (N.Y.)	56542	320	Proxmire, William (Wis.)	55653	2311
Allott, Gordon (Colo.)	55941	5229	Curtis, Carl T. (Nebr.)	54224	2213	Jordan, B. Everett (N.C.)	56342	3229	Randolph, Jennings W. (Va.)	56472	5121
Anderson, Clinton P. (N. Mex.)	56621	4215	Dole, Robert J. (Kans.)	56521	2327	Jordan, Len B. (Idaho)	52752	457	Ribicoff, Abraham (Conn.)	52823	321
Baker, Howard H., Jr. (Tenn.)	54944	2107	Domnick, Peter H. (Colo.)	55852	248	Kennedy, Edward M. (Mass.)	54543	431	Roth, William V. (Del.)	52441	3123
Bayh, Birch (Ind.)	55623	363	Eagleton, Thomas F. (Mo.)	55721	4102	Long, Russell B. (La.)	54623	217	Russell, Richard B. (Ga.)	53521	205
Beall, J. Glenn, Jr. (Md.)	54524	458	Eastland, James O. (Miss.)	55054	2241	McClellan, John L. (Ark.)	52353	3241	Saxbe, William B. (Ohio)	53333	1203
Bellmon, Henry (Okla.)	55754	4203	Ellender, Allen J. (La.)	55824	245	McGee, Gale W. (Wyo.)	56441	344	Schweiker, Richard S. (Pa.)	54254	6221
Bennett, Wallace F. (Utah)	55444	1121	Ervin, Sam J., Jr. (N.C.)	53154	337	McGovern, George (S. Dak.)	52321	362	Scott, Hugh (Pa.)	56324	260
Bentsen, Lloyd M. (Tex.)	55922	115	Fannin, Paul J. (Ariz.)	54521	140	McIntyre, Thomas J. (N.H.)	52841	405	Smith, Margaret Chase (Maine)	52323	2121
Bible, Alan (Nev.)	53542	145	Fong, Hiram L. (Hawaii)	56361	1313	Magnuson, Warren C. (Wash.)	52621	127	Sparkman, John (Ala.)	54124	3203
Boggs, J. Caleb (Del.)	55042	3311	Fulbright, J. W. (Ark.)	54843	1215	Mansfield, Mike (Mont.)	52644	133	Spang, William B., Jr. (Va.)	52021	5327
Brock, W. E. (Bill) (Tenn.)	53344	456	Goldwater, Barry M. (Ariz.)	52235	440	Mattias, Charles McC., Jr. (Md.)	54654	240	Stennis, John C. (Miss.)	56251	209
Brooke, Edward W. (Mass.)	52742	232	Gravel, Mike (Alaska)	56605	1251	Metcalf, Lee (Mont.)	52651	427	Stevens, Ted (Alaska)	53008	304
BUCKLEY, JAMES L. (N.Y.)	54451	452	Griffin, Robert P. (Mich.)	56221	353	Miller, Jack (Iowa)	53254	4313	Stevenson, Adlai E., III (Ill.)	52851	107
Burdick, Quentin N. (N. Dak.)	52551	110	Gurney, Edward J. (Fla.)	53041	5105	Mondale, Walter F. (Minn.)	55641	443	Syrainington, Stuart (Mo.)	56154	229
BYRD, HARRY F., JR. (Va.)	54024	417	Hansen, Clifford P. (Wyo.)	53424	3107	Montoya, Joseph M. (N. Mex.)	55521	4109	Taft, Robert, Jr. (Ohio)	52315	3331
Byrd, Robert C. (W. Va.)	53954	105	Harris, Fred R. (Okla.)	54721	254	Moss, Frank E. (Utah)	55251	6205	Talmadge, Herman E. (Ga.)	53643	347
Cannon, Howard W. (Nev.)	56244	259	Hart, Philip A. (Mich.)	54822	253	Mundt, Karl E. (S. Dak.)	55842	5241	Taurmona, Strom (S.C.)	55922	4241
Case, Clifford P. (N.J.)	53224	315	Hartke, Vance (Ind.)	54814	451	Muskie, Edmund S. (Maine)	55344	221	Tower, John G. (Tex.)	52934	142
Chiles, Lawton (Fla.)	55274	421	Hatfield, Mark O. (Oreg.)	53753	463	Nelson, Gaylord (Wis.)	55323	404	Tunney, John V. (Calif.)	53641	6237
Church, Frank (Idaho)	56142	204	Hollings, Ernest F. (S.C.)	56121	432	Packwood, Robert W. (Oreg.)	55244	6327	Weicker, Lovell P. (Conn.)	54041	5313
Cook, Marlow W. (Ky.)	54343	342	Hughes, Harold E. (Iowa)	56551	313	Pastore, John O. (R.I.)	52921	3215	Williams, Harrison A., Jr. (N.J.)	54744	352
			Humphrey, Hubert H. (Minn.)	53244	411	Passon, James B. (Kans.)	54774	4327	Young, Milton R. (N. Dak.)	52043	5205
						Pell, Claiborne (R.I.)	54642	325			

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Commerce	Mr. Magnuson	55115	5202
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Joint Comm. on Atomic Energy	Mr. Pastore	56171	H-403
Joint Economic Committee	Mr. Proxmire	55171	G-133
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Small Business	Mr. Bible	55176	424
Special Comm. on Aging	Mr. Church	55364	G-233
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			-Annex

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Internal Security	Mr. Ichord	53051	309
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	Mr. Staggers	52927	2125
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Subcomm. on Claims	Mr. Donohue	55741	2137
Subcomm. on Immigration	Mr. Rodino	55727	2137
Subcomm. on Revision of Laws	Mr. Kastenmeier	53928	B351
Subcomm. on Reorganization	Mr. Edwards	57709	2137
Subcomm. on Anti-Trust	Mr. Celler	54853	2137
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Public Works	Mr. Blatnik	54472	2165
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Science & Astronautics	Mr. Miller	56371	2321
Standards of Official Conduct	Mr. Price	57103	2360
Ways & Means	Mr. Teague	53527	335 B
Veterans' Affairs	Mr. Mills	53625	1102
Select Comm. on Crime	Mr. Pepper	57944	233
Select Comm. on Small Business	Mr. Evin	55821	2361

Note: (1) For Direct Dialing, Extension Numbers are Preceded by 22-
(2) 3-digit Suite Numbers are in Old Senate Office Building.
(3) 4-digit Suite Numbers are in New Senate Office Building.
(4) Numbers preceded by Letters are in Capitol Building.

Issued by: Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
(202) 393-5581

HOUSE MEMBERS OFFICES

Democrats in roman. Republicans in italics. Resident Commissioners in boldface

Table listing House Members Offices with columns for Name, Telephone, Room or Suite No., and Name, Telephone, Room or Suite No. for both Democrats and Republicans. Includes names like Abbit, Watkins M. (Va) and various other representatives.

Notes: (1) 3-digit Suite Nos. are in Cannon House Office Bldg. (2) 4-digit Suite Nos. beginning with No. 1 are in Longworth Bldg. (3) 4-digit Suite Nos. beginning with No. 2 are in Rayburn Bldg.



BANGLADESH INFORMATION CENTER

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222-7
12



Amirastador's cable bared
Govt. has no right to lie
Secret Minutes

Dissemble Kissinger
Kissinger: 'I Am Getting Hell...'
From the President

FBI probes policy leak
U.S. Show of Force in Bay of Bengal
FBI seeks tipster in Kissinger huddles

JANUARY 10, 1972
NEWSLETTER NO. 7

Secret U.S. Papers Bared

FREEING THE SHEIKH

The news of the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman brings deep joy and hope to Bangladesh for the first time in many months. This is surely a bright time for all Bengalis and their American supporters; Mujib's release returns the legitimately elected leader at a crucial time to direct the country on its road to recovery.

THE ANDERSON PAPERS

The Bangladesh crisis has at last come home to America. Jack Anderson's disclosure of the "secret-sensitive" minutes of top level United States government meetings clearly reveals the calculated duplicity of President Nixon's approach to South Asia.

Instead of contributing to peace the only major outcome of the Administration's so-called "leverage" was a further "tilt" in favor of Pakistan.

The issues of classification for the protection of government officials rather than for national security, conscious deception of the public as well as of the elected representatives of the public, the supremacy of the political rather than humanitarian aims in our foreign aid program, the continuing tendency of our government to back repressive military regimes -- all have merged in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh, once a matter described by the State Department as an "internal" affair of Pakistan, is now a symbol of much that is wrong with the way the U.S. Executive conducts the affairs of the nation.

The Anderson Papers, spotlighting deliberately misleading communication by our foreign policymakers, can hopefully serve to rally both Congress and the public to participate actively in redressing our seriously unbalanced official views of South Asia into a policy serving the national interest.

It is about time that the curtains are removed from government operations and that citizens are not denied essential information on the true views of their leaders.

Congressional hearings on the papers are being planned by the House Armed Services Committee, the House Government Operations Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Rep. Cornelius Gallagher's House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee will hold hearings on the South Asia crisis on February 2, 3, 8 and 9.

EMERGENCY RELIEF IN BANGLADESH

The needs of Bangladesh in the period of reconstruction are immense. A preliminary estimate of the Bangladesh Planning Commission assesses a need for three billion dollars just to restore the nation to its pre-war footing.

Red Cross:

Presently the major outside agency in Bangladesh is the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The main function of the ICRC is to insure that the articles of the Geneva Convention are being respected and that the safety of the Bihari minority is not jeopardized.

In addition, the ICRC supplies medical relief (there are six teams in country) and helps all individuals track down missing family members. A total of 62 ICRC workers (none American) is presently in Bangladesh. American Red Cross officials in Washington are hopeful that an expanded Red Cross program will remain in Bangladesh until emergency requirements are fulfilled.

United Nations:

The United Nations East Pakistan Relief Operation (UNEPRO) has changed its title to UNROD - United Nations Relief Operation/Dacca area - and is currently sending its workers back to Bangladesh from Singapore and Bangkok where they had been evacuated during the December part of the war.

Contact has been established with the new government and in all likelihood a continued UN presence will be requested. It is anticipated that all UN activities in Bangladesh will be coordinated by UNROD; a formal report of its plans is expected by the end of this month.

United States-Executive:

A.I.D. officials are at this time uncertain of future programs for Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. Contingency plans for participation in Bangladesh are under consideration should the political green light be flashed.

It is likely that the U.S. will be the major financial underwriter of the UN program even if quick diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh is not extended.

The State Department's Interagency Committee on Pakistani Refugee Relief, formed last spring to provide assistance to refugees in India, according to one official is likely to "administer themselves out of existence" as soon as the bulk of the refugees return to Bangladesh.

United States-Legislative:

Although there is now uncertainty about the future stance of U.S. policy, it is acknowledged that this country is committed to provide assistance to the victims of the independence war.

The Foreign Aid Bill, in its final form as approved by the Senate-House conference committee, authorizes 250 million dollars for the "relief and rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan and for humanitarian relief in East Pakistan."

The bill recommends that "to the maximum extent practicable" relief should be distributed by international institutions or United States voluntary agencies. When the bill is signed into law sometime at the end of January or early February the Saxbe-Church amendment prohibiting both economic and military aid to Pakistan will be included.

World Bank:

A World Bank team is reported to be planning a visit to Bangladesh within the next few weeks to make a preliminary assessment of needs. However, no World Bank loans can be offered until Bangladesh becomes a member - a time consuming process under the best of circumstances. It is understood that Robert McNamara, the Bank's President, is very sympathetic toward Bangladesh.

Emergency Relief Fund:

A national "People-to-People" campaign is now underway with the goal of finding 10 million Americans willing to pledge 33 cents a day to help save the lives of the 10 million refugees returning from India.

The campaign is sponsored by the Emergency Relief Fund, South Pointe Plaza, Lansing Michigan 48910.

It will include a national fast during the Lenten Season and will be highlighted by an energetic, door-to-door, people-to-people appeal on March 26, Bangladesh Day.

REPORT FROM CAPITOL HILL

Since our last newsletter, 60 statements concerning Bangladesh were made on the floor of Congress (see Appendix I for a list). About three-quarters of these statements were openly sympathetic to the Bengali independence movement and were critical of official U.S. policy.

U.S. Recognition:

Rep. Henry Helstoski (D-N.J) introduced a resolution on December 9 calling for U.S. diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh. A similar resolution was filed by Rep. Thomas Rees (D-Cal).

Two presidential candidates, Senator Hubert Humphrey and Rep. Paul McCloskey also issued statements urging American recognition.

Diplomatic recognition is extremely important because until it is granted it will be impossible to establish an Aid-Bangladesh Consortium as the World Bank organized for India and Pakistan in the late 1950's. The arrival of substantial amounts of assistance in the form of foreign capital will therefore be delayed.

Legislative Goals:

When the new session of Congress opens on January 18, Bangladesh will undoubtedly be an item of keen interest. The prime goals will be:

1. United States diplomatic recognition of the government of Bangladesh.
2. Assurance that the 250 million dollars soon to be authorized by Congress is not impounded by the President and is quickly transferred for use by an international agency in the urgent reconstruction work in Bangladesh.
3. Resumption of aid to India, whose internal development has been disrupted due to the refugee burden and war.
4. Exploration of the possibility of a preferential trade agreement between the U.S. and Bangladesh giving favorable treatment to exports from Bangladesh.

Presidential politics:

Local lobbying with potential Democratic and Republican delegates to the national party conventions can be a particularly productive activity in the upcoming months.

Since both parties write a foreign affairs platform, an excellent opportunity is available to use the conventions as forums for raising the Bangladesh issue. Bangladesh can be presented not only as an example of wrathful presidential prejudice but as a symbol of this nation's distorted emphasis on military aid.

NEWLY AVAILABLE FROM THE CENTER

Literature:

1. "On the Roots of the Crisis in East Bengal" - an address to the Consultation on the American Response to Events in East Pakistan, sponsored by the National Council of Churches, et al, Washington, D.C. November 11, 1971.
by Edward Dimock Jr.
Director, South Asia Language
and Area Center, Univ. of Chicago
10 pages, 30 cents
2. Texts of three secret documents made public by columnist Jack Anderson of the December 3, 4 and 6th meetings of the Washington Special Action Group on the crisis between India and Pakistan.
New York Times (January 6, 1972)
3. "Negotiating for Bangladesh: A Participant's View" - an excellent analysis of the events leading up to the March 25 military crackdown. Reprinted from South Asian Review (July, 1971).
by Rehman Sobhan
Economic Adviser to Sheikh Mujib
12 pages, 50 cents
4. "At the White House" - a rebuttal to Dr. Henry Kissinger's December 7th White House press background briefing.
The Bangladesh Information Center
4 pages, 20 cents
5. "The Illusion of United States and United Nations Relief in East Bengal" (revised December 1, 1971) - a critique of the relief effort in Bangladesh before liberation.
The Bangladesh Information Center
4 pages, 20 cents
6. "America's Friends of Bangladesh" - an account of U.S. public reaction to the Bengal crisis.
by Kaiser Zaman
4 pages, 10 cents

Cards

All-occasion note cards appropriate for Eid greetings, correspondence, birthdays, messages, etc. For your information, the Center sold 25,000 for holiday greetings.

The cover: "Composition I", a painting by contemporary Bengali artist Qamrul Hasan. The poetry: two verses in English and Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), Bengali poet, novelist, playwright, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913 and author of "Golden Bengal", the Bangladesh national anthem.

The English text of the cards reads: "Has not the word come to you that the flower is reigning in splendour among thorns? Wake, oh awaken! Let not the time pass in vain!"

Price: Sets of 10 for \$1.50 plus 50 cents air mail postage.

Slides

Set of 21 slides: The Story of Bangladesh. Scenes from Bengal life prior to March, 1971 as well as of refugees fleeing to India. Brief accompanying narration. Price: 10 dollars per set plus \$1 postage.

Buttons

"Recognize Bangladesh" - green lettering on red background with yellow map of Bangladesh in center. Price: 50 cents each.

Bumper stickers

"Help Bangladesh" - white on black - 10 cents each.

Tapes

1. Sheikh Mujib's March 7, 1971 speech [in Bengali] plus patriotic songs -- 60 minutes.
2. Side One: Songs by Tagore, Side Two: modern Bengali songs -- 60 minutes.

Price: \$5 each cassette tape and \$1 postage.

INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION CENTER

The legal papers for the incorporation of the Bangladesh Information Center as a non-profit, social welfare organization are in the final stage of preparation and will soon be filed with the appropriate authority.

Membership is open to all individuals and organizations upon application and approval by the Board of Directors.

The membership fee is five dollars per annum. Anyone who has donated more than five dollars in the past will be accepted as a member without any membership fee upon approval of the Board unless requested otherwise.

Members will have the right to seek elective office, vote for elective officers and receive the Center's newsletter and other special bulletins.

If you wish to become a member please fill out the form below and mail it to the Center.

BANGLADESH INFORMATION CENTER
423 5th STREET S.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

- I wish to become a member of the Bangladesh Information Center.
- Enclosed is \$5 membership fee. I have already donated to the Center.
- I cannot become a member at this time but would appreciate receiving notices of your activities.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD STATEMENTS

11/1	Kennedy	Introduces bill for \$250 m. refugee relief	S17247
10/28	Kennedy	The Bengal Crisis	S16999
10/28	Percy	The Pakistan Refugees	S17040
10/28	Bellmon	U.S. Aid to E.Pak Refugees	S16983
10/29	Tunney	Praises Saxbe-Church Amendment	S17207
11/3	Church	United States-India Relations	S17559
11/4	Muskie	Pakistan	S17605
11/5	Morse	U.S. Role in South Asia	H10564
11/5	Harris	Resolution to Introduce Problem Before UN Security Council	S17656
11/10	Helstoski	Blundering American Policy in Asia	E12059
11/12	Kennedy	Halt in Shipment of Military Supplies to Pakistan	S17821
11/16	Schmitz	Who Armed Pakistan?	E12258
11/16	Kennedy	South Asia: The Roots of the Crisis	S18648
11/16	Helstoski	The Current Civil War in Pakistan is one of the Most Appalling Tragedies of This Century	H11122
11/23	Percy	The Situation in Pakistan	S19436
11/30	Steele	America and Russia in India	E12740
12/1	Byrd (W.Va)	The India-Pakistan Conflict	S19929
12/3	Stevenson	The India-Pakistan Conflict	S20535
12/6	Helstoski	Prime Minister Gandhi's Statement	E13040
12/6	Fraser	The International Commission of Jurists Violations of Human Rights and the UN	E13014
12/6	Cooper	War Between India and Pakistan	S20686
12/6	Harris	A New Low in American Diplomacy	S20667
12/6	Scott	The India-Pakistan War	S20620
12/7	Montoya	Today the Subcontinent-Tomorrow the World	S20760
12/7	Bayh	Undermining the Chance for Peace in South Asia	S20776
12/7	Kennedy	U.S. Policy Toward the Crisis in South Asia	S20721
12/7	Helstoski	The U.S. Pursuit of Disaster in South Asia	S13089
12/8	Gallagher	The Situation on the Indian Subcontinent	H12039
12/8	Bingham	India-Pakistan Crisis	H12041
12/8	Hamilton	Future U.S. Policy for the Indian Ocean	E13218
12/8	Hartke	The Wringing of Hands	S20895
12/9	Church	Our Contempt for a Popular Cause	S21018
12/9	Helstoski	New Nation of Bangladesh (Resolution for Diplomatic Recognition)	H12202
12/9	Goldwater	The Issues in the India-Pakistan War *	S21012
12/9	Saxbe	A Journey to India and Pakistan	S21004
12/10	Scott	The India-Pakistan War	S21294
12/11	Kennedy	Failure of U.S. Policy in South Asia	S21451
12/11	McGovern	The Situation in India and Pakistan	S21480
12/11	Derwinski	A War That Can't be Won	E13361
12/11	Symington	The "Background" of India-Pakistan Policy and Kitchen Diplomacy	S21363

12/11 Church	American Neutrality: No More Arms to Pakistan	S21324
12/13 Saxbe	The War Between India and Pakistan	S21516
12/14 Stevenson	U.S. Naval Ships for Pakistan	S21629
12/15 Humphrey	South Asia: A World Crisis	S21724
12/15 Eagleton	U.S. Intervention in Indo-Pak War?	S21694
12/15 Fraser	A UN Role in Settling Disputes	E13543
12/15 Rarick	UN Peacekeeping: Only to Advance International Communism	E13507
12/15 Frelinghuysen	India Opens a Pandora's Box	H12641
12/15 Gallagher	Pleads for more than \$100m. for Refugees	H12601
12/15 Cranston	Colloquy on foreign aid bill debate (List of Scholars Press Statement)	S21744
12/15 Griffin	The War Between India and Pakistan	S21698
12/15 Byrd (Va.)	Foreign Military and Economic Asstce. to India and Pakistan	S21668
12/17 Church	Bangladesh: Birth of a Nation	S21860
12/17 McCloskey	Congress Enacted Aid to India & Pakistan	E13714
12/17 Dorn	Inserts "India Suffers One Crashing Defeat" by Robert S. Allen	E13711
12/17 Cooper	India and Pakistan	S21920
12/17 Fascell	The U.S. and the India-Pakistan War	H12733
12/17 Fraser	India and the United States	E13705
12/17 Bingham	PETITION FOR PEACE IN EAST BENGAL	E13791
12/17 Hamilton	Persian Gulf Politics	E13786

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NEWSLETTER NO. 8
February 11, 1972

DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION

HOLLINGS RESOLUTION: Senator Ernest F. Hollings (D. S.C.) introduced a resolution on January 25 calling for United States diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh.

The resolution is known as Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 55. Senator Hollings was joined by Senator William Saxbe (R. Ohio) and 28 others in sponsoring this legislation. A matching resolution is expected soon in the House of Representatives.

A concurrent resolution is not binding on the President, but in advising the President on a major foreign policy issue, the Congress is fulfilling its rightful Constitutional role. The President has sole power to extend diplomatic recognition to foreign nations.

Strong Congressional support for the Hollings Resolution would indicate sympathy and solidarity with Bangladesh, therefore increasing the President's political liability if he should continue to hesitate in extending recognition. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is considering holding hearings on the resolution, a vital part of the legislative process.

Below is a text of the resolution. A list of the cosponsors as of February 9, 1972 is printed in Appendix I.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should immediately recognize Bangladesh as an independent foreign country and recognize the government of that country.

RELIEF & REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

STEVENSON AMENDMENT

On February 4, in a dramatic floor move, Senator Adlai Stevenson III (D. Ill.) introduced an amendment to the Foreign Aid Appropriations bill restoring 50 million dollars for relief and rehabilitation assistance to Bengali refugees.

Senator Stevenson, just back from Bangladesh where he was the highest ranking American to visit the new nation, was successful in increasing the Senate appropriations from 175 million dollars to 225 million dollars.

An additional 25 million dollars was added by Senator Hiram Fong (R. Hawaii) thereby raising the amount appropriated to the authorization level (250 million dollars).

The bill is now in appropriations conference and a compromise figure of approximately 200 million dollars is expected.

The Stevenson Amendment further stipulates that the United States share in Bangladesh relief is not to exceed 40 percent of the total world wide contribution.

EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND

The Emergency Relief Fund's People to People program has announced an "Airlift of Understanding" to Bangladesh. Up to a plane-load of people will be recruited to visit Bangladesh from February 29 to March

9. Contact Linda Worthington, c/o E.R.F., South Point Plaza, Lansing, Michigan 48910. It is expected that upon their return, the visitors will be available for speaking engagements in the United States. Expense of the Airlift will not be paid by E.R.F.

A national campus Teach-in on Bangladesh will be held on February 21 on the campus of the University of Missouri. Luther Skelton, Coordinator, National Bangladesh Survival Teach-ins, 813 Maryland, Columbia, Missouri 65201 can be contacted for details on how to run a teach-in at local colleges and universities.

The E.R.F. urges all who are interested in working on fund raising in their local communities to contact them at: South Point Plaza, Lansing, Michigan 48910.

KENNEDY HEARINGS

On February 2, Senator Edward Kennedy's Subcommittee on Refugees held hearings to investigate the Administration's policy on humanitarian relief and rehabilitation in Bangladesh.

It was the first Congressional hearing on Bangladesh since the December war. Those testifying included Dr. Jon Rohde, a returned medical worker with the International Rescue Committee, Dr. Lincoln Chen, a Public Health Service physician, Maurice Williams, Deputy Administrator of A.I.D., Christopher Van Hollen, Depu-

Kennedy Hearings (Cont'd. from Pg. 1)

ty Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, James MacCracken, Chairman of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, and Professor Gustav Papanek of the Harvard University Development Advisory Service. Drs. Rohde and Chen are directors of the Bangladesh Information Center.

Mr. Van Hollen reported that the Administration is holding in "abeyance" the October, 1970 "one-time exception" arms agreement for Pakistan. The agreement includes 300 armored personnel carriers and 20 aircraft. A Department of Defense representative stated that the contracts for the armored personnel carriers have been signed.

Should military aid be resumed for Pakistan before recognition is accorded Bangladesh, any entente with Bangladesh and India would be even more severely jeopardized.

It is important to urge for a continuation of the present arms embargo on the subcontinent

It was announced shortly after the hearings that Senator Kennedy is planning a brief visit to Dacca for February 14 or 15.

CONCERT FOR BANGLADESH

A recording of the Madison Square Garden benefit featuring George Harrison, Ringo Starr, Ravi Shankar, Ali Akbar Khan, Bob Dylan, Eric Clapton and Leon Russell is now on sale. Capitol Records is distributing the album, called "Concert for Bangladesh" (Apple STGX3385), at a retail price of \$12.95 (wholesale price - \$10.00.)

Five dollars from each sale goes to UNICEF projects in Bangladesh. The album has already earned three million dollars for UNICEF. It may be obtained by mail from: DISCOUNT RECORDS, 1340 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, or personally from: COMMUNITY BOOK STORE, 2028 P St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, for \$10.00 plus 40 cents tax.

Because of the low profit margin many stores are giving the album little publicity, handling it only as a special order and may be reluctant to exchange defective records because Capitol is reportedly accepting no more than ten percent of albums on return.

If stores are uncooperative, defective records can be returned to: Capitol Quality Control, 3061 Fletcher Drive, Los Angeles, California 90068.

BANGLADESH CONVENTION

A Bangladesh Convention will be held at the University of Chicago International House on March 25 and 26. Bangladesh citizens and any others who are interested in the future of Bangladesh are urged to attend. Participants will be housed in local homes to the extent practicable.

The convention will consist of general meetings and special task forces on medical and health problems, economics, transportation and housing, art and culture.

Those who are interested in attending should notify, before the end of February, Marta Nicholas, c/o Bangladesh Defense League, 5245 S. Kenwood, Chicago, Illinois 60615. Telephone (312) 493-4228.

STOP U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

A New Delhi radio broadcast of February 6th quoted the London Correspondent of Press Asia International as saying that within the next two months United States tanks and aircraft lying in NATO stores in Turkey will be sent to Pakistan.

The report, as of yet unconfirmed, noted that Pakistan President Z.A. Bhutto on his recent visit to Turkey agreed to keep Pakistan in CENTO in order to obtain the military equipment.

Any shipment of United States military supplies to Pakistan under present conditions would be in opposition to the Saxbe-Church legislation and therefore illegal, unless the President files a statement with Congress that the South Asia situation has returned to "reasonable stability".

HARRIS POLL

President Nixon's response to the Indo-Pakistani War was the worst foreign policy debacle for his Administration since the May, 1970 incursion into Cambodia. So reported Lou Harris in a survey made public on January 27.

The survey also noted that in the wake of the December war the President's overall job rating went down four points and his reputation for "working for peace in the world" dropped six points.

NEWLY AVAILABLE FROM THE CENTER:

1. Situation in Bangladesh, December 1971 - January 1972
(A Collection of Personal Accounts)
 - Dr. Lincoln Chen
 - James MacCracken, Chairman, the American Council of Voluntary Agencies (statement before the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees hearing - Feb. 2, 1972)
 - An unofficial summary of Paul Marc Henry's statement on United Nations Relief Operation - Dacca (UNROD) activities. Jan. 12, 1972.
 - Christian Organization for Relief and Rehabilitation - Newsletter, January 17, 1972.17 pps.-----50 cents
2. The Economy of Bangladesh: Is It Really An International Basketcase?, by A.M.A. Muhih, Economic Counselor, Bangladesh Mission, U.S.A.
-----50 cents

BANGLADESH FLAG

The Bangladesh Government has recently announced the specifications of the national flag.

The flag is deep green with a bright, deep red circle in the center. The green signifies the youthful vigour and environs of rural Bangladesh. The red circle is a rising sun, signifying the end of darkness after a bloody struggle.

The ratio of length to breadth is 10:6. The radius of the circle is 1/5 the length of the flag. The center of the circle is located at the center of the dimensions of the flag.

The color specifications are as follows: Prussian bright orange H2RS 60/1000 and Prussian bright green HGS 60/1000.

HELP!

The Center wants to produce a history of the American response to the emergence of Bangladesh. Our material on the Administrative and Legislative reactions is or will be complete. What we need now, and earnestly request your help on, is information and material on the public response. If you were involved in, or are knowledgeable about any activities related to the Bangladesh issue, please send us a summary report. Whether demonstrations, fund-raising efforts, letter-writing campaigns, the formation of supportive groups, all are grist for this mill, and we need to know about them. Copies of letters-to-editors and other printed expressions of public interest (or lack of it) would be especially useful.

Appendix I: CO-SPONSORS OF SAXBE-HOLLINGS RESOLUTION (FEBRUARY 9, 1972)

Allott (R. Col.)	Hartke (D. Ind.)	Pell (D. R.I.)
Bentsen (D. Tex.)	Hollings (D. S. Car.)	Percy (R. Ill.)
Case (R. N.J.)	Hughes (D. Iowa)	Ribicoff (D. Conn.)
Chiles (D. Fla.)	Inouye (D. Hawaii)	Saxbe (R. Ohio)
Church (D. Idaho)	Javits (R. N.Y.)	Schweiker (R. Pa.)
Cranston (D. Cal.)	Kennedy (D. Mass)	Stevens (R. Alaska)
Fulbright (D. Ark.)	Magnuson (D. Wash.)	Stevenson (D. Ill.)
Gravel (D. Alaska)	Moss (D. Utah)	Tunney (D. Cal.)
Harris (D. Okla.)	Muskie (D. Maine)	Weicker (R. Conn.)
Hart (D. Mich.)	Nelson (D. Wis.)	Williams (D. N.J.)

Appendix II: CONGRESSIONAL RECORD STATEMENTS

12/17 Church	Bengali Nationalism - Prof. Edward Dimock's paper - "On the Roots of the Crisis in East Pakistan"	E13859	1/24 Harris	The Soviet Union and the India-Pakistan War - blames Nixon administration for the Soviet Union's now dominant position in South Asia.	S332
12/17 Church	Moyers on India-Pakistan - Dec. 8, includes transcript of television program "This Week" with John Kenneth Galbraith	E13893	1/24 Harris	The Anderson Papers - urging hearing on U.S. policy in South Asia; reprints article by Charles Yost	S313
1/18 Hamilton	The Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean - reprint of articles on great power involvement in Indian Ocean	E36	1/24 Dominick	The Tragedy of the Asian Subcontinent - rebukes Administration critics for their inconsistency on matters of U.S. "intervention" in world affairs	S274
1/19 Springer	Alsop on Pakistan - reprints two Alsop articles	E238			
1/20 McGee	Leakage of Government Documents - criticizes Jack Anderson's sources for a "breach of confidentiality"	S133	1/25 Schmitz	The India-Pakistan War - assails "Red takeover of East Pakistan"	E419
1/20 Hamilton	U.S. Policy toward the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean - enters four State Dept. statements into the Record.	E296	1/25 Hollings-Saxbe	Submission of a Concurrent Resolution (S. Con Res 55) relating to the Recognition of Bangladesh. Senator Saxbe adds James Michener NYT Magazine article	S413
1/20 Hamilton	The Shah of Iran Speaks - Reprints Christian Science Monitor article	E286	1/27 Badillo	Bangladesh - The Urgent Need for Recognition and Assistance	E583
1/20 Helstoski	Memorandum on U.S. Policy in South Asia - reinforces resolution urging U.S. diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh	E290	1/27 McGovern	Senate Resolution 242 - submission of a Resolution relating to the Recognition by The United States of Bangladesh	S617

Continued on page 4



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Appendix II: CONGRESSIONAL RECORD STATEMENTS (Cont'd.)

1/31	Hamilton	State Department Comments on Aid to Bangladesh and India - text of correspondence with State Department	E642	2/4	Stevenson	U.S. Policy on Bangladesh - rebukes President for "separating policy from principle" - calls for U.S. recognition of Bangladesh, restoration of normal relations with India, and continuation of arms embargo to Pakistan	S1169
2/1	Saxbe Allott Kennedy Hollings Church Percy Pell	Recognition of Bangladesh colloquy to add co-sponsors to Hollings-Saxbe resolution	S840	2/4	Foreign Appropriations debate Stevenson Fong Fulbright Javits Proxmire Aiken	Stevenson successfully introduces S1207 amendment restoring 75 million to appropriations for Bangladesh relief. Total of 250 million in relief assistance approved with stipulation that U.S. contribution is not to exceed 40 per cent of the international contribution	
2/2	Roth	The India-Pakistan War - discusses historical causes of conflict on the Indian Subcontinent	S951	2/4	Humphrey	Senate Concurrent Resolution 58 - Submission of a Concurrent Resolution Calling for Recognition of Bangladesh - includes four points: 1) Recognition of BD, 2) Economic and humanitarian assistance to BD, 3) Resumption of aid programs to India, 4) improvement in relations with India	S1179
2/2	Mrs. Heckler	Attitude toward the New State of Bangladesh - appeals for the diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh	H657				
2/2	Mr. Seiberling	Recognition of Bangladesh - introduces resolution for recognition of Bangladesh (matching the Senate resolution of Senator George McGovern)	H596				
2/3	Harris	Consistent Position on Indian-Pakistani Dispute - criticizes Wall Street Journal attack on senators who opposed Nixon South Asia Policy	S1107				
2/3	Mrs. Mink	Calling for the Recognition of Bangladesh by the United States - cites her bill calling for U.S. recognition	H734				