Pakistanigenerals, near to tears, signs at racecourse ceremony.

From Peter O'Loughlin Dacca, Dec 16

Shooting still raged in the background as, in fading light, crowds surrounded a table set up in front of Dacca racecourse. Lieutenant-General A. A. K. Niazi, sitting grimly, signed the terms of surrender. Hundreds of Bangladeshi mourners Zindabad [Long live] were kept back by Indian troops who cordoned off the racecourse. General Niazi was near tears as he moved away, surrounded by his Bangladeshi Dignitaries.

Lieutenant-General A. M. S. Aziz, the Indian commander, turbaned Sikh, was hoisted on to soldiers' shoulders as dusk fell. Bangladeshi zamindars [landlords] and cut-out technicians were actually dimming the Indian racecourse lights at 9 a.m., the two sides had still to make any real contact. A major and three captains from the Pakistan Army surrendered here today and tonight are discussing with Major-General Gohar Ayub, whose men had been in action until 8.30 a.m. local time, when word was passed to Pakistan that India had agreed to a cease-fire. General Niazi met General Ayub at about 10 a.m.

Colonel Pannu, commander of the 2nd parachute regiment, said General Niazi was "full of beans." "We talked to soldier and swapped dirty jokes," he said.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. P. Hikhye, an Indian officer who witnessed the surrender ceremony, said that contingents of Pakistani and Indian troops were drawn up near by as the documents were signed.

Then Aziz stripped Niazi's insignia of rank off his shoulders—it is the custom. "The Pakistani troops that had arms laid down for the sake of peace were raised on the raised on the shoulders of the Indian occupation commander, every Indian officer was mobbed by people throwing flowers.

Crowds of Bangladeshis, carrying rifles and guns, gathered outside the International Hotel, declared a neutral zone by the Red Cross, where Pakistani civilians and government officials, including Mr. A. M. Malik, the Governor, had been hiding for two days.

Bengalis shooting into the air may have provoked a clash between the retreating Pakistani troops and the Indian Army. It was in the hotel that at least three Pakistani soldiers, including one American bystander were killed.

One American bystander was wounded.

Indian troops had mounted a guard around the hotel to protect the Indian officials. Indian and Pakistani troops intermingled in the city and, except for a few incidents, the Pakistani Army accepted surrender stonily.

The first jeep to come into the city contained Colonel Pannu. He was mobbed by joyous Bengalis as he passed in front of the International Hotel. Blood was still wet on the seat beside him.

He had been ordered to guard this jeep. I meant to come to see that no harm comes to those inside," he said.

Dacca had been under virtual siege for the past week. This was followed by the last minute capitulation by the East Pakistani high command, who agreed unconditionally to India's surrender terms. The capital was taken on the tenth day after it was deciding that the surrender, and the news was everywhere. The East Pakistan mili-

The Indians moved into the city about 1.30 a.m. local time and began to capture the most important Government buildings. "We are going to live like kings, so that there will be no disturbance of the peace property, then we shall come home," Colonel Pannu said-AFP.

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Another thing is that the number of people temporarily stopped a movement largely accounted for by the Central Government Dispute. There was a small band of 3,385, in the number of school-leavers. They brought the figure down to 8,560.

But in the category of male adults there were marked increases in numbers, particularly in the West Midlands. In Yorkshires, more than 2,024 men joined the dole queue, and in the North-West 2,140.

The Labour force was 1,905, in Wales 1,401, in the South-East 1,734, and in the North-West 1,291.

All these statistics were for redundancies. The latest calculation showed that in November 25,000 people lost their jobs. Several important events were also recorded. The number of school-leavers increased to 3,385, in the number of school-leavers. They brought the figure down to 8,560.

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