n city against aggression

Crush India

By A Staff Correspondent

A huge procession joined by people from all walks of life paraded the city streets on Monday demanding the Indian aggression on Pakistan and voicing their determination to maintain the national integrity and defend the borders at all costs. Complete hartal was also observed in the city protesting the Indian aggression. The slogan-chanting processionists carried a large number of national flags, portraits of the Quaid-e-Azam and banners and festoons inscribed with various patriotic and anti-Indian slogans. Portraits of President Yahya, Quaid-e-Millat Liaquat Ali and Ali Khan, the dreamer of Pakistan, were also carried. A big-size portrait of late Nawab Sattar, founder of Muslim League, was also there.

The slogans chanted by the processionists included: 'Pakistan Zindabad', 'Quaid-e-Azam Zindabad', 'Cruel India', 'Cho-to-chalo Dilli chalo' (let us march to Delhi), World Muslims unite', 'Nazar-e-Haqkho Allah hu Akbar', 'Finish the Indian agents'. These slogans were also found inscribed on festoons and placards. Other slogans were: 'Indira Gandhi Beware', 'Pak Bahini (Pakistan Armed Forces) Zindabad', 'Pak Chota Bhai Bhai (Pakistan and China are brothers)', 'Stand up to face the Indian attack'. Several placards denounced Indo-Soviet treaty.

A number of cartoons of the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh also decorated the procession. Some offices of the Indian High Commission and the Indian Foreign Mission were also carried. A few persons dressed as Mrs. Indira Gandhi were carried on carts to demonstrate people's resentment at the Indian aggression on Pakistan. In all, the procession ended at the 'Zohar' prayer and marched through Iltimad Avenue, Newwalpur, Liaqat Avenue, Islampur, and Islamabad. On reaching Chaklavar the procession was converted into a rally which was addressed by various political leaders.

The speakers warned the Indian expansionists to desist from their nefarious designs against Pakistan, homeland of 15 crore Indian-loving people. They warned India by asserting that if it did not withdraw its troops from the sacred soil of Pakistan and if India dared continue her undeclared war against Pakistan, (Compiled on page 6 col. 2)

Niaz considers war has started

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—L1.
General A.K. Niaz, Command
er of the Eastern Command, told foreign correspondents in Deccs on Friday he considered the war between India and Pakistan had started.

"They changed everything they had against me and they failed" he said, referring to a series of Indian attacks that began on Sunday last. The General's remarks were frontpaged in the New York Times on Saturday.

"Their Army has failed miserably," General Niaz said, and the Mukti Bahini has also failed miserably. The only thing they have succeeded in doing is terrorizing people in remote territories."

The General said the Indian Army had poor leadership and weak soldiers. The Pakistani Army, he added, had managed to push back the Indians, although outnumbered by more than three to one.

"The Pakistan soldier is second to none," he said. "We have never lost. Look in the history books. I challenge you to find in history anything but our victories. We have never lost, and the Indians have never won. I can easily take them on three to one."

Procession of buses

By A Staff Correspondent

Residents of Mirpur and Islamabad braved the rain and cold to see a procession of buses, on Monday, after the curfew was lifted, to protest against the Indian aggression on our homeland by India. The buses, manned by armed, seven double deckers and were used by the Indian aggressors.

The processionists in their full-throated slogans condemned the attack on Pakistan and the Indian agents in Pakistan trophies.

The buses were decorated with festoons, curios and sweets. The processionists also carried national flags and banners inscribed with names of the organizations who sponsored the procession.
Crush India
(Continued from page 1)

Khadidjet urged the people to take up the cudgels in and actively help the authorities crush the Indian aggressors. He said that no doubt our Army was brave and valiant enough to fight back the enemy. But people must exert themselves to eliminate the internal elements of subversion. The Indian agents inside the country were creating disturbances. But India herself, he thought.

Mr. Saeeduddin, with his usual leadership, reminded the Dacca people that the Pakistan Laskhar. Also, the Indian Army had been founded in order to: "Free the Indians of Dacca to keep up the tradition.

Mr. M. A. Matin (Pakpa) and Mr. Syed Khaja Khaliduddin, Convener, Central Peace Committee, and President, East Pakistan Muslim League (Council) addressing the rally, said that no power on earth would be able to harm Pakistan if India had come to stay forever. He declared that the entire people in both the wings of Pakistan, were prepared to make every sacrifice for protecting the national integrity and defending their independence.

Provincial Minister Mr. A. S. Kair observed that never in the past the Muslims could be defeated. The 12 crore people of Pakistan were fully prepared to give the Indian imperialists a befitting reply. He was selected by India, for four conditions laid down by the Indian people of Pakistan, if India would face the aggressors on the Indian soil.

The four conditions were:
1. Withdrawal of troops, complete surrender, and-one by one by Pakistan owing to the Indian aggression, withdrawal of the aggressors from the soil of Pakistan.
2. Adherence to the peace talks initiated by Pakistan on the initiative of Mr. Saeeduddin, and announced by all the leaders. The Indian people would be aware of the fact that it was not we who commenced the aggression but it was India who launched aggression against us.
3. We urge all countries having faith in democracy to send troops to help Pakistan and India.
4. The conditions laid down by the Indian government and Prime Minister were fulfilled.

Allegedly vehicles were seized and the number of vehicles plying the roads in the evening was very thin till afternoon on the day. In view of the exaggerations and false reports of Indian Radio and television, the local leaders assured the people that the situation was under control, and the troops would be withdrawn soon.

The report said so as to bring out the conditions in the capital and the surrounding areas. The troops were no longer needed, and the Indian troops were to be withdrawn.

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