

Uphill problem for Chittagong tr

Peter Niesewand, in his final article, tries to visit a 'forbidden' area of



**BANGLADESH
AFTER
ZIA**

THE PERMISSION we had obtained in Dacca proved to be worthless in Rangamati, capital of the Chittagong hill tracts, and the affable Mr Abdur Choudhury, member-secretary of the Hill Tracts Development Board, offered a number of explanations why it was impossible for a colleague and me to be taken into the densely-forested tribal areas.

First, he tried "simple continuity." Rules requiring

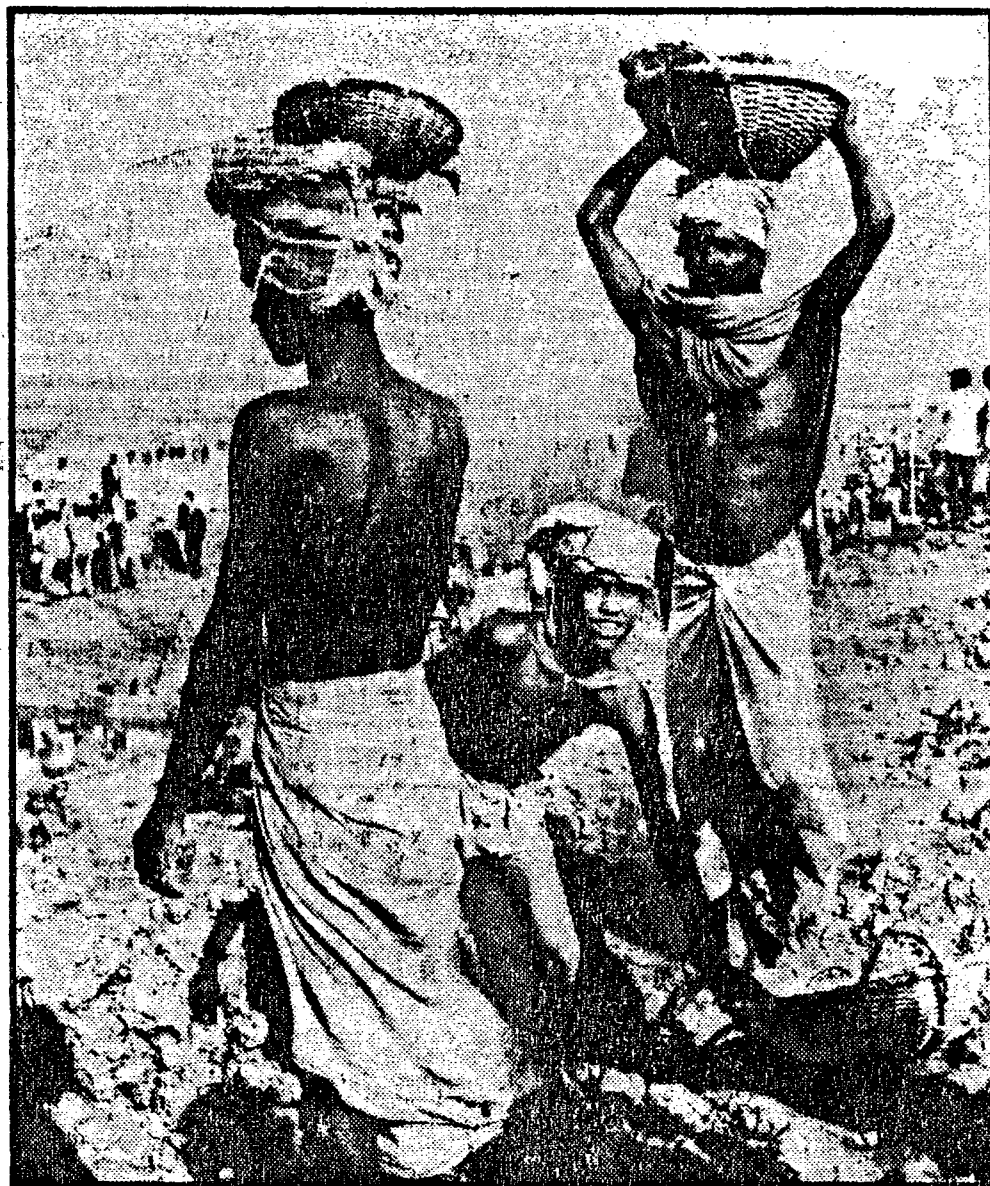
**Families burn the
land, farm it until it
is exhausted and
move on**

special written permission had been made by the British in 1860, and were merely being continued by independent Bangladesh, he said.

When we expressed astonishment, he further cited the presence of large numbers of "wild boars and elephants," which made free movement hazardous. After this argument fell on stony ground, he suggested that such a journey might be dangerous to health. "Today we are afraid of going into the interior, because of malaria."

The truth about what is going on in the Chittagong hill tracts, and why outsiders are unwelcome to move around freely, varies, depending on who is talking. One member of the Chakma tribe, now living in Britain — who asked to remain anonymous in case the Bangladesh Government took revenge at home — accused the army and police of "torture and genocide."

"Normally, they surround a village, round up all men, women, and children, and then subject them to different forms



Clash of ancient and modern in hill tracts

their fingers and legs broken. Many of the victims succumb to the injuries and those who survive become invalids for life. They are not provided with any kind of medical treatment. The housewives and the girls are raped."

Last week, the Indian Express newspaper published an article based on interviews with hill tract tribesmen who had recently fled to the Indian town of Sabroom in south Tripura. These are impossible for Western journalists to check: the New Delhi Government refuses permission for foreigners to enter Tripura, or any of the North-eastern areas where themselves face tribal discontent and similar allegations of brutality.

The Indian Express said that most of the latest refugees had not been directly affected by

ing." Of those who survived attacks, it was significant, the paper said, that most were "either old men who were spared as inconsequential, or mothers who somehow escaped."

In Bangladesh itself, a political source who has investigated many of the allegations said: "There have been some very exaggerated reports. Whenever I go into it, I find that the incidents usually took place, but that the numbers involved are usually much smaller."

According to this source, the local authorities usually go to an area which is to be allocated to lowland settlers, and mark it out, sometimes by putting in pegs. Then a small army patrol sets up tents and the settlers start coming in. It is when this happens that trouble often begins.

have even been reported to have burned down their houses. They certainly treat the tribals very badly. When the tribals complain to the police and the Army, nothing is done. Eventually the tribals just move out."

The nub of the problem for Bangladesh is that the Chittagong hill tracts make up about 13 per cent of the total available land, yet have a population of less than three-quarters of a million. Ninety million Bangladeshis are crammed into the rest.

The 13 tribes, who include Buddhists, Christians, and Hindus, traditionally practise jhoom cultivation — slashing and burning an area, farming it until the land is exhausted, and moving on.

A combination of settlement by Muslim lowlanders, and

tribesmen

Illeged atrocities

Choudhury, unable to permit us to see for ourselves, nevertheless spoke at length about the Hill Tracts Development Board and its work in persuading tribesmen to abandon jhoom cultivation in favour of modern methods.

He said that 3,600 families had already been settled in special villages, allotted the freehold of five acres each, and given grants of about £40 in cash and kind over three years to get them started. Expert farming advice was available to these tribesmen. Mr Choudhury said, and schools and clinics were being set up.

The development board now had a waiting list of about 1,000 families wanting to be resettled. "Not a single one of our rehabilitated families has been displaced by anyone," Mr Choudhury maintained.

Yet something unpleasant is clearly going on in the depths of the hill tracts. Observers in the area believe that many of the worst incidents of violence occur when the army enters an area where it believes the Shanti Bohini — the liberation army of the tribesmen — has been at work. In April last year, a Shanti Bohini group ambushed an army patrol, killing 17 soldiers, including a major.

Villagers are rounded up and tortured. Men are shot, women are raped'

"If the military believe a village to be hostile, they may well attack and destroy it," one observer said. "In other cases, the army will round up people and detain them for short periods of time in rather unpleasant circumstances — in pits dug in the ground and covered with bamboo. They might be kept there for 48 hours, interrogated, and then released."

There is a growing view in informed Bangladeshi circles that the problems in the Chittagong Hill tracts need to be settled by political means. The late President Ziaur Rahman drew back from this solution, although it was strongly recommended to him, including by members of the armed forces.

A confidant of Zia's said: "We are doing some wrong there. We are being unfair to the tribes. It is a political problem that is being dealt with by police and army action, yet it can be settled politically very easily. We have no basis for taking over these lands and pushing the tribes

MURITA BAZAR PATRIKA

CUTTACKA 4 FEBRUARY 1979

EDITOR TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH

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Chakmas enter Mizoram

SILCHAR, Feb. 3. (UND): About 25,000 Chakma tribals, allegedly driven out by the Bangladeshi army, have entered Mizoram from the adjoining Chittagong hill tracts in the past two months, according to Chakma leader of Mizoram, Krishto Mohin Chakma.

These Chakmas mostly Buddhists, are now temporarily settled in private lodgings in Chhimpaijui in Chakma district of Southern Mizoram.

Mr Chakma, a former MLA, said at Aizawl that the influx began in December last year following a 'systematic persecution' by the Bangladeshi army on the tribals in the interior of Chittagong hill tract, on the suspicion that they were helping an anti-Ziaur Rahman Chakma insurrectionary force named 'Shanti Babini'.

Mr Chakma met Mizoram Lt-Governor N. P. Mathur on January 25 and appraised him of the situation in Bangladesh leading to the recent exodus of the Chakmas and urged him to render relief to the Chakma refugees.

A procession was also organised by the Chakmas last week at Demagiri and Barapansuri in Chhimpaijui district protesting against the prosecution of the Chakmas in Bangladesh.

Thousands trapped in Bangladesh terror

from BRIAN EADS in Chittagong, Bangladesh

BANGLADESH security forces are waging a terror campaign against the non-Bengali tribes of the Chittagong hill tracts which threatens the very existence of the Buddhist minority of half-a-million people.

Official silence makes it impossible to give exact figures, but sources in the hill tracts last week gave me precise details of killings, rapes, summary arrests and detentions without trial since the end of last year.

The killings and rapes are said to run into hundreds, the arrests and detentions into thousands.

In some areas, villagers are being herded into strategic 'villages' which they call 'concentration camps.'

Since January the thrust of the military campaign has been directed against the north-western sector of the hill tracts, where they border the Indian state of Tripura. But every major town has been turned into a 'garrison town' for the security forces.

One army division, four battalions of infantry, armed police reserves and several thousand officers and men of the paramilitary Bangladesh

Rifles have been committed to the hill tracts — an area about the size of Northern Ireland.

Ostensibly the campaign is directed against a resistance organisation known as Shanti Bahini, accused by Dacca of trying to break away from Bangladesh.

The Shanti Bahini deny this and say they want only the degree of regional autonomy and security they enjoyed when the British ruled India and designated the hill tracts a 'protected area,' administered for the most part by the tribes themselves.

The military campaign appears to be directed against anyone the authorities care to accuse of links with the Shanti Bahini.

One incident in April which is confirmed by several reliable sources illustrates the tactics. During the Bisu Buddhist Festival, the army entered Rangapani in the north-west of the hill tracts.

They surrounded the house of the headman and beat him and his four sons to death. His two daughters, one of them seven months pregnant, were raped and then shot. The bodies were buried in hastily dug graves in the family's vegetable garden.

The only able-bodied young civilians whom I saw during my visit to the region were two who were being dragged, roped together, through the town bazaar at Kaptai, 30 miles east of Chittagong.

It is estimated that the Shanti Bahini now number some 25,000 but Western sources in Dacca put the number of armed men at around 3,000.

Their leader is Mr Manabendra Narayan Lama, a lawyer and former MP who went underground in 1975 after the overthrow and killing of Bangladesh's first Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Their political alignment remains a mystery, although they are said to have received arms from China.

The problems underlying the violence are economic. The tribes inhabit the only area of Bangladesh that is not already over-populated. They are now being forced off their land and pushed farther up into the infertile hills.

In the past two months alone some 20,000 tribal people are reported to have fled into India.

'My fear,' one educated tribesman told me, 'is that we will simply cease to exist.'

equally willing for one of great fishery mackerel waters.

Local fishermen look on in distaste as the bulk of the fish supplied to the netters comes from the more prosperous waters of east Scotland. The very boats blur out herring in the same waters to that there is a net on herring fish.

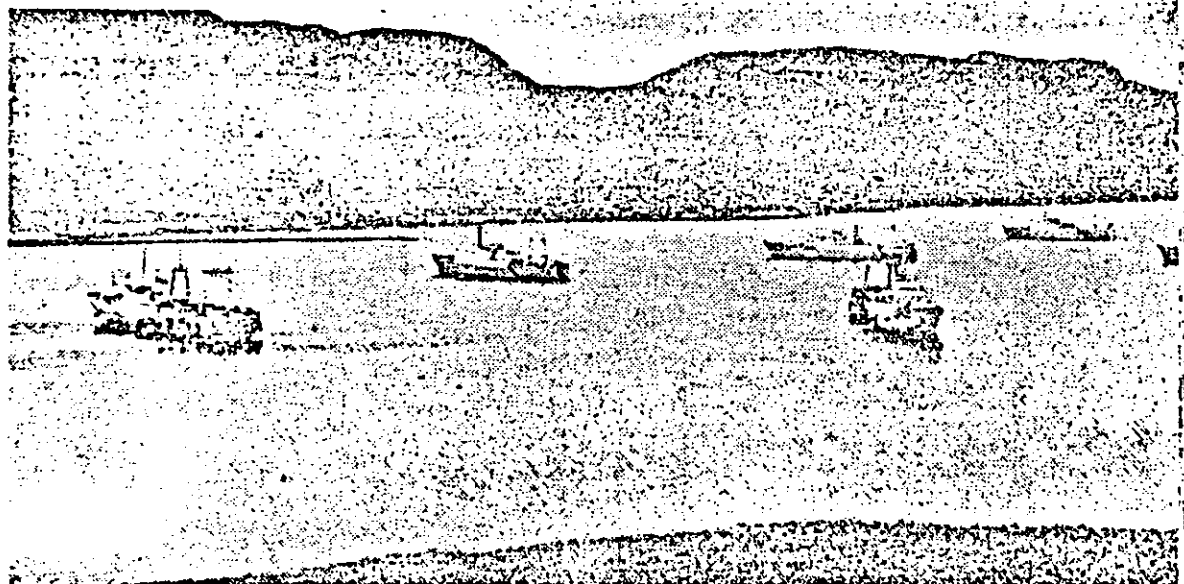
Jackie Morrison from Stornoway says: 'Everyone on the island is very worried about what is happening. We are worried about the fish for mackerel is a real risk. We can see it in the way as the herring is supported.'

He is supported by Jackson, Secretary of the Northmen's Association yesterday: 'I think that there is a variance with what we have done. We have done our power to, they have advice.'

Last week, the Government announced a quota for mackerel to go up from 5 to 10 million per member per year, a ridiculous increase, says.

But a Government spokesman defended the quota: 'This quota consultation with the industry is an international vice, which is the International Council for the Exploration and Management of the Sea.'

People on the island feel that they are all before.



Eight trawlers from Russia, Bulgaria and East Germany lie in the quiet waters of Loch B.

OVERSEAS

Doctors pleased with the Shah's condition

From Our Correspondent Cairo, March 30
The deposed Shah of Iran, resting in his hospital room with a view of the pyramids, was reported by his doctors to be in "very satisfactory" condition after the removal on Friday night of the swollen spleen that had endangered his life.

Doctors said he would be able to lead a normal life again and even take up tennis or other sports after he recovers from the operation, which was performed at the Maadi Military Hospital south of Cairo.

The Shah was operated upon by the American heart specialist Dr Michael DeBakey of Houston, Texas, who was assisted by a team of foreign and Egyptian surgeons and specialists. During a joint press conference after the operation, the operating team told reporters that cancer was not yet confirmed in the Shah's spleen and that biopsies now being done on samples of the liver, bone marrow and spleen, would verify any possible signs of malignancy.

The press conference was held against a backdrop of a Parliamentary debate on Saturday on the possible consequences to Egypt of the Shah's presence. Mr Barros Ghali, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, assured MPs that Egypt "did not fear" any attack on its diplomatic missions and that "all measures" had been taken to deal with any attack

that could be carried out by Iranian militants. Dr DeBakey, meanwhile, told reporters that the Shah's spleen had become 10 times its normal size and that the swelling was noted during surgery in New York earlier this year to remove his gall bladder.

The Shah's recovering were expected to revive demands by Iranian militants for the extradition of the former ruler in return for the release of the hostages held in the United States Embassy in Tehran. But Foreign Ministry officials here have said that the Shah would never be handed over.

Meanwhile, police confirmed today that anti-Shah riots led by Muslim fundamentalists, erupted in an Upper Egyptian town and were dispersed by police using tear gas. A statement issued in Cairo by the "Islamic groupings", an umbrella organization for fundamentalist groups here, said one student was killed in Friday's anti-Shah riot. 54 arrested and six injured. But a high ranking police official, while confirming that some students were being interrogated, and some had been injured, denied there were any deaths, and said the figures given in the statement were an "exaggeration".

The police official said the riot in Assiut, 237 miles south of Cairo, started when a large group of Moscow fundamentalists attempted to march through parts of the city shouting anti-Shah slogans and denouncing President Sadat for giving him asylum in Egypt.

Unexpected effects of detente in Russia

Continued from page 1

abroad, support freedom-fighters and liberation movements. But no one is willing to risk his neck to try to do something about the economy", a Soviet official remarked.

In such an atmosphere morale on the shop floor has slumped to an all-time low. Factory directors constantly complain that they cannot get their workers to turn up sober, to put in a full day's work.

Bribery and kickbacks have become so much a part of daily life that the press is forced to run long articles on their insidious effects on the morale of the working population.

Against this background, calls for greater discipline, harder work, less drunkenness falls on deaf ears. The slogans seem tired, and no longer have much effect.

The renewed international tension has provided the leadership with a chance to appeal to Soviet patriotism, to call for ideological vigilance, to urge a pulling together in the face of the external threat.

But detente has had greater effect than the leadership foresaw. Many Russians are puzzled and upset by the tension with the West. But they have little intention of cutting any links with the West.

Afghanistan has masked the apathy, not changed it. Even the proposed boycott of the Olympics has stirred little

Bangladesh: tribesmen held captive in pits

By Caroline Moorehead

Several thousand tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh are being held without charge or trial, some of them in underground pits, according to a report that has reached Britain. Many more have allegedly been murdered or disabled. The 600,000 inhabitants of the area, Christians, Buddhists and Hindus, who are ethnically different from the Bengalis, now fear that they are facing a programme of extermination by the Muslim majority of the country who, they say, want to take over their land.

Until partition, the tribal people were protected by a decree dating from 1900 which stated that only members of the Chittagong Hill Tracts tribes—Murung, Mogh, Tripura, Mizo and Chakmas, and some smaller ones—could settle in the area.

After 1947, when the area became part of Pakistan, the report says that the Government encouraged settlement by Muslims in the district. The Chittagong Hill Tracts police force, until then composed of tribal people, was disbanded. A dam and a paper mill were built on prime agricultural land.

The report states that soon after the creation of Bangladesh, about 400 tribesmen were killed by the Army in a search for "supporters of Pakistan", tribal homes were looted and burnt and women were raped and tortured.

A delegation of tribal people visited the late Shaikh Mujibur Rahman to request regional autonomy, the request was dis-

Prisoners of conscience



regarded as was a second petition presented in 1975.

Instead, according to the report, an armed force of 57,000 men was sent to the area and "let loose a reign of terror". Tribal villages have been burnt down and their inhabitants placed in jails attached to each military camp. Resisters have allegedly been shot, chopped to pieces and burnt alive.

The report says that on April 9, 1979, at 2 am, the army raided the town of Ranganati. About 70 people were detained and tortured, among them a retired police officer, Chandra Molan Dewan, aged 91.

Two weeks earlier, the men, women and children of the villages of Khagrachari and Khobong Paria were allegedly rounded up, hung from trees and beaten. The charges of repression, torture and murder occupy many pages.

Chittagong Buddhists fear death in the jungle

from SUNANDA DATTA-RAY in Rangamati, Bangladesh

Tracts alone. The three chiefs collected house taxes, dispensed traditional justice in their tribal courts and paid annual tribute to the deputy commissioner in Rangamati. East Pakistan tried to bring them under tighter control, but abandoned the attempt in the face of mounting resistance.

Liberated Bangladesh has set about the task of cultural and religious integration with greater determination. Dacca has not interfered with the chiefs' legal status but, in practice, their powers are rapidly being usurped. In effect, the Chittagong Hill Tracts have been placed under martial law, with 100,000 armed men to enforce it.

Ministers in Dacca refuse to discuss last month's mass murder. Most Bangladeshi newspapers are discreetly silent. But an influential Opposition MP, Saleuddin Quader Chowdhury of the Muslim League, has established that the military was determined to exact vengeance for the slaughter of 22 soldiers by tribesmen several months ago.

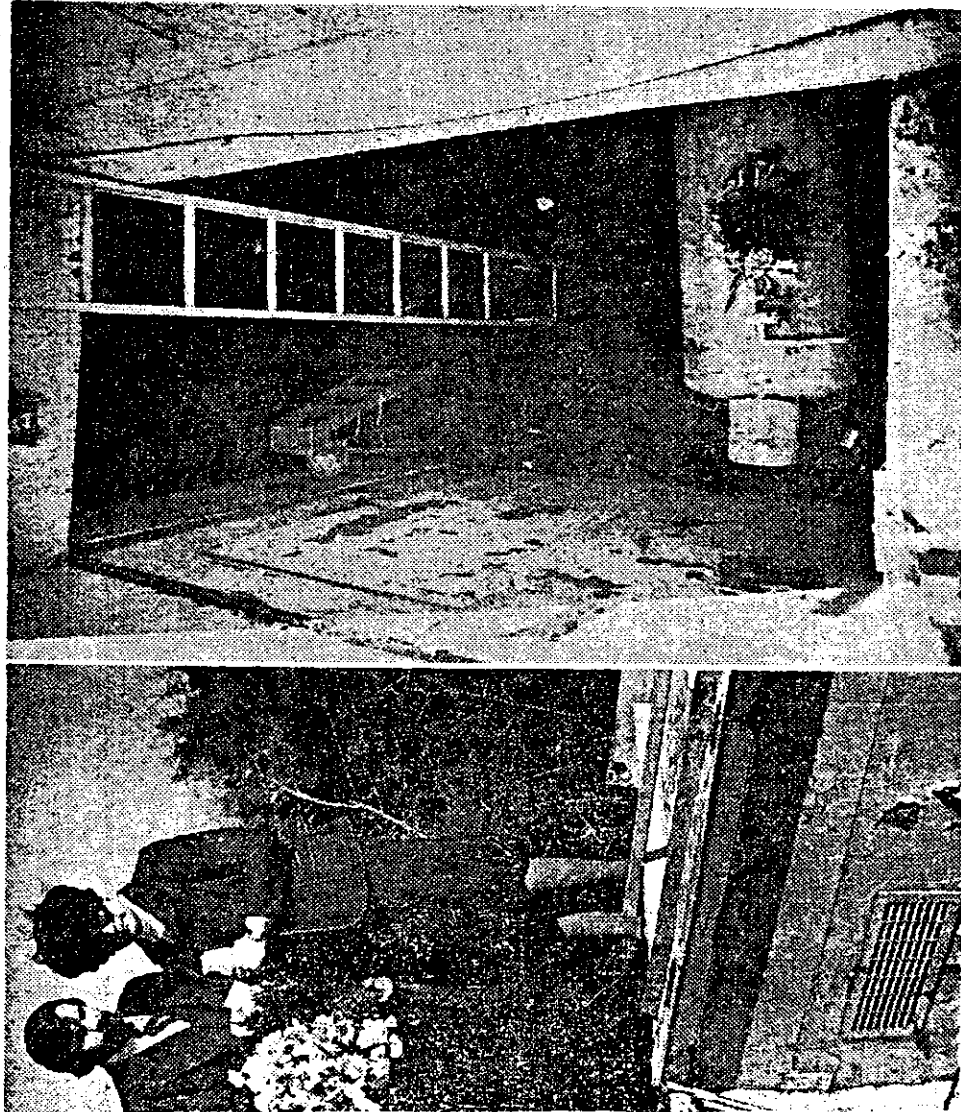
Locals say that, in retaliation, the local army commander summoned Buddhists to an early morning meeting on 25 March, to discuss monastery repairs. Concealed in the surrounding bushes, his men fired on the

unsuspecting crowd. Survivors were pursued by Muslim settlers from the plains and hacked to death. Official encouragement of colonisation by peasants from the overcrowded plains of Comilla, Noakhali and Mymensingh is bitterly resented. The newcomers belong to a different ethnic stock. The threat is to land, language and religion.

They are trying to encircle us and wipe out our identity,' said a Chakma student. Another complained that the Government builds mosques in a village as soon as it has acquired 10 Muslim families. The Muslim population of the Hill Tracts rose by 111 per cent between 1961 and 1974 (according to United Nations sources) and now numbers about 200,000 or 40 per cent of the total. At this rate, the Chakmas, Balmongs and Maungs will soon be engulfed.

Another grievance relates to the Kaptai dam and hydro-electricity project which submerged 62,000 acres of the best land. Thousands of displaced peasants still live in refugee camps. Chakma villagers complain of being jailed without reason, of houses being looted, of crops being burnt, of rape and torture by General Zia's soldiers. They seek autonomy within Bangladesh.

The young prince is more interested in athletics and folk music—he has his own guitar band—than in politics, but he has to listen to endless petitions against harassment by General Zia's soldiers. To all he advises legal remedies. The British left the Hill



and wife Carlene where his mother's body was found. Right: Cryonics in the crypt may contain the body of Terry Harris's father.

fornia's deep freeze es left to melt

Hill tribes fight Dacca government

By Caroline Moorehead

The Shanti Bahini, an armed resistance movement led by tribesmen of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, are becoming increasingly militant in the face of Bangladesh Government forces, according to two Dutch aid officials and a human rights worker who arrived in London from the area this week.

The three—who did not want to be named as they are returning to Bangladesh shortly—say that the resistance movement, which is calling for self-determination for the tribal people, preservation of national identity and an end to persecution, is gaining considerable local support as the killings of tribal people multiply.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts covers 5,093 square miles of hilly country in south-east Bangladesh. It is traditionally the home of 13 different tribes, with 600,000 members, most of them Buddhist, Hindu and Christian, and ethnically different from the Bengalis.

During the British period the area was administered largely autonomously by tribal chiefs. With the new constitution of Pakistan, in 1962, a systematic but clandestine colonization of the hills by Bengali began. The building of the internationally sponsored dam at Kaptai further deprived 100,000 people of their lands.

Since the independence of Bangladesh, however, the position of the tribal people has deteriorated rapidly. Those in key local government positions have been replaced by Bengalis, and 20,000 Government troops are known to have been active in the area this year.

Numerous accounts of killings, rapes and kidnappings, as well as the desecration of Buddhist temples have come from the area, and many were confirmed.

On March 25, Government forces retaliated after casualties inflicted on their men by massacring a gathering of tribesmen at Kalampati.

Earlier this year, the Government ordered a committee of inquiry into the disturbances. It has never reported.

United States blamed for delay in freeing hostages

Tehran, Dec 15.—President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr today blamed the United States for the delay in freeing the 52 American hostages in Iran and singled out the unfreezing of Iranian assets as the most important condition for their release.

"In my view the principle reason for the delay in resolving the hostage issue lies in the hands of those who hold real power in the United States", the President told a press conference.

He said that if the United States clearly accepted the four release conditions set by Iran six weeks ago "then the crisis is resolved".

But Mr Bani-Sadr laid particular emphasis on one of the demands, that the United States release impounded Iranian assets variously estimated at between \$8,000m (about £3,400m) and \$14,000m.

"In short, we must get the money we have in the United States before the crisis can be resolved", the President said. He has long favoured an early release of the hostages.

Mr Bani-Sadr said he was not referring to money deposited in the United States and elsewhere by the late Shah, which Iran also wants back under its terms of release, suggesting that this was less of a problem in the hostage dealings.

Tehran has been conducting

a dialogue with Washington through Algerian intermediaries since the terms were set by the Majlis (parliament) on November 2.

The Iranian assets were impounded by President Carter in an executive order on November 14 last year, 10 days after radical students stormed the United States embassy in Tehran.

Several hundred legal actions have been filed in America claiming money from the funds. Iran wants the United States to cancel these claims, but the American Government says that this is beyond its powers.

The fourth and final Iranian condition, which Washington says presents no problem, is that the United States promises not to interfere in Iranian affairs.

Mr Ahmad Azizi, an Iranian official closely involved in the hostage case, said yesterday that the hostages could be freed by Christmas if Washington acted quickly to meet Iran's demands.

On Iran's 12-week-old war with Iraq, President Bani-Sadr restated that Iran would not accept peace negotiations until all Iraqi troops had left Iranian soil.

Tehran Radio, monitored by the BBC, said Mr Bani-Sadr left today for the war front after a meeting with Ayatollah Khomeini.—Reuter.

Ceasefire appeal ignored

Beirut, Dec 15.—Iran and Iraq ignored a ceasefire appeal today and pressed the Gulf war into its eighty-fifth day with paratroopers battling for Iran's snow-covered Western highlands and gunners fighting it out in rain-swept Khuzistan.

Communiqués reported helicopter gunships supporting ground artillery with rocket raids around Abadan, Ahvaz, Dezful and Susangerd, the four main cities of Iran's southwestern Khuzistan oil province.

Both sides reported trench-to-trench combat in the foothills of the Zagros mountains, with Iraq claiming to have beaten off a counter-attack that left 71 Iranians dead. Iran claimed 122

enemy killed in the two main war zones.

At the opening session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec), President Suharto of Indonesia said: "I would like to make an honest appeal here from Bali to our beloved brothers who are now in dispute."

Both Iran and Iraq are Opec members and Iran wants the Bali conference to take up the case of Mr Mohammad Javad Baquir Tonguyan, its Oil Minister, who was captured by Iraqi forces near Abadan on October 31 and taken to Baghdad. Iraq says it would accept no Opec interference on their prisoner's behalf.—AP

Sneaking to school in Beverly Hills

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Dec 15

Shortly after dawn one weekday morning Ron Vartali, a former policeman, parked

than see them bused across town.

Many have placed their children in expensive private schools; several dozen have "moved" into Beverly Hills,

out to relatives who live in the city.

Mr Jenkins said: "We have people who are selling Beverly Hills addresses. There was one advertisement in the paper

'threat' from trade union reform

Poland's friends and allies and this had been shown by the Moscow summit of the Warsaw Pact on December 5.

At the summit, according to an official report, Polish representatives briefed the leaders of the other six Pact states on developments in their country and pledged that it would remain a firm link in their alliance. The report said that the meeting expressed the conviction that Poland would be able to overcome its present problems.

In a report from Budapest on Mr Kadar's speech to a Congress of his country's trade unions, Pravda quoted him as

saying that Hungary had an interest in seeing a stable Socialist system in Poland because of their close economic ties.

"We want the Polish working-class, the Polish people under the leadership of the party, to find a Socialist solution to those problems which in the course of time have built up in the country, have caused tension and are still there today."

That Mr Kadar's remarks were reported in Pravda suggested that Soviet thinking was not at present centred on a need for any military action.

In Warsaw yesterday,

Poland's militant private farmers threatened action to back demands to set up their own union despite opposition from the country's Communist leadership.

Leaders of more than 500,000 private farmers said they would withhold their produce from the state buyers if the authorities failed to legalise their union. The farmers also called for broad reforms in Poland's agricultural sector where a disastrous performance in recent years has aggravated the country's economic crisis.

The establishment of a union by Poland's 3.5 million private

farmers, who till more than 80 per cent of the land, would mean the emergence of another power base outside Communist Party control. A lower court turned down the farmers' application last month. They appealed to the Supreme Court which is due to rule by December 30.

Mr Kania implicitly rejected the idea of a private farmers' union, saying that the agricultural sector did not need new structures.

Meanwhile, in Budapest, Hungarian trade unions said that they should have more say in decisions affecting their members.

Obote pledges no revenge on enemies

From Victoria Brittain
in Kampala

Dr Obote was sworn in as President of Uganda yesterday for the second time, after 10 years of exile for which he promised there would be no revenge.

With some results of last Wednesday's election still not made public, Dr Obote's Uganda People's Congress had 72 seats in the 126-seat Parliament and the Democratic Party 48. The DP has refused to accept the results of the election, asserting that there was widespread cheating and violence, and its leaders did not appear at Dr Obote's swearing in at the Parliament building

in central Kampala.

President Obote made an emotional speech saying: "Today, we raise the banner of democracy once more and proclaim the rule of law." Dr Obote appealed to the Democratic Party to fulfil its role as the Opposition in Parliament and promised that election complaints can be taken to court and that the UPC will accept the verdict of the court.

However, observers doubted that the Ugandan courts, which have just been purged of the independent Chief Justice Wambuzi and several other key figures in the judiciary, would be likely to overturn many, if any, of the 16 or so election

results which the Democratic Party is considering bringing to court.

Even if every one of these were overturned in the Democratic Party's favour, Dr Obote would still be able to claim victory. The 1967 Constitution (drawn up under him to replace the independence constitution drafted by Britain) provides that in the event of both parties getting more than 51 seats (40 per cent of the vote) the party previously in power (UPC) is the automatic winner. The DP could have got 74 seats and still found they had lost the election. Protests against clauses like this one sent many people to prison in

the last three years of his previous rule.

Also under the 1967 Constitution, President Obote can increase his majority in Parliament by appointing 10 MPs. The UPC is still considering adding 10 armed forces seats too.

AP adds from Nairobi: Several hours after being sworn in, Dr Obote ordered the release from house arrest of the former President, Godfrey Binaisa.

Mr Binaisa, who had been held under Tanzanian guard in Entebbe since his dismissal by the military commission last May, was brought to State House, Entebbe, to meet Dr Obote and members of the press

Genocide policy alleged in Bangladesh

By Patrick Kealey,
Diplomatic Correspondent

Officials of the Anti-Slavery Society said at its London headquarters yesterday that the police and army in the Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh are carrying out a policy of genocide against the tribal peoples.

The society has prepared a dossier on the outrages against villagers, including the rape and slaughter of unarmed women, and will be sending the report to the United Nations.

Dr Jack Preger, who was

working in Bangladesh until he was recently deported, said that he had handled some of the original reports smuggled out of the hill regions by Buddhist monks. These allowed the society to detail each incident.

The society estimates that 1,000 of the tribal leaders are in army detention centres. Out of a total population of 603,000, more than 100,000 are now landless, Dr Preger said, because of the Kapfaj hydro dam, which submerged nearly half the arable land of the hill areas.

Mr Alan Whittaker, an official of the Anti-Slavery Society, said that on March 25, 1980, at Kankhail Bazaar, an officer told leading tribesmen to gather in the square and ordered his troops to fire. "The exact number killed is unknown, but more than 50 people are buried in mass graves at the western corner of Poopara High School, just behind the army camp."

The list of attacks on villages includes details of house-burnings, assaults of buddhist priests, the desecration of their temples, and rape. One inci-

dent in May involved the village of Alikadam, where seven men were beaten to death and their bodies burnt.

Mr Whittaker said: "The Anti-Slavery Society has the names of women who have been raped, men who have been assaulted and shot, and villages that have been burnt."

Dr Preger said that an unfortunate element of religious zealotry seemed to be present in the army units, composed of mainly Muslim Bengalis, who regard the Buddhist tribesmen with unconcealed dislike.

Charles leaves a troubled kingdom

from COLIN SMITH in Kathmandu

AFTER a short trek around the foothills of the Himalayas, Prince Charles said goodbye to the world's last surviving Hindu monarchy yesterday as he began his return to London.

Only once during the three days he was away with Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah, did Charles make use of his short-wave radio link with the Gurkha camp at Pokhara to ask a question. That was when he wanted to know the result of the Varsity rugby match at Twickenham.

His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, a chubby bespectacled Old Etonian with a Zapata moustache who is three years older than Charles and regarded as the reincarnation of a Hindu God by some of his more rural subjects, might well envy the concerns of a constitutional heir apparent.

For on Friday, while Charles was relaxing at the royal guest house, most of the centre of Kathmandu was closed down and steel-helmeted riot police were thwacking young demonstrators with the bamboo staves known as lathis.

The demonstrations were ostensibly over rising prices

and alleged to have been plotted by one of Nepal's half-a-dozen or so pro-Chinese Communist factions which like all other political parties, is banned.

Though the riot was a tame affair by comparison with the one that occurred here in April 1979 when the police opened fire and killed several in the crowd, it could well presage more determined acts of civil disobedience, coming as it has done, almost on the eve of an announcement by the King of long-awaited constitutional reforms.

These reforms may well be crucial to the survival of Nepalese royalty in an age where absolute monarchs, even in a country where at least eight out of 10 are illiterate, look increasingly like an endangered species.

The King has repeatedly promised that there will be universal adult franchise to the legislature (he won't actually call it a parliament); that the Prime Minister will be elected by the same legislature; that the Cabinet will also be responsible to it. These reforms would undoubtedly go a long way towards emancipating the old pyramid Hindu system known as *Panchayat* whereby vil-

lagers voted for a headman for district chiefs, district chiefs for zone chief —each step up the ladder concentrating more power in the hands of the feudal aristocracy.

But since these promises were first made following the 1979 riots, there has been a widespread belief that the King has been persuaded to back down by his aristocratic advisers and that the reforms will be much diluted.

'Leaked' proposals are now that the King will have the final choice of Prime Minister from the first three candidates put up by the legislature, that 25 per cent of the legislature should be by royal appointment and that nobody belonging to an international political organisation should be allowed to stand.

The last amendment is the most important. Not because it rules out the Communists, who are not really considered a threat, but because it would bar Mr B. P. Koirala the Nepali Congress leader who was elected Prime Minister during a brief flirtation with democracy in 1959-60, from standing because he is a member of the Socialist International.

Tribes face 'genocide'

TRIBESMEN in the Chittagong Hill Tract in Bangladesh are being subjected to a government campaign amounting to a programme of genocide, according to the London-based Anti-Slavery Society, writes Robin Lustig.

In a report to be published in 1981, the society says that between 20,000 and 25,000 police and troops are fighting an undeclared war with the tribes in the area. It estimates that 1,000 people are being held in detention.

There are about 600,000 people living in the Chittagong Hill Tract, an area of 5,000 square miles on the Burmese border which under British rule was granted a considerable measure of autonomy. The tribes constitute less than 1 per cent of Bangladesh's total population, but they are mainly Buddhists and of Mongolian appearance and follow different social customs from the mainly Muslim Bengalis who make up most of the country's population.

The Anti-Slavery Society

says it has details of assaults, shootings and village-burnings. It quotes an incident last March when leading tribesmen were executed in the square of Kankhali Bazaar. The exact number of deaths on that occasion is unknown, but more than 50 people were buried in mass graves, the society says.

During British rule, entry into the area by non-hillmen was strictly controlled. In 1947, the Tract became part of East Pakistan and in 1964 it ceased to be an excluded area governed by the hill-people themselves.



Heading for the hills: Prince Charles set out on his trek in the Himalayas.

ANWAR



Only black among the returned hostages, is embraced by members of his family at a reunion yesterday

For defends settlement

said: "We expect America to do anything, and if they don't carry out their undertakings, then it would be quite good for us, because we could show the world what we wanted to say." This seemed to refer to Iranian allegations that the US does not observe international laws.

He did not think Iran could have achieved any more than it did on the hostage negotiations. "What we didn't get were the things which were impossible to get under American laws..."

He said that Iran did not intend to sever financial relations with other Western nations, but would never again allow US firms to operate in Iran. "In our economic relations we think about one basic

point: not to have relations with countries which have the power or intention to control our country," he said.

He denied again that the hostages were tortured or maltreated, and said that videotaped interviews with each of the hostages were being transmitted round the world.

AP adds: The struggle between Iran's clergy-dominated hardliners and President Bani-Sadr's secular moderates grew yesterday, with the President claiming that opponents plotted twice to assassinate him at the battle-front with Iraq in the past two months. The hardliners counter-claimed that Bani-Sadr supporters had ransacked their Islamic Republican Party offices in the city of Mashhad.

Error links

Iran terrorists' possession of weapons from the Eastern bloc. The Foreign Ministry found itself in considerable difficulty over the request, and the magistrates have asked a second time for a reply.

What little is known of these new confessions may be true, but it also could be a red herring. Of all the weapons which the police have captured from the terrorists, only 10 per cent have come from those suspected countries, according to the police.

The Italian Communist Party is anxious to have the matter cleared up, saying that if there is proof of foreign links then it should be made public. The Social Democrats would even like President Pertini to testify before a parliamentary commission "as a citizen," which is an unprecedented proposal.

New post for Nkomo

From AP in Salisbury

THE Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe, announced yesterday that he had offered a new post in his Cabinet to Mr Nkomo, in what was apparently an effort to prevent a split in the coalition Government.

Mr Nkomo, previously demoted from the Ministry of Home Affairs to control of the civil administration, has been named as a Minister without Portfolio under the Prime Minister's direction. The post would allow him to remain in the Cabinet's four-member Public Security Committee.

by the country's persistent linguistic conflict between Dutch-speaking Flemings and French speakers from Wallonia and the capital, Brussels. But, on this occasion, the challenge to the Government arises from the rapidly worsening economic crisis, which has given Belgium the highest rate of unemployment in the Common market.

Last weekend, about 100,000 trade unions mounted the biggest demonstration seen in Brussels for nearly 10 years to protest against government policies intended to counter a massive deficit and the slump in production. The coalition is seeking parliamentary approval for a two-year curb on wage increases, as well as cuts in social security benefits, which have been among the highest in the EEC.

The last two days has seen the unleashing of a general strike in the slump-hit steel-producing cities of Liege and Charleroi. A merger of the two biggest steel groups in the region announced last week it is feared, may add another 4,000 unemployed in an area where more than one worker in eight is already unemployed.

Yesterday also saw demonstrations by textile workers in different parts of the country where factories have closed. Textile workers occupied railway stations and sat down in front of trains to delay their departure in protest against the "wholesale massacre of the textile industry," while in one factory in the South, textile strikers in Tubize yesterday began "a hunger strike until death" in protest against the planned closure of their works.

At the big Brussels demonstration last weekend, the leader of the Socialist-led trade union federation warned that all-out strike action might be taken in protest against the planned wage freeze and in support of greater State investment in jobs.

The sudden escalation of the industrial crisis has also had an echo within the French-speaking Socialist Party — one of four which form the present coalition. Yesterday the president of the Francophone Socialists, Mr Andre Coles, announced his resignation after a long battle with the Socialist trade unions about Government policy.

The Government hopes to defuse the steel strike, now that they have won the European Commission's support for a programme of national finance for the modernisation of steel production in Liege and Charleroi. But there is concern that more and more members of the Christian trade unions are joining the strikes and factory occupations.

mp exploded and fire in Texas City, harbour, killing 510 people. The 1912 sinking of the Titanic claimed 1,517 lives.

Bangladesh 'shoot on sight' bill

From Atiqul Alam in Dacca

A bill which would give police and the armed forces unrestricted powers to shoot anyone suspected of an anti-state background is facing growing opposition from politicians and businessmen in Bangladesh.

The Disturbed Area Bill, 1980, has evoked a whirlwind of protests since it was placed before Parliament by the Home Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Mustafizur Rahman in December. It seeks to provide unlimited authority to officers as low-ranking as sub-inspector of police or NCO in the army to fire upon a person, or arrest him without warrant, in any area declared by the Government to be a politically disturbed zone.

Among other sweeping powers, the application of which will be immune from challenges in any courts, are that police and defence forces could enter any premises to conduct a search, destroy a house believed to be used as an ammunition or explosive dump, and confiscate property.

Leading politicians opposed to President Ziaur Rahman have described the bill as "a Draconian law more ruthless than any martial law."

Dr Kamal Hossain, a former Foreign Minister said the bill was an instrument to "let loose a genocide in the country." The president of the opposition Awami League, Abdul Malek Ukil, said it was designed to decimate the opponents of the present rulers in order to "consolidate a totalitarian power base."

But the Prime Minister, Shah Azizur Rahman, has explained that the bill is tailored to achieve a limited objective, like curbing the insurgency in the south-eastern district of Chittagong Hill Tracts where more than 500 people have been killed over the past four years in a bush war between rebels and government forces.

"That really let the cat out of the bag," commented Mr Upendralal Chakma, an opposition MP from the area. "The Government is looking for a genocidal solution of the problems of the ethnic minorities up there"

ate for Kampuchea

200 missing after flood

Malaysia has plans to build up rapidly its defence forces to withstand a conventional war. The Government has said it will spend about £1,000m on defence and internal security this year—22 per cent of its budget.

Lord Trenchard's visit so soon after his appointment earlier this month also reflects British interest in reviving the 11-year-old five-power defence arrangement (FPDA) involving Britain, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.

Lord Trenchard said that although Britain could not keep the military presence in the Far East that it had once maintained, it still wanted to use its influence to support the Australian initiative to revitalize the Arrangement.

The member countries of the FPDA agreed last week to hold regular consultative council meetings. Joint maritime and land exercises have also been agreed upon later this year, the first involving all five members since 1970.

Lord Trenchard's visit coincides with that of Sir Ronald Ellis, Britain's head of defence sales in the Defence Ministry, who said yesterday he would be offering Malaysia aircraft, naval vessels, equipment and military technology for the construction of air bases.

Lord Trenchard, who is deputy to Mr John Nott, the new Defence Secretary, will have talks tomorrow with Datuk Hussein Onn, the Malaysian Prime Minister, who also holds the defence portfolio.—Reuter.

Chinese uncover 28 tombs with 1,000 relics

Peking, Jan 26.—Chinese scientists have found the biggest burial place discovered so far from the period before the Chin dynasty (221-207 BC).

According to the New China news agency, more than 1,000 relics including gold and jade objects, bronzes, iron implements and pottery vases were found, as well as the curled-up bodies of slaves buried with their masters in the 2,800-year-old burial complex.

The site, with 28 large tombs, is three miles south of the main town of Fengxiang district in Shanxi province, the capital of the Chin state from 677 to 383 BC. The city was a political, economic and cultural centre for about 300 years.

The agency said excavation began there in 1976 and has provided important material for studying political and economic conditions, military affairs, culture and history preceding the Chin dynasty.—AP.

It said the Cultural Revolution was a "complex phenomenon in the history of society and consisted both of destruction caused by the counter-revolutionary cliques led by Lin Biao (former Defence Minister) and Jiang Qing and also of errors committed by the party leadership".

It added: "If we confuse these two matters which are different in character, we will not be able to correctly sum up the lessons we have drawn from the experience".

In a commentary last month, the *People's Daily* directly blamed Mao for launching the Cultural Revolution but subsequent articles have softened

The People's Daily although the gang and their associates had received their just deserts, this did not mean class struggle did not exist in China.

Little emphasis has been put on the Maoist concept of class struggle since the downfall of the gang in October 1976 as the new, pragmatic leadership is anxious to obtain the support of the educated middle class in order to carry out China's modernization.

"We oppose increasing class struggle and certainly should not artificially create class struggle but must also oppose the view that class struggle has died out", the paper said. Reuter.

Nazis' American connexion

Los Angeles, Jan 26.—Mr Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, said here that American neo-Nazis were writing racialist and political propaganda, translating it into several languages, and distributing it to European countries such as France and Spain.

Mr Wiesenthal, who has specialized in tracking down war criminals who survived the Third Reich, told an audience

of 2,500 that European neo-Nazis could not exist if they were not fed with propaganda written in the United States.

The visit of Mr Wiesenthal, who is based in Vienna coincides with an upsurge in anti-semitic vandalism in southern California, including the paint-spraying of slogans and swastikas on walls of Jewish institutions and cemeteries.—Agence France-Presse.

Sir Robert Mark's security post

Sydney, Jan 27.—The Australian Woolworths chain of stores has appointed Sir Robert Mark, former head of Scotland Yard, to tighten its security after a bombing campaign by a gang of extortionists.

Sir Robert, aged 63, who was London Metropolitan Police Commissioner during a period of terrorist activity in the 1970s began work yesterday by touring some of the 250 Woolworths stores in New South Wales.—Reuter.

Bangladesh says Chittagong hill tribes' lawlessness provoked by 'terrorists'

By Caroline Moorehead

Harassment of the tribes of the Chittagong Hill Tracts is being vigorously denied by the Bangladesh High Commission in London. The denials have come in response to a series of statements made at the Anti-Slavery Society recently by three aid experts returning from the area. They reported a picture of repression, eviction from homelands, and desecration of Buddhist temples.

Other, independent accounts of killings, rapes and kidnappings have also come from the area.

The Bangladesh High Commission admits that the hilly 5,093 square miles of country in South-east Bangladesh, traditionally the home of the 13 Chittagong Hill Tract tribes, is the scene of considerable lawlessness, and that murder, arson and looting are prevalent.

But they deny any undue violence or policy of repression on the part of government

forces, and blame the disorder not on tribesmen but on a "group of terrorists and bandits" and "miscreants" provoking the tribes to militancy.

They also deny that the number of police and troops in the area has been increased. The Anti-Slavery Society observers mentioned a large concentration of army units in the tribal lands.

In particular, the High Commission is anxious to clarify the events of last March 25, when according to the society, a Captain Kalam ordered his men to open fire on tribesmen assembled in a clearing to protest at the incursion of Muslim Bengalis, encouraged by the Government to settle on their lands.

According to the Bangladesh statement, "a group of tribal armed miscreants attacked the security posts at Kalampati . . . simultaneously setting fire to the houses of non-tribal Bengali

An example of the Government's more pragmatic approach can be seen in agriculture over the past few months with official approval given to share-cropping.

Collectivization has failed the Vietnamese to a large extent and individuals working their own land have been producing significantly more rice than collective farms. Ironically those first involved in this share-cropping, in which the Government provides land, seed and equipment takes a quota and leaves the rest to the individual, have been soldiers demobilized in the south who have returned to their homes in the north.

Many soldiers who returned to the land in this way have been impressed by the relative efficiency of the south and shown resentment at the burdens and inefficiency of the northern system.

The scale of the failure of the past five years in terms of food production, can be gauged from the fact that originally 1980 was to have been the year in which Vietnam attained self-sufficiency in food production with an annual output of 21 million tons of grain. After successive crop failures that target was reduced to 15 million tons but even that was missed by several million tons. As a result Vietnam was short of millions of tons of food last year.

The target for food production in 1981 has been held at the same figure as last year but again that will not be enough to feed the country. Millions of tons will again have to come from friendly socialist countries and the international agencies.

settler families". A riot then broke out between tribesmen and settlers, which the security forces brought "under control".

The society says it will be pursuing its inquiries into the matter.

The truth or falsehood of accounts of individual skirmishes does not, however, alter the basic position. The Chittagong Hill Tract tribes, most of them religiously and ethnically different from the Bengalis, and until 1947 when the district became part of Pakistan, largely self-ruling, are in the face of what they consider government hostility, seeking self-determination.

Nevertheless, the Bangladesh Government, as the High Commission statement makes plain, sees the hill tracts as "an integral part of Bangladesh and one of its 20 administrative districts" in an overall policy of "building up the country on the basis of Bangladesh nationalism."

association here.

The chief justice of Bombay, Mr. S. Deshpande, presided.

Mr. Chandrachud reminded members of the bar of the great role they had to play in helping the judicial officers in arriving at correct decisions, while dispensing justice to the people.

Referring to the bar's past glorious radiation, he said that the lure of money was not important then, but he securing of justice to the people. The lawyer was the friend, philosopher and guide of his client. "Have we not slipped from such a high position?" he asked. He appealed to lawyers to have a close look at their profession, and warned that, otherwise, they would be overtaken by revolutionary changes.

Stating that the profession had become increasingly commercial, Mr. Chandrachud pleaded to lawyers to reduce their fees but hastened to add that it was as futile as asking the government to reduce court fees.

According to him, there were counties where there was no court fees. In India, many a good claim did not come up before courts because of the heavy court fees.

Voters' card plan 'a success'

By Our Correspondent

SHILLONG, June 28: The experiment of providing photo identity cards to voters in the north-eastern region has been a success, according to official information available here.

The Mahendraganj assembly constituency in the Garo Hills district of Meghalaya was the first to be brought under the scheme launched there on Wednesday. Reports received from there said that the turnout of voters on the first day was "very encouraging" — 65 per cent of voters turned up for getting themselves photographed — indicating keen interest in the scheme which will be spread over three weeks in the constituency.

The scheme will now be introduced in the Selsella and Laban assembly constituencies and in the near future the remaining constituencies in Meghalaya before being extended to other states in the region.

4 of family end lives

HYDERABAD, June 28 (PTI): Four members of a family in Chittoor died their lives by consuming poison on Thursday last, according to a delayed report received at the police headquarters here yesterday.

Mr. K. G. Krishnan, his wife, and three daughters were admitted to hospital where they were declared dead, a report said.

Mr. Krishnan was reported to have left a suicide note stating that they were taking the extreme step out of frustration.

list.

At least three in every four of them exercise their franchise at every election, but do not know who they are voting for.

And all of them are socially, politically and economically exploited, working for at least eight hours a day in the fields for a meagre wage and returning home to the daily grind of housework, which accounts for another ten hours.

These are the findings of a survey carried out by Dr. (Mrs.) Anuradha Bhoite, reader in Marathwada University's sociology department.

Dr. Bhoite, who chose a remote village as a sample, interviewed about 100 female farm labourers, including girls who had not yet entered their teens, for her survey — a paper on which she presented at the first Marathwada sociology conference being held here.

Two in every three of the women

350 Bangla tribals caught trying to enter Tripura

AGARTALA, June 28 (UNI): Three hundred and fifty tribals, belonging to the Buddhist Chakma and Mog communities, had been apprehended till late last night by the Border Security Force (BSF) while entering Sabrum sub-division of south Tripura from the adjoining Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh, official sources said here today.

The tribals, including some women and children, were handed over by the BSF to police officials in Sabrum.

A temporary relief camp had been set up to house the refugees who are also being provided food and medical aid.

According to reports received here from across the border, the "Shanti Bahini", the armed wing of the Chakma insurgents, had clashed with Bangladesh army personnel at several places in the densely forested hill tracts during the past week.

The Shanti Bahini guerrillas had attacked a police station and a relief camp in the hill tracts, killing at least 15 persons and decamping with arms and ammunition.

The tribals who crossed over to Tripura are believed to have been fleeing the Bangladesh army, which had launched a massive combing operation in the hill tracts to flush out the insurgents.

Meanwhile, the BSF has strongly protested to the Bangladesh Rifles against the intrusion of the tribals into Indian territory. Patrolling has been intensified in the area.

The Tripura government has also informed the Centre about the influx, which began yesterday.

The chief minister, Mr. Nripen Chakraborty, had recently told a high level Central team, led by the additional secretary in the Union home ministry, Mr. M. L. Kampani, that it was not possible for the state to accommodate any refugees from Bangladesh.

Mr. Chakraborty had demanded that the state border with Bangladesh should be effectively sealed by deploying additional security force.

said.

Though they were not happy working on the farm and some said they would quit it if their husbands could only earn more, most of them firmly believed that they had been born to do hard work, the paper added.

Nasik (PTI): Nasik district bags all the three prizes in the state competition for the highest yield of bajra crop in the year 1980-81.

Renukabai Patil of Mungle in Malogaon taluka gets the first prize of Rs. 2500 for showing an yield of 53 quintals of bajra in one hectare.

Daulat Sampat Bhamare of Pimpalkothe in Baglan taluka and Annasahib Devram Devre of Taane taluka have been adjudged the second and third with an yield of 40 quintals and 28 quintals of bajra per hectare respectively. They get a prize of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1000 respectively for setting the record.

About six high schools in the heart of the city remained closed on Saturday as the students went out to demand an adequate supply of exercise books, reports UNI.

The students' action was in response to the call given by the district unit of the Bharatiya Yuva Janata. Tension mounted for some time and the students shouted slogans when they learnt that some student leaders were arrested.

Yuva Janata leaders alleged that the police had manhandled students, but the police denied the allegation.

Pune, (PTI): The 36-day-old "stop-work" agitation by journalist and non-journalist employees of "Vishal Sahyadri", a local Marathi daily, ended on Sunday, it was officially announced.

The employees had stopped work last Tuesday to protest against the alleged harassment and suspension of some of their colleagues by the management.

According to the management, the workers resumed work on Sunday after an "understanding" the terms of which were being worked out. The paper is expected to come out on July 1.

Kolhapur, (PTI): The Bhogawati Sahakar Sakhar Karkhana in Kolhapur district proposed to expand its crushing capacity from 2,000 tonnes to 3,250 tonnes per day, Mr. N. R. Maindargikar, managing director of the karkhana, told PTI on Sunday.

The karkhana had begun its crushing operations on November 4, 1980 for the season 1980-81 and crushed 377,729 tonnes of cane up to April 12 this year and produced 454,885 bags of sugar, he said.

Mr. Maindargikar said the karkhana, which was commissioned in February 1959 with a crushing capacity 1,000 tonnes had enhanced it to 2,000 tonnes a day in November, 1971, at a cost of Rs. 2.45 crores. This capacity was found inadequate and the karkhana was embarking on an expansion programme because of more yield per acre and more land under sugarcane cultivation in the area, he added.

Woman shot dead near Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 28 (UNI): A young woman was yesterday shot dead on the Neida-Dadri Road near here, by four persons who accompanied her in a car from Delhi.

He said the present management would feed information to the media about the development in various fields in various progressive measures of the government.

The chief minister said that the public relations office would be transferred to the social department and in their place offices of correspondents of news and news agencies would be set up.

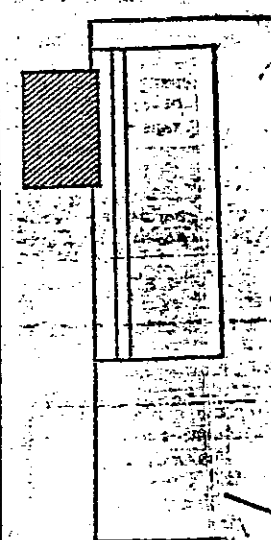
The resignation of Mr. Ansari, chairman of the Andhra Pradesh minority commission, accepted by the state government chief minister told newsmen, said he had taken a hasty decision. The government was trying to implement the commission's recommendations, Mr. Anjiah added.

Narasimha is

HYDERABAD, June 28

The external affairs minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, is expected to visit the state on Saturday. In a message of greeting on the occasion, the Andhra Pradesh minister, Mr. T. Anjiah, recalled the valuable services Mr. Narasimha had rendered to the state in various capacities.

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NEW DELHI, June 28 (UNI): A young woman was yesterday shot dead on the Neida-Dadri Road near here, by four persons who accompanied her in a car from Delhi.

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ত্রিপুরায় চড়ে আসছে লোকসংখ্যা
সম্মিলিত।

আনন্দ বাগ্য -

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Refugee in flux in Tripura.

Amrita Bazar Patrika Tuesday 30 June, 1981.

Agartala, - June 29 (U.N.I) More than 1500 tribal refugees from the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh had crossed over to adjoining Salween sub-division of South Tripura and another 2000 tribal villagers were waiting to cross over for shelter on the other side of the border as the influx of Buddhist Chakma and Mag tribals and Tripuris continued unabated till to night, a government Press Note said.

However, according to unconfirmed reports, more than 2,000 tribals refugees had so far entered Tripura and another 10,000 tribals were expected to cross over from the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the wake of "comming operation" launched by the Bangladesh army to flush out insurgents.

ইজারত থেকে আসছে লোকসংখ্যা

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Translation of the reports (sent by Venerable A.V. Mahathero, a Chakma Buddhist monk, from Calcutta) published in the Ananda Bazar Patrika, the Amrita Bazar Patrika and the Jugantar Patrika in respective order.

The Ananda Bazar Patrika 30.6.81

"Refugees from Chittagong mass in Tripura"

Agartala, 29 June - 2,000 tribal refugees from the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh had crossed over the border to take refuge in Sabrum Subdivision of South Tripura and another 2,000 tribesmen were waiting on the other side of the border for seeking shelter, a Government Press Note said. It further added that the influx of refugees belonging to the Buddhist Chakma and Mogh tribes and to the Tripuris from Bangladesh continued unabated for three days till to-night.

In accordance with unconfirmed reports, more than 2,000 tribal refugees had already entered Tripura and another 10,000 tribal people were waiting to enter Tripura. They were fleeing as a result of the combing operation launched by the Bangladesh Army to seek out the insurgents. B.S.F. was keeping an eye on the situation. Relief camps were set up in Sabrum.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika ----- 30 June 1981

"Refugee influx in Tripura"

Agartala, June 29 (U.N.I) - More than 1500 tribal refugees from the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh had crossed over to adjoining Sabrum Subdivision of South Tripura and another 2,000 tribal villagers were waiting to cross over for shelter on the other side of the border as the influx of Buddhist Chakma and Mogh tribals and Tripuris continued unabated till to-night, a government press note said.

However, according to unconfirmed reports, more than 2,000 tribal refugees had so far entered Tripura and another 10,000 tribals were expected to cross over from the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the wake of combing operation launched by the Bangladesh army to flush out the insurgents.

The Jugantar Patrika ----- 1.7.1981

"Exodus of thousands of Chakmas from Bangladesh to Tripura"

Agartala, 30 June (U.N.I.) - The Bangladesh Army has been carrying out atrocities extensively on the Chakmas of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. As a result thousands of uprooted people are massing on the bank of the river Feni and desperately trying to reach Tripura by crossing the river which is in spate due to the rainy season. This news has been received from Sabrum on the border of India and Bangladesh.

A few hundred refugees have anyhow managed to reach Sabrum by swimming across the river till last night. It has been learnt that more than three thousand tribal refugees have taken refuge in Tripura in the last few days. During the crossing by swimming many people have been drowned.

Since last Saturday the Bangladesh Army has been launching full-scale attack on the Chakmas, destroying the whole area, shooting and burning the houses in the tribal villages. None of them including the women and the children are spared from such unthinkable atrocities. Most of them belong to the Buddhist Chakma and Mogh communities.

Three temporary relief camps have been set up in Sabrum to house the refugees. In one camp a Chakma girl has died.



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TIMES OF INDIA

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1981

24 PAGES

50 PAISE

THE TIMES OF INDIA



Sam Sundaram, a leprosy patient, at a reception in London last week organised by the Leonard Cheshire Foundation to mark the year of acts as warden of the Vishranti Illam Cheshire Home in Gandhinagar, Vellore. — A.P.

Ibrahim will stay: Gundu

NEW DELHI, July 2 (PTI) — **MR. C. M. IBRAHIM**, planning and works minister of Karnataka, will not be dropped from the cabinet, the chief minister, Mr. R. Gundu Rao asserted here today.

Mr. Rao, who was here to attend the Congress (I) parliamentary board meeting, said before leaving for Bangalore that the opposition demand to dismiss Mr. Ibrahim because of a case filed against him was "undemocratic, unethical and unconstitutional."

Twenty-seven members of the Kar-

nataka assembly, including Mr. Devraj Urs, Congress (U) president were suspended from the house the rest of the budget session June 23 as they held a dharna in the house demanding acceptance an adjournment motion to discuss filing of a complaint by the p against Mr. Ibrahim and the wrongful confinement of a woman in house.

The two opposition parties in Karnataka have also launched a campaign for the ouster of Mr. I him.

"There is no move to drop (Mr. Ibrahim) because the opposition have no right to demand resignation of a minister", Mr. I said.

The chief minister said the people had rejected them (opposition parties) in the recent by-elections also. "I am not budging an inch", he said.

"The opposition threat to hold demonstrations and organise bandhs the issue was dangerous to the democratic system and they have moral right", he stated.

In the case of Mrs. Renuka Jendran, minister for sericulture, resigned from the ministry, recent Mr. Rao pointed out that a charge sheet was filed against her for alleged cheating of an unemployed person on the promise of getting a job accepting Rs. 25,000. But in the case of Mr. Ibrahim only an F.I.R. was filed and the law would take its own course, he said.

End tribal influx, Bangla told

By Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, July 2: India has asked Bangladesh to stop the migration of its Chakma tribals from the Chittagong hill tracts into Tripura and Mizoram.

The Indian high commissioner in Dacca, Mr. M. Dubey, has taken up the matter with the Bangladesh foreign office.

Since June 25 some 2,000 tribals, mostly women and children, have been forced to cross into India as a result of the operations launched in the Chittagong hill tracts by the Bangladesh army.

The military operation has resulted in the killing of several people and destruction of several villages in the vicinity of Banrai Bari, Belchar, Magh Mhuw and Bel Toli. A large section of the population in these tracts is Buddhist.

The Tripura government has made temporary arrangements to provide relief to the tribals who have escaped.

In 1978, some 4,000 tribals crossed into India in the wake of a similar operation by the Bangladesh forces. Such operations, whatever be the motivation, facilitate the grabbing of lands by non-tribals. The current operation may have been undertaken on the pretext of the recent upheaval in that country.

If the Bangladesh authorities do not take measures to stop this forced integration of tribals, 2,000 more people are expected to cross into India in the next few days.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, also expressed concern over this influx of tribals into Tripura when the chief minister of Tripura, Mr. Nripen Chakraborty met her here recently.

Iranian factions clash in Paris

PARIS, July 2 (AFP): Fighting with clubs and stones broke out between rival factions near the Iranian consulate here yesterday after about 20 extreme-left Iranian students occupied the consulate, which had been empty for several days.

There were no casualties, said French police, who intervened.

The clashes were between about 100 Iranian youths sharing repression in Iran and a number of Hezbollah Muslim extremists backing the present Iranian authorities.

The consulate was occupied by supporters of the Islamic leftist people's movement and the Marxist-Leninist Fedayeen Movement, who were protesting against repression in their country.

Ident wins 3-member panel to probe court fire

By Our Staff Correspondent

NEW DELHI, July 2: The Central government has appointed a three-member body to inquire into Tuesday's incident of fire in the supreme court.

The committee has been asked to investigate the cause of fire and the extent of damage. Its terms of reference also require it to suggest measures to prevent recurrence of fire in the building.

The committee is headed by Mr. S. R. Adige, joint secretary in the ministry of works and housing. The other two members are: Mr. Natarajan, chief engineer (electrical) in the ministry, and Mr. R. Subba Rao, registrar (administration) of the supreme court.

Meanwhile, it is authoritatively learnt that the affected portions of the building, including the five court-rooms and the judges' chambers, would be ready for occupation before July 20 when the court, now in recess, reopens.

Of the 294 members in the legislature, 258 voted. One vote, cast in favour of Mr. Mazumdar was cancelled. The left front candidates like Mr. ...

Govt. works smoothly: CM

11 July 1981 Calcutta

AMRITABAZAR 11.7.81
**Tribal massacre
in Chittagong'**

DACCA, July 10. (PTI)—A three-day carnage along with loot and arson reigned in the thick tribal habitation spread out in 11-mile radius in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh from June 26 last, according to two leading Parliamentarians of the left-wing Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal. Addressing a Press conference here last night, the two MPs—Mr Upendra Lal Chakma and Mr Samajan Siraj—said the killings had been in hundreds by "outsiders under the protective umbrella of the Government." Mr Chakma who represents Chittagong Hill Tracts, said that as result of these atrocities, many tribals had fled to jungles deserting their villages. "A good number of them trekked outside Bangladesh for shelter." Mr Siraj said the "repressions and atrocities" perpetrated in Chittagong Hill Tracts were execution or part of the "over-all blue-print of white terror let loose by the Government to scare opposition parties to throttle democracy and spoil the election." This in fact, the two MPs said, was "an undeclared war in a certain part of the country since sometime past." They alleged that about 500 men and women had been killed in the recent "astardly onslaught on the tribals "by outsiders under Government protection." In identical incidents, about 300 tribals had been done to death sometime back, they added. Mr Siraj said the tribal population of the Chittagong Hill Tracts had been demanding autonomous state and the Government. The JSD leaders said a Parliamentary committee was formed last year to go into the lingering problem of Chittagong Hill Tracts. The committee, however, never visited Chittagong and only two meetings were held in Dacca," they added.

30 June 1981 Calcutta

**Refugee
influx in
Tripura** AMRITABAZAR
30.6.81

AGARTALA, June 29 (UNI): More than 1,500 tribal refugees from the Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh had crossed over to adjoining Sabrum sub-division of South Tripura and another 2,000 tribal villagers were waiting to cross over for shelter on the other side of the border as the influx of Buddhist Chakma and Mog tribals and Tripuris continued unabated till tonight, a Government Press Note said.

However, according to unconfirmed reports, more than 2,000 tribal refugees had so far entered Tripura and another 10,000 tribals were expected to cross over from the Chittagong hill tracts in the wake of "combing operation" launched by the Bangladesh army to flush out insurgents.

...treasurers that the cost of the NHS at £20,000 a day, if converted to an annual cost and then into banknotes — pound ones I assume — would stretch 36 times round the earth. It says little for these treasurers' mathematical know-how that they should imagine it would take civil servants — plural, note — some time to provide this information.

It didn't take long to ascertain that 1,440 minutes a day or 525,600 per annum multiplied by £20,000 gives an annual cost of £10,512 million. The first banknote I measured was about 5½ inches long; 5½ divided by 12

is 0.4375, multiplied by £10,512 gives the length of banknotes as 4,599 million feet or 871,022 miles.

My old Almanac showed the circumference of the earth at the equator as 24,902 miles, so by division the banknotes would encircle the earth just under 35 times, which isn't far away from the figure of 36 given to the minister.

This little lot took about five minutes to work out without the aid of a calculator, so senior civil servants — and health service treasurers — can sleep easy in the knowledge that very little taxpayer's money was spent on this exercise. A

a hospital social worker specialising in the care of the elderly, I know of several consultant geriatricians who have on occasion refused, or have tried to refuse, admission to a long-stay hospital bed because the patient seems to have enough money to pay for care in a private nursing home.

As demand for these hospital places exceeds supply, there are bound to be waiting lists and some form of selection. However, the health service has no legal power to investigate its patients' financial affairs. Therefore estimates of a patients' financial resources can be based only on what

Chenies Road,
Chorleywood, Herts.

Sir — I am British, and thoroughly ashamed of it. I am ashamed that our Health Secretary can find it in him to suggest that a foreigner — a guest of our nation — should have to pay for treatment if he is unlucky enough to fall ill. Such lack of hospitality would be beneath the dignity of the poorest of peasants, and should be beneath the dignity of any developed nation with claims to civilisation. — Yours,
Howard B. Broughton,
28a Thorley Lane,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire.

Kind of skin-crawling stuff that Easter is not made of

Sir, — Your contribution to this year's Easter celebrations in the form of Paul Foot's account of Shelley's atheism (Guardian Weekend, April 18) was quite interesting, at least as a potted version of 18th-century polemic against Christianity. However, this cannot have been its main purpose; after all, the Church has successfully, if not comfortably, weathered these attacks.

Yet as a description of Shelley's own views I, for one, found it confusing in the extreme. How much of it was his own opinion and how much Mr Foot's? Presumably the grossly improbable dating of the Gospels was an opinion current in Shelley's time, since no serious scholar would entertain it today. But which of these undoubtedly intelligent men thought that

any Christian at any time ever held the belief that Christ was born as a result of a "union of a virgin with a ghost"? Good skin-crawling Gothic stuff, no doubt, but laughable.

Perhaps the article was meant to be taken much less seriously than it appeared, say as a belated April Fool's piece — or the Guardian's own editorial position. — Yours faithfully,

(Rev) Marcus Maxwell,
35 Clevedon Road,
Chadderton, Manchester.

Sir,—Mr Paul Foot writes of Shelley: "He refused to believe in God but he believed, perhaps more passionately than all the Christians of his time, in humanity."

Yet the lifetime of Shelley (1792-1822) overlaps in this

country alone such devout Christians as William Wilberforce (1759-1833), who secured the passing of the Bill for the abolition of slavery in 1807, and Lord Shaftesbury (1801-1885) whose idealism and concern for humanity was soon afterwards to bear practical fruit in the Ten Hours Bill of 1847 and the Factory Act of 1874.

What practical actions in caring for humanity can Shelley show to compare with those of these contemporaries?—With all good wishes,
Peter Lee,
The Vicarage,
Keighley, West Yorkshire.

Sir,—No doubt there are people who hold that Shelley's great contribution to the debate on religion is

worth recalling, but a little thought could have been given to the timing of its publication. It hardly made appropriate Easter reading in a Christian country.—Yours,
(Mrs) M. P. Williams,
Basingstoke, Hants.

Sir, — Over the breakfast table on Good Friday, the following conversation took place between myself and my three-year-old son:

"Daddy, it's Easter now, when Jesus was killed."
"Yes, but what happened after that?" (Pause for thought.) "Don't know."
"Well on Sunday he rose from the dead." (Another pause for thought.) "What did he do on Monday?"

Out of the mouths ... —
Yours sincerely,
Graham Fletcher,
Rossendale, Lancashire.

Selling the small firm short

Sir,—Your report on the Plessey trial (April 16) quoted a manager as saying that delaying payments to suppliers on all except essentials was normal practice in British industry.

Examples like this confirm the need for a thorough review of the purchasing and procurement policies of large organisations that depend heavily on public contracts. It is absurd that so much attention is given in Britain to whether small firms can obtain finance and so little to whether they have access to markets on fair terms. The abuse of monopolistic purchasing power hurts the

small British supplier, and often leads to foreign imports.

There are plenty of proven ways of making it easier for British small firms to obtain customers. All those who are concerned to create viable new jobs should be pressing the Government to ensure that public purchasing power is used to full effect.

A good place to start would be by commissioning some comparative studies on the scope for opening up markets in publicly owned bodies — like hospitals.
Nicholas Falk,
Urbed Ltd,
London WC2.

Across a 'development' chasm

Sir, — Your report (Third World Review, April 22) on how foreign aid is "widening the chasm" between rich and poor in Bangladesh highlights the need for a fundamental rethink on what "development" means in practice to the people to Third World countries.

The villagers of Kelia are no doubt delighted with their electrically powered irrigation pump — and understandably so. But in the south of Bangladesh, more than 500,000 of their fellow countrymen, the hillmen of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, are fighting a government-ordered military onslaught on

both their way of life and on the lives of their families.

President Zia, with the help of foreign aid, is "developing" the tracts. Forty per cent of the hillmen's best agricultural land has been submerged by the Kaptai hydroelectric project, the major source of electricity in Bangladesh. The land used in the Kaptai project was taken by force and compensation was either non-existent or inadequate.

In Bangladesh, one man's electrical gain is often another man's cultural loss.
John Alexander-Sinclair,
The Anti-Slavery Society,
London SW 9.

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WHAT ELSE CONVINCED LORD TREND?

Mrs Thatcher's statement in the Commons yesterday set out to answer two main questions arising out of allegations made by Mr Chapman Pincher in his book on the security services. The first was to comment on what she saw as the main allegation that "the late Sir Roger Hollis, Director General of the security service from 1956-65, was an agent of the Russian intelligence service". The second, more general, purpose of her statement was to reassure Parliament and public that—whatever the merits of the allegations about Hollis and many other intelligence officers which are made in Mr Pincher's book—the procedures in the security services are functioning properly and do not need to be revised.

Mrs Thatcher confirmed that there had been a wide ranging investigation into the security services following the defection of Burgess and Maclean. It covered many people all of whom have since either died or retired from public service. The investigation reached not only those suspected of being guilty of treason but those who could conceivably fit the often inconclusive leads. Apart from Philby and Blunt the others, on whom it was not possible to secure sufficient evidence for charges to be brought, were nevertheless suspect enough to be required to resign or to be moved to non-classified work.

Sir Roger Hollis was investigated because certain leads suggested that there had been a Soviet agent at a relatively senior level in MI5 in the last years of the war. Though none of those leads specifically identified Sir Roger or pointed solely in his direction "he was among those that fitted some of them". He was therefore investigated after

his retirement. Mrs Thatcher confessed that the investigation did not conclusively prove his innocence since it would have been hard to do so, but added that no evidence incriminated him and the conclusion reached was that he had not been a Soviet agent.

However, this view was challenged by at least two of Sir Roger's colleagues who had participated in the enquiry. They pressed for it to be reopened. When Lord Trend was called in to review all the material, and interviewed Sir Roger's accusers, he concluded that the first enquiry had been carried out satisfactorily and that the leads which purported to identify Sir Roger could be explained by reference to Philby or Blunt. Mrs Thatcher, after discussing the matter with Lord Trend, stated that he agreed with those who, though it was impossible to prove the negative, had nonetheless concluded that Sir Roger had not been a Soviet agent. The Prime Minister did not reveal why Lord Trend's conclusions appeared to bring the matter to an end when the earlier enquiry had not done so, at least in the minds of two people who had taken part in it. Was this because Lord Trend had access to more information than had been available to the original investigators or was it simply because he agreed with the majority verdict? And did his conclusions satisfy the two doubters?

Mrs Thatcher could have amplified this assertion without revealing anything sensitive and her inability to do so is unfortunate. She has now officially revealed that there were serious professional suspicions about Sir Roger which do not seem to have been dispelled but

merely disposed of, as it were, by majority verdict. The official view, and Sir Roger's supporters within the security service, may claim that his innocence has been upheld. Others—including presumably his doubters within the service—can only reach a less generous conclusion of "not proven".

On the other matter it was right for Mrs Thatcher to institute a review into security procedures and practices. The recommendations of Lord Radcliffe have now been in force for nearly 20 years. No system, particularly one as sensitive as the security service, should be lulled into any sense of self-satisfaction with its work. Lord Radcliffe's report brought in some necessary reforms after a period of scandals caused by the undisciplined—indeed almost suicidal—recruitment of subversives during the late 30s and the period of the war. Many of our security defects dated from decisions taken at that time, and from the fact that those decisions led to the recruitment and promotion of many traitors. As the Prime Minister said yesterday, there is a different environment now from those scandals of long ago, and the security commission will have to consider how to strike a new balance between the needs of national security, the need for efficiency and economy, and the individual rights of members of the public service.

It must be hoped that Lord Diplock's report will be as competent and revealing as was Lord Radcliffe's; and will contain as clear and lasting recommendations. The inadequacy of his enquiry into the matter of telephone tapping is not a reassuring precedent.

Worse than the disease

From Mr Colin Haycraft

Sir, There is a good Latin tag which may interest Lord Bowden (letter, March 24) and seems to apply uncommonly well to Thatcher's Britain: *aegrescit medendo* (Virgil, *Aeneid*, XII 46). Is this the nearest ancient equivalent incidentally to "throwing out the baby with the bathwater"—which I am surprised to see in the *Oxford Dictionary of English Proverbs* is traced no further back than to Bernard Shaw? Yours, etc,

COLIN HAYCRAFT,
Gerald Duckworth and
Company Ltd,
The Old Piano Factory,
43 Gloucester Crescent, NW1.

President Zia's record

From the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society

Sir, Trevor Fishlock's article on Bangladesh and President Zia

ur-Rahman (March 19) was encouragingly optimistic and painted a favourable picture of President Zia as a young, dynamic "man in a hurry". May I add one or two darker touches to the chiaroscuro of this flattering portrait?

The Government of General Zia is at present waging war on the tribal peoples in the Chittagong hill tracts, driving out or killing the original inhabitants, mostly Buddhists or Christians, and replacing them with Muslim Bengalis. The idea is to develop the forest areas by turning them over to agriculture and the growing of cash crops and at the same time to relieve the pressure of population in the settled areas.

No one can object to properly thought out plans for development, but genocide is a different matter. The Chittagong hill tracts had enjoyed special protected status since the Chittagong hill tracts regulation no 1, of 1900, which remained effective after independence in 1946 until it was abrogated

in 1964. In fact some of the provisions of the original regulation, mainly those relating to tax collection and local government, are still operative.

This society now possesses ample evidence of the violent methods employed by the Bangladesh forces to impose the Government's will on the tribal peoples whose habitat, way of life and indeed that life itself are threatened with destruction.

Lamentably this is not a unique example: similar situations obtain in the Philippines, Brazil, Paraguay and other parts of the world where indigenous peoples are being destroyed in the name of progress. Strong men in a hurry tend to take decisions and inspire action which can produce irreversibly destructive results.

Yours faithfully,

PETER DAVIES,
The Anti-Slavery Society,
180 Brixton Road, SW9.
March 19.

WORLD REPORT

Massacres feared in Bangladesh

by BRIAN EADS

ABOUT 8,000 people were massacred by the Bangladesh Army in the Chittagong hill tracts between 10 and 22 December, villagers claim. And they say the government repression is continuing against tribal minorities.

On 10 December units of the Bangladesh Army and the Bangladesh Rifles are said to have burned seven villages in the Harina valley. Tribal villagers were killed, and their women raped. Rice stocks, goats and cattle were destroyed.

Five hundred families who sought refuge in the neighbouring Indian State of Mizoram were driven back by Indian border security forces. It is feared that all of them died either in torture or simply due to starvation.

After similar military operations conducted in the Bara Harina valley on 10, 19, 21 and 22 December, 5,000 other tribal people fled into Mizoram. They were also driven back into Bangladesh and none of them appear to have survived.

The military operations coincided with the introduction of the Disturbed Areas Bill, designed to give the police and armed forces unrestricted powers to shoot anyone suspected of subversive activities.

It will also confer unlimited authority to search, destroy or confiscate property, to arrest without a warrant and shoot to kill at will. The defence forces will be immune from prosecution in the courts.

The influx of non-tribal Bengali Muslims into the hill tracts, forbidden under a regulation dating back to

1900, has been accelerated.

Official documents smuggled out of Bangladesh detail arrangements under way for the settlement of landless non-tribal families in the hill tracts. The Government provides cash and food for the immigrants and guarantees each family five acres of hilly land, four acres of mixed land, and two and a half acres of paddy land.

The documents, marked 'secret,' instruct district officials that 'top priority' must be given to selecting and indexing the chosen families. With 5,000 families to be dispatched from each country's 20 districts, more than half a million Bengalis would move into the hill tracts.

In 1947 the tribal peoples, mostly Buddhists of Mon-Khmer or Mongolian origin, accounted for 98 per cent of the population. Since then they have become a minority.

According to the latest reports, there are now 57,000 troops and police in the area — one for every 10 tribespeople. Their primary task is to seize land for, and ensure the security of, new Muslim settlements.

Tens of thousands of tribal farmers have been herded into concentration camps (co-operative farming projects) and their villages and farmlands are being distributed among the Bengali Muslim settlers, it is claimed. Between 12,000 and 15,000 tribal people are detained without trial, subjected to inhuman treatment and routine torture.

Members of the largest tribal minority, the Chakmas, now talk of the real prospect of total annihilation.

Yugoslav economy hits crisis

by LAJOS LEDERER

YUGOSLAVIA is facing a major political and economic crisis, the first in the post-Tito era. Unprecedented inflation has caused a rapid fall in the standard of living which has led to demonstrations in many parts of the country.

In the autonomous province of Kosovo, which borders Albania and Yugoslavia's poorest region, about 2,000 university students clashed with police last week after a protest over high living costs.

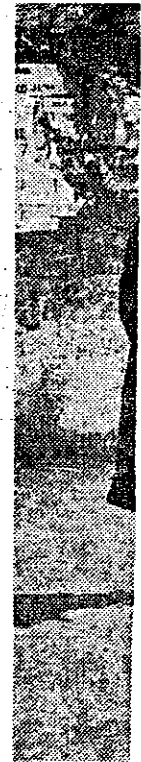
The ebullient President Cvijetin Mijatovic is reported to have delivered an urgent warning to the political and economic leaders of the country about 'the burning economic problems facing Yugoslavia.' The new and untried President, who succeeded Tito last year, announced drastic measures to control the rocketing prices of consumer goods and food.

He also indicated that personal changes in a number of key party and state positions will become unavoidable.

Circles close to the leadership are questioning the validity of self-management, in the present decentralised form adopted after Tito's abolished 'State capitalism' following his break with Stalin in 1948.

More important, Tito's successors and the Yugoslav people at large are anxious to discover what plans if any the Western Powers have to come to their aid.

Ever since Tito's death, the Russians have been very active in Yugoslavia, diplomatically and economically. The Yugoslavs fear that the Polish crisis has lessened the West's interest in them, which may tempt the Kremlin to increase its pressure on Belgrade.



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POLITICS

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NEW THREAT TO CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

As Bangladesh prepares to celebrate ten years of independence, the situation of ethnic minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts has gotten worse. Secret documents came to light in autumn, making it clear that the government was pressing ahead with its plan to resettle thousands of families from other parts of Bangladesh in the Hill Tracts. This has led to large-scale evictions of tribal people, with tortures, rapes, killings, and several massacres part of a reign of terror by police and military to intimidate tribal people into leaving their ancestral farm land "voluntarily" (see *IFOR Report*, Oct '80).

In order to create a legal basis for these actions, in December the government introduced in parliament a new bill, the Disturbed Areas Act of 1980, which would authorize junior uniformed personnel, as well as local administration officials, to make arbitrary arrests and open fire on any person "engaged in any unlawful activity" in areas declared to be "disturbed". Unlawful activities are broadly defined as including any action "prejudicial to the sovereignty or territorial integrity...[or] security of Bangladesh or the maintenance of public order." Police and defense forces would be authorized to enter any premises to conduct a search, destroy any house believed to be hiding explosives or ammunition, and confiscate property. Application of these sweeping powers could not be challenged in court.

The government has admitted that the bill is "tailored to curb the insurgency in the southeastern district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts," leading an opposition member of parliament from the Hill Tracts, Mr. Upendralal Chakma, to comment: "The government is looking for a genocidal solution of the problems of the ethnic minorities up there."

The bill has met strong opposition from MPs of various parties as well as from other parts of Bangladesh society, and parliament has referred it to committee for scrutiny, a process that could take several months. In order to prevent it becoming law, all opposition and independent members of parliament have joined in asking that people outside the country "urge the government of Bangladesh to desist from pushing this bill through parliament." Enclosed in this *IFOR Report* is a postcard for that purpose. Additional postcards are available on request.

U.S. RELIGIOUS LEADERS CHALLENGE REAGAN ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Seventy US religious leaders called on Ronald Reagan before he took office as president to make clear that "however your policy on human rights may differ from that of the previous administration, it will neither condone nor tolerate the use of torture, murder and

violent suppression of dissent on the part of governments which receive our friendship and support." Citing examples of increased repression in El Salvador, South Korea, and Haiti since Reagan's election, the leaders stressed: "The world needs to hear you say that you do not regard these methods as either necessary or justifiable to procure a favorable investment climate." They noted that the statement by one of Reagan's aides warning the South Korean government that the new administration would not condone the execution of opposition leader Kim Dae Jung had a significant impact. "More is needed," they said.

"Similar calm but firm words to other countries, notably in Latin America, might save thousands of lives....We emphasize that we are not asking you to impose US standards on other nations but to condemn practices that are recognized as criminal by the entire human community."

Among signers of the open letter to Reagan were Rabbi Balfour Brickner, Robert McAfee Brown, Harvey Cox, Bishop Thomas Gumbleton, and Jesse Jackson.

NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS

TORTURERS EXCOMMUNICATED

Three Catholic bishops in Chile have issued a decree excommunicating those "responsible for torture." The decree, which affects the diocese of Talca and Linares, was issued on 10 December 1980, the 32nd anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The bishops (Monsignors Gonzalez, Jimenez and Camus) issued the excommunication decree, they said, after "taking into account that the crime of torture is still among us." The order, to include those who incite, request, order or carry out torture, as well as anyone in a position to prevent torture but who fails to do so, allows them return to communion on ceasing their offense, repenting, and promising "to give redress corresponding to the damages and scandal" caused by the torture.

A WALK TO MOSCOW

Starting March 1 from the Trident submarine base near Seattle, Washington, "A Walk to Moscow" will cross the US, stopping at military facilities, nuclear power plants, and centers of anti-nuke struggle, talking with people along the way about nuclear weapons and the arms race. The walkers hope to arrive in Washington, DC, in December 1981, where they will hold a 21-day fast. Beginning the European leg of their journey in Ireland in March 1982, they will cross England, France, Belgium, Netherlands, West and East Germany, Poland, and the USSR, arriving in Moscow around August 6, 1982 for a Hiroshima-Nagasaki vigil and another 21-day fast. A one-month training preceded the beginning of the walk, but it's not too late to join in along the way. Information from: A Walk to

Hill tribes dilemma for Zia's successor

From Trevor Fishlock
Chittagong, July 28

One of the questions raised by the death of President Ziaur-Rahman of Bangladesh is the nature of future development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the treatment of the 450,000 tribal people who live here.

The Government's vigorous, even aggressive, policy of development in this wild region is controversial and has been strongly criticized.

Like the nineteenth-century development of the American West it involves army protection for settlers and incidents of army harassment of tribal people. An ancient way of life is being deliberately destroyed and, inevitably, this policy has produced episodes of cruelty and killing.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts are one of the world's remaining wildernesses. They are a complex system of densely forested hills and valleys, wet, lush and of considerable beauty. They cover 5,100 square miles of south-east Bangladesh, merging into the Indian states of Tripura in the north and Mizoram in the east, and into Burma in the south.

They are the traditional home of 13 tribes. The largest are the Chakma (350,000), the Marma (90,000) and the Tripura (60,000). They are mostly Buddhist, Hindu and Christian.

They have existed by following the practice known as shifting, burning off an area of land, growing rice and vegetables for three or four years, and moving on when the land is exhausted.

Since 1947 it has been government policy to encourage Bengali settlement of the hill tracts, to clear the land and bring it under cultivation. But it was under the development-minded President Zia that the policy took on a new energy. In 1951 Muslim Bengalis formed 9 per cent of the hill tracts population, and 11.6 per cent in 1974. But in the past few years it has risen to 39 per cent and at that rate of settlement Bengalis will soon form the majority.

Although the Bangladesh Government denies there is harassment of the tribes, there are enough reports of ill-treatment, of people being driven from their homes, molested and killed, to make the policy look repressive. Opposition leaders have complained of the Government's genocide. Some army units are said to have behaved brutally, to have kept suspected troublemakers in cages dug in the ground.

The rough and cynical nature of some aspects of the development programme has created tribal rebel forces which demand autonomy. There is lawlessness in some districts. President Zia made it plain he would not tolerate rebel activities, but there was criticism of measures he introduced to crack down on insurgents.

A growing number of people in Bangladesh believe the country is storing up trouble for itself by its settlement programme, as well as giving Bangladesh a bad name abroad, and want tribal people to be treated more sensitively.

Part of the programme is the settlement of tribal people, as well as Bengali newcomers. In Rangamati, capital of the hill tracts, Mr Abdur Choudhury, secretary of the hill tracts development board, said the Government was putting tribesmen on farms and teaching them to be settled, rather than nomadic, farmers.

Each family gets five acres, seed, fertilizer, housebuilding materials, chickens, and £400 in cash over a three-year period. About 3,600 families have been settled in that manner.

Tribal people are also being taught to drive, to be carpenters and masons, shopkeepers and tea-stall owners, and to weave and to tailor their clothes. Nearly 800 primary schools and 80 secondary schools have been built.

"This is tough country", Mr Choudhury said. "But our job is to develop it as quickly as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented on all our advisory committees and on the development board."

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Hindus force Stir against Employees can ns flee home Bangla draw 75% PF executions

By Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, September 24.

KHURD and beat up women and children," they told a UNI correspondent at Ferozpur Bangar.

The correspondent, who later went around Nizampur Khurd, found the Harijan basti deserted. The houses were all locked with a five-member Haryana police party on guard at a nearby "chowpaal" (meeting place).

A constable on duty confessed that the Harijans had left their houses on September 20—the day the deputy superintendent of police of Gohana tehsil in Sonapat district visited the village along with an assistant sub-inspector of the Kharkhoda police station.

Mr. Ved Singh, the village sarpanch, said the police had been unfair to the Harijans. "A small problem has been aggravated by the police who sided with the upper caste under political pressure."

The village has a mixed population of upper castes, Harijans and Jats. Mr. Singh, who belongs to the Jat community, said the trouble had been masterminded by two influential families. "All brahmins here are not opposed to the Harijans, but they have been misled by a few who do not have a clean past..."

Also known as ghari (kundal), Nizampur Khurd is divided into two segments—one shared by Jats and Harijans and the other by upper castes and the Harijans.

While normal activity goes on in the area shared by Jats and Harijans, the other part is in the grip of tension. Several people came out of their houses and watched in suspicion as the correspondent, accompanied by the sarpanch and others, made inquiries.

PTI ex-correspondent passes away

NEW DELHI, September 24 (PTI): Mr. J. C. Sharma, till recently assistant director of tourism department in Tokyo and former staff correspondent of the Press Trust of India, died of a heart attack here this morning. He was 52. He leaves behind his wife, three daughters and a son.

DACCA, September 24 (PTI).

SCHOOL and college students abstained from classes today in protest against the hanging of 12 army officers yesterday even as ten left opposition parties charged the government with trying to subvert the democratic process to install itself in power permanently.

Black flags were flown over the offices of the Mukti Joddha Sangsad. Meanwhile, the bodies of the executed officers were handed over to their relatives.

The officers, including ten who had distinguished themselves in the liberation struggle and had gallantry decorations, were hanged early yesterday on charges of mutiny and assassination of President Ziaur Rahman on May 30.

The Sangsad chairman, Col. (Retd.) Kazi Muruzzaman, was arrested and released on bail yesterday.

Describing the government's attitude as "fascist," the left parties said: "We have no language to condemn the executions by the government which cares very little for the country-wide public opinion against it."

Agartala (UNI): In Rajshahi, angry students ransacked the university premises after authorities tried to intervene in their strike, according to reports from reliable sources across the border.

Jessore town also witnessed a series of disturbances, the reports said.

The situation in Dacca had also deteriorated during the day.

Meanwhile, more than 2,000 Bangladesh tribals crossed over to India on Wednesday in search of sanctuary, according to the Tripura chief minister, Mr. Nripen Chakraborty.

The influx followed clashes resulting from Chakma insurgent activity in Bangladesh. Mr. Chakraborty told UNI before leaving for Silachari to study the latest situation.

The fresh arrivals bring the number of tribals seeking refuge in India in recent days to over 6,000.

According to reports reaching here from across the border, a series of clashes between Chakma insurgents and Bangladesh security forces have taken place over the last two days in the Chittagong hill tracts.

Remand extended for Bhindranwale

LUDHIANA, September 24 (PTI): Mr. G. K. Rai, judicial magistrate, today extended the remand of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, one of the suspects in the Lala Jagat Narain murder case, till September 26.

Sant Bhindranwale, who was arrested on September 20 outside his headquarters at Mehta Chowk, near Amritsar, had been remanded to police custody till September 24.

The court room in Garhi rest house, about 35 km. from here, was packed, while the crowd outside raised pro-Bhindranwale slogans.

Mr. Rai also directed Sant Bhindranwale's driver, Dalip Singh, to appear in his court on September 26.

CONTRIBUTORS to the provident fund are entitled to seek non-refundable advances of up to 75 per cent of the amount to their credit, including employers' contributions and interest, for designated purposes.

Hitherto, such claims could be limited to the subscribers' contributions only.

Besides, establishments with 500 or more employees on their rolls have the option to maintain PF accounts and make payments, instead of entrusting the job to the PF organisation.

These are among the decisions announced by the labour ministry, following the acceptance of some of the major recommendations of the special committee, headed by the INTUC leader, Mr. G. Ramanujam, which

went into the entire working of PF organisation.

Payments on account of family provision and employees deposit-linked insurance, however, continue to be authorised by the PF organisation.

Legislative sanction is necessary some of the changes proposed by committee, and for this purpose PF act will be amended.

The practice of crediting interest on the opening balance of the subscribers' account is to continue.

Special courts to try cases arising from disputes over the PF will be set up where necessary. These courts also handle cases relating to other social security laws, such as those concerning the employees insurance scheme.

In respect of exempted establishments (which maintain their own accounts), boards of trustees will be set up and they will meet at least once a quarter. The government warned that a serious view will be taken of any breach of this stipulation.

Besides, such establishments have to provide for a compulsory annual audit of PF accounts by independent chartered accountant.

Copies of audited statements are to be deposited with the regional commissioner. Failure to do so will be an offence.

PM-Suharto talks wide-ranging

Continued from Page 1 Column 6

drawn into a discussion on what India would do if the issue of Pakistan's re-admission to the Commonwealth was raised at the Melbourne meeting. But she implied that India would react sharply to it.

"Let us see in what form it is raised. It is not even known if Pakistan has made such a move. However, the question to be considered is why Pakistan left it. What happened in between to alter the decision? Did Pakistan change, or was it the Commonwealth?"

Mrs. Gandhi said her discussions with Gen. Suharto had been wide-ranging, covering issues like Kampuchea, Afghanistan, regional problems, the Mexico meet on the North-South dialogue, and bilateral relations.

Asked whether the non-aligned movement had any future since many of its members were aligning themselves with the super-powers, Mrs. Gandhi said the Delhi meet had "falsified the prophesy of doom." There had been wild talk that the Delhi non-aligned meet would be the last and the movement would break up.

On the other hand, she said, these nations had enough resilience and could take common positions on basic questions. The validity of the movement remained unchanged, she added.

Fiji Indians' welcome

SUVA Fiji, September 24 (AP): The 220,000 Indians, who form half of Fiji's population are preparing a ceremonial welcome for the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who begins a four-day visit here tomorrow.

It will be the first time an Indian Prime Minister has visited Fiji.

Karnal hooch toll now 11

By Our Correspondent

KARNAL, September 24: The death toll in yesterday's hooch tragedy here rose to 11 today with the death of three more people.

Official sources, however, maintain that only seven people had died after allegedly consuming denatured spirit, the other four dying due to natural causes.

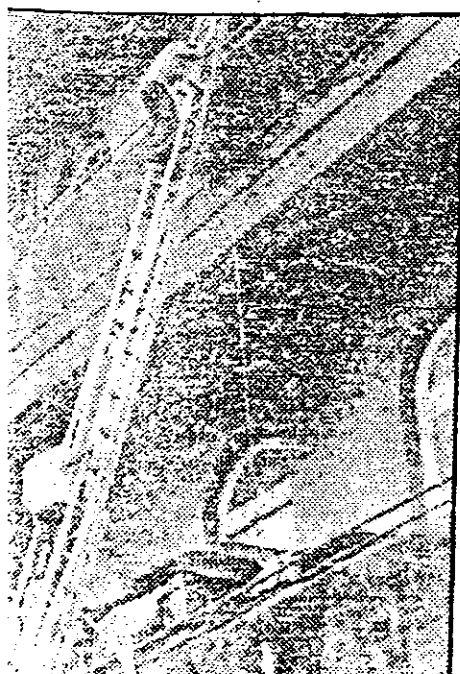
Meanwhile, the police have registered a case against three spirit dealers on the charge of murder. The final information report in this regard will be lodged on the basis of a statement made by Mr. Devi Chand who has been admitted to hospital.

Three people have already been arrested in this connection.

Mr. Devi Chand is reported to have told the police that he had purchased denatured spirit from one of the arrested for entertaining two friends. Mr. Kewal Ram and Mr. Ram Singh both of whom died in hospital soon after consuming it. Mr. Devi Chand has gone blind and his condition is stated to be serious.

Residents of the area, where most of the victims lived, have said the victims used to drink regularly. They pointed out that liquor was freely available in the area.

According to an unofficial report some people with stomach pain were treated at the government hospital here. These persons too might have consumed denatured spirit, it is stated.



Punjab violence abates

By Our Special Correspondent expressed his party's anxiety over the today from Amritsar city and other

say for Polish labour

5 (AP). fight anti-Soviet lawlessness, which he blamed on the union.

The legislation dealing with state enterprises and workers' self-management were the subject of a day-long debate by the parliament after Mr. Jaruzelski's warning that Solidarity should moderate its policies at the second congress session tomorrow.

Among the controversial resolutions adopted by the union at its first congress meeting two weeks ago was a threat to boycott the Parliament's Law on workers' rights if it was not to the unions' liking.

It was by no means clear if the union's 893 delegates would accept the new law, but it is expected a compromise with the union's national leaders. Some local chapters criticised the compromise as a sell-out of total worker autonomy in making decisions at the shop level.

The bill, passed with 15 abstentions, gives both the government and work-

ers the right to approve the appointment of most factory managers, and says disputes over the choice may be arbitrated by a court.

But according to a PAP reporter, the measure will provide for exclusive government nomination of managers at certain vital enterprises to be listed through talks between the union and the government.

The two sides had been at loggerheads over the issue of naming factory managers, with the Communist Party insisting on strong centralised control and Solidarity demanding worker autonomy.

The decision by Solidarity to offer the compromise, and its acceptance by the government could spark a confrontation, however, if the union's congress delegates reject it.

Reuter adds: Poland's building minister, Mr. Jerzy Brzostek, was dismissed by the Sejm (Parliament) today. Mr. Jaruzelski opened the Parliament session yesterday.

books and documents. The cause of fire could not be immediately ascertained.

Students of Dacca University are agitating for past two days against the execution of 12 army officers.

Reuter quoting university officials said that books and equipment worth 5,300,000 have been damaged. The university has set up a committee to investigate the cause of the fire.

Violence, which was sparked off by the hanging of the officers on Wednesday, continued yesterday also even as the Awami League, the largest opposition party, and three freedom-fighters' organisations called upon people to build up "a mighty resistance against the government atrocities."

The execution of the army officers, they said in a statement, would bring "disaster to the country".

Several times yesterday, students clashed with the police and attacked them with crackers and bombs.

The police fired at least 50 rounds of tear-gas shells to disperse the demonstrators.

Reports of clashes and stone-throwing were also received from different parts of the city.

THREE men of the Iranian students are injured when a gas opened fire on Iraqis at Lodi Road. from the Iraqi embassy area today.

Four Iraqi national police A-52 bore revolver, pistols and 19 rounds have been seized from the police.

The police gave Sameer Ali, Issac M and Raad Kamal, Ibrahim Khalil, detainee let off tonight after that he was a diplomat of the embassy. The other four are by the external affairs ascertain whether the incident too

Storm m Orissa

MADRAS, Septem Yesterday's well-mar area over the east joining west central has converted into intensified into a cyclonic storm.

A spokesman of meteorological cent said that a high-v storm might hit Pu by tomorrow aftern It lay 350 km. on this morning, says a bulletin issued here.

The cyclone is li further and move westerly direction. Un widespread rains heavy fall are likely Andhra Pradesh dur hours.

Bhubaneswar (PTI) three coastal distric Cuttack, Puri and on Friday warned b of the cyclonic storm

DPs pour into Tripura

AGARTALA, September 25 (UNI).

MORE than 10,000 tribal refugees have so far crossed into India from Bangladesh amid reports of continued clashes between the Chakma insurgents and the security forces.

According to reports received at Agartala, the clashes had so far taken a toll of more than 20 lives.

The Tripura chief minister, Mr. Nripen Chakraborty, told the assembly today that over 5,000 had sought shelter in the last three days alone "creating a serious situation in the Union territory."

Apprehending more arrivals soon, Mr. Chakraborty said fresh attacks were launched on the Chakma and Mog tribals in Bangladesh from Sep-

tember 19 by the Bangladesh Rifles, the military and by miscreants.

Those who arrived in the last three days included school teachers, hospital workers and gram talukdars.

Mr. Chakraborty said sheds were being constructed to house the refugees. Arrangements for food, water and medicine had been made and special steps for inoculation and vaccination had been taken.

Many of the tribals were suffering from malaria and typhoid, Mr. Chakraborty told the house, adding that some had died on their way to India. The Red Cross has been asked to supply baby food.

Mr. Chakraborty told a press conference later that he would urge the Centre to reinforce the Border Security Force in the Union territory in view of the dangerous situation in

the border areas.

Gunfire could be heard near the international border, the chief minister said adding that people near the border could also see smoke rising from the other side.

Big Gulf loan offer to Kerala

COCHIN, September 25 (UNI): A consortium of Gulf countries has offered loan assistance of \$10,000 million to Kerala for its industrialisation, according to the state industries minister, Mr. P. C. Chacko.

He told newsmen here today that the discussions on the proposed loan had reached the final stage.

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of the sixth plan, as there will be imbalances between various categories of steel. While there may be a surplus of flat products by 1984-85, the planners anticipate shortage of shaped products.

With the industrial growth rate showing positive signs of improvement, the demand for steel is also expected to go up. During the sixth plan period, the demand for steel is slated to grow at the rate of 8.8 per cent.

An all-out attempt is, therefore, being made to maximise steel production both from the integrated plants as well as the mini-steel mills. The steel ministry is keeping a close watch over the progress of the various expansion schemes. The idea is that there should be no slippages in the construction schedule.

Sources here point out that steps have also been initiated to start work at the Visakhapatnam steel plant, which had approved earlier by the

Union cabinet. The first phase of the Vizag steel plant, which will have a capacity of 1.15 million tonnes, is expected to be completed during the final year of the sixth plan and it will go on stream in 1985-86. The second phase of the shore-based project with a total capacity of 2.25 million tonnes is expected to be completed in 1987-88 and it will start production during 1987-88.

The demand for steel is projected to go up to 12.9 million tonnes by 1984-85 and 18.4 million tonnes by the turn of this decade, starting from a consumption level of eight million tonnes in 1979-80.

The production of steel, including the output of mini-steel plants, has been planned to be increased from 7.4 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 11.5 million tonnes in 1984-85, and 17.4 million tonnes in 1989-90, provided the infrastructural constraints are adequately eradicated.

The short-term and long-term stra-

tegy on the iron and steel sector encompasses the removal of infrastructural constraints, including the import of coking coal, provision of captive power plants at Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela, and the speedy implementation of modernisation and expansion schemes.

The Bhilai steel plant's capacity is being expanded by four million tonnes, while the Bokaro expansion envisages an increase in the capacity to the tune of 8.75 million tonnes.

Bhubaneswar (PTI): Amidst thunderous applause, the chief minister of Orissa, Mr. J. B. Patnaik, announced in the state assembly on Friday the Centre's decision to locate the country's second shore-based steel plant at Paradip.

Describing it as "historic" for Orissa, the chief minister said the plant with an initial annual capacity of 1.5 million tonnes, would cost an estimated Rs. 3,000 crores. The capacity would go up to three million tonnes, he added.





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THE TIMES

SEPTEMBER 27, 1981 NO. 269 VOL. CXLIV OF INDIA BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SI

Armed forces, tribals clash

Bangla hill area death-roll 500

AGARTALA,

September 26 (UNI).

MORE than 500 people have been killed in the clashes between Chakma insurgents and security forces in the Chittagong hill district.

This had forced 12,000 refugees to cross over to India, official sources said today.

The Tripura chief minister, Mr. Nripen Chakraborty, met the governor, Mr. S. M. H. Burney, to apprise him of the latest situation

arising out of the refugee influx into Tripura. He urged the governor to request the Centre to take up the matter with the Bangladesh government immediately.

Meanwhile the situation in the Chittagong hill tracts took a serious turn with the "Shanti Bahini" launching a counter-offensive to check the *mala fide intention* of the authorities to throw out the *upajatis* (tribals) from the area.

The Bahini, under the leadership of Mr. M. Larma, has long been demanding autonomy for the region. It is also opposed to the settle-

ment of landless Muslims in the area.

The Bahini has launched the counter-offensive in the "newly set-up" resettlement colonies in the area. The inhabitants of these colonies are being sent to safer areas and the Bangladesh government reportedly has opened relief camps for these people, it is learnt from refugees migrating from that region.

Meanwhile, the Bangladesh security forces are using mortars to counter the offensive of the Shanti Bahini on the one hand and chakma insurgents on the other.

FRONT PAGE



Curfew in Varanasi

VARANASI, September 26 (PTI): A dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed on Chowk police station areas here today after violent incidents touched off by the robbing of a businessman of Rs. one lakh.

The businessman sustained bullet injuries when the unidentified robbers fired at him. He was hospitalised.

At least 50 persons, including 40 policemen, were injured when a 3,000-strong crowd gheraoed the police station and indulged in heavy brickbattling to protest against the failure of the authorities to apprehend the miscreants.

Dacoits loot ST passengers

NANDED, September 26 (PTI): Passengers of a Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation bus were looted last night by a dacoit gang between Ardhapur and Pardi, 20 km. from here.

According to S.T. officials, some 20 dacoits threw stones at the bus and brought it to a halt. They then looted the passengers at the point of knife and made away with cash and jewellery worth Rs. 10,000.

The unmarked bus and its passengers were on board.

The police said the driver and conductor, who were seriously injured, have been admitted to a hospital here.

No Indian hand in Bangla incidents

By Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, September 26.

INDIA today denied that its security personnel were involved in the violent incidents in Bangladesh territory near Tripura a few days ago.

India, on the other hand, was trying to discuss with the Bangladesh authorities steps to check the influx of a large number of tribals who have been crossing into India from the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Bangladesh Radio had claimed that at least 18 people, including its border security personnel, were killed in an attack by Indian security personnel from Tripura.

According to diplomatic sources here, Bangladesh has again resorted to oppression of tribals with a view to forcing them to flee from the country.

In the process if some violence takes place because of resistance by the tribals, the Bangladesh authorities find it convenient to blame Indian security personnel for these incidents.

An external affairs ministry spokesman said today that there was no truth in press reports that Indian security personnel were involved in these violent incidents. He said the influx of

Bangladesh tribals was continuing due to disturbed conditions on Bangladesh side of the border and due to government action there.

As many as 5,000 tribals had crossed into India in the last three days alone. India has instructed its local border authorities to meet the Bangladesh counterparts to sort out the problem but there had been no response from the Bangladesh side even after four days.

India was in touch with Bangladesh so that ways could be found for making the Bangladesh citizens return to their country.

According to reports from Dacca, the Bangladesh government has protested to India's acting high commissioner against the alleged intrusion by "500 miscreants" into the Chittagong Hill Tracts resulting in the death of 18 Bangladesh nationals on September 24.

According to these reports, the acting high commissioner was called by the government and a note was handed to him indicating the government's concern over the issue.

Bangladesh Radio quoted the official spokesman but did not mention about Bangladesh nationals fleeing into Indian territory following largescale arson and looting in the area.

Gauhati (PTI): The Assam government on Saturday alerted the border wing of the state police to keep strong vigil on its border with Bangladesh following tribals' influx from Chittagong Hill Tracts into Tripura during the last few days.

New oil find 'very light'

NEW DELHI, September 26 (PTI).

THE north-Palk Bay oil find is "highly indicative" of a good commercial field, Mr. P. T. Venugopal, chairman of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, said here today.

"It is a very light oil we have struck here," he said in an interview. The north Palk Bay oil find is located 50 km. south-west of Vedaranniyam, a town known for its salt pans, and within 20 km. of Point Calimere.

Sunday Review is being issued as an eight-page pull-out with this edition.

The oil find in northern Palk Bay is expected to boost the ONGC's search for oil in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kutch and Rajasthan where also older cretaceous rocks are found.

The ONGC chairman said that one more zone, about 200 metres higher than the present zone, was to be tested.

The ONGC had earlier encountered gas off Porto Novo, near Pondicherry, north of Palk Bay.

Sabotage track in

Rains hit work at Calcutta port

Makwana formula

less. The radar col are effective vulcan gun and siles, and for ac-bombing, but the ll lacks true be-

It still remains to be seen in what form the U.S. would provide the F-16 to Pakistan. They could make a compromise by providing F-16s as a pure in-terceptors.

wishes of the people of our coun-try, he added.
Mr. Shen Jian said that the visit

invitation had been extended to Mr. Gandhi during a function held some time ago in Delhi, he said.

ish pact flayed

September 27 (AP). rity independent l-ement began here a f its congress here ter attacks on a com-on workers' rights.

ned out at the new law el is a watered-down rkers' self-management give them enough auto-osing factory managers.

vere also harshly criti-union leaders who ac-mpromise version of the aking their decision to here for approval.

on was an unforgivable lke," said the union's Mr. Andrzej Gwiazda, who made the decision hey are representing 10

million" members of Solidarity. Congress sources said the union chief, Mr. Lech Walesa, who is expected to win any vote for the union's top job at this second congress session, may deliver an ultimatum to the delegates: either accept the compromise or his resignation. But Mr. Walesa was not immediately available to confirm this.

"The tactics of the presidium are very dangerous for the union," said Mr. Maciej Sewerynski of Warsaw in referring to the compromise reached by psychological warfare they'll be authorities probably believe now that by psychological warfare, they'll be able to bring down any other presi-dium."

"Either we destroy the home kla-tura (or party-government cadre of managers) or we will be overwhelm-ed by it," he said.

More influx of tribals

AGARTALA, September 27 (UNI)

THE influx of tribal refugees from Bangladesh, following violent incidents in the Chittagong hill district areas, has assumed a serious proportion with about 13,000 refugees having crossed over to Tripura so far, according to official sources here. The sources apprehend influx of more tribal people into the state if the present situation continued.

According to the refugees, armed fighting among different forces and widespread incidents of looting and arson have forced them to cross over to India through Sabrum borders.

The migrating tribals said a violent incident at Tablacharra in the hill district on September 21 had sparked a series of incidents involving the security forces, the Chakma insurgents and the Shanti Bahini.

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was held in the capital of from Madras. The reasons the "misinformation" on his abouts remain a mystery.

Basin, Mr. E. P. Bharucha represented the respondents.

will be the important link between the aspi-ations of the non-industrialised

VIJAYAWADA, September 28 (UNI): The CPI, a constituent of the ruling united front, won a seat in the municipal corporation from the eighth division, trouncing the Congress (I) in the election held yesterday, the result of which was announced today.

Election had been earlier counter-manded because of the death of a candidate.

The CPI candidate, Mr. M. Nesarajah, polled 3,281 while his nearest Congress (I) rival secured 699.

on CM issue withdrawn

Our Legal Correspondent

(BAY, September 28: Mr. Jus-C. Pratap at the Bombay high-day granted leave to the peti-

K. R. Singh and others, to w-Their petition praying that urt prevent the governor, Mr. Mehra, from accepting the chief r, Mr. Antulay's resignation.

judge allowed the petition to be own after the counsel for the rers had sought the court's leave draw it.

petitioners had contended that iter of resignation of his chief rship reportedly handed over Antulay to Mrs. Indira Gandhi not be construed as his volun-ignation and that the state gov-was not in law entitled to ac-and act upon it so long as Mr. ry continued to enjoy the con-s of a majority of the members

state legislature.

FUTILE COURSE

erving that the petition was ing but a gimmick", the judge it disclosed on the part of the oners "blissful ignorance" of the features of the parliamentary sys- of government embodied in the ry's constitution.

so surprising is the fact", he

Influx of Bangla tribals on

AGARTALA,

September 28 (PTI)

DANGLADESH has deploy-ed its regular troops in the Chittagong Hill tract areas, besides strengthening the border outposts manned by Bangladesh Rifles, but the flow of tribals into southern Tripura continues unabated.

Official sources here estimate that about 15,000 Bangladeshis have already crossed over into Sabroom and Amarpur sub-divisions of south Tripura and they are still coming at the rate of about 2,000 per day. If this trend continues, their number might reach 25,000 during the next few days, the sources fear.

The forward deployment of

troops by Bangladesh and the in-flux apparently followed distur-bances in the Chittagong Hill tract areas.

A PTI correspondent who four-ed the area found tribals from Bangladesh comprising, Chakma, Maug and Tripuris, taking shel-ter, under roadside trees, school buildings and verandahs of official quarters over a distance of 20 km. between Silcharuari in Sabroom and Karbux in Amar-pur. In fact, almost every avail-able places in the area has been occupied by men, women and children coming from across the border.

A majority of them was ill clad and many children were naked indicating the hurry with which they had to flee their homes.

Hanging stayed

NEW DELHI, September 28 (PTI): The supreme court today stayed the execution of one Maya Ram who was to be hanged tomorrow morning at Sitapur jail in Uttar Pradesh.

The chief justice, Mr. Y. V. Chandrachud, and Mr. Justice R. B. Mehra, ordered the stay on a writ petition by Maya Ram who submit-ted that the supreme court had held recently that a death sentence should be awarded only in the "rarest of rare" cases.

Maya Ram was convicted and sen-tenced to death in May 1977 on the charge of murdering one Ram lam over a land dispute. The court and the supreme co- subsequently upheld the sentenc- 1978.

Rumours fuelled Baroda riots

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This is the third incident of hijack-

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Boeing was returned.

At Amritsar as the a The plane, howev

Stop tribal influx, They want "Indi Bangla told Pakistan re

By Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, September 29

THE situation created by the in- flux of Bangladeshi nationals into Tripura is assuming "alarm- ing" proportions and this has been conveyed to Bangladesh by India.

According to reports from the Tri- pura-Chittagong border, the Bangia- desh authorities are continuing their campaign against the tribals, leaving them with no option but to flee from their country. The number of tribals who crossed into India has gone up to 15,500 in the past 10 days and could go upto 30,000 if unchecked.

The recent visit to India by the Bangladesh foreign minister Prof. Shamsul Haq and the talks between him and the external affairs minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, in New York during the U.N. session, have not made any difference to the strategy being followed by the Bangladesh authorities to settle the people from the plains in this tribal belt tract.

Instead of responding to India's re- peated calls to discuss the problem, the Bangladesh authorities have in- tensified their campaign and now the regular troops have been called to assist the Bangladesh Rifles. More- over, the authorities have been mak- ing allegations against India and deny- ing the influx from the Chittagong hill tract.

This made India react sharply to- day when it warned that the influx of tribals into Tripura was assum- ing alarming proportions. A spokes- man of the external affairs ministry said the government had taken note of reports from reliable sources that the atrocities committed on the tribals "have the support of some sections of Bangladesh authorities.

The spokesman said that according to these reports, the objective of

such activities against the tribals in the Chittagong hill tracts was to concentrate their concentration in that area by inducing non-tribal settlers in their places. The current rate of influx of the tribals into India was 1,000 per day.

The spokesman said the number of tribals mainly to Triguris, the Chak- mas and the Mogs, who had crossed into India before September 19 was about 3,500.

The spokesman said the Bangladesh Rifles had sought help from the Bangladesh army and the military reinforcements had reached the dis- turbed areas over the last few days.

He again dismissed as "baseless" allegations in Bangladesh media that the recent increase in influx of tribals into India was the result of "attacks by" armed miscreants operating from India."

By Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, September 29

THE hijackers of the Indian Air- lines Boeing 737 plane, now detained in Lahore, have declined to have any direct negotiations with representatives of the govern- ment of India.

They have, instead, demanded that a senior official be deputed by President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan to negotiate on their behalf for the creation of an independent Khalis- tan.

The demands were received here from Lahore late in the evening. The cabinet ministers now in town were hastily called to a meeting to re- view the situation.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, who is now in Melbourne, was kept informed over the telephone. Indi- cations are that the demands are unacceptable.

By MADHUKA

BOMBAY, 29

UNLESS the gov- ernment soon some indigenous sugar fi hope of containing during the festival ly to remain unrea

Over the past one sugar prices have sh to 60 per quintal ab the current level var 575 and Rs. 620. range from Rs. 6.20

What is more, mos rise a further substant owing to the increas consumers and bulk approaching festivals.

The government ha nounced a higher fre 2.50-lakh tonnes for pared; to 2.25-lakh t ember, and the quan of it, is considered a the country's require not all this sugar will able, as the receipt of

3 FCI men in wheat fraud case

By S. T. ALMEIDA

BOMBAY, September 29

THREE employees of the T. Reay Road depot of the Food Corporation of India (FCI), including the assistant manager, have been pulled up following the findings of the corporation's vigilance squad investigating a fraud compli- aint. They have been given charge of other duties.

Vigilance officers from Delhi joined their counterparts here in the investigations. The corpora- tion's regional office, however, stated that final disciplinary ac- tion would be taken only after its inquiry officer made a study on the basis of the preliminary re- port of the vigilance squad.

The alleged fraud involves the delivery of more wheat to a pro- minent flour mill than what was recorded in the corporation's doc- uments. The fraud is said to have been committed over a pe- riod of several months, but a complaint was lodged only last month.

Initial estimates have put the fraud figure at Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 lakhs. The actual amount could well be higher, it is feared, if the

offence was committed over a longer period than that under in- vestigation.

Sources said one of the parties receiving wheat supplies resented the favourable treatment meted out to the flour mill in the mat- ter of supplies. It found out that the weight mentioned in the cor- poration's documents, was less than what was actually loaded and this happened only in the case of the mill. It also found that this happened often, indi- cating a conspiracy.

The assistant manager, it was stated, had the weighbridge op- erator transferred to another sec- tion, but the regional office, in pursuance of the complaint, sent in the vigilance squad.

It is alleged that incriminating documents, pertaining to the weigh bridge contained the sig- nature of the manager. The lat- ter had been transferred in the past allegedly on account of as- persions cast on his integrity.

FCI observers want stricter vi- gilance to be enforced at the several units of the corporation here on the plea that corruption is widespread. At present, the FCI, Maharashtra region, has two cases pending with the CBI.

Karunanic others

By Our Special C

MADRAS, Septemb Karunanidhi, DMK p others, were released. Jail here this evening had pleaded guilty to against them. All but avail themselves of ba

The DMK chief, w on September 15 as h his house to lead a r Sri Lanka deputy hi was produced in the cond metropolitan ma ning.

Outside the court, sympathisers tried to lice van taking Mr. to jail. There was st the police made a la perse the mob.

Imphal o

IMPHAL, Septemb prominent member "Kangleipak" Commu shot dead today by youth at Yagosagolm: 20 km. from here, th According to th Wangma died instantl been made - so far in they added.

Some showers likely

By A Staff Reporter

BOMBAY, September 29: - The city (13.8 mm) and the suburbs (6.1 mm) recorded very little rain during the 24 hours ending 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, according to the Co- laba weather bureau.

The seasonal total at Colaba rose to 1,872 mm (185 mm above normal) and the seasonal tally at Santa Cruz increased to 2,358 mm (124 mm below normal).

The maximum temperature at Co- laba was 30 deg. C., normal, the minimum was 25 deg. C., normal and relative humidity at 5.30 p.m. was 82 per cent.

The maximum temperature at Santa Cruz was 31 deg. C., normal, the minimum was 25 deg. C., two de- grees below normal and relative hu- midity 80 per cent.

The only lake yet to overflow was Vihar which rose by 0.08 m to touch 79.55 m (overflow mark 80.65 m).

The other four lakes continue to

Gulabrao in Delhi

By Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, September 29: Mr.

China opens foreign firms,

Escape From Terror

It is truly extraordinary that Dacca should deny that a large-scale influx of tribals has taken place into the Indian state of Tripura from the Chittagong Hills Tract, the south-eastern district of Bangladesh. They are there for anyone to see. About 15,000 of them have crossed over into the Indian border state in the last two weeks alone. They have been provided shelter in makeshift camps. This exodus is the result of a new wave of terror unleashed against the tribals — Hindus, Christians and Buddhists — by Muslims who have been trying to seize their lands. The authorities, needless to add, have been siding with the aggressors. Shanti Vahini, the organisation which has spearheaded a movement for tribal autonomy, has been involved in clashes not only with Muslim militants but also the security forces. Instead of trying to redress the tribals' legitimate grievances, the authorities have sought to crush them in the name of combating terrorism. Last year, a number of western correspondents visited the area. They returned with shocking accounts of atrocities, particularly against the Chakmas, the Buddhist tribals. The protests then voiced by foreign humanitarian organisations and the Buddhist countries in Asia appeared to have had a salutary effect in Dacca. But things have deteriorated once again for the minorities in Bangladesh.

The latest outbreak of large-scale violence in the Chittagong Hills Tract has followed troubles in the capital as well as other towns in the wake of the recent execution of 12 army officers convicted of being involved in the assassination of President Zia-ur-Rahman last summer. It is difficult to say whether there is any connection between the two developments. But it is possible that the executions represent the triumph of Islamic crusaders against the saner and more secular elements in Bangladesh. The executed officers were freedom fighters who had taken active part in the 1971 struggle. But that apart, extremists have in recent weeks again felt free to renew their attacks on the non-Muslim tribals. The Bangladesh government has been guilty of a grave abdication of responsibility by failing to check this systematic violence against the minorities. It is compounding its irresponsibility by denying the fact of the exodus. New Delhi has been tolerant, in fact too tolerant. It has contented itself with drawing Dacca's attention to the flight of the tribals and asking it to stop it. This apparently does not impress those in charge of affairs in Dacca. India will need to act more firmly if it is not to be saddled with lakhs of tribal refugees. To begin with, it can ask the U.N. authorities to verify the facts. Once that is done, it must insist that Bangladesh makes it possible for them to return to their ancestral homes.

PAGE 5

Bangla ignores B.S.F. proposal

AGARTALA, September 29 (UNI):

hill tracts into southern Tripura, the state administration has been put on alert.

WHILE the proposal of the Border Security Force to hold a flag meeting with its Bangladesh counterpart on the refugees influx from Chittagong hill tracts went unheeded, the Radio Bangladesh made a series of countercharges against India today.

The Radio Bangladesh expressed surprise at the continued influx of tribal refugees from Chittagong into Indian territory and reiterated the alleged entry of "armed miscreants" from India into Bangladesh to create "confusion" there.

The radio claimed that the Bangladesh Rifles' proposal for a flag meeting with the B.S.F. last month had not been acceded to and said these were not in keeping with the "good neighbourly relations" between the two countries.

Meanwhile, informed sources here said that the Bangladesh Rifles had made no response to the B.S.F. proposal for a flag meeting but was now blaming the latter in an attempt to create confusion.

PTI adds:

In the face of the ever-increasing influx of tribals from the Chittagong

hill tracts into southern Tripura, the state administration has been put on alert.

Till Tuesday, an estimated 17,000 tribals had crossed over in the wake of disturbances in the Chittagong hill tracts.

If the influx continue at this rate, officials here apprehend that the number of tribals crossing over may shoot up to 30,000.

Dacca (UNI): A spokesman of the Bangladesh foreign office on Tuesday described as inaccurate and exaggerated the Indian charge that in the past three days some 15,000 Chakma tribals had crossed into India.

The spokesman said the Bangladesh government had already pointed out in its protest note of September 25 to the Indian high commission that one of the objectives of the large-scale attack launched by about 500 armed miscreants on September 24 was to create disorder and confusion.

AP adds: Bangladesh has claimed that Indian border forces have obstructed navigation by Bangladesh nationals along the Feni river in recent days.

The boundary between the two nations cuts through the centre of the river, and Indian guards were not permitting Bangladesh citizens to move along their own half of the river, a foreign office spokesman said in Dacca on Tuesday.

He said the interference was "a form of harassment that was causing suffering to Bangladesh nationals."

Kirpan was their

FRONT PAGE

Tribals' influx, pointer to Dacca's changing policies

By Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, September 30.

THE unabated influx of tribals from the Chittagong hill tracts into Tripura is a clear indication that the "hawks" are to the fore again in Bangladesh.

It is an attempt to nullify the recent Indo-Bangladesh agreement to defuse tension.

The unexpected twists and turns that Dacca's policies are taking are the result of an intense power struggle now going on in the ruling group. For quite some time, the "doves" remained in background, but were able to stage a come-back, working upon the uncertainties of the future, and encouraged a new process of improving relations with India.

But the ascendancy of the "doves", whose chief exponent is the foreign minister, Mr. Shomsul Haq appears to have been shortlived. The pendu-

lum is again on its backward swing. That the army has taken over the operations against the tribals is an indication that the recently concluded agreement with India had not been to its liking and it has taken the first opportunity to strike back.

Since the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman, the "hawks" have been slowly but surely entrenching

**Leader comment: Escape
From Terror, Page 4.**

themselves in power, eliminating the known "freedom fighters"—from the army and all governmental spheres. The Prime Minister, Shah Azizur Rahman, became the chief spokesman of the regime.

The upshot of this development was that there was an increase in contacts with Pakistan and proposals were

mooted for the two countries entering into several bilateral agreements, including Dacca giving up its claims to a share in the assets of United Pakistan. It was apprehended that the process could culminate in a sort of defence arrangement with Pakistan.

The development did not give any comfort to the moderates who saw in it the possibility of an increase in tension in the sub-continent.

The coming Presidential election was a factor which momentarily helped the "doves" to assert themselves and come to the fore. The army continues to be unsure of the election result, acutely conscious of its isolation and unpopularity. It is distrustful of the bureaucracy which has vowed to see that the men in uniform remain in the barracks. And the people have expressed themselves

Continued on Page-5, Column 7.

PAGE 5

Turn in affairs in Bangla

Continued from Page 1 Column 5

in various ways that they have seen enough of army rule.

Apparently wanting not to queer the pitch for the politicians in seeing its candidate through in the election by its over presence, the army chose to recede to the background for the time being. But it was taken by surprise by the manner in which the moderates hurriedly went to the extent of concluding an agreement with India. It was something it had not bargained for.

The volume and composition of the tribal influx into Tripura clearly shows that the armed forces are in a desperate mood. There has been a qualitative change from the small trickle of refugees crossing the border three months ago to the present flood of people fleeing from army atrocities. Unlike what has been going on in the Chittagong hill tracts during May-June, the present army action against the tribals appears to be non-discriminatory.

A slow influx of tribal migrants into India from the Chittagong hill tracts was to be expected following the plan drawn up by the former Bangladesh president, Mr. Ziaur Rahman, to settle 20,000 families from each Bangladesh district on the fertile land along the Karnafuli. The plan was first sought to be put into effect in 1978. The result was an influx of cakma tribals into the Indian border states of Tripura and Mizoram.

The reaction was not what the Bangladesh government had expected. A storm of protest was raised by the neighbouring Buddhist countries because the chakmas are by and large Buddhists. The world Buddhist organisations organised relief for the uprooted people on a big scale. The result was that the Zia plan had to be suspended.

In May-June this year, when the Bangladesh government tried to put the plan into operation, it was more careful and selective. The chakma villages were not touched. Groups of plains people supported by army men from behind, went round the village in the Matiranga-Ramgarh area inhabited by Tripura's tribesmen who claim themselves to be Hindus. The bulk of the refugees during that period was from this tribe. About 3,500 tribals had crossed into India during these two months.

EDITORIALS

FALL-OUT IN BANGLADESH

It would be singularly unfortunate if the goodwill generated by Professor Shamsul Haq's moderate stance in New Delhi were to be dissipated by the consequences of what clearly looks like another purge in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The tragedy of roughly 500,000 Chakmas, Bohmongs and Maungs who are all Buddhists, and of a smaller group of Hindu Tripuras, might arguably have been regarded as Bangladesh's domestic responsibility if Dacca had not tried to divert attention from what General Osmany last year denounced as "the Pakistan-style approach of exploitation and repression" by levelling allegations at Indian security personnel. No less pertinent is the fact that neighbouring areas of India, especially already overcrowded Tripura with its delicate demographic balance, have to bear the burden of refugees from Chittagong. About 100,000 Chakmas had to be settled in Arunachal Pradesh in earlier years when the Karnaphuli project inundated 62,000 acres of the best paddy land, while the 265-square-

mile Kaptai lake engulfed entire villages whose inhabitants had no alternative but to escape.

The volume of traffic since then has depended on the rigour with which Dacca has pursued sectarian policies. Though it never entirely ceased, the reported present influx of more than 15,000 people by Sept. 29 morning seems to reflect a high-water mark in distress. An additional complication for India was the erstwhile East Pakistan regime's practice of encouraging Mizo guerrillas to harass Chittagong's Buddhist tribesmen in return for arms and sanctuary. But apart from these direct provocations, there is a human dimension to the problem that it is difficult to ignore. The Human Rights conference in Geneva has already been obliged to take note of such grim happenings as last year's Koxhali massacre in which more than 200 men, women and children were slaughtered. Mr Upendra Lal Chakma, M.P., accuses the Government of genocide, while the Jatiyo Samajtantrik Dal lists a series of

ten offensives by the army between September, 1980 and March, 1981

These "brutal, ignoble and inhuman repressive measures", to quote the JSD, are, however, only an indirect outcome of the aftermath of Ziaur Rahman's death. Chittagong tribals had little reason to love General Zia who took no notice of a memorandum presented by a Chakma leader in 1976; they had even less reason to rally to General Manzoor who was directly identified with search-and-destroy missions, demolition of monasteries and arbitrary arrests, as well as with the diversionary device of a Tribal Convention. But the exodus does reveal something of the present Government's communal preferences, for it would not have

taken place if Dacca had not again vigorously revived the policy of sponsoring colonization by people from Comilla, Noakhali and Mymensingh districts, and regrouping villagers in so-called adarsha grams under strict military supervision. The intolerance that inspires these programmes could be indicative of future trends in Bangladesh. It explains sustained official violation of a still valid 1900 law forbidding migration to the Hill Tracts, economic projects that expose indigenous people to further exploitation, and persistent discrimination against minority groups. As a result, immigration increased by 111.1 per cent between 1961 and 1974, and settlers today comprise more than 40 per cent of the total.—Sept. 30.

OCTOBER 3, 1981 PAGE 7

carrying submachine guns, stormed into the plane."

Mr Ravi said the passengers were ordered to put their hands in the air before being herded out of the plane. They were made to lie on the ground while they were searched to ensure there were no accomplices of the hijackers still free. "The commandos were fantastic and we are extremely grateful to the Pakistan Government", Mr Ravi said.

The captured hijackers were then taken away and the passengers escorted to the lounge. The evacuated aircraft was searched for booby traps before it was handed over to visiting LA officials. The daring commando operation came about two hours before a 10 a.m. (local time) deadline set by the hijackers.

At 7-55 a.m. Mr S. K. Lambha, Minister in the Indian Embassy, who had kept a night-long vigil at the airport, burst into the VIP lounge and told the Indian Ambassador, Mr Natwar Singh: "I think you have to congratulate the General". A broad smile lit up the face of Lt.-Gen. S. K. S. Lochi, whom Mr Natwar Singh thanked.

The Ambassador who had kept in constant touch with Gen. Lodhi and other Pakistani officials throughout the night, expressed relief and satisfaction at a "job well done". He said Air Hostesses Anita Kumar, Rajni Mishra, Dipti Haksar and the pilot of the hijacked plane, Captain S. N. Damle had conducted themselves in an exemplary manner.

In a Press statement, Mr Natwar Singh said: "On behalf of the Government of India and my own behalf, I would like to thank the Government of Pakistan, particularly Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, President of Pakistan, for the speedy relief of the hostages and the arrest of the hijackers."

"I am extremely grateful to Gen. Lodhi, Corps Commander, Lahore, who had personally supervised the entire operation. Our grateful thanks to his men and officials of the Pakistan Government, Foreign Office and the Director General of Civil Aviation for the happy ending of this unhappy episode."

After their release the passengers and crew members were invited by Gen. Zia to go on a sight-seeing tour of Lahore. Before leaving for Delhi, the officers and crew members

an employee of the Punjab Government and was dismissed in 1976 for writing a book titled "Panj Teer Hor" (five more arrows) which was proscribed by the State Government, reports PTL.

Gajendra (27), had been arrested twice before, once under the Arms Act, but was acquitted. He was last seen in Amritsar on November 22, according to official information available here.

Hunt In Punjab For Dal Khalsa Men

CHANDIGARH, Sept. 30.—A State-wide hunt was mounted in Punjab today to arrest members and supporters of Dal Khalsa, a recently formed Sikh extremist organization, which masterminded yesterday's hijack of the Indian Airlines Boeing to Lahore, reports PTL.

The hunt is especially vigorous in the Union Territory of Chandigarh which was the main operating base of Dal Khalsa, protagonist of Khalistan, till it was shifted to Amritsar recently.

Guavas, Not Grenades

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30.—The hand grenades with which the five hijackers of the Indian Airlines Boeing 737 threatened to blow up the plane turned out to be guavas, reports UNI.

India & Bangladesh To Hold Flag Meeting

DACCA, Sept. 30.—India and Bangladesh have agreed to hold a flag meeting on the Tripura Chittagong Hill Tract sector at the Sector Commander level of the two countries' forces, reports PTL.

The flag meeting, according to a Foreign Office spokesman in Dacca, is being held to sort out difficulties over the exodus of tribals from Bangladesh into Tripura.

An Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman yesterday warned in Delhi that the influx of tribals from the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh into Tripura was assuming "alarming proportions" and that "India could not take note of reports emanating from reliable sources that atrocities committed

he wanted to land at Lahore to secure the release of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and others imprisoned by the Government of India in connexion with the alleged killings of his colleagues at Mehta Chowk.

ATC Lahore assured him that it was Lahore and that he should not worry. A "follow-me jeep" was being placed on the tarmac and the aircraft should follow it.

Captain Sinha said that for most of the time they stayed in the cockpit, the hijackers took turns to do duty in the cockpit and accompanied them even to the toilet with daggers. They also kept threatening that they would blow up the plane and finish off the passengers.

Kirpans Banned On Domestic Flights

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30.—The carrying of kirpans on domestic flights of Indian Airlines has been banned from today by the security division of the Civil Aviation Department, reports PTL.

From today, all passengers carrying kirpans would have to deposit them with the airline staff. These would be returned to them on reaching their destination. This is the practice being followed on all international flights.

(Continued from page 6)

Monday, said the of withdrawal. He said this was true that he had wealth Finance ence at Nassau of a hitch, India's loan application would by a letter of intent loans.

Botswana and sed firm support movement in a their struggle racialism and a joint comm Delhi, the Bo Mr Q. K. J. Gandhi noted the efforts operation betwe southern Africa velopment coord to reduce depe Africa.

The two Team support for the Indian Ocean a free from force and great power sion.

India and B concern at the conflict that h the climate of peace and secu

The former I ter and preside National Confere Beg, at a Press nagar, announce his party and hi the National C that the decisio on persuasion b president of th ence, Dr Farooq Mr Beg said been endorsed l mittee of his p:

Fighting betw supporters of th ister, Dr Jagar out at a meeti Congress (I) (by the AICC (I) Mrs Rajendra l Patna on Sund suffered bleedi Congress (I) r

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on the immediate economic problems of oil-importing developing countries received wide support during the informal discussions among the leaders who are here for a mid-summer retreat to work out a common stand on divisive issues.

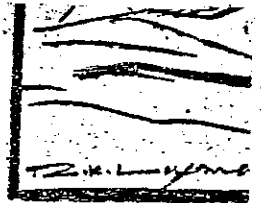
Mrs. Gandhi strongly pleaded for massive and urgent financial assistance by international agencies for develop-

ing up an affiliate of World Bank as a fund to develop new sources of energy in oil-importing developing countries is believed to have been supported by the Australian prime minister, Mr. Malcolm Fraser.

In a major statement on immediate economic problems of developing nations at the Commonwealth summit here yesterday, Mrs. Gandhi said India

pleading for improving the quantum and terms of lending of the IDA. Mrs. Gandhi said such liberalisation of terms was important to poorer and least-developed nations. She was not speaking so much for India as for least-developed nations.

Mrs. Gandhi with New Zealand PM: Picture on Page 5



Dacca okay awaited on DP issue

By Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, October 3.

THE assurance given by the Bangladesh Rifles commander, Lt. Col. A. Aziz, at a flag meeting that the tribal refugees from the Chittagong hill tracts would be taken back has been welcomed here, but the government is awaiting a more positive endorsement of it from the Bangladesh foreign ministry.

Col. Aziz is reported to have qualified his statement by adding, "If any Bangladeshi has crossed over to India" and that any claim by a tribal that he was a Bangladeshi would have to be verified.

It has been noted here that the Bangladesh foreign secretary, Mr. H. R. Choudhury, stated a few days earlier that no Bangladeshi had crossed over to India from the Chittagong hill tracts in the last fortnight. It is felt here that after the assurance of Col. Aziz, the Bangladesh foreign ministry should clarify its present position.

That there has been a large-scale influx of tribal refugees from Bangladesh in the last fortnight is evident to anyone visiting the Tripura-Chittagong border. About 20,000 refugees have

been crammed in the camps set up by the Indian government for them. Many are still without shelter.

Unless Bangladesh acknowledges the fact that thousands of its citizens have come into Tripura, whatever be the reason, a solution of this problem will not be easy.

The Indian authorities have noted that Bangladesh is creating a no-man's zone along the Tripura-Chittagong border. It is pointed out here that the effect of the creation of the zone at this

Sunday Review is being issued as an eight-page pull-out with this edition.

late stage could only be to prevent the 20,000 refugees, who have already crossed over to India, returning to their villages in the hill tracts.

Lately, the size of the influx has gone down considerably. From a peak of 2,000 refugees crossing over to Tripura a day, the present daily movement is said to have come down to 200. The tapering off may be either due to the creation of the no-man's zone or the Bangladesh army suspending its operations against the tribals.

No detenus-hijack link found

By Our Staff Correspondent

NEW DELHI, October 3: The

police are believed to have established that there were only five hijackers who had forced the Indian Airlines Boeing to land at Lahore on September 29.

The crew of the Boeing had earlier said there could have been some more persons among the passengers associated with the hijack. Sources said they had concluded that there were only five hijackers after talking to a large number of passengers following their release.

Sources said so far, they had not been able to establish any link between the two persons detained by the police and the hijackers, Mohammed Khalid, a 33-year-old carpet dealer and his cousin, Parvez, who were on the flight had been detained by the authorities on suspicion.

Both Khalid and Parvez were booked for Amritsar on the flight. They were scheduled to go to Lahore from there. Sources said the antecedents of the two persons were not clear. Mohammed Khalid has had the unique distinction of being a passenger on three planes which were hijacked.

Shift

By Our Special Correspondent

CALCUTTA, October 3:

INTERESTING shifts in all attitude towards Gandhi's leadership are visible within the CPM at levels in West Bengal and worth watching how far of thinking is reflected in the party's policy-making body to be held in Andhra Pradesh.

How far this has been by the party leadership to ensure the safety of the governments headed by the West Bengal, Kerala and difficult to say. But who more likely to be the next the developing situation around India and an make an independent assess the roles of different political inside the country.

The areas outside the which have attracted much are Egypt, Israel, Iran, Thailand, and Pakistan in. All such developments by ed to them as a definite the shape of things to come all. President Reagan's ne have created grave misgiv Starting from this un

Churchgate bridge on fire

By A Staff Reporter

BOMBAY, October 3: Huge flames engulfed the overbridge outside Churchgate railway station the evening following a short-circuit in the electrical conduit on the bridge. No one was reported to have been injured in the fire which was brought under control within half an hour.

The plastic and tarpaulin roofing of the bridge was gutted but the basic structure remained intact. Some of the bamboo poles providing the framework for the roofing were also burnt.

Traffic between Churchgate and Marine Drive came to a standstill as the area near the bridge was cordoned off by fire police.

According to station fire officer Mr. D. J. Gaikonde, the reason for the fire was unknown. He, however, felt that certain inflammable substances stored by beggars who slept on the bridge might have fuelled the fire.

The weather

By A Staff Reporter

BOMBAY, October 3: There was scanty rainfall in the city (0.1 mm) and suburbs (8.9 mm), and Vaitarna (27.60) and Thane (18.40) mm.



Khamenei Iran pol

BEIRUT, October 3 (AP) menei, fundamentalist discip tollah Ruhollah Khomein his token opposition in Ira dential elections to become Republic's first clergyman state, according to reports official Iranian news media

With 8,298,210 ballots from 121 cities — more third of the country — Khamenei had secured 7,961,952 95.9 per cent.

The education minister, Akbar Parvareh, polled votes, or 1.8 per cent. The candidates received less than cent — the energy minister, san Ghafouri-Fard had 27 and the former deputy interior, Mr. Reza Zavarzadeh, 1. The remaining 140,175 votes per cent — were declared

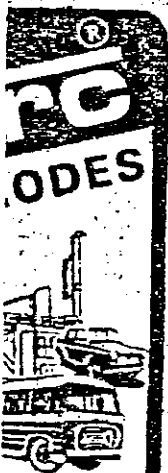
The prime minister, Mr. Reza Kani, who was the longer, withdrew from the eve of the elections on T. Mr. Khamenei's favour. Khamenei said later he would tollah Kani as prime minister he wins the presidency.

addressed envelope - 65 paise Postal ch forms should tober, 1981.

f Baroda, Fort Counter in the und Floor (East nday, 5th Octo- 31. Fees will not Bank of Baroda. the application alans should be ely, in the Ac- or, (East Wing), from Monday, tober, 1981.

candidates from giri, Sindhudurg e available from are requested to es in these dis- ing the fees are s per this office ne, 1981. The of Thane, Rai- ion Territory of versity as usual. l Money Orders. s early to avoid

nder, RAJARSHI REGISTRAR.



LECTRODES
Competitive & Largest

Bombay.

this technically occupied zone, seldom check for papers on inner-city trans- port.

The aliens, estimated to number in the thousands, are easily lost in ghetto

city's airport.

There are 6,000 British, French and U.S. troops garrisoned in the city, but they are not called to deal with civil unrest.

Mr. Wallenberg was a junior Swedish diplomat credited with saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps during World War II.

Bangla tribals forced to flee

By Our Correspondent

SHILUCHARI (Tripura),

October 4.

"YOUR place is in India. They are building houses for you. Go away from here."

Grief and despair were writ large on the face of 40-year-old Chinga Moga, a tribal woman, who had just crossed over to India, as she recalled what the Bangladesh authorities and members of the majority community had told her before she decided finally to flee her ancestral village, Ashalong.

All original inhabitants of Ashalong, a small hamlet in the Matiranga area of Ramgarh sub-division of the Chittagong hill tract, have

sought refuge in this border area of Tripura.

There are 35 villages in Ramgarh and Khagrachhari sub-divisions across a 25-km. long stretch of the Feni river opposite the Sabroom-Amarpur border of Tripura. All tribals of these villages are said to have been driven away by the Bangladesh authorities and others. Among the 35 villages are Telafang, Ashalong, Gurangapara, Talbachhari and Barnala. Many tribals are reported to have fled to the deep forests in the interior.

Kanga Mog (57), a village sardar, told this Correspondent: "They (Bangladesh authorities) have brought more than two lakh landless Muslims from Chittagong, Noakhali, Comilla and other districts and resettled them in our tribal villages over the last three years."

They were given not only free land, but also utensils and money by the government which helped them start cultivation. Besides, they got free rations for a long time. Personnel of the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) and the army looked after their security.

ATROCITIES CONTINUE

Kanga Mog said that the settlers, aided by local Muslims, the BDR and the BDP (Bangladesh Defence Party) set fire to the houses of tribals on June 26. They beat up the inhabitants, looted their belongings, burnt down their houses and asked them to go to India. The settlers, he said, had been threatening the tribals with dire consequences.

"Despite harassment and threats, we did not want to leave our houses and our land which had sustained us for generations. We still believed that the Bangladesh government would not allow the atrocities to continue. We were fools to have faith in the sincerity of the government," he added ruefully.

The village sardar said: "atrocities on us by members of the majority community and the police and the BDR increased gradually. They are now burning village after village. Ultimately, we decided to leave our houses to our lives." They had to leave behind their cattle, stocks of foodgrains and all other things.

Kanga was in tears as he said that a BDR sepoy snatched a small Buddha icon from him even as he was leaving.

Maima Mog of Tafelang village, Jiban Chakma, Shatadru Chakma, and Babru Chakma of Barnala village among many others among the 200 refugees who stood around this correspondent had similar tales of woe to narrate.

The settlers, aided by others, burnt the entire village of Barnala on Sunday last. The flames that leapt high could be seen from this side of the border.

At present, more than 2,000 refugees are, on an average, crossing the border every day. Up to September 29, over 15,800 tribals had sought refuge in the border areas. At this

rate, their number will soon swell to 40,000.

Subhash Kanti Chakma, who was studying in the Talbachhari high school, said that though the majority of students were tribals, the minority Muslim students and teachers had been ill-treating them of late.

The refugees say that the Bangladesh authorities have been driving away tribals in a planned way to capture their land. To begin with, they started attacking tribals in the Matiranga area. Later, they extended their activities to the Tebalchhari area of Khagrachhari sub-division. "They are steadily increasing their area of oppression."

The refugees are mainly entering Tripura through the border villages of Baishnabpur, Magrum, Bandraibari, Suknachhari, Shiluchari, Jalaiya and Bhagant La in the Sabroom and Amarpur sub-divisions of Tripura.

In protest against the atrocities on the tribal population in the Chittagong hill tract, men of the "Shanti Bahini" led by Mr. Manabendra Lama have attacked four police outposts, including the ones at Gumati and Belchhari. They have also set fire to four big colonies of settlers.

There was intermittent exchange of fire between the "Shanti Bahini" and the BDR on September 24. Since the "Shanti Bahini" snipers operated from bushes, the casualties on their side were comparatively less. According to reliable sources, six BDR sepoy were killed.

More than 350 persons, including some policemen, have been killed in clashes. Most of those killed were settlers. The BDR killed about 50 tribals on one day.

The number of refugees from the Chittagong hill tract was 3,883 on September 19. Since then, the daily influx has registered a spurt.

According to the Tripura chief minister, Mr. Nripen Chakraborty, helpless tribals have been leaving their homes and coming over to India because of ruthless attacks by the settlers, the BDR and the army.

The BSF has repeatedly requested the BDR to stop the atrocities on tribals to check the influx of refugees, and to participate in a "flag meeting" immediately. But the requests have remained unheeded. It is learnt that the chief minister, who has had prolonged talks on the subject with the governor, will soon go to New Delhi for consultations with Central leaders.

Narasimha for Burma

RANGOON, October 4 (UNI-DPA): The external affairs minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, will pay a three-day goodwill visit to Burma from October 11 the Burmese foreign office announced here yesterday.

The last Indian dignitary to visit Burma was the external affairs secretary, Mr. Eric Gonsalves, in May, last year. This was followed up by the Burmese President, Gen. Ne Win's trip to India in November following a visit to China.

Bhavan has U.S. branch now

NEW YORK, October 4 (PTI): Mr. M. Hidayatullah, vice-president of India, has said that there was more "international misunderstanding than understanding in the world today and cultural institutions like the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan had a unique role to play in restoring the balance."

Mr. Hidayatullah was speaking at a function yesterday to mark the formal opening of the United States branch of the Bhavan.

The function held at the auditorium of the School of International Studies, Columbia University, was attended by a large gathering. The former U.S. ambassador to New Delhi, the India-born Dr. Robert Goheen, who is currently president of Princeton University, performed the inaugural ceremony by lighting a multi-tiered oil lamp.

The speakers included the Indian finance minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman, Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. J. L. Haithi, former Union ministers and office-bearers in the bhavan, and Rev. Donald S. Harrington, a noted church leader of New York.

KEYNOTE SPEECH

Mr. Daniel Terra, personal representative of the U.S. secretary of state, Mr. Alexander Haig, conveyed the greetings of the U.S. administration.

Mr. Venkataraman, who delivered the keynote address, said Indian culture was evolved by the assimilation of a number of cultures.

It was announced by Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, chairman of the New York branch, that the Hindooja foundation had donated \$250,000 for the bhavan's activities and promised more when the bhavan acquired a building.

Mr. K. R. Narayanan, the Indian ambassador, called for a closer cultural understanding.

Messages sent by the President, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and the foreign minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, were read by Mr. Subramaniam.

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Referring to recent reports from Washington, Mr Shahi said: "It is false to say that anomalies and irregularities have been detected" at the Karachi reactor. He noted that the reactor was subject to regular inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency and added: "It is the height of irresponsibility to speculate that spent nuclear fuel can be diverted from the reactor for non-peaceful purposes. There has not been a single instance of violation of safeguards by Pakistan during the past 45 inspections carried out by the agency so far."

"Pakistan", Mr Shahi told the Assembly, "has consistently demonstrated its dedication to the goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons" and would "extend its cooperation in the future" to IAEA inspectors.

Pakistanis have expressed concern that India was behind a lobbying campaign in Washington that could jeopardize Congressional support for exempting Pakistan from anti-nuclear proliferation laws, which were used to cut off American arms aid in 1979.

Pakistan has not signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

'Pak Airspace Violated'

ISLAMABAD Oct. 4.—Two Afghan MIG-17 aircraft today violated Pakistani airspace over Baluchistan province and strafed a border post, the Defence Ministry said here, reports Reuter.

A Ministry Press Note said the Afghan aircraft circled over the Domandi post four times before strafing it. No damage was caused to the post.

Two Afghan aircraft early last month had fired on the same post, injuring two civilians and damaging a building. The Defence Ministry said Pakistani ground troops took "necessary preventive measures" during today's attack, but did not give details.

Aspirants Take Art of Its Limits

Fewer young men are opting for the Air Force service, despite its glamour and a good-enough pay packet.

Group Captain M. Banerjee, who is also the Station Commander of the base, says that the Air Force gives youth the best chance to satisfy its spirit of adventure and to serve the country. "It is not only a service, it is a way of life", he explains.

The Station Commander says pilots are only a "miniscule", compared to the vast population of the country. He stresses that the Air Force needs young men with ambition, determination and courage. "Machines alone do not form a modern Air Force".

As one sees the pilots in action and talks to a cross-section of airmen—officers, technicians and ground crew—he rank and file—one finds it extremely difficult to ascertain only young men are not opting for the service. Not that the IAF is understaffed, but it is felt that the induction of more young men will make it stronger.

Strangely enough, airmen at this base are more concerned about power cuts than anything else. The power demand of the base is about 1,100 KW. There have been many days during the past two years, when the base has received no power from the State Electricity Board.

contributions to the country's progress. Speaking on banks and industrial growth, he said that there was hardly anything to be said about the banks' performance in relation to the industry. But industry had to answer for rather poor utilization and realization of bank lendings, he said.

Mr Barot also complained that the number of mandays lost in industry due to strikes and lock-outs was the highest in West Bengal, closely followed by Maharashtra. Last year, over 3.6 million mandays were lost in West Bengal against nearly 2.5 million in Maharashtra. He wondered how the loss of mandays could be reduced in West Bengal, while the State Government had opposed the Essential Services Maintenance Act.

The Minister also complained that the West Bengal Government's figures for its overdrafts did not tally with the figures given by the Reserve Bank of India. While the State Government maintained that its overdraft amounted to Rs 65 crores, the RBI accounts showed it at Rs 117 crores. The State Government said that the RBI figure was not "correct" and that it could not get the "correct" figure because of the strike in the RBI for some time earlier this year.

Overdrafts beyond a limit created difficulties for any State, Mr Barot said and added that it was to the State's advantage to reduce it. He suggested that the State Government put its financial house in order.

The Minister said that the Centre had decided to increase bank loans to the agricultural sector to 16% by 1985. Even if the banks could not achieve this, 50% of the advances would be given to small landholders, artisans and the self-employed in villages. According to him, the Centre also had plans to bring 1.5 crore people above the poverty line during the Sixth Plan. For this purpose, Government agencies and commercial banks

Awami Candidate's Poll Pledge

DACCA, Oct. 3.—The Awami League's candidate for the presidential election Dr Kamal Hussein, has said that if elected, he and his party would amend the constitution to "make Parliament sovereign and supreme. We would install a parliamentary form of Government", he added, reports PTL.

Dr Hussein, who was the Foreign Minister in the Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Cabinet, was addressing a large public meeting at Gopalgunge in Faridpur district yesterday.

The party chairman, Sheikh Hasina Wajed, who also addressed the meeting, accused the Government of "total failure in bringing about economic prosperity to the people. The ruling BNP Government, she said, "has given the people hunger, poverty, inflation, corruption and sterility in the whole gamut of social existence."

Another presidential candidate, a Retired General and the Supreme Commander of the Bangladesh Armed Forces during the liberation war, Mr M. A. G. Osmany, while addressing a meeting at Habibgunge in Sylhet district yesterday, said the forthcoming election would prove "whether we will be able to live in peace and protect our sovereignty and freedom. The people, therefore, must judiciously use their voting right".

Mr Osmany, who is the candidate of the Jatiya Janata Party, is being backed by a platform, called the Citizens' Committee comprising Left intellectuals,

3,000 Held In Chittagong

AGARTALA, Oct. 4.—More than 3,000 people, mostly tribal youth, have been arrested by the Bangladesh Army and the Bangladesh Rifles since June following the outbreak of disturbances in the hill tracts of Chittagong district, according to refugees who entered the Indian territory from across the border lately, reports UNI.

Meanwhile, in view of the wide publicity in the Indian Press on the deployment of the Bangladesh Army along the border and protests lodged by the Indian authorities, the forces have been camped at the Jabal Chari area, according to reports here from across the border. The Bangladesh Government deployed nearly a division of the regular Army, including seven battalions of BDR in the Chittagong hill area.

The reports said with fresh attacks on the forces and the rehabilitation camps by the extremists, the Dacca authorities had been contemplating setting up of a cantonment somewhere in Khagrachari sub-division.

The extremists are reportedly very active mainly in Rangamati and Khagrachari sub-divisions enjoying their command over those areas.

At present, there is a cantonment in Rangamati, the headquarters of the hill district. The authorities are reported to have decided to shift the cantonment to interior areas to flight out the extremists effectively.

Bangladesh Rifles 'Admits' To Exodus

From Our Correspondent

AGARTALA, Oct. 1.—A joint flag meeting between the Indian Border Security Force officials and their counterparts of the Bangladesh Rifles was held at Sabrum today. They held a five-hour-long "friendly and extensive" discussion on the issue of the exodus of Bangladeshi tribals into southern Tripura areas.

A State official spokesman told reporters here tonight that in accordance with an earlier schedule, the talks began at 10 a.m. in Tripura's southern-most sub-divisional town of Sabrum, about 100 km from here, opposite the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The spokesman said that a report on the outcome of the talks was awaited. The Indian BSF team was headed by Mr Jagdev Singh, Deputy Inspector-General of BSF, Tripura. The BDR's Eastern Commander of Chittagong was believed to have admitted during the talks that quite a good number of tribal families had recently crossed over to Tripura from the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The influx was continuing, though now at a low ebb, through the southern Tripura border points even when the joint talks were in progress. About 230 tribals crossed over during the day. The total number of evacuees is now being estimated at nearly 19,000.

A Staff Reporter adds: The Centre has formed a committee with Mr M. L. Kampani, Additional Secretary to the Union Home Ministry, as chairman, to study the problem of unauthorized entry of Bangladesh nationals into the border States in the north-east and suggest remedies. Mr Kampani, who discussed the problem in West Bengal with the State's Chief Secretary in Calcutta on Sept. 30, is likely to come here again in the third week of this month.

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Libyan planes 42-hr. curfew in Bhopal

CAIRO, October 12 (UPI).

LIBYAN warplanes bombed two Sudanese border villages, killing two women and wounding several other people, Khartoum said yesterday warning Tripoli it would take measures to defend Sudanese soil and citizens.

"Sudan, government and people, will not watch with folded arms but will take all the possible measures to ensure the safety of its soil and citizens," the Sudanese quoted by the Egyptian Middle East news agency, monitored in Cairo.

The Sudanese charge came as "Newsweek" magazine revealed New York that Washington and Cairo were planning to form a joint military commission to co-ordinate a response to a Libyan attack on Sudan.

The magazine also said a small number of U.S. troops from the rapid deployment force could join in pro-Egyptian manoeuvres that would airlift troops to the Sudan.

Influx from Bangla on

AGARTALA, October 12 (PTI): Bangla tribals crossing over to Tripura have so far touched the 20,000 mark with the influx continuing unabated, according to official sources.

Some 250 of them entered the Subroon sub-division during the last two days, despite the Bangla death assurance to the BSR at a flag meeting on October 1 at Subroon to take steps to check the influx, the sources added.

BHOPAL, October 12 (PTI).

THE old city area in Bhopal today wore a deserted look with the police patrolling streets and lanes after a 42-hour curfew was enforced from noon following fresh incidents of stone-throwing by unruly mobs at the police.

At least 21 police personnel, including one sub-inspector and one platoon commander, were injured in today's stone-throwing incidents. Yesterday 32 policemen, including a sub-divisional police officer and the additional district magistrate, were injured in stone-throwing incidents.

Mr. Subhash Tripathi, DIG, Bhopal range, told newsmen this evening that the decision to clamp curfew was taken as local social and political leaders, who held negotiations with the police, failed to persuade the workers of the Somwara Durga Pujya Samiti to renounce the marble Durga idol in a stand off in the busy Fevigate Square area.

A mob of 400 gathered in front of the house of a prominent social worker this morning in the affected area to hear him on last night's incident when the police had burst teargas shells after stone-throwing by some miscreants.

Apparently dissatisfied with the outcome of the negotiations between the district administration and representatives of the people late last night, the mob turned violent today.

A round of the city showed that the bylanes were blocked by roadblocks to prevent the police from entering the bylanes. Steel-helmeted

CHANDIGARH, October 12 (UNI).

AN uneasy calm prevailed in Punjab today after five days of tension, bomb explosions and attempted sabotage in various parts of the state.

No untoward incidents or arrests were reported during the past 12 hours, deputy inspector-general of police, Mr. K. S. Arand, said.

A number of bomb explosions and attempts at sabotage on railway tracks followed the arrest on September 20 of Sant Jarnal Singh Bhandranwale in connection with the murder of Lala Jagat Narain.

The incidents, according to chief minister, Mr. Dabbara Singh, were masterminded by communal elements.

DARRARAYS FAILURE?

Though the situation has "cooled down", the Punjab state secretary of CPI has cautioned the government against "complacency".

Condemning the recent incidents as the hand work of "misguided extremists", it said "vigilance was necessary as communal cleavage had increased.

NEW DELHI, October 12.

THE Congress (I) high command is not contemplating a change in Bihar chief ministership.

Mrs. Rajendra Kumar Bajpai, AICC (I) general secretary in charge of Bihar, told newsmen today that she was not aware of any dissident demand for a change in the state legislature party leadership. There was absolutely no question of removing Dr. Jagannath Mishra from the chief ministership.

The three dissident MLAs — Mr. Muzant Singh Yadav, Mr. Ram Ratan Ram and Mr. Jitendra Mehta — who said they did not submit any memorandum to Mrs. Gandhi but listed their grievances in their individual capacity.

However, Mr. Yadav added that during their two-minute meeting with the Prime Minister, they had virtually conveyed the dissidents' desire for a change in the state leadership because Dr. Mishra was ignoring old, loyal Congressmen and encouraging new entrants.

Though Mr. Yadav claimed that nearly 50 Congress (I) dissident MLAs had come to Delhi to demand for a change in the party leadership, very few of them were seen either around the Prime Minister's house or at the AICC (I) office. Besides, the Minister MLAs who met the Prime Minister this morning, two other MLAs appear ed at Mrs. Gandhi's residence in the evening.

However, the dissidents insist that a sizable section of the Bihar legislature party have turned against the chief minister. While Mr. Yadav said their number was 75, Mr. K. K. Tiwari,

By Our Special Correspondent

Mishra d

M.P. from were mo Mr. Mis dissident bers. The d had sub- monada the Cent mitted t they, ch had statu pitatis v Mrs. demand derstrip said the become Ram and Mr. Jitendra Mehta — who said they did not submit any memorandum to Mrs. Gandhi but listed their grievances in their individual capacity.

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State Janata Order against

adding that there was not much shortage of them at present.

Tribal Influx: Bangladesh Charges Against India

AGARTALA, Oct. 15.—The proposal of the Chittagong Deputy Commissioner to the District Magistrate of the Tripura south district for a civilian meeting at Ramgarh in Bangladesh to solve the problem of refugee influx into Indian territory is not so innocent as it would appear at first, reports UNI.

Although the content of the six-page letter from the Chittagong D. C. was a closely guarded secret, sources here said that the Bangladesh authorities had wanted to confuse the issue rather than help find ways of checking the exodus.

The letter had reportedly made a series of allegations against the Indian authorities and held them responsible for the recent development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The letter alleged that India had sent armed personnel inside Bangladesh to create confusion and a law and order problem.

It also reportedly charged that the Indian authorities had wanted to create a permanent problem for Bangladesh in the region, and thus encourage a large number of insurgents in that country.

The spirit of the letter, the sources said, would hardly help restore peace, and might even lead to misunderstanding between the two countries.

Another one trying to escape were caught by the jail guards reports UNI quoting police.

Among those who escaped was a member of the Kangleipak Communist Party and the other four were members of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak. They are: S. Ibomcha Singh (KCP), Yamkhullun Kuki, A. Brajalala, P. Rajen and Rajmohan Singh.

Worried over the escape of the extremists, the Manipur Government is considering reorganizing the jail administration, according to reliable sources.

Yesterday's jail-break was the third one in the past two years and two months. The last jail-break occurred on August 9 this year. The Manipur Government has ordered an inquiry into the incident. The prisoners escaped by digging a tunnel 13 feet long, police said.

8 Kidnappers Held, 7 Children Rescued

SALEM, Oct. 16.—Members of the CID Crime Branch, Madras, have busted an eight-member gang of kidnappers, operating in Tamil Nadu and some Northern States, and rescued seven children, three of them girls, reports PTL.

The gang members, two each from Uttar Pradesh and Kerala and one each from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, were arrested at Bombay and other places following the arrest of their Tamil Nadu colleague here last month. Two boys were rescued then and investigation revealed that the gang's operation was aimed at utilizing the boys for begging and smuggling the girls out of the country.

Rare Manuscripts Bought By India Office Library

By a Staff Reporter

A BUNCH of manuscripts which the India Office Library and Records bought from a London dealer in rare books and manuscripts last year, may throw hitherto unknown sidelights on the Anglo-French rivalry for power in India in the 18th and 19th centuries. At least one of these manuscripts showed that the French did think of recouping their position in the subcontinent years after the fall of their settlement at Chandernagore near Calcutta. In it, a former French Governor of Chandernagore proposed that France build a factory at Peshawar with Russian collaboration.

Mr R. C. Bloomfield, Director of

Company's ship from April, 1607 till June, 1608, and the entire run of the Afghan newspaper, Siraj al-Akhbar, published between 1911 and 1919. The files were said to contain important documentary material on Afghan developments of the time which caused great concern for the British Indian administration.

Books and manuscripts are not the only material the India Office Library staff are after. Last year, Mr Bloomfield happened to come across at a picture gallery at Canterbury a painting entitled, "Village life in the Punjab" around 1820 and attributed to a Delhi artist, Ghulam Ali Khan. He lost no time in purchasing it for the

now dwindled to 10. Likewise, the buffer grain had now been to 8 million tons from 10 million during the Janta

Our Special Repres The Janata leader there had been "hu; Mirage and submarin said the National the Essential Ser Act were being and this called tion. The Congress was "functioning of the people" at mering discontent

F-16s Pose Danger

By Our Special R MR Heinz Birch, the German De public to India, sai on October 16 that hi ed India's concern o supply to Pakistan He agreed with the tion that in the p plied to Pakistan ha used against India.

The Ambassador dressing a Press ed that the prop highly-sophisticate Pakistan by th great danger to t supplies would le tion of arms race nent. He said t cated weapons shw to any country in t Asia since this would and economic develo region.

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

6 THE TIMES OF INDIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1981

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Indo-Bangla talks in the balance

Kremlin pin new Polis

AGARTALA, October 21 (UNI & PTD). The fate of the proposed civilian-level talks to sort out the problems of the refugee influx from Bangladesh and the return of those who have already migrated into Tripura still hangs in the balance, according to informed sources here.

The last flag meeting between the Border Security Force and the Bangladesh Rifles held at Sabrum on October 1 planned to hold the talks between the South Tripura district magistrate and his Bangladesh counterpart, the deputy commissioner of Chittagong, for settling the humane problem at the earliest.

The sources said while the South Tripura district administration was prepared with the necessary information for holding the talks, the "stiff attitude" of the Bangladesh authorities, despite an assurance given by the BDR at the flag meeting to take back the tribal refugees, had been standing in the way of an early solution to the issue.

Meanwhile, the influx of both tribals and non-tribals in the Sabroom sub-division of Tripura continues unabated, though at a reduced pace, according to the chief minister, Mr. Nripen Chakrabarty.

MOSCOW, October 21 (AP).

SOVIET President Leonid I. Brezhnev's congratulatory message to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the new Polish Communist Party leader, shows the Kremlin is still clinging to the distant hope that the party can reassume an unchallenged position atop the Polish society.

Western diplomats suggested here yesterday that Soviet options concerning Poland have been so reduced that, short of military intervention, they can only hope that Gen. Jaruzelski can, through force of personality, do what the former leader, Mr. Stanislaw Kania could not do for more than a year.

That is to return the party to a pre-eminent position after more than 13 months of almost constant setbacks.

The Soviet news agency Tass quoted Mr. Brezhnev's message to Gen. Jaruzelski as saying: "Knowing you as a prominent party and state leader of Poland and as a constant supporter of inviolable friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union, we express confidence that at this crucial historical moment, you will use all your great prestige to rally the ranks of the Polish Unit-

former head of the department of economics in Dacca University. **NEW DEPT. CHIEF MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES and Commerce.**

Repatriation Of Tribals Stalled

From Our Correspondent
AGARTALA, Nov. 20.—The repatriation of tribal refugees from the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh has been stalled since the refugees are apparently determined not to go back. They are suspicious of the attitude of the Bangladesh authorities and believe that situation conducive to their safe return does not yet prevail in the area. Small groups of panic-stricken tribals are still crossing over to Tripura.

The State Chief Minister, Mr Nripen Chakravorty, said here last night the Tripura Government had appealed to the Centre to take up the issue with the Bangladesh authorities. Mr Chakravorty said the recent visit by a Bangladesh team, including officials and some of the tribal leaders of Chittagong, had failed to create a sense of security among the refugees.

He said the refugees had submitted a list to the State authorities of tribal chieftains whom they would consider as the true representatives of tribals.

In pursuance of the official-level talks held between the two countries at Ramgarh, a 24-member team of refugees visited the Chittagong Hill Tracts on November 12. The team on its return the next day alleged that the Bangladesh Rifles did not allow them to visit their native villages which were either ransacked or burned down by the non-tribal settlers with the help of troops.

The decision arrived at during the Ramgarh talks to start repatriation from November 25 has been off. Many of the refugees now in exile could not exercise their franchise during the recent presidential poll in Bangladesh.

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Repatriation of tribals to Bangla soon

AGARTALA, November 19 (UNI): The repatriation of over 17,000 tribal refugees who had crossed over to Tripura from the Chittagong hill tracts, will begin on November 25 as agreed to by India and Bangladesh at the high-level talks between the two sides.

The south Tripura district magistrate, Mr. Shashi Prakash, in a letter to the Chittagong deputy commissioner, Mr. Aji Hyder Khan, has urged Mr. Khan to take necessary action for acceptance and rehabilitation of the refugees as decided on at the November 6 meeting at Ramgarh in Bangladesh.

A team of tribal leaders, led by the Ramgarh circle officer, Mr. Abul Kasem, undertook a four-day visit to the South Tripura from November 8 to apprise the tribal refugees of the situation prevailing in the hill tracts.

Representatives of the refugees also visited the Ramgarh and Matiranga areas in Chittagong on November 12.

The refugees are proposed to be repatriated via two routes—Maniuh Ghat near Ramgarh and Tabiachari near Matiranga police station.

The refugees have so far not communicated their views on their return to the homeland.

The representatives, who visited Chittagong, have also complained that they were not allowed to visit the affected villages in the hill tracts.

Meanwhile, a new batch of refugees has taken shelter in South Tripura in the wake of fresh disturbances.

According to reports from across the border, there have been several recent incidents of looting and arson in the tribal villages, where some tribals were killed. Many tribal villagers were forced to seek refuge in the jungles.

anything that would push the world toward a catastrophe."

Refugee children dying like flies

AGARTALA, November 21 (PTI): Over 250 tribal evacuees, mostly children, from the Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh, have died in the five relief camps in south Tripura, according to the district officials. Measles and gastric disorders are taking a heavy toll of the camp children, they said.

Officials fear the situation will further deteriorate with the setting in of winter.

The Tripura government has rushed medical teams to the evacuee camps, the officials added.

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Delay on missiles

faulty cables, improve test equipment, and revise the soldiers' training programme.

The first Pershing II nuclear ballistic missiles will be flown to West Germany in November, according to the US army's Under Secretary, Mr James Ambrose. Despite the recent test failure, which has delayed the programme by from two to four weeks, the new intermediate range missile is still expected to be operational by December, in time to meet Nato's politically important deployment timetable.

Mr Ambrose then reckons each missile will have an 80 to 90 per cent chance of working properly if it is launched in war. "We will not deploy this kind of weapon unless we have that kind of probability," he told reporters in Washington.

protesters sile base

The medium-range missiles are due to be installed by the end of the year or early in 1984.

The protesters, mostly young people, began screaming "death to police" and hurled sticks and stones at officers and carabinieri, paramilitary police, standing nearby. The police fired teargas and charged the crowd using night sticks to rescue the trapped vehicles.

Thirty policemen were injured in the mêlée, and six protesters were taken to a local hospital for treatment. — AP.



Prince Rainier of Monaco with his daughter Caroline dancing at the close of the Monaco Red Cross charity gala at the weekend.

800 Bangladeshis 'killed in massacres by Bengali settlers'

By Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent
The 600,000 tribal peoples of the Chittagong Hills in Bangladesh are "under a state of siege" according to a report made public in London yesterday by the Anti-Slavery Society, Dacca. More than 800 of them have died in two massacres, at the hands of Bengali settlers and the police, and 100,000 of them have been forcibly shifted off their ancestral lands to make way for settlers being brought in by the central government in Dacca. Documents to support these

Belgrade stages trials as economy declines

From Barney Petrovic in Belgrade
Yugoslavia, in the throes of its most serious economic problems since the country adopted communism after the Second World War, this summer staged a series of political trials which many people regard as a warning against the possibility of popular dissent because of falling living standards.

Several senior Yugoslav leaders have claimed that the country was now under pressure by the enemies of the regime both from inside and from abroad who, they say, were linking forces to achieve their aims. Economic troubles tend to intensify other problems in this country of different national, religious, and social groups and lead to political unrest, they say.

In addition to individual trials of people charged with various anti-State activities, three separate groups of alleged counter-revolutionaries in three regions of the country appeared in courts in July and August.

Thirteen young people were imprisoned for up to 12 years in the southern province of Kosovo where at least nine people died and scores of others were injured in violent

riots by ethnic Albanians two years ago. Yugoslavia blamed neighbouring Stalinist Albania for fomenting the unrest following which some 600 people were gaoled for long periods. A group of seven university undergraduates in Zagreb, capital of the Western Republic of Croatia, were imprisoned for up to eight years on charges of stirring up nationalist troubles.

The third trial in the Central Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina also opened in July, but is not expected to be completed before the end of this month. It involves 13 Muslim intellectuals, including a priest, charged with attempts to establish the first fundamentalist Islamic state in Europe. The prosecution alleged that they maintained contacts with an Islamic republic where some of them travelled earlier this year with all their expenses paid by the state concerned.

The name of the country was never mentioned publicly and the court closed its sessions when that part of the indictment was considered. Foreign journalists were practically barred from attending, but diplomats here said Iran was clearly implicated. The trial has been already condemned in at least three

Muslim countries with which Yugoslavia maintains close trade and political links within the Nonaligned movement. The State-controlled press in Libya, Pakistan, and Iran attacked Yugoslav authorities because of what they see as persecution of the Muslim minority.

In a recent statement to Parliament, the Yugoslav Interior Minister, Mr Stane Dolanc, disclosed some figures devaluing with political trials last year and said some 600 people were imprisoned, most of them in Kosovo. Six foreigners and a Yugoslav had also been gaoled for spying but the countries implicated were not disclosed in line with the standing Yugoslav practice.

The number of political prisoners may go up this year and for the first time in several years two terrorist actions were recorded in this country considered as safe from such crimes in the past.

Two Armenian terrorists shot and killed the Turkish ambassador in Belgrade last spring. Both were captured and will be tried.

In the Yugoslav port of Rijeka, a Croatian nationalist was executed earlier this year for planting bombs at public lavatories, restaurants, and railway stations.

old rule enforced by the British colonial administration — "no person other than a member of the tribal group shall enter or reside" — was thrown out by those who took over after independence.

The report adds: "This has more than doubled in the settlement programme will decade."

pected to elect a new president and vice-president, posts which achievements since the last congress. He said the current Prime Minister, was one of the first to welcome the news on their seats by nurse-attendants.

Prisoners of conscience



Bangladesh: Sunil Kanti De

By Caroline Moorehead

Sunil Kanti De, a journalist aged 37, active as a social worker for the Buddhist as well as his own Hindu community in Rangamati, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is in detention in Kagrachari Prison. He was arrested by security officers on June 14, 1981. He appears to have been neither charged nor tried.

Colleagues describe him as a bold and forthright journalist. He has written repeatedly about the civil war in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the area bordering Burma and India, and exposed violations of human rights by Government troops. In a series of other articles, he has described conditions in the Rangamati Government Hospital, where he reported that money intended for food was being misappropriated.

For the first six months of his detention, his family received no news of his whereabouts. When, in January, 1982, his brother was given permission to visit him, he found that Sunil Kanti De could not walk. Patches of his hair had been torn out. He reported frequent torture with electric shocks.



Mr Sunil Kanti De

Turks 'still have troops inside Iraq'

By Hazhir Teimourian

Mr Massud Barzani, the leader of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iraq, has denied Turkish government claims that all Turkish forces have withdrawn from Iraqi territory.

In a telephone message to correspondents in London on Sunday night, he said that the Turks were continuing to reinforce their troops inside Iraq all along the border, except in places where Kurdish guerillas had confronted them and inflicted heavy casualties.

He referred to a clash on June 2 between the two sides at the village of Hoorkeh, in Kani Massi district, in the province of Amadih. This village is only a few miles from the border. One Kurdish guerilla was killed in the clash, he said, while the Turks suffered higher casualties and withdrew.

Mr Barzani also said that the Iraqi Army in Zakho, and in the districts of Kani Massi and Batoofa, was planning with the Turks to launch coordinated attacks on Kurdish positions. Iraqi and Turkish reconnaissance aircraft constantly flew over Kurdish positions in those areas, he said.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Kurdistan Democratic Party has disclosed that 59 Kurdish civilians were executed by Iranian Government forces in the Kurdish city of Mahabad on June 2.

The party, whose 12,000 full time guerillas and 40,000 militia are resisting a new government offensive in the western mountains of Iran, says that the execution of their sympathizers was in retaliation for recent guerilla successes in the area of Mahabad, the most nationalistic of the larger Kurdish towns in government possession.

An independent source told *The Times* in a telephone call from Kurdistan last week that government forces had managed to penetrate the Kurdish countryside to reach the Iraqi border at two points, west of the city of Sananday and west of the town of Baneh, some 60 miles further north.

Dr Abdorrahman Oassemou, the main Kurdish leader in Iran, puts the number of government troops in the latest offensive at nearly 200,000.

Who should be running London



or facele

Three Iranian oil wells on fire after Iraqi attack

The abolition of the GLC is an election issue. And not just for Londoners.

Be Reviewed

G. K. PANDEY

NEW DELHI, April 28.

Union cabinet will shortly fresh look at the existing or licensing new sugar

rehearsive note prepared by ministry for food and civil affairs committee has under need for restricting further of additional capacity. It has sanctioned capacity is sufficient the present and the projected plan demand of sugar in internal consumption as well

and civil supplies ministry apart from restricting additional capacity, there is urgent need to units in states other than Tamil Nadu, Karnataka Pradesh. Concentration of in these states has created problems including underutilisable capacity.

NEW UNITS

Union government's directive licence for the establishment of factory will be granted within an existing unit has been in U.P. and more so in Maharashtra under political pressure, inquiries have revealed.

It is felt that the location of mills in non-traditional areas is a sizeable saving on the transport. The food and civil supplies ministry has suggested that such as should be imposed in the as would lead to the dispersal sugar factories. objective should not be difficult in view of the fact that of the capital investment for up new sugar factories is pro-

viding by central financial institutions. Official circles feel that the policy of "first come, first served" must be abandoned and a new system evolved to correct the regional imbalances.

According to the target fixed for the sixth plan, additional capacity to be licensed during the three-year period 1980-81 to 1982-83 is 1.1 million tonnes of sugar production annually. Against the target prescribed, letters of intent/licenses for the establishment of 36 new sugar factories and substantial expansion of 19 existing units had been granted till the end of 1982. These involve a total additional sugarcane production capacity of 773,000 tonnes.

LICENSED CAPACITY

At the end of 1982 the licensed capacity of the sugar industry was 8,112 million tonnes spread over 376 sugar factories. The installed annual capacity during 1981-83 was 6,48 million tonnes representing 324 sugar factories. During the 1982-83 crushing season, the installed capacity is expected to go up to 6,775 million tonnes by establishing six new factories and expanding some of the existing units.

However, there appears to be something wrong in the official method of assessing the installed capacity. The present installed capacity of 6.48 million tonnes is based on the figures of sugar recovery percentage and the duration of the season achieved by the factories in various regions for the ten-year period 1958-59 to 1967-68, though the actual capacity works out to be much higher.

This is borne out by the performance of the industry in the last season when an all-time record production of 8.44 million tonnes was achieved. Even if the additional production achieved in the later part of the season is excluded, output in a normal season works out to 7.7 million tonnes. Thus on the basis

Continued on Page 9 Column 6

silver dumped in the sea by a smugglers' syndicate, was recovered off Marwan near Daman on the South Gujarat coast on Tuesday night, the customs collector, Mr. B. V. Kumar, today said.

Mr. Kumar said here that a customs team had recovered 162 slabs of the white metal, each weighing 30 kg. The silver was to be smuggled to Gulf countries in return for electronic and other goods brought in by a ship belonging to the syndicate leader, Mr. Lallu Jogi, from Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates.

But the strict customs vigil prevented the landing of the contraband, and the silver which had been taken out from Daman in small fishing boats was thrown overboard. They had raided a big farm belonging to Lallu Jogi at Udawada near Daman on three consecutive days from April 22, but could not find any contraband.

The Goa reserve police had recovered 32 silver slabs from the sea near Lallu Jogi's bungalow on the Marwan coast. The customs officials in the patrolling boats later recovered the remaining 130 slabs.

MALARIA DEATHS

As many as 95 people died of malaria in different remote tribal villages in the Chittagong hill tracts in southern Bangladesh, during the past 20 days.

City weather

Today's forecast: Mainly clear skies with no appreciable change in day temperatures.
 Colaba: Maximum 32 degrees C. (-1), minimum 24 degrees C. (-2)
 Santa Cruz: Maximum 32 degrees C. (-1), minimum 24 degrees C. (-1), relative humidity at 5.30 p.m. 75 per cent.

LONDON, April 28 (UPI).

PRIME Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has warned that the situation in the south Asian region would be "greatly complicated" if Pakistan provided base facilities to the U.S. rapid deployment force.

"Pakistan's providing base facilities certainly go against the spirit of the (non-aligned) declaration on the Indian ocean as a zone of peace. It would also greatly complicate the situation in our part of the world," she is quoted as having said in an interview to the editor of a London weekly, "Nusavaat".

The interviewer Mr. Bashir Riaz, in his question had referred to many reports especially from Washington that Pakistan's President, Zia-ul-Haq, was "providing the rapid deployment force special command, certain base facilities."

PEOPLE'S DECISION

Asked whether India would conclude a peace treaty with Pakistan when it is ruled "by a military dictator who is 'unpopular and hated by his people' and who had to mandate to govern, Mrs. Gandhi said: "It is for the people of Pakistan to decide what type of government they should have. As the government of India we have to deal with whatever regime happens to be in power in Islamabad."

When the interviewer sought her comment on the treatment meted out by the Pakistani military regime to women, the Prime Minister replied, "I do not wish to comment on the internal affairs of Pakistan. But, without the participation of women who form 50 per cent of the population, no country, Islamic or otherwise can hope to achieve sound, sustained and speedy progress."

The interviewer recalled the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat's remark describing Mrs. Gandhi as his sister and asked whether such words "have opened the door for you to lead the Muslim world and serve their inter-

rests in the non-alignment... Mrs. Gandhi told him that she had no intention of leading any group "As I have often stated, the way to success in such difficult situations lies not in dependence on anyone's leadership but on working together in partnership".

About the New Delhi non-aligned summit, the single most important result of the conference was that the movement had emerged unified and stronger. "This is acknowledged even by critics of non-alignment," she added.

state relations with... report within a specified time... The home minister, Mr. P. C. Sathis said in the Rajya Sabha the government was serious about the commission and it would not be a "restrictive one." Repeating to a day-long debate the functioning of his ministry, Mr. Sathis said the government had no intention to make the commission eye wash.

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Land Reforms Committee submits report

DHAKA: The Land Reforms Committee has recommended fixing of land holding ceiling for each farm-family at 75 bighas in areas having flood control facilities and 100 bighas in other areas.

The committee in its report has recommended further that for the absentee families the ceiling should be fixed at 30 bighas in areas with flood protection facilities and 50 bighas in other areas.

The ceiling will exclude the homestead area and include only cultivable land.

The committee Chairman, Agriculture Minister Mr Obaidullah Khan, submitted the report to CMLA Lt Gen H M Ershad for the government's consideration.

PUBLIC OPINION

Constituted in July last year the committee was originally scheduled to submit its report by November 30 last. But the time limit was later extended to facilitate circulation of questionnaire to elicit public opinion on the issues involved and prepare the report taking the views into consideration.

The committee has recommended limiting of land ownership to families directly managing land and has discouraged increase in number of low productive big farms.

The committee has suggested that the terms for share cropping should be changed in favour of productivity and the share croppers.

MODERNISATION

It also suggested that technological and institutional support should be provided to small farmers and farmers with limited income to sustain and increase productivity.

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 1)

The report has said that the committee took into consideration and analysed contemporary agricultural pattern to formulate the recommendations on land holding, management, productive utilisation and equitability.

SURPLUS LAND

The recommendations said that all land above the ceilings fixed would be treated as surplus khas land vested with the Government.

For compensation to hand over the surplus land to the Government, the committee has recommended a price equivalent to ten times the average net annual production of the land to be paid in 20 years in bonds with a five percent annual interest if the excess land is transferred to Government within the time fixed under the law.

If the owners do not hand over the excess land to Government within the time fixed, they would not be entitled to any compensation and the land would automatically be vested with the Government.

SHARE-CROPPER

It has recommended the legal recognition to share-croppers for cultivation and share of production for five years of the land they were cultivating on March 26 of 1982 under the specific share cropping deed. If the share croppers adhere to the terms of share-cropping laws and if the land-owners do not want to bring their land under cultivation themselves, it would be considered that the two sides have mutually agreed for cultivation of the land by the share

croppers for subsequent five-year terms on completion of the first five-year ten ure.

According to the recommendation no new lease or sale should be allowed to those persons who had already obtained land beyond this limit till the quantum came down through division under law of inheritance.

The members of the committee were Mr Jamshed Uddin Ahmed, Brig Mahamudul Hassan, Mr S A Mahmud, Dr Manwar Hossain, Dr Mohiuddin Khan Alamgir, Dr Karal Siddiqui, Dr Mohammad Yunus, Prof Moazzem Hossain, Khandoker Asaduzzaman and Mr Anwar Hossain Manju, Editor, the Ittefaq.

War Against Minorities in Bangladesh

A Buddhist monk after the intervention of the army.



A secret war continues in Bangladesh. The principal victims are the unarmed people of the tribal minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, mainly Buddhists who have lived a creative, simple and nonviolent life for countless generations. There was hope after the *coup d'etat* of General Ershad in May, 1981, that negotiations begun between the government and representatives of the tribal peoples might lead to peaceful settlement. (A detailed report of the origins of the conflict was published in *IFOR Report* October 1980.) But today the situation is worse than ever. There has been an increase of Bengali incursions into the tribal lands. The government itself sends landless peasants and trains them in weapons use at special transit camps. Monthly financial grants are given by the government to these immigrants, and a "Food for Work" program has been established on their behalf. Military protection is provided for those living on the land confiscated from the tribal people. It is a painful irony, for the Bengali people were among the first to rise against British colonialism. Now they themselves are colonizers.

A movement of armed resistance—*Shanti Bahini* (Fighters for Peace)—has arisen among some of the tribal people and receives support from China and India. While not nearly so well armed as the army it opposes, its participants have the advantage of knowing the jungle, in which they take refuge. However, the local villagers seem to offer little support—what support there is seems given more out of fear of being called a traitor and killed. Yet anyone who is suspected of aiding the *Shanti Bahini*, even to save his life, must then live in fear of arrest, torture and execution by the Bengali army.

Hundreds of thousands of tribal men, women and children live each day in profound fear. Those who try to flee to safety in India are driven back by the Indian army. Many face hunger, disease and death in the jungles.

In western countries development and peace groups aware of the situation in Bangladesh have worked to inform public opinion about the secret war in Bangladesh, and have sought to influence the policies of those countries financially active there. Sweden and Australia have had the courage to limit their cooperation with Bangladesh as a protest against the government's policies with the tribal peoples. To date France, the US and several other countries which emphasize their commitment to human rights have done nothing. Therefore urgent appeals and protests must still be addressed both to the Bengali governments as well as to other governments that have economic and political relations with Bangladesh. Appeals to the Bengalis should not only ask for the government to end its program of colonizing the Chittagong Hill Tracts and prohibit acts of violence against tribal people, but should also appeal for the government to permit medications to reach the tribal people, who at present are suffering an epidemic of a fatal disease, cerebral malaria. At this time, the government is hindering transport of desperately needed medications. Courteously-worded letters should be addressed to *General Hossain Mohammed Ershad*, Chief Administrator of Martial Law, Government Offices, Dacca, Bangladesh. (Please send copies of your letters to IFOR and to development agencies in your own country.)

publicly profess allegiance to Mr Arafat himself.

Stripped of its sub-strata of rhetoric, Mr Abu Saleh's complaint is that Mr Arafat's flirtation with Mr Reagan's plan for Palestinian autonomy

‘I am leading the Palestinians. I am protecting the real policy of Fatah’

under Jordanian rule effectively destroyed both the PLO's policy of armed struggle and the concept of an independent Palestinian state.

"Arafat was working for the Americans," Mr Abu Saleh says. "He has been working for King Hassan of Morocco and for King Husain of Jordan - the same Husain who massacred the Palestinians in September, 1970. But where is King Husain now? And what is going to happen to Reagan? He will lose the next election."

Yet who, one asks, elected Mr Abu Saleh to lead the Palestinians?

Reagan gives dinner party for Princess

lim Prime Minister, and Mr Camille Chamoun, a former in the Chouf and Aley mountains.



Dressed to protest: Banner-carrying demonstrators march through the port of Sasebo, watched by riot police.

Iran denial

Tehran (Reuter) - Iran denied shelling the Iraqi border town of Chandri, saying the accusation had been made to justify missile attacks on the Iranian towns of Dezful and Andimeshk, in which 67 people died.

Malaria victims

Dhaka (AP) - A hundred people have died of malaria in Bandarban district, near the Bangladesh port of Chittagong, according to the *New Nation*. Local health officials say only 30 persons have died.

Air strike bites

Houston (AP) - A strike by pilots and flight attendants forced Continental Airlines to cancel or delay more than a dozen flights, but company officials said it would continue operating.

Shagari again

Lagos (Reuter) - President Shehu Shagari was inaugurated for a second and final four-year term. He promised to crack down on corruption and reduce public expenditure.

Playboy has also dragged in because Belgians are not involved in the trade.



s man anti-aircraft defences at the main Belize airfield

In Whitehall, there is a difference of approach between the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence. The regular troops as something that should be reviewed regularly. However, the Foreign Office recognises that British officers

been shot by police last year.

Mr Narozniak, the hero of a clash between Solidarity and the Government in 1980, went into hiding when martial law was declared on December 13, 1981.

He was shot in the hand and thigh by police as he tried to avoid a routine identity check in May last year and was then spirited out of the clinic of Warsaw Medical Academy, where he was being treated under police guard, two weeks later.

He had been taken to the operating block on a stretcher trolley when his six police guards, who were not allowed in, asked whether there was another way out.

They were shown one door, but not told about an underground passage leading to the mortuary, Mr Narozniak said. His rescuers simply wheeled the trolley into the tunnel and then to a waiting vehicle.

Mr Narozniak said the rescue operation was carried out by two people and a driver, but would not say to what extent medical staff conspired to help.

His decision was reported in the Polish press yesterday and the authorities apparently hope that because he is a widely known figure it may persuade others to follow his example.

Mr Narozniak said he gave himself up only after negotiating

using any pictures or reports about the politicians' return home. — Reuter.

Mormon leader

THE PRESIDENT of the Mormon Church, Spencer Kimbal, aged 88, who has made no public appearances for more than nine months because of illness, attended the opening session of a general conference in Salt Lake City at the weekend. — AP.

Malaria deaths

A HUNDRED people have died of malaria in the Bandarban district of Bangladesh, near Chittagong, the English-language newspaper *New Nation* reported yesterday. A health official said 30 people had died in the epidemic. — AP.

Bomb puzzle

DETECTIVES believe a bomb that killed one man and injured 26 people at a Marseilles trade fair was planted either by rightwing French extremists or Lebanese guerrillas. Four separate groups have claimed responsibility. — Reuter.

Cocaine seized