



The Washington Post

MAY 3, 1967

Pakistan Opposition Joins to Demand Equalizing of Nation's Separate Parts

By Arthur J. Dommen

Los Angeles Times

RAWALPINDI, May 2—Five major opposition political parties have published a program demanding greater sharing of wealth and government posts with East Pakistan, according to press reports here today.

The eight-point program also demands that President Ayub Khan's government equalize the defense forces stationed in East Pakistan with those in West Pakistan, move the navy headquarters to East Pakistan, and appoint a defense council with equal representation from both parts of the country.

East Pakistan, separated from West Pakistan by 1000 miles of Indian territory, is smaller but more populous than West Pakistan.

As reported by newspapers here, the program calls for a federal setup with a legislature directly elected on the basis of adult franchise, instead of by indirect election as at present.

The program calls for "complete fundamental rights, free press and independent judiciary."

MMR JALALO

Imbalance Charged

But most of the text is devoted to redressing what the opposition signatories consider is an imbalance between East Pakistan and West Pakistan. It would try to eliminate economic disparity between the two parts in ten years.

The program demands that "within this period all foreign exchange earned by East Pakistan shall be spent in that wing after allowing for East Pakistan's share of defense and other agreed expenditures."

"Currency, foreign exchange, central banking, foreign trade and inter-wing communications and trade should be managed by a board consisting of an equal number of members from East and West Pakistan," the program says.

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The Washington Post, Times Herald ~~Washington~~; May 3, 1967;

Foreign Policy

On foreign policy, the program recommends that Pakistan should maintain friendly relations with all countries and that special efforts should be made to develop closer ties with the Moslem world and Afro-Asian countries.

The program was issued by the Awami League, a predominantly East Pakistan party; the Council Moslem League; the Nizam-Islam, another predominantly East Pakistan party; and the Jammal-Islami, a fundamentalist Moslem party.

These four were joined by the National Democratic Front, a collection of opposition leaders.

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