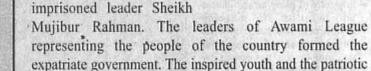


voice



made

of

people irrespective of creeds came forward to participate in

the War of Liberation by taking up weapons, providing war

material and other practical and moral support, enhancing

the ability of publicity and by putting up resistance. In this

The revolt of the soldiers in 1971 served as the

backbone of the revolutionary spirit of the people and gave

strength to the nation to hold its head high. In the same

way, in the changed situation in 1975, the united effort of

the soldiers and the people led to the 2nd revolution. By

way, the first revolution of 1971 took place.

that time, the mainstream

towards the formation of the

nation state was hindered by

sporadic revolts and counter

revolts by the soldiers. The army that takes part in the war

of liberation can always feel

the pulse of public life. The

fact that the united effort by

the soldiers and the people can

lead a nation state out of any

crisis was proved again

through the soldier-people

revolution in 1975.

Sadeque Khan

The Second revolution of the 7 November

by armoured force. They made one of the Bangabandhu's colleagues and the then commerce minister Khandaker Moshtaq Ahmed president and the commander-in-chief of the war of liberation General M A G Osmany Defence

> Advisor. Khandaker Moshtaq, the new president, included most of the ministers of the BKSAL cabinet in his newly formed cabinet and promoted General Zia as Army chief. However, the majors took over the control of the country keeping themselves behind the curtain.

majors that they truly believed that they were inspired by patriotism and there action was aimed at uprootings autocratic BKSAL rule. According to them, it world have not been possible for

them to achieve their main objective of establishing multiparty democracy without removing the president. Since they did not receive any response from the Army Chief or Deputy Chief or any senior official next to them, they look the initiative themselves by violating military discipline. But, they claim, the reaction in the army following the situation that arose out of the heart-rending incident of killing of the women and children of Bangabandhu's family got out of their control. Some senior officers got extremely annoved them by the attitude and activities of the majors in

enjoying at that time. Besides, many civil and military persons apprehended the rule of Khaled Mosharraf might be influenced by foreign forces. At dawn on November 7 the members of the army freed General Zia from imprisonment and made him Army Chief again and came out on the street. When they came on the street the people joined them spontaneously and rejoice over the victory. After this event Major General Ziaur Rahman's accession to absolute power became easier."

I think, that is not our main concern regarding the soldier-people revolution, Ziaur Rahman's accession to power was only incidental. President Saem took over the power as Chief Martial Law Administrator. Later, Ziaur Rahman gradually adjusted marshal Law with civil Administration, paved the way for multi-party politics and took over the responsibility of running the state affairs.

In the crisis of the present day world order and in the confusion of this countries advancement towards democracy, this realisation will certainly give us courage that united effort of soldiers and the people to protect the It was said on behalf of the dignity of the state will never be defeated by any machination of foreign forces.

> The responsibility to make a nation state servive certainly lies with the people, because sovereignty belongs to them.

> In democratic system there are ways to face emergency situation arising out of insurrection rebellions serious mismanagement or increasing secret attacks. There are provision in this regard in our constitutions too. The solidarity between the soldiers and the people is always there and will remain for ever to ensure the continuity of constitutional process, progress of peoples conscience and to keep the dignity of the nation state intact. This is the expectation of the countrymen and commitment of the citizens on the the 7 November.

Translation: Kazi Moshtaque Zahir



বাণী

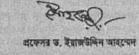
জাতীয় বিপ্লব ও সংহতি দিবস উপলক্ষে আমি দেশবাসী ও প্রবাসী বাংলাদেশীদের জানাই আন্তরিক হুতেচ্ছা ও অভিনন্দন।

৭ নভেম্বর আমাদের জাতীয় জীবনে এক অবিম্মরণীয় দিন। ১৯৭৫ সালের এ দিনে দেশপ্রেমিক জনগণ ও সশস্ত্র বাহিনীর অকুতোভয় সদস্যগণ দেশের বিরুদ্ধে সকল যড়যন্ত্র নস্যাৎ করে ঐতিহাসিক সংহতি ও মহান বিপ্লবের মাধ্যমে দেশের স্বাধীনতা ও সার্বভৌমতুকে সমুন্নত রাখে। সিপাহি-জনতার এই বিপ্লব ও সংহতি জাতির ইতিহাসে উজ্জুল হয়ে আছে। জাতীয় ইতিহাসের ওই সন্ধিক্ষণে জনগণের আশা-আকাঞ্চার মূর্ত প্রতীক হিসেবে জাতির নেতৃত্ব অর্পিত হয় শহীদ প্রেসিডেন্ট জিয়াউর রহমানের ওপর। তাঁর বলিষ্ঠ নেতৃত্ব সংকট (थरक উত্তরণে সকলকে দিকনির্দেশনা প্রদান করে এবং জনগণের দীর্ঘদিনের কাঞ্চিত বহুদলীয় গণতন্ত্র. বাকষাধীনতা ও জাতীয় ঐক্যের লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশী জাতীয়তাবাদ প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়।

জাতীয় বিপ্লব ও সংহতি দিবসের আদর্শ হলো দেশের শ্বাধীনতা ও সার্বভৌমতুকে সংরক্ষণ, পরনির্ভরশীলতার পরিবর্তে স্বনির্ভর অর্থনীতি ও আত্মর্মাদাশীল জাতি গঠন এবং বিশ্বের বুকে বাংলাদেশ রাষ্ট্রের মর্যাদা সমুন্নতকরণ। আদর্শ বাস্তবায়নে প্রয়োজন দলমতনির্বিশেষে সম্মিলিত প্রচেষ্টা ও জাতীয় ঐক্য। এ ঐক্য স্বাধীনতা ও সার্বভৌমতু সুসংহত করার পাশাপাশি গণতন্ত্র ও অর্থনৈতিক অগ্রযাত্রাকে তুরান্বিত করবে।

সুখী-সমৃদ্ধ ও আতামর্যাদাশীল জাতি গঠনের মাধ্যমে জাতীয় বিপ্লব ও সংহতি দিবসকে সার্থক করে তুলতে আমি সকলকে ঐক্যবদ্ধভাবে কাজ করার আহ্বান कानारे।

আল্লাহ হাফেজ, বাংলাদেশ জিন্দাবাদ



T he 7 November of 1975, like the 21 February of 1952 or the dreadful night of the 25 March 1971, was a epoch-making day. The sense of pride as a nation, which was being transformed into the demand for a nation state through the peaceful non-cooperation in March 1971, became enormous the massacre of innocent civilians by the military Junta on the night 25 March'71, leading to the War of Liberation. Major Zia in a low

Needless to recount the course of events of the soldierpeople revolution. Those events are now part of the national history; I'll quote Late

M M Rezaul Karim, a diplomat and freedom fighter, to focus on the significance of the revolution. He wrote, "The National Revolution and Solidarity Day has been observed almost every year since 1976 in our diplomatic missions home and abroad through meetings and discussions. The joint effort of the soldiers and the people to undermine autocratic one party system and to dispel the fear of loosing the status of national sovereignty became victorious on the

7 November 1975. On that day, a rare event of solidarity between the soldiers and the people took place. A review of some previous events may be helpful to understand the significance of that day.

After the partial armyrevolt and the killing of Bangabandhu and the members of his family on the 15th August 1975, the the assassins and leaders of the rebellion, who were major in rank, took shelter in Bangabhaban making themselves well protected



Bangabhaban. They objected that they had to follow the orders of their junior officers, which was contrary to the military rules. Some people think that they expressed their thought regarding this matters to general Zia indirectly. But there was no immediate response from him.

On the late night of November 3, 1975, some officers of Dhaka cantonment led by Chief of General Staff Brig. Khaled Mosharraf took initiative to punish the majors in Bangabhaban. Some pilots from the Air force flew the fighter planes and helicopters over the Bangabhaban flexing their military muscle. By that time Khaled Mosharraf kept Army Chief Major General Zia under house arrest in the cantonment area. Mediators were sent to the majors demanding their surrender. After hard bargaining it was decided that the majors would be allowed to leave the country with their family.

Khaled Mosharraf was promoted to the post of Army chief. Primarily he wanted Khandaker Moshtaq Ahmed to continue as the president and other officers and ruling system to continue as before. But his plan was foiled due to the subsequent events. Two days later Khaled Mosharraf tried to flee sensing danger. But he was caught and imprisoned by the soldiers marching towards Dhaka and was killed instantly.

After the events of the 3rd November, many military officials feared that they would lose the privilege they were

Plateau of Dreams

Original: Al mahmud

Once in hazy mist our journey had started Then a flash of light on the horizon Had illumined our path. There was fragrance of rice in the air.

The woodlands were full with the chirping of birds. Our hearts remained suspended like an Exquisite portrait of nature

River, River-

Raising their fingers in euphoric delight

The spring shown to us by our offspring is our soul. It is that stream, with whose design our women

Weave sarees. It is that curve imitating which Our sisters cover their bodies in curved line. Look this is the stream

Whose ripples drown us in music. Look at it, look.

Our Destination the picture of that huge plateau Have swallowed our entire aoul. Our flag

Is touched by the wind of fairy tales. The future Swings our hopes like a golden pendulum, Again and again.

Immersed in joy we have started our journey

Toward dreams Sorrows

Do not make us tired.

On a calamitous night we turned our face

Towards a brilliant day, Obstacles

Have not overpowered us.

Leaving behind the maze of screams, cries and disappointment,

We shall set forth Let death

Doth not touch us.

We shall scatter the seeds of crop on the plateau of dreams

On the left would flow the waters of a silvery river On the right an intensely hungry mountain.

Translation: Helal Uddin Ahmed

(Reprinted)