

Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

Dhaka, Wednesday, October 13, 1999

As they Sowed So They Reaped

travesty of truth has been corrected by the Election Commission. We felicitate the EC's declaration of the JS seats of BNP lawmakers Md Aluddin and Hasibur Rahman vacant consequent upon their floor-crossing in terms of Article 70 (1) of the Constitution. Their joining the government was sought to be laundered by interested quarters who argued that since they did not technically resign from the BNP they could not have attracted the application of the floor-crossing law. The EC has torn this argument into smithereens. It categorically said that by 'their conduct,' the two MPs actually resigned from BNP, the party on whose ticket they had fought the last general election. So, they crossed floor.

The Daily Star's elation is as great as that of any democracy lover in the country. We feel the true purpose behind Article 70 (I) of the Constitution, the spirit of parliamentary democracy and the dictate of honesty and propriety in politics stand vindicated. We are heartened by a resounding re-assertion of the commitment to parliamentary ethics from EC, a statutory body that has done its duty.

But where does the cardinal sin lie? The ruling party not content with merely weaning them away from the BNP bribed them with offers of ministerial positions to commit a manipulative breach of the floor-crossing law in abominable taste. It was manifestly cheap and mean political behaviourism.

To blacken the face of democracy even more, the Speaker acted hand in glove with the ruling party trivialishing his own position and making a mockery of parliamentary and constitutional norms.

He waxed technical slurring over the grievous moral wrong he was committing. He could have himself decided that it constituted floor-crossing. Short of that, he could have sent it to the EC but he did neither. This paper urged him on to see reason and do what a person with minimum democratic sense would have done, let alone a man of his position. If he had acted properly, the opposition need not have gone to the highest court upon whose ruling that the matter be sent to the EC the Speaker. after an initial dithering, eventually felt constrained to do it. Shame on the Speaker and damning it is for the ruling party who caused it in the first place. What is a slap on the face, if this is not?

Rising Power Price

THE government has increased the power tariff by five poisha per unit once again. The last hike was on 1 July '99. So, it has become a threemonthly onslaught on the consumer. This new price will apply with retrospective effect from September '99. Consumers are now paying 15 per cent VAT against 55 per cent of the power consumed per month. The charges under the new structure 'are virtually double the previous rates'. In the new tariff structure only consumers in the agriculture sector will be spared. A number of reasons have been cited by the government for raising the tariff: higher price of gas, the main raw material for power generation, devaluation of the currency for so many times during the last three years and PDB's huge burden of foreign debt repayments. The government had accepted in late 1996 the ADB prescribed formula of increasing or adjusting power tariff every six months considering gas price and devaluation of taka.

But we would like the government to consider other important factors that lead the Power Development Board and the DESA to lose revenue which is passed off as 'systems loss'. Besides, inefficiency and corruption have crippled the power sector as bills worth 50 billion taka remain unrealised. The pilferage through illegal connections taken in collusion with a section of unscrupulous employees leave the DESA alone short of 44 per cent of its total billing every month. This paper had written only a month back that 'pricing is not the problem, inefficient administration and miserable financial management are.' Therefore, the accent should be primarily on transparency, efficiency, strict financial management and accountability. Otherwise it will be perennial punishment for the consumers through raised tariff every three months.

What is There to Celebrate?

TESTERDAY, the world population reached the I six-billion mark, marking a phenomenal growth of one billion in the last 12 years. In her message, UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Nafis Sadik said, "yet, we have something to celebrate on October 12." Obviously, a question arises: is there anything to cheer about, especially for the people in the developing countries? The numbers say, there isn't.

The world population is still growing at an annual rate of 78 million and the growth is concentrated in countries that are engaged in a never-ending struggle to meet the fundamental needs for their populace. Sadly, one-third of the 356,000 babies born on Tuesday belonged to families that often spend day after day without a square meal. Tomorrow doesn't hold much promise, either; although a decline is discernible in the predicted pattern of growth - seven billion in 2013, eight in 2028 and nine in 2054. Needless to say, the developing countries will once again play a major role in this regard.

In Bangladesh context, we have had some success in population control over the years and our efforts have been acclaimed world-wide. Still, at the current rate, the best scenario for the country is a population plateaued somewhere around 180 million in the next 25 years. The worst is: 230 million. Like all other developing nations, ours is also faced with the daunting challenge of feeding and giving shelter to millions, not to speak of education-and healthcare. As this paper has advocated before, fertility reduction-centred population policy should be replaced by one that takes account of socio-economic aspects as well. The Day of the Six Billion should, therefore, be treated by the developing countries as a reminder that a lot still need to be done.

The ISI: A Ubiquitous Monster!

In an ordinary reckoning ISI cannot be a match to India's intelligence resources — particularly in offensive intelligence activities. It is thus an enigma to the Indians how an ISI which is supposed to be much inferior in strength and resources to Indian intelligence agencies could pierce through the thick tangled web of the country's security system.

OON after the guns fell quiet on Kargil moun-tains, the valley of Kashmir was immediately gripped with a new spate of insurgency having few parallel in the past. The summer months in Kashmir always showed high militancy graph. But this year the militants' attacks during. the months of August and September bore the stamp of audacity which they never showed before. Their daredevil strikes now against the security forces indicate a clearly heightened insurgency with distinct shift in the strategy. In a marked change in their modus operandi the militants are now resorting to even suicidal mission to inflict heavy casualties.

In early August about 60 heavily armed militants struck at the Rastriya Rifles camp in Kupwara district in the dead of night. They fired a fusillade of rockets and machine guns before they stormed the camp. Before the dazzled soldiers realised the enormity of attack they were asked to surrender. In the fray six militants were killed before they could gun down an equal number of soldiers including their company commander captain Mandeep Singh. The operation typified many more such assaults that followed in the valley. The audacious attack in Kupwara had been stark pointer to the militants' increasingly aggressive

posture. There is also a qualitative upgradation in the militants' manpower and fire power. The, valley is now awash with rockets and mortars in the hands of the insurgents - besides, shoulder-fired missiles to increase the range and lethality of attacks. Instead of hit-and-run

TRAQ is hoping that the Pope's

December visit will

Astrengthen moves towards

an erosion of Baghdad's

monotheism - as part of the

Catholic leader's pilgrimages to

"The visit by the Pope will be

Christian holy sites on the eve

witnessed by the whole world

and will constitute a victory

and a support for Saddam Hussein that he could not have

hoped for," a diplomat in

Amman told Agence France

and the Iraqi leader will be a

sort of absolution for the latter.

dubbed the 'Butcher of Baghdad'

by the West," the diplomat said.

"It will also be a slap in the face

of the United States, which

wants to see Saddam con-

demned as a war criminal for

habilitation, at least in its own

region, came in early

September when Foreign

Minister Muhammad Said

Sahhaf chaired a meeting of the

foreign ministers of the 22-

member Arab League in Cairo.

It was the first time since its in-

vasion of Kuwait that Iraq was

allowed to preside over such a

the 1997 summit, when Arab

League secretary-general Esmat

Abdel Maguid broke with proto-

col by not inviting the Iraqi

the foreign ministers that he

had written twice to the Iraqi

Oops

the DS since its inception, it is

becoming more and more diffi-

cult to digest the grammatical

errors which seem to appear in

galloping frequencies these

on the first page appearing in

the issue of Friday, October 8,

1999 under the heading "Paedi-

atric surgery suffers" wherein

the first line reads as "There is

It is indeed difficult to swallow

from your columns. Certainly.

this error cannot be appor-

tioned to the printer's devil. Do

I see signals beckoning you to

personally address these gray

highlight another hackneyed

phrase used quite generously by

your news reporters i.e. "from

in front" of. This could perhaps

be rephrased to read as "from

the precincts of or "in front of"

or "from the vicinity of" or

whatever to make it more

palatable to the reading public

both at home and abroad cover-

ing senior citizens to students

Pollution — the

other name of

Dhaka

along the pavement near the

Farmgate police box, I noticed

many people urinating beside

the pavement in front of a po-

lice. In my amazement, the po-

lice didn't say anything to those

who were polluting the environ-

ment in such a way. This is

common in our city. It seems

like environmental damage is

what people in our country do

would be encountered by filthy

rubbish with very unpleasant

smell which would make shop-

If one visits any bazaar, he

Sir. Recently, I was walking

N Ahmed

Dhaka

House No 251/N

Road No 23(old)

Dhanmondi R/A

Furthermore, I would like to

areas to stop a further slide?

only 48 paediatric surgeons.....

I am now referring to the box

Sir, Being a regular reader of

This year, Maguid informed

Io the Editor...

It was a striking contrast to

gathering.

President.

An earlier sign of Iraq's re-

his 1990 invasion of Kuwait."

"The meeting of the pontiff

Presse newsagency recently.

of the next millennium.

isolation.

attacks the militants are now planning and executing their actions with military precision. They now pool their resources and attack in strength - often with deception plan. In more ways than one, the Kargil war seemed to have released the pressures on militants' group who, bolstered by fresh infiltration, set up bases and arms dump in the mountains of Kupwara. Baramulla. Rajouri and Poonch districts. The secuagents across the country. rity forces are finding them-

selves unequal to the task of chasing the militants out and dislodging their well entrenched groups. For this deteriorating situation Dr Farooq Abdullah, the chief Minister of the state

points his accusing finger to the machinations of Pakistan's powerful intelligence agency, the ISI (Inter Services Intelligence). But he is not alone to blame the ISI for myriad other incidents of subversions across the country. Recently the union home ministry of India made sensational revelations about the agency's deep involvement in destabilising the country. According to it the agents and infiltrators were pushed into Kashmir even during the Kargil war through other parts of J & K on the western front and through Bangladesh in the east. The union home secretary claimed that the ISI had been trying to expand its base in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and

Gujrat. The ISI is said to have been responsible for 11,000 explosions so far across India. The ISI sponsored terrorism in India rendered 2.7 lakh people homeless and destroyed public property worth Rs 2000 crores. While 5000 security people were killed in their operations, 4700 sophisticated weapons were recovered from them. Most alarmingly, the ISI has recruited as many as 20,000

Confirming the revelations the Home Minister, L K Advani says that the 'Viciousness with which Pakistan is stepping up violence after Kargil is a des-

sons for stepped up violence in the state. As per Indian authorities there has been a 79.42 per cent increase in the Muslim population between 1971 and 1991 while the comparative growth of Hindus is almost half at 41 per cent in Assam. It is easy for an ISI agent to mix up with the stream of allegedly Muslim migrants, enter India and remain totally unnoticed.

Whatever could be the reasons for their easy intrusion into and activities in India, a remarkable spread and range of ISI operation is evident from the areas covered by its agents from Muzzafarnagar, Karachi,

took them, allegedly to Dhaka for arms training. The series of arrests in recent past show that attempts are being made by the ISI to reactivate the militants group in Punjab. Indian authority also suspects an intelligence 'encirclement' of India by the ISI through Pakistan embassy staff in Bangladesh. Nepal and Dubai.

The mutual accusations by

both India and Pakistan for

many of their woes are nothing new. At one time the entire movement for 'Khalistan' was thought to be the handiwork of Pakistan while the latter held India's RAW squarely responsible for numerous bomb blasts in Karachi in the wake of MQM activism. There could have been some truths in the accusations of both and they used to be set at rest with a measure also a mutual understanding. But the recent revelations about the ISI made by the Indian authority has appeared to be something out of proportion even to the informed Indians who find themselves at a loss asto why the ISI agents should be involved in a violence in remote Coimbatore or interested in an assassina tion plan for VVIPs in Gandhinagar. They are also puzzled to be convinced that the ISI is making an Islamic expansion in India's North-east through the local militants a job Pakistan could not accomplish when its sway extended upto its borders.

It is true that the ISI of

Pakistan had been very powerful in the wake of Afghan resistance war during the eighties. It conducted the largest clandestine war after the second world war as a conduit for massive US assistance for war in Afghanistan. As a result it gained disproportionate clout in the country's foreign and security policies particularly in relation to Afghanistan and Central Asia during the Zia regime. Not only that situation has changed, in an ordinary reckoning ISI cannot be a match to India's intelligence resources - particularly in offensive intelligence activities. It is thus an enigma to the Indians how an ISI which is supposed to be much inferior in strength and resources to Indian intelligence agencies could pierce through the thick tangled web of the country's security system. Any proud Indian is reluctant to give that credit to

Even if it is not always wise for India to blame the ISI for her problems. India has her own good reasons to do so. Last year when the US fired its cruise missile over Afghanistan, India, in a marked departure from her usual posture on such incidents. expressed sympathy for the US predicaments from the Islamist terrorism in Afghanistan in which Pakistan had a hidden hand. Ever since India has been trying to implicate Pakistan in cross-border terrorism to earn American wrath for her arch rival. A constant accusation against Pakistan's ISI may one day fulfil her objective to brand Pakistan as a terrorist state in the eye of international community.

PERSPECTIVES by Brig (Rtd) M Abdul Hafiz

perate sign of a defeated army." According to a senior Harkatul Mujahideen leader from Muzzafarnagar, arrested recently in Assam, he was tasked to accomplish dual missions to distribute the portion of a 40 kg consignment of RDX to ULFA and send the rest to Himachal Pradesh to trigger blasts on the Manali-Leh highway. Another group of ISI operatives from Karachi were picked up when they entered Gowhati through Bangladesh. Assam's demographic pattern explains rea-

Bangladesh to Gowhati. Manali-Leh and so on. The statistics of its activities suggest a nationwide ISI network in India in recruiting, training and maintaining its ever-growing corps of agents. For example a Muslim cleric in Gujrat's Bhuj is suspected of being a conduit for delivering RDX, revolvers and remote control devices to a group of Muslims based in Hyderabad. Similarly, Ikhawanul Muslimin, a Kashmir based group recruited youths in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and

Taking Hope from the Pope

Although Washington continues to oppose any relaxation of the pressure on Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Baghdad is looking for signs of breaches in its isolation. It hopes that a forthcoming visit by the Pope (in December) will draw attention to the human impact of sanctions.

In reply, claimed Maguid,

Russian Foreign Minister

Igor Ivanov has proposed suspension of all UN sanctions against Baghdad without waiting for progress on the re-introduction of military inspections.

In contrast, US Secretary of State Medeleine Albright is adamant that "the US opposes, any changes in the UN sanctions rules until the Iraqis demonstrate full compliance

with arms inspections." Washington is keeping an eye on pressure outside the main arena of international diplomacy, notably from Hans von Sponek, the UN humanitarian coordinator for Iraq. On

> until the more complex issues [of the UN inspections] are resolved." Warning against "the danger of using the human shield in the hopes of coaxing Iraqi' concessions on arms issues," he appealed: "Please remove the hu-

the eve of September's Security

Council negotiations, he urged,

"Don't play the battle on the backs of the civilian Iraqi pop-

ulation by letting them wait

the rest in order to really end a silent human tragedy." His plea echoes the recent report on the situation in Iraq by the UN Children's Fund (Unicef), which says that the mortality rate among Iraqi under-fives has risen from 56 to

131 per 1.000 in the past five

manitarian discussions from

years. The cause is an increase in malnutrition and disease and a dearth of medicines, resulting from economic collapse under the weight of UN sanc-

"The Iraqi people would not be undergoing such deprivations in the absence of the prolonged measures imposed by the Security Council and the effects of [the Gulf] war," concludes Unicef executive director Carol Bellamy.

The Unicef findings have strengthened the hands of those like von Sponek who have attempted to turn international attention toward the travails of ordinary Iraqis at the expense of the US administration, which, aided by Britain, has focused on the inflexibility of the Saddam Hussein regime, and blamed it for the suffering of its

nationals. These findings and their implications are likely to figure in the speeches that the Pope will deliver during his journey through Iraq in December. much to the discomfiture of the

- GEMINI NEWS The author is a journalist specialising in Middle East af-

Pope John Paul II will meet President Saddam Hussein in the Arab position in a positive Dilip Hiro writes from London the Iraqi capital on his way to direction requires brave initia-Ur - the birthplace of Abraham, the first prophet of

tives [from both sides]" as well as "calculated concessions to break the [economic] siege [of

Saddam Hussein had said, "Iraq

Keeping Jup the pressure SEP Oil sales worth \$1.6bn allowed, sales under partly to pay Kirkuk* UN imposes for UN operations in biological weapons; IRAQ pulation demanded Baghdad An Najaf oil-for-food agreement; US demands Baghdad expels US of \$1bn access to for UN inspectors

is ready for quiet and rational dialogue to address past mis-

In a similar vein at the same conference. Yasser Arafat, President of the Palestinian Authority, urged "the Arab brothers to turn the bitter page of the past, and open another one of cooperation and cohesion, drawing lessons from the experience of division.

Nevertheless, the UN Security Council remains firmly divided, with the US-UK axis on one side, Russia and China on the other, and France leader, and said that "moving in between.

ping difficult. It seems like the

local people living in those areas

are reluctant to step forward to

clean the roads and this makes

the environment in our country

had placed portable dustbins all

around the city but that wasn't

enough to keep the city clean

Now there are only handfuls of

these bins left. Where are the

rest of these bins? Among all

kinds of pollutions, smoke pol-

lution is the most dangerous one

and it's gradually increasing in

our city, due to the increasing

vehicles especially from buses

and 'baby taxis' can cause dis-

eases like lung cancer, heart

disease and asthma problem.

These smokes itch eyes and also

make breathing difficult. Peo-

ple, whose main transports are

rickshaws, suffer the most. De-

spite of all these, traffic jam

and sound pollution (i.e. too

much honking) are other causes

which make the environment

government and particularly the

citizen don't step forward?

Being a third world country we

should do our best to prove that

this country can be one of the

top Asian countries and envi-

ronmental concern is just a

The list

in this choking capital of ours.

say this because, there is traffic

jam in all the roads; there is

garbage on all the roadsides;

there is lead in the air; and

there are muggers in every cor-

members of the public; no safe

drinking and household water;

no sufficient electricity; no

range in the gap between the

rich and the poor; and there is

Again, the list is painfully

no peace in the civic life.

Ashraful Alam

Dhaka

There is no security for the

ner of the city. The list is long.

Sir, Something must be done

small step to begin with.

Rizwan Hussain Jabbar

Dhanmondi Tu**toria**l

Knowing all these why the

Black smokes emitted from

number of vehicles.

Once, the City Corporation

more messy.

Lest We Forget

USTICE Mohammad Ibrahim was a dignified and a courageous person, who believed in democracy - a democracy in which the rule of law is practiced and, transparency as well as accountability are ensured. The quiet dignity with which he had defied the most powerful man of the time in the country - self-styled Field Marshal M Ayub Khan and resigned from his post of the Law Minister in April 1962 was a testimony to his courage of conviction.

Son of Alhaj Ghyasuddin Ahmed, Justice Ibrahim was born in 1898 in a village called Bishnupur under Sadar thana thers served the judicial service of Nawab Alibardy Khan of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. He matriculated in 1914 from Barisal Zilla School with scholarship and three gold medals in English, history and mathematics. Two years later, he passed his Intermediate Science from Dhaka College in the First Division and with scholarship. He also obtained his BA with honours in English literature with distinction. He then began to study MA in mathematics. At this stage his study was interrupted because of political tur-

moil in the country. He joined the non-cooperation principal of the Dhaka Law

He practiced law in Faridpur and Dhaka, became dislater elevated to the benches of the High Court. He retired from the judicial service in 1956 and politely turned down an offer to become the Speaker of the National Assembly. However, little while later he agreed to become the Chairman of Election Tribunal. Subsequently, he also became the Vice Chan-

cellor of the Dhaka University. He was one of the three organisers of the 'Ikhwanul Adab' (literacy brotherhood), founder

president of Bulbul Academy of Fine Arts, president of the Provincial Boy Scouts Association and founder president of Dhaka University Old Boys Association. The now famous British Council library was established at his initiative when he was the DU Vice Chancellor. He was also a poet, and though

However, in this connection, two incidents that two wellknown personalities have mentioned in their articles on Justice Ibrahim, need to be re-Obaidullah Khan in an article on Justice Ibrahim pointed out that in the last conference of the DU Alumni Association where a large number people, including Khan himself, were present, nobody spared a thought for the founder of the organisation. Of course, it has done no harm to Justice Ibrahim, but it certainly did cast a reflection on those who

Professor Muhammad Afsaruddin, in an article in the Janakantha a couple of years ago mentioned an interesting welfare activities. Once he was

garded as a progressive law and marked a watershed in the legal history at that point of time and the Ayub government

constitution while taking over state power in October 1958 and after consolidating his position, was toying with the idea of giving the country a new constitution. So he needed someone to draft it. It should be a democratic and secular constitution, was Justice Ibrahim's condition. Agreed, pat came the reply without giving it a second thought. All Ayub was interested in was roping in Justice Ibrahim by means fair or foul. which becomes a second nature

His differences with Ayub Khan sharpened on constitutional issues as the late dictator was progressively moving towards proclaiming Basic Democracy system, which he had described as "suitable to the genius of the people." His firm belief on the question of legitimate democratic rights of the people of the then East Pakistan stood on his way to remain a part of the government that was determined to

What had actually prompted him to resign after serving istani information secretary who, as a close aide of the late President Ayub Khan, played an

Gauhar then says: "He (Justice Ibrahim) referred to the widening economic gap between the two wings and recommended that 'the responsibility for the economic development should be cast respectively on the provinces themselves and for that end each province should be

recognised as a separate economic entity.' 'This is sound', was Manzur Qadir's chairman, Cabinet sub-committee comment on this suggestion, but Ibrabim's next suggestion that 'the central government should have only Defence, Foreign Affairs, Inter-Wing Communications and Currency; all the remaining subjects should be the concern and responsibility of the provinces' was dismissed by Manzur Qadir as unsound." Ibrahim then made a recommendation which have appeared outrageous, if not treasonable: "As regards" the provincial subjects the provincial Constitution may be made by the President in consultation with representatives of the respective provinces."

"Was the Law Minister contemplating one Constitution for the centre and another for the provinces?" the author himself put a question mark in his book. Then he goes on: "Neither Ayub nor Manzur Qadir made any comment on this. Ibrahim proceeded to demand that there must be some law or convention that the post of President and Vice-President shall rotate between the two wings alternately.' He also asked for equal representation for the two provinces in the central cabinet, and wanted the permanent seat of the central legislature to be located in

Gauhar, however, truthfully mentioned that he (Justice Ibrahim) "having stated his point of view, studiously avoided taking any part in the deliberations of the government" and it was during this period of time that he mostly stayed quietly at his Purana Paltan residence. This was also the period when he was actively involved in the formation of the Combined Opposition Party (COP), a loosely form of conglomeration with a number of political parties which refused to join the Ayub bandwagon.

What Gauhar had quoted him as saying more than half a decade before the Six-point programme was actually launched, was, indeed, an extremely courageous stand taken at a time when any difference of opinion with the government of the day was being construed as 'anti-state'. The fact that being anti-establishment does not necessarily means anti-state did not occur to the then ruling elite. He left for his heavenly abode on 13 October 1966, a few months after the six-point programme was announced. which had incorporated many of the points he mentioned in his observations to Ayub Khan.

movement led by Mohanchand Karamchand Gandhi as well as the Khilafat Movement under the leadership of Moulana Mohammad Ali and Moulana having his dinner at his official Shaokat Ali. This was the time residence within the campus. when he acquired his deeprooted conviction in secular politics, communal harmony and human values and dignity. However, this was a short-lived phenomenon as his close association with the noted intellectual at the time, Dr Naresh Chandra Sengupta, guided him back to the school to study law. Dr Sengupta was a well-known litterateur, a noted lawyer, vice

College and later also taught law at the Dhaka University when it was established in 1921. trict and sessions judge and

A Tribute to Justice Ibrahim

not very regular, he was writing under the pseudonym of Sam-

of Faridpur district. His forefa- called. Last year. A Z M organised the function.

> incident that took place when Justice Ibrahim was working as the Vice Chancellor of the Dhaka University. He was deeply involved with students' then suddenly a group of students from S M Hall entered the house shouting slogans. He left his meal and came out to meet them. The students complained that food being served at the dormitory was not only of poor quality, but unhealthy as well. The Vice Chancellor was wear-

was widely acclaimed for that.

Now back to Ayub Khan's constitution making. What was his commitment to Justice Ibrahim? When asked to join the cabinet, Justice Ibrahim had set a precondition. Ayub Khan had abrogated the 1956

by Sayed Kamaluddin

to the deceitful autocrats. deny the same.

nearly three and a half years as the country's law minister? Altaf Gauhar, a former Pakimportant role during the period. Gauhar has written several books on contemporary Pakistani politics. One such book, entitled "Ayub Khan: Pakistan's First Military Ruler has reflected the political scenario of the period as he saw it. However, I would like to quote a few relevant paragraphs from the book that tend to suggest what had actually led to Justice Ibrahim's resignation from Ayub's cabinet.

gitimacy" of the book quoted Justice Ibrahim as saying: "The first and foremost thing is the solidarity and strength of Pakistan..... But solidarity depends on the willing consent of the people to live together. These things are fundamental and must be secured and safeguarded. In order to do that it is essential that there should not be mutual suspicion, distrust, fear of domination and wide economic inequality between the East and the West."

ing a 'lungi', but undaunted, The chapter, "Search for leaccompanied them to the students' dining hall to see things for himself. He immediately took action against the persons responsible and soon afterwards, the situation improved dramatically. One of the major contributions of Justice Ibrahim as the law minister was the introduction of the Muslim Family Law Ordinance in 1961. It was re-