When Bangabandhu returned to Bangladesh, he was involved in organizing the annual meeting of the Students' League and wanted to be relieved from his position as president. The conference was ultimately held in Dhaka's Tajmahal Cinema Hall, and Bangabandhu presided over the session. In his speech, he said that he did not want to be a member of their organization from that day, and without an opposition party, democracy could not flourish. That was the sum of what Bangabandhu said on occasion. Bangabandhu had written his speech down before speaking, but he no longer had a copy of the speech. However, the people of East Bengal would never forget the part played by the students' League in leading them forward.

Dabirul Islam, then in jail, became the president, and Khaleque Nawaz Khan, the general secretary of the Dhaka City Students' League. Although Bangabandhu had succeeded in getting elected to the position of general secretary, he ended up doing more harm than good for the organization. He was not able to make firm decisions despite the best intentions. It was only because of the efforts of Abdul Wadud that the party set up was not irreparably affected during his tenure.

Mr. Shamsul Huq was working on the manifesto and outline of a constitution for the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf party. Maulana Bhasani was given the responsibility of selecting the working committee members. One day Mr. Huq became very upset and told the Maulana that he would not understand those things. That was because he needed to be highly educated to understand them, and that was precisely what he wasn't. The Maulana got so mad that he left the meeting in a huff.

Awami League's working committee adopted the draft manifesto and decided that they would approve it at our council meeting. They proposed that East Pakistan be given complete autonomy - only defense, foreign affairs, and monetary policy would be vested with the center. They also emphasized that Bengali would have to be made one of the significant state languages of Pakistan.

The Maulana led the prayer for half an hour and managed to say everything that he wanted to say. By the time he had finished, the Maulana had managed to insert a full speech into his prayer. Bangabandhu said that he refused to obey this injunction and was going to give his speech regardless. The police and Muslim League people present could only watch helplessly.

Bangabandhu was convinced that the Muslim League government would continue to be repressive and try to stay in power by adopting brutal means. However, cowering from its oppression would only make them susceptible to more of the same treatment. The reputation of the Muslim League was being used to hoodwink people for the time being, but that would not last forever. It was still able to cast a spell on people, but if they could expose what was going on inside the party, the party would not dare adopt brutal tactics anymore.

The Muslim League was planning to disrupt proceedings, but they did not dare to do much since Badshah Mia had joined them. Maulana Bhasani declared that When Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan came to Dhaka in October, we would like to discuss the food situation. The newspapers reported that Mr. Khan was scheduled to arrive in Dhaka on 11 October, a few days later. The Maulana asked Bangabandhu to send him a telegram so that he could set up a meeting with a delegation representing their party.

Maulana Bhasani began to dislike Mr. Huq and would speak out against him at every opportunity. In district after district, Mr. Suhrawardy's supporters had started to join the Awami League. Ataur Rahman Khan was also always available when his services were needed. He had no previous political experience, and he was not politically astute. Nevertheless, he was well educated, sincere, and ready to work for the party.

Maulana Abdul Kader Sardar was able to help because he had confronted the Khawaja family of Dhaka all his life. They had not been able to form our district committees yet, but there were a few exceptions. Liaquat Ali Khan did not feel that he had to condescend to reply to Maulana's telegram. He had told journalists he had no idea what the Awami League was.

One of them recognized some of the assailants since they used to work for the same party. Bangabandhu said that that was unfair and asked them why they acted this way and demanded our microphone back.

Ibrahim and Alauddin were among those who had argued with him before snatching away the microphone. Bangabandhu said that was why he had snatched their microphone away. That was very unfair, and they gave it back to them. They said they did not take it and had no idea who was responsible for it.

Halim ran to his neighborhood to assign people from there to defend him and his colleagues. Yar Mohammad's brother, relatives, friends, and neighbors thronged the spot to help defend him.

Yar Mohammad's men attacked the local Muslim League office just around the corner in Roy Saheb Bazar. When Bangabandhu came back to the scene, the police arrived. Many members of the Khawaja family had joined hands with their assailants. From that day forwarded, no one dared to assault or harass them anymore in that area.

On 11 October, they held a mammoth meeting at Armanitola Maidan. The entire maidan and the roads around it filled up with people. Bangabandhu spoke after Mr. Shamsul Huq had delivered his speech. Bangabandhu concluded his speech by saying that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan could see what exactly it was that the people of East Bengal wanted. Blows landed on Bangabandhu from many directions.

Bangabandhu fell into a roadside ditch and almost fainted. Although Kazi Golam Mahbub was also hurt, he remained fully conscious. Some people lifted Bangabandhu and put him on a rickshaw, taking him to Mughaltuli. Bangabandhu's feet were bleeding profusely. A physician showed up and dressed his wounds.

Maulana Bhasani had sent instructions directing Bangabandhu to evade arrest. One way out was to jump down from the third floor of our building to the roof of the other one. There was a gap between the two buildings, and if Bangabandhu failed to land appropriately, he would surely die. Because Saifuddin was not involved in politics, there was no reason why anyone would arrest him.

Three policemen were patrolling the road between Dhaka and the city of Chittagong, but they were unable to detect their movement. After they had crossed Maulvibazar, we decided to take refuge in a friend's house that was close by. Bangabandhu stayed with Abdul Malek Sardar in his Mahutuli house and then moved to Captain Shahjahan's house. His wife, Noorjahan Begum, treated Bangabandhu like her brother, and she had no interest in politics.

Bangabandhu was in the next room and could hear everything, but she was shrewd and able to think on her feet. She brought Bangabandhu a shawl and showed Bangabandhu the safest way out. Maulana Bhasani was putting up with Yar Mohammad, and Bangabandhu had to meet him to find out why he wanted him to evade arrest. Bangabandhu detested covert politics and disapproved of furtive actions.

In a Muslim League meeting, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan declared that Bangabandhu would smash the head of anyone who dares to take part in Awami League activities. Despite his assertions that he believed in democracy. The fact was he did not like the idea of opposition at all. He could not stand the idea that anyone would dare criticize his government's policies.

Maulana Bhasani said they needed a party that could represent the whole country. No one except Mr. Suhrawardy could lead such a party. In Karachi, Liaquat Ali Khan had been denouncing him in the filthiest language imaginable that India had let loose that dog on them. Nevertheless, MrJinnah had never said anything derogatory about him. Such are the ironies of fate.

Maulana Bhasani, Mia Iftekharuddin, and many others had decided that if the Muslim League continued to be controlled by a coterie, they would form a new party. Mr. Suhrawardy had approved of that, and they needed his help. Bangabandhu took leave of the Maulana. The only warm clothing Bangabandhu had was an achkan. Bangabandhu decided to leave for Lahore with that small amount of money. Somehow Bangabandhu managed to do just that.

Lahore was enduring a cold wave, and Bangabandhu found it challenging to cope with the cold. Bangabandhu knew that Mr. Suhrawardy was staying with Nawab Mamdot, but he was not at home. Bangabandhu decided to phone Mr. Iftekharuddin and gave directions to his house. When Bangabandhu alighted with his baggage in front of his house, the security guard told him Mr. Iftekharuddin was not home.

Barisal's S.A. Saleh had already written to Mia Saheb and Shaheed Suhrawardy-Saheb to tell them Bangabandhu was going to Pakistan. He asked how things were in East Bengal and whether the Muslim League could beat the government if there were elections. Bangabandhu believed that they would be able to defeat Muslim League, and Muslim League would lose by a considerable margin.

The Nawab asked Bangabandhu questions to find out how things were in East Pakistan. Mr. Suhrawardy said he would have been in a terrible spot financially if he had not started working on the case, he had on his hands then. He refused to allow Bangabandhu to return to Mr. Iftekaruddin's house.

Mr. Suhrawardy took Bangabandhu to a shop to buy clothes for Bangabandhu since the two suits Bangabandhu had were insufficient. In addition to ordering clothes for himself, he bought a good-quality blanket, a sweater, some socks, and a muffler and inquired if Bangabandhu needed any clothes. Bangabandhu was relieved to have a hot sweater and a blanket since the cold was getting to Bangabandhu. When he was dropping Bangabandhu off at his hotel, he said that he had bought those clothes for Bangabandhu but let him know when Bangabandhu needed anything.

The Awami Leagues of the two provinces should get together and form an All-Pakistan Awami League under Mr. Suhrawardy. Bangabandhu was discussing the issue with the Nawab in Punjab. Nawab said they came and talked things out with them (Awami League leaders). It would be good to get all the Awami leagues of the provinces together.

That was the first time Bangabandhu entered Punjab or the Land of Five Rivers. Bangabandhu took an instant liking to it. Just before leaving for Campbellpur, he had issued a press statement on the state of affairs in East Bengal, mentioning the imprisonment of Maulana Bhasani and Shamsul Huq, the harassment of political workers, and the food crisis in the province. The Pakistan Times and Imroze featured the press release prominently since Mia Iftekharuddin owned both.

Ghulam Muhammad Lundkhar took Bangabandhu to the District Bungalow in Attock, where a meeting of the Frontier Awami League was taking place. Two armed guards ensured that no one from the detective branch was allowed inside the bungalow. It was here that Bangabandhu first met Pir Manki Sharif and Sardar Abdul Ghafur, among other prominent leaders of the region.

The Pir was saddened by what he had heard about East Bengal and told them about the atrocities being perpetrated by Quayyum Khan in the Frontier Province. It could be said that the tyranny of the state in East Bengal was nothing compared to that of Khan. He had thrown Lundkhar in jail. Although Khan released him later, he saw that Lundkahar was expelled from the Frontier Provincial and was, therefore, in Lahore. Mr. Lundkhar took Bangabandhu to see the Attock bridge in Rawalpindi and took Bangabandhu on a tour of the Frontier Province. He would stop the car every once to smoke the hookah. They stopped for tea in Jhelum, Gujrat, and Gujranwala. When they reached Lahore, he promised to take Bangabandhu back to Suhrawardy and give Bangabandhu a report on the decisions taken.

Punjab's Nawab Mamdot increasingly found himself sidelined in the Muslim League. Many well-known workers and leaders, all veteran Muslim Leaguers, had been meeting Mr. Suhrawardy. He agreed to address a public meeting in Sargodha and asked Bangabandhu to accompany him. Bangabandhu greeted everyone and then sat down.