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DECREES EMERGENCY:
Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed of Pakistan, who ousted the Constituent Assembly and promised early elections.

PAKISTAN PLACED UNDER EMERGENCY IN POLITICAL CRISIS

Assembly, Center of Dispute,
Is Dissolved — Mohammed
Ali Forms New Cabinet

By JOHN P. CALLAHAN

Special to The New York Times.

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KARACHI, Pakistan, Oct. 24
—Governor General Ghulam Mohammed declared a state of emergency throughout Pakistan today.

He dissolved the seventy-four-man Constituent Assembly, saying it had "lost the confidence of the people." He promised that elections would be held as early as possible.

Prime Minister Mohammed Ali announced a Cabinet reshuffle in a nation-wide broadcast.

The Defense Ministry was transferred from the Prime Minister to Gen. Mohammed Ayub Khan, who continues as Commander in Chief of the armed forces. Maj. Gen. Iskandar Mirza, a former Secretary of Defense, was appointed Interior Minister. Through this post the Central Government controls civil law and order.

The changes followed a week of dissension at the highest levels that threatened to break down the Government structure.

On Wednesday, the Governor General announced that he had granted reprieves to four opponents of the Mohammed Ali regime who had been disqualified from holding public office on charges of maladministration. His action was a direct challenge to the Constituent Assembly, which last month transferred the Governor General's broad powers to appoint and dismiss Ministers to the Prime Minister and itself.

Leader Rushes Home

Mr. Mohammed Ali was in Washington Wednesday. He curtailed his visit, canceled plans for a state visit to Ottawa and left for home. The Prime Minister arrived last night and went directly to the Governor General's residence.

Three new members of the eight-man Cabinet sworn in tonight left London on a half-hour's notice yesterday at the Prime Minister's call. They were Generals Ayub and Mirza and M. A. Hassan Ispahani, Industries and Commerce Minister.

The other Cabinet members and their portfolios are:

Prime Minister, Foreign and Communications — Mohammed Ali.

Finance, Economic, Refugees and Kashmir Affairs—Chaudry Mohammed Ali, a holdover.

Health, Labor and Public Works —A. M. Malik, a holdover.

Parliamentary Affairs, Law, Food and Agriculture—Gyasuddin Pathan.

Information, Broadcasting and Education—Ghulam Ali Talpur.

A Government announcement said the list was temporary and might be changed when additional ministers were appointed. "Four or maybe five additional Cabinet ministers may be announced later this week," Mr. Mohammed Ali said. The imme-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

MMR JALAL

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Gen. Mohammed Ayub Khan
Defense Minister

Continued From Page 1

mediate effect of the assembly's dissolution was an indefinite deferment of the constitution, the final draft of which was to have come up for assembly consideration next Thursday. Before the Prime Minister left for the United States Sept. 22, he told the nation that a constitution would be adopted by Dec. 25.

In his broadcast tonight he declared:

"Constitution-making is important. But more important by far is the security and stability of our country. These must, at all times, be fully assured. Constitution-making by the present Constituent Assembly has resulted in developments that threaten to imperil our national unity.

"It has provoked personal, sectional and provincial rivalries and suspicions. These have to be curbed and Pakistan's interests must be put above everything else. This is what the Governor General's action envisaged. This is what my new Cabinet and I, your servant, will always have in view. In this I am fully confident of your wholehearted support."

The constitution that the assembly had been drafting since 1949 apparently will be scrapped. It was to have replaced the Government of India Act, which has governed Pakistan since 1947, the year of partition.

MMRJALAL

The Prime Minister said general elections would be held as early as possible. The representatives of the people will have "a fresh mandate from you to frame a constitution such as will, I trust, advance, not reverse, the process of welding our people into a single, united, strong and progressive nation," he declared.

Riots in the capital on the language issue, which occurred earlier this year, were among the developments during the assembly's sitting that the Prime Minister said had threatened to imperil the nation.

The pro-Urdu groups of West Pakistan resented clauses in the projected constitution that would have made Bengali, East Pakistan tongue, a national language. Distribution of powers between the central and provincial governments also was a controversial issue during debates on the constitution, resulting in heightened provincial rivalry.

Asked whether he planned any change in foreign policy now that he had taken over the portfolio, the Prime Minister replied: "The foreign policy that we have been pursuing during the past year or so—call it the definite approach—will be maintained."

A few months ago he announced a ban on the Communist party and an order restricting members of the Soviet Embassy to a thirty-five-mile radius from the center of the capital. In May, Pakistan signed a military aid agreement with the United States under which equipment is to begin arriving this month.



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Mirza Abol Hassan Ispahani
Industries and Commerce Minister