

December 5

The Soviet Union vetoes resolution in the Security Council for immediate cease-fire on the ground that it places India and Pakistan on the same footing.

In concert with the Mukti Bahini, Indian troops liberate more areas in Bangla Desh.

Pakistan launches a major infantry attack, supported by armour, at Longanewala. The attack is repulsed with close air support.

Pakistan attacks Ranian in Amritsar sector with two battalions. The attack is repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In a daring attack, a western naval task force of the Indian Navy sends to the bottom of the sea two Pakistani destroyers, Khaibar and Shahjahan. The task force also bombards Karachi harbour installations.

In another operation in the Bay of Bengal, Indian Navy knocks out an enemy submarine and launches round-the-clock air attacks on Chittagong and Cox's Bazar.

December 6

On the night of December 5/6, approximately two brigades of Pakistani troops, supported by an armour regiment, attack Indian positions twice in the Chhamb sector. Both attacks are repulsed.

In Bangla Desh, Indian troops, acting in concert with the Mukti Bahini, liberate more area.

Indian naval craft pound military targets at Khulna, Chalna and Mangla ports, attack Chittagong airfield and military installations in surrounding areas.

Mukti Bahini enters Lalmonirhat.....Indian forces fight shoulder to shoulder with Mukti Bahini.

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, announces India's recognition of the "Gana Prajatantri Bangla Desh" in Parliament. She says: "Our thoughts at this moment are with the father of this State".

December 7

Jessore airfield is captured. Indian troops and the Mukti Bahini enter Jessore cantonment. Jessore city is liberated. Indian troops are landed in Sylhet by helicopter. Sylhet and Maulavi Bazar are liberated.

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