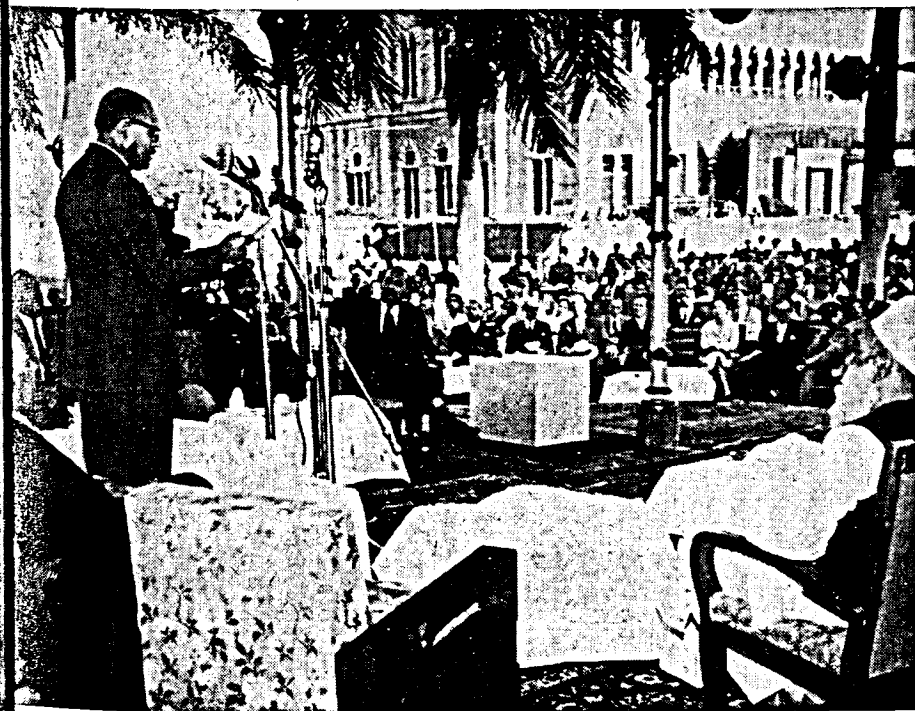


## The New Pakistan Government

ON October 7, 1958 President Iskander Mirza and the Pakistan Army, acting together, dismissed the country's central and provincial governments, abrogated the constitution, abolished all political parties and proclaimed martial law. General Ayub Khan, who assumed the office of Chief Martial Law Administrator and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, gave his reasons for this action in a broadcast to the nation the next day:

This is a drastic and extreme step taken with great reluctance but with the fullest conviction that there was no alternative to it except the disintegration and complete ruination of the country . . . Chaotic conditions, as you know, have been brought about by self-seekers who in the garb of political leaders, have ravaged the country or tried to barter it away for personal gains . . . Having nothing constructive to offer, politicians used provincial feelings, sectarian, religious and racial differences to set Pakistani against Pakistani . . . The result is total administrative, economic, political and moral chaos in the country which cannot be tolerated in these dangerous times. Pakistan has far too many internal problems to solve and external dangers to guard against.

On October 27, General Ayub Khan succeeded General Mirza as President and formed a presidential cabinet consisting of eight civilians and four members of the Army. Since then, the Army has been gradually withdrawing from the direct administration of the country and has turned over most of these functions to the permanent Civil Service, working under the direction of



THE PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN

General Mohammad Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, is shown replying to an address of welcome at a reception given in his honour by the citizens of Karachi.