سمار تاليسد / أما الله خان

امام جمعة تحرير جامو وكسمير / مينباي / إنجلترا

السلام على رحمتكم للعوركاء...

تاريخ 21/2/1985 المبركة به تغريطما تقتضيه

اتجاهات عمليات البحث في 22/8/1985 لمعرفة ما تخبرته

القوات المسلحة الهندية ضد المسلمين في الهند

بمثابة تنازلات للفترة التي تحلاغا طمبا على هذه القضية، وانضموا

الإسلامية التي تعود بها الرابطة وقادموا المجلة الأمريكية للرابطة نفسها

دورة الإخوة قادرة مختلف الدول الإسلامية بكل الاماكن السلكية بدءا من بيعة

المثل مدينة. وأن يتخذوا نجاح الصياغة الصادقة للجهات المختلفة قبل انطلاقها

وبذلك، وال القضية لا يجري تحركهم على إيقاف سابقها قبل أن تزدهر

أيضاً ما使得ها قومية لا تصلح الحدث الذي ينخرها للقوى الشاذة...

الأساليب في الهجرة.

كما تبع الاتصال للعامة بذكره طالبيت نشأة الحركة الهندية باعتبار

الحقوق الإنسانية التي تلقتها دستور الأمم المتحدة وأمانة عليها وتضمنها

دستور الهند...

شاكرين لكم اهتمامكم وتعليكم الكبير نسألكم أن يعليمكم وينصر عباده

هناء نعم الهول ونتم التصميم...

الله يغفركم...
Dear Brother Khan

Assalamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullah,

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to you for attending the International Islamic Conference on the Liberation of Muslim Lands. Your valuable efforts greatly contributed to the success of the Conference.

You will be pleased to know that in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Conference, the International Islamic Secretariat for the Liberation of Muslim Lands have been set up and we hope with your active participation and cooperation, we will, Insha Allah, realise our noble aims.

Please find enclosed the copy of the text of the resolutions passed at the Conference.

May Allah guide and reward you and bring success to all your efforts.

With regards and best wishes.

Yours Sincerely,

Salem Azzam
Secretary General

16 Grosvenor Crescent London SW1 7EP Telephone 01-225 9832 Cables ISLAMIAH
National Freedom – Our Birthright

JAMMU KASHMIR LIBERATION FRONT

HEAD OFFICE
43B Alum Rock Road,
Birmingham B, U.K.
Tel.: 021 328 2647
Date: 9/9/83

Struggle until victory

[Text in Urdu]

[Translation]

National Freedom – Our Birthright

JAMMU KASHMIR LIBERATION FRONT

HEAD OFFICE
43B Alum Rock Road,
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Tel.: 021 328 2647
Date: 9/9/83

Struggle until victory

[Text in Urdu]
KASHMIRIS' PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS IN
LONDON, PARIS, WEST BERLIN, THE HAGUE AND COPENHAGEN.

Hundreds of Kashmiris today marched through the streets of London, Paris, the Hague and Copenhagen shouting 'Foreign Occupants Quit Our Kashmir', 'No, No, No to Permanent Division of Kashmir', 'Voice of Kashmir Free Kashmir' and 'Independence the Only Solution of Kashmir'. They also delivered protest notes at Indian and Pakistani embassies and consulates in these cities. These letters called the reported ventures by Indian and Pakistani governments to solve the 35 year old Kashmir issue by dividing Kashmir permanently between themselves as heinous, nasty and brutal. The letters said that the only just, equitable and honourable solution of the issue was to re-unify the divided Jammu Kashmir and let it emerge as an independent state.

These demonstrations were arranged by Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front four days before the foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan are to meet in New Delhi to discuss ways and means to bring about unity between the two countries. Kashmiri people apprehend that there will be a deal on Kashmir.

In London about 400 Kashmiris assembled at Hyde Park where a rally was addressed by Front leaders including Mr. Aamullah Khan, its President. Mr Khan said that the governments of India and Pakistan had no right to decide the future of 9 million Kashmiris against their will and added that Kashmiris future was not subject to the whims and vagaries of the people at the helm of affairs in New Delhi and Islamabad. Demanding re-unification and complete independence of the whole state of Jammu Kashmir Mr Khan said, 'Both India and Pakistan stand committed to it nationally and internationally. We will not allow our inherent, inalienable, pledged and internationally recognised right of self-determination to be sacrificed at the altar of Indo-Pakistan unity. In number we are more than the individual populations of about one hundred free and independent nations of the world and we can manage our own affairs in a far better way than India and Pakistan do.'

(Zafar Khan)
Deputy Secretary General
جواب امرین انتخاباتی کا خاتمہ

اب جواب امرین انتخاباتی کا خاتمہ کیا گیا ہے۔ اس کے لئے اہم دو چیزوں کی ضرورت ہے:

1. یہ کہ انتخابات کے بعد، کبھی رہائش ہو۔
2. یہ کہ انتخابات کے بعد، کبھی تعلیم ہو۔

ایک جماعت کو انتخابات میں پہنچنے کے لئے لازم ہے کہ وہ کارتوں میں کام کے لئے کافی فنکار ہو۔ اس کے لئے ان کے لئے تعلیم پوری کی جاتی ہے۔ انتخابات کے بعد، ایک جماعت کو امن کا ذہنی طور پر پہنتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے وہ کارتوں میں رہائش پیدا کرتا ہے۔

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Urgent Action

Amnesty International

International Secretariat, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, England

Amnesty International opposes by all appropriate means the imposition
and infliction of death penalties and torture or other cruel, inhuman or
regrettably, arbitrary or disproportionate use of force or punishment of
unlawful persons whether or not they have used or advocated violence.

(Anon) [6/12]

Zero. What nation, section, or other detail UA 25/02/81

FOR ACTION ONLY BY THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL SECTIONS: AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS,
NEW ZEALAND, SWEDEN, USA

UA 194/81

Death Penalty

12 August 1981

INDIA: Maqbool Ahmed Butt

Maqbool Ahmed Butt, a journalist and former President of the
Jammu and Kashmir National Liberation Front, was convicted of
the murder of an Indian intelligence officer in 1968. He was sentenced
to death in 1976, under the provisions of Section 3 of the 1948 Enemy
Agents Ordinance, which do not allow for appeal as provided under
ordinary criminal law. It is believed that his petition to the
President for clemency has been turned down. He is detained in Tihar
Jail, Delhi, and has recently been transferred to the "death cell."

The Himalayan state of Jammu and Kashmir has been a politically
sensitive area since 1947 when the partition of the Indian sub-
continent split the state of Jammu and Kashmir between India and
Pakistan. Many Kashmiris in both India and Pakistan have been
demanding the right to self-determination, and the Jammu and Kashmir
National Liberation Front is one of the organizations which has
been asserting this right.

During the past 30 years there have been several legislative
moves to abolish the death penalty in India. More recently on
9 October 1979 the Supreme Court stayed the executions of more than
100 people under sentence of death for a period of seven months
while the constitutionality of the death penalty was considered. On
9 May 1980 the Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty was
constitutional but that it should be inflicted only in "barest of
rare circumstances." Since this ruling, Amnesty International has
learned of one execution and is concerned about the fate of several
others who have exhausted all possibilities for appeals for clemency.
Both the President and the government of a State have the power to grant clemency.

Amnesty International is opposed to the death penalty in all
cases without reservation on the grounds that it is a violation of the
right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or
degrading punishment.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

FOR ACTION ONLY BY THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL SECTIONS:
AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, SWEDEN, USA

A limited number of appeals is requested; please organize up to 10
appeals only.

Telegram/airmail letters respectfully urging the President to commute
on humanitarian grounds the death sentence passed on Maqbool Ahmed Butt.
Wishing Your Excellency and the people of Your Excellency's country a happy, peaceful and prosperous NEW YEAR

8 million people of Jammu Kashmir State, more in number than the individual populations of as many as 92 independent nations of the world, who remain denied of their inherent, inalienable, pledged and internationally recognised right of self-determination and whose beautiful homeland remains forcibly divided, defaced and trampled.

REMEMBER Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Government who are signatories to UN Charter and UN General Assembly Resolutions 1514 and 2621 (Declaration on Decolonization and its Implementation), of their MORAL RESPONSIBILITY towards Kashmiri people's fully deserved right to self-determination.

For JAMMU KASHMIR LIBERATION FRONT

438 Alum Rock Road,
Birmingham B8 3HT
United Kingdom.
tel: 021 328 2647

(Amanullah Khan) [Signature]
Secretary General
IMMIGRATION ACT 1971

AUTHORITY FOR DETENTION

Whereas I have decided to make a deportation order under section 5(1) of the Immigration Act 1971 against

AMANULLAH KHAN

a Pakistani national and he is neither detained in pursuance of the sentence or order of any court nor for the time being released on bail by any court having power so to release him:

I hereby, in pursuance of paragraph 2(2) of Schedule 3 to that Act, authorise any constable at any time after notice of the decision has been given to the said

AMANULLAH KHAN

in accordance with the Immigration Appeals (Notices) Regulations 1972, to cause him to be detained until the deportation order is made.

Royal

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

Home Office
Queen Anne's Gate
Dear Mr Khan,

We have now written to the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir about the arrests of party workers in the State in August/September.

Kindly keep us informed of any further details of names of arrested persons, or of releases of the seven men whose names were given. I would also appreciate receiving precise details of the "mental and physical torture" to which you state those arrested are subjected. For that purpose, I enclose a data questionnaire which lists the sort of details we would like to have.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Yvonne Terlingen
Asia Research Department

Enc.
Queen Anne’s Gate London SW1H 9AT

15 October 1986

Dear Gevuli,

Thank you for your letter of 24 September enclosing this correspondence about Mr Amanullah Khan. Your representations cover a number of different issues which I shall deal with separately, but it may be helpful if I first set out the background to this case.

Immigration History

Mr Khan was born in Gilgit on 24 August 1934 and is a citizen of Pakistan. He was originally admitted to the United Kingdom on 20 June 1976 from Pakistan for a visit of four months. During that time he sought a work permit to enable him to take employment as the editor of the "Voice of Kashmir International". This publication was financed and organised by members of the Jammu Kashmir Plebiscite Front, which became the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) in 1977. Mr Khan had been sent to the United Kingdom to organise the United Kingdom branch of JKLF. After initially refusing the application, the Department of Employment granted a permit in January 1978 and his wife and child were granted entry clearance to join him in August 1978. Further extensions of stay were given until 6 April 1982 when indefinite leave to remain was granted.

Mr Khan applied for naturalisation in September 1982. When interviewed he said that he was full-time President of JKLF and that he wanted to obtain British citizenship to enable him to travel more freely. The application was refused on 15 February 1985.

On 5 September 1985 Mr Khan was arrested and charged with:

(1) Possessing explosive substances with intent to endanger life; and

(2) Possessing explosive substances under suspicious circumstances.

Mr Khan was remanded in custody and on 17 July 1986 appeared at St Albans Crown Court. The trial was concluded on 23 July 1986 when the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" on count (1), and were unable to reach a majority verdict on count (2). A re-trial was ordered and Mr Khan was remanded in custody to appear at St Albans Crown Court on 15 September 1986. The second trial was concluded on 19 September, when a verdict of "Not Guilty" was returned.

At the conclusion of the criminal proceedings, on my instructions Mr Khan was served with a notice of intention to deport on grounds of national security under Section 3(5)(b) of the Immigration Act 1971 and he was served with a detention order under paragraph 2(2) of Schedule 3 to the Immigration Act 1971. An application for an order of habeas corpus was dismissed in the High Court on 3 October. Mr Khan is detained in Brixton prison pending the outcome of his representation to an independent advisory panel.

The Rt Hon Gerald Kaufman, M.P. /over...
HOME OFFICE
Lunar House Wellesley Road Croydon CR9 2JY
Telephone (Immigration) 01-686 6088 Calls answered in turn
(Miscellaneous) 01-686 3441 please wait for a reply

Mr Amanullah Khan

Served on 19/9/80

Sir,

In view of your activities whilst resident in the United Kingdom, which the Secretary of State has reason to believe have been carried out on behalf of the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front, the Secretary of State has decided that your presence in the United Kingdom is not conducive to the public good for reasons of national security. Accordingly, he has decided to make a deportation order against you by virtue of Section 3(5)(b) of the Immigration Act 1971 requiring you to leave the United Kingdom and prohibiting you from returning while the order remains in force.

By virtue of Section 17(1) of the Act, you have a right of appeal against removal to the country specified in the removal directions on the grounds that you ought to be removed to a different country specified by you.

Yours faithfully

[Signature]
Hurd’s bloomer over Mr Khan

Exactly ten years ago, a Labour Home Secretary, Mr Marilyn Rees, deported Messrs Agee and Hosenball on national security grounds. The decisions raised a memorable protest and Mr Rees confessed that it had been a politically traumatic affair for him. Since then, this rare power has not been invoked. Until now. Ten years on, Mr Douglas Hurd is invoking national security to allow him to get rid of Mr Ammanullah Khan, a Kashmiri nationalist. The evidence suggests that he is prepared to ignore a string of principles of justice to do so.

Mr Khan is an elderly man, who has spent most of the last few years travelling the world to put the case for Kashmiri self-determination. Once upon a time Britain was not unsympathetic to that cause, but no longer. For ten years, along with many thousands of Kashmiris, Mr Khan has lived in this country. The young members of his family know no other home. Inevitably, he is active here in political causes which bring distress and outrage to the governments of Pakistan and, in particular, India. Earlier this year, Mr Khan was arrested unanimously at St Albans Crown Court on explosives charges. Immediately afterwards he was rearrested by police officers who filled in details on a blank cheque deportation order which already bore Hurd’s signature. He is currently in Brixton prison, where he has been for 15 months. He is suffering from lung cancer and a hermia.

On the face of it, therefore, Mr Khan doesn’t sound like, say, a Hindawi or a Patrick Magee. But the Home Secretary says his presence in this country is not conducive to the public good on grounds of national security. And, as happens in such cases, this assertion immediately stacks all the cards in Mr Hurd’s hands. This month, Mr Khan presented his case to the three advisers who are appointed to consider his representations. It was a procedural farce, just as it was with Agee and Hosenball. No lawyers allowed. No cross-examination of witnesses. The Home Office even reneged on a commitment not to reintroduce evidence that had been discredited in the Crown Court trial. A few days ago predictably, Mr Hurd upheld his original decision.

The power to deport on national security grounds is a lawless power. On the rare but celebrated occasions when it has been invoked (Rudi Dutachke, Franco Caprino, Agee and Hosenball), the decisions have been deeply suspect, not to say downright wrong. Just such a suspension hangs over the Khan case today. But at least those earlier cases roused parts of the public conscience. There were parliamentary debates. There was public protest. Where are those voices now that Mr Khan needs them? Unless they are raised — and raised fast — Mr Hurd is going to get away with his dubious and unscrutinised expelution.

THE GUARDIAN 1-12-1986
DECISION TO MAKE A DEPORTATION ORDERS

The "Voice of Kashmir" published an article in 1976 in an edition edited by Mr Khan giving the origins of JKLF. It said that in 1965 Mr Khan agreed with others to form the Jammu Kashmir National Liberation Front to establish a guerrilla movement to liberate Kashmir. Mr Khan was appointed head of the group's political wing. The group was to recruit, train and equip guerrillas for operations against India. The political wing was to educate public opinion in favour of the armed struggle. The organisation's aim was to strive to acquire by all possible ways, including armed struggle, a position for the people of Jammu Kashmir in which they were able to determine their future as sole masters of their homeland.

The JKLF, by their own admission, were involved in a number of illegal activities in India in the period 1966-1977 leading to the deaths of at least two people. An Indian aircraft was hijacked by supporters of the group in 1971. In 1984 members of the group kidnapped and murdered the Indian Assistant Commissioner in Birmingham.

Given that Mr Khan was a founder and leading member of an organisation advocating and using violence against the Government of India and in the light of other information of a confidential nature put before me, I decided that Mr Khan's presence in the United Kingdom was not conducive to the public good for reasons of national security. I accordingly decided that Mr Khan should be served with a notice of intention to deport on grounds of national security under Section 3(5)(b) of the Immigration Act 1971 and detained if he were acquitted of the current charges against him or given a non-custodial sentence. I must stress that this decision was taken on evidence which was not relied upon by the Crown Court at St Albans. As is usual where issues of national security are concerned details are not made public for obvious reasons, and by virtue of Section 15(3) of the Immigration Act 1971 Mr Khan is not entitled to appeal against the decision to make a deportation order against him. He has been informed, however, that he may make representations to an independent advisory panel; that he may appear before the panel and to such extent as the advisors may sanction, may be assisted by a friend (but not a legal representative) and arrange for a third party to testify on his behalf.

(signed)

[Signature]

[Stamp]
HIGH COURT BID TO FREE LEADER FAILS

Kashmiri group in pledge to step up battle

LAST-DITCH BID TO STOP DEPORTATION

KLF man cleared of chemical charge

Judge refuses to free cleared Kashmiri

Hurd ‘signed blank expulsion order’

Cleared Kashmir dissident to fight expulsion

New fears for the safety of JKF leader
Peace? No! Freedom.