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The Amphibious Armour Advantage

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Tank Ambush at Kushtia

Squadron and Company Commander Dislocate a  
Corps Commander!

Based on selected extracts from this scribe's book "The Pakistan Army Since 1965" the second volume of Pakistan Army history, presently under limited circulation within a select list of recipients, which the author decided to publish after the recent publication of Hamoodur Rahman Commission Report with the precise aim, that, real military talent in the Pakistan Army at squadron and company level in 1971, is not confused with military incompetence at brigade, division, corps and army level. The author is of the firm conviction that the 1971 War was a military as well as political failure but this had more to do with higher military incompetence than lower level military leadership. All things were not foul and stinking, but while failure is an orphan, victory has many fathers! This article is dedicated to the memory of those who were soldiers, not butchers, who fought well, who died, many of whom have no graves, and all those gave their lives for a better tomorrow that has eluded us to date!

Maj (Retd) AGHA HUMAYUN AMIN from WASHINGTON DC writes about a forgotten delaying action in then East Pakistan.

The tank battle of Kushtia is Greek to most in Pakistan. Ironically it was one of the most classic tank actions of 1971 war in which a vastly outnumbered tank infantry force of squadron company level inflicted such a punishment on the Indians that their corps commander lost his mental equilibrium and earmarked a whole division to deal with a Pakistani delaying force of squadron battalion strength.

Civil War followed by a mixed Civil War and Conventional War further compounded by atrocities, confused real military competence with abnormal psychology and even genuine heroism or resolution in face of tremendous adversity was forgotten while atrocities were remembered!

It is ironic that many purely military writers like Shaukat Riza and Fazal Muqem Khan ignored this inspiring battle! Of all the people it was Siddiq Salik, more a journalist than a soldier who most precisely described the battle of Kushtia as "the first and last battle that Brigadier Manzoor's brigade fought in the entire war<sup>1</sup>"! Siddiq, however, never knew the degree to which this battle influenced the higher commander's perceptions and actions! But then Siddiq was more

of a civilian and cannot be blamed for this lapse once we see so-called military historians making the same error! I came to know of the significance of this thought-provoking battle only after I read some Indian military accounts! No tribute to the cause of military history in Pakistan, which like the politicians, has hit the rock bottom!

The Hamood Ur Rahman Commission found villains but ignored existence of heroes! It is again ironic that Hamood found villains not merely because they existed but because those who had ordered the inquiry wanted some villains to keep the men in Khaki in their place! Hamood thus unwittingly became the tool of politicians despite the fact that he was an illustrious judge! Pakistan's legal or political history with the exception of one decision of the Sindh High Court and one single resolute Sindhi Muslim Chief Justice is after all little more than the confinement of all who matter in petticoats, in terms of resolution and heroic defiance since 1954! Robes or any other dress in the symbolic form are an illusion! Petticoats, are the essence! Chief Justice Hamood ur Rahman like all his predecessors or followers was a rubber stamp, as far as the big flies were concerned, since laws as the truest saying in English language states are like cobwebs through which the greater

flies brake through! Hamood's findings had no de facto value! Ironically on the other hand the men who were identified as villains and cowards by the Hamood Commission were promoted while many real heroes were sidelined or superseded! Thus while Tajammul, Saadullah and Sher ur Rahman were sidelined Jehanzeb Arbab, Rahim Khan, Rahimuddin Khan, Admiral Sharif and many more did extremely well after the 1971 War and are doing well to date!

## ESSENTIAL FACTS

### Opposing Strengths

2 Indian Corps (a newly raised corps headquarters) was tasked with the reduction of the SouthWest Sector of East Pakistan. The Indian 2 Corps was vastly superior to Pakistan's 9 Division defending the Sector. It had two over sized infantry divisions (4 Mountain and 9 Infantry Division) and one independent infantry brigade (50 Independent Para Brigade). 4 Indian Mountain Division had three infantry brigades (7, 41 and 62) one of which (7 Brigade) was initially held back as corps reserve.

In addition this division also had under command a tank squadron (45 Cavalry/PT-76), a Mechanised Infantry Company and an additional medium artillery battery apart from its integral divisional artillery. 9 Indian Infantry Division had three infantry brigades (33, 35 and 42) and one tank regiment less one squadron (45 Cavalry/PT-76) and one tank squadron (63 Cavalry/T-55). Lieutenant General Raina the Indian Corps Commander had seen action in WW II in North Africa and Burma.

Pakistan's 9 Infantry Division comprised two infantry brigades, 57 Brigade (Brigadier Manzoor) holding the northern half and 107 Brigade (Brigadier Hayat) holding the Central Approach i.e Jessore. An ad hoc brigade consisting of Para military forces of dubious military value was holding the southern approach (Khulna Sub-Sector). In addition there was the "Divisional Reserve" consisting of half battalion Recce and Support, one infantry battalion and a tank squadron of M-24 Chafee Light Tanks. The Pakistani 9 Division was commanded by Major General Ansari an artillery officer who proved in the war that he was an honest man and a devout Muslim, but did little in the realm of commanding

his division or anything in terms of leading from the front!

## Opposing Plans

The operational task assigned to the 2 Indian Corps was to capture Khulna, Jessore, Magura, secure ferry sites over Madhumati and finally either capture the Golaundu Ghat or to secure Paksay Bridge (Hardinge Bridge) over the Ganga, whatever ordered. 4 Mountain Division was tasked with the capture of Magura and securing of Ferry Sites over the Madhumati and subsequently secure Goalundu Ghat or Paksey Bridge. 9 Division was tasked to capture Jessore in the first phase and Khulna in the second phase.

Pakistan's 9 Division had employed five regular infantry battalions to hold the five main approaches running from West to East in between the Ganges River with 57 Brigade in the north and 107 Brigade in the centre. We will not discuss the details of these dispositions since these are beyond the scope of this article.

## Summary of Operational Situation till Battle of Kushtia

The Indians had been actively conducting military operations against the Pakistani 9 Division since mid-November 1971. The pace of these operations was, however, extremely conservative unimaginative and timid! Indian victory in terms of tangible superiority in quantum of forces was a forgone conclusion in this sector as in any other sector of East Pakistan!

The reader may note that the ad hoc force at Khulna bolted towards Dacca around 4th/5th December without having been attacked!

The Indian tactics were based on establishing roadblocks in the Pakistani brigades rear with forces of battalion, tank squadron/troops strength while vastly superior tank and infantry forces attacked frontally and contained and pinned down the Pakistani infantry brigades. Brigadier Manzoor the 57 Brigade Commander made the Indian task easier by assuming that they would attack Chuadanga and denuded all other approaches

while concentrating most of his troops to defend Chuadanga! Manzoor in the process, wittingly or unwittingly offered the Indian commander a golden opportunity to compromise the operational integrity of the 9 Pakistani Infantry Division. The Indians had logically assumed that the Pakistani brigades would withdraw eastwards and fight as a division. They did not know that both the Pakistani brigade commanders had decided to fight their private wars and had already decided to withdraw northeastwards and southeastwards! The next Indian move against Jhenida commencing from 4 December when the Indians established a tank infantry roadblock at a point halfway between road Chuadanga-Jhenida, thus came as a surprise to 57 Brigade which was effectively cut off from its parent formation i.e 9 Division. The 1971 war was over the 9 Division as a division from 4th December 1971! Its brigades continued fighting but they fought as brigades since the division commander had failed to goad and spur them into fighting as a division! The division commander who preferred sitting on his prayer mat<sup>2</sup> rather than leave his headquarters and goad men like Brigadier Manzoor, remained plagued with inertia and inaction! There is not much to write about 9 Division's operational role after 4th December! 41 Brigade after its brilliant success advanced to Jhenida supported by tanks. Jhenida, thanks to

Manzoor's Chuadanga blunder was almost defenceless and the Indians captured it after some limited fighting on 7th December 1971.

Meanwhile, 62 Indian Brigade advanced towards Kaliganj which was defended by a very small ad hoc force under colonel staff 9 Division. Kaliganj was captured by morning of 7th December. 9 Division's story ends here. Its divisional headquarter withdrew to Faridpur while K.K Afridi's ad hoc force delayed the Indians over the Madhumati!

The 2 Indian Corps which was commanded by as much of a windbag as the Pakistani divisional commander now finally released 7 Brigade less battalion to 4 Mountain Division on 8th December. The Indian Corps Commander, the readers may note, thought that 57 Brigade had withdrawn towards Faridpur along with Headquarter 9 Division.<sup>3</sup> The 7th Brigade reached Jhenida during night 8th/9th December 1971 and was ordered to advance towards Kushtia on 9th December. For this purpose 7 Brigade was also assigned two tank troops of the 45th Cavalry. Tangibly everything was now excellent for the Indians .

Battle of Kushtia

9 Division was assigned with a squadron of 29 Cavalry for the defence of Hardinge Bridge.<sup>4</sup> This squadron was commanded by one Major Sher ur Rahman.<sup>5</sup> At this stage 57 Brigade was in the process of withdrawing across the Hardinge Bridge to Nator in 16 Division area. Manzoor tasked Sher ur Rahman along with an infantry company commanded by Major Zahid (18 Punjab) to delay the Indian force which was reported by the paramilitary Razakars to be on the way to Kushtia. Sher ur Rahman, as I many years later heard first hand from many soldiers of 29 Cavalry who had fought with him at Kushtia was no Manzoor! He selected an ambush site along with Major Zahid the infantry company commander inside Kushtia. The main road passed across a high embankment at this site and there was some open face on both flanks while some trees and buildings provided concealment and firing positions to Sher ur Rahman's two tank troops<sup>6</sup> and Major Zahid's infantry company. The ground on both sides of the road was boggy limited manoeuvre options of Indian tanks leading the 7 Brigade advance. The Indian tanks (two troops) leading the advance reached the outskirts of Kushtia at 2 p.m. and deployed outside the towns built up area. As per the Indian armoured corps historian precisely at this point in time the

Indian 2 Corps Commander Raina along with GOC 4 Mountain Division arrived in a helicopter and "chided the commanders on the spot for their unnecessary caution when there was no enemy who was, in any case, on the run. He told them not to waste time on battle procedure but press on with tanks because there was no requirement to lead with infantry through the town".<sup>7</sup> The Indians commenced advance tanks leading and infantry very close behind. The first shot as per one 29 Cavalry veteran was fired once the sixth and the last Indian tank was in range and the infantry company (of 22 Rajput) was also within small arms range. The scene after this was one of total chaos. Most of the infantry company was gunned down within no time and as per Major General Gurcharan Singh Sandhu "within a few minutes the battalion (22 Rajput) ceased to exist as a fighting force" and "stragglers kept trickling away until the next day".<sup>8</sup> The Indian tank corps historian states that "The first shot from a Chafee (29 Cavalry) split open the fifth tank down the line". Only one out of six tanks escaped the ambush. The battle was over! All that the Indian 7 Brigade Commander now did was to organise a defensive position with his second battalion behind a canal close to Kushtia. Gurcharan admitted and this was stated by many 29 Cavalry veterans that "Pakistani tanks made contact with the canal and engaged the

defenders. At last light they blew up the canal bridge and withdrew to Paksay".<sup>9</sup> 57 Brigade was given the breather it needed to withdraw across the Ganges. Many years later I had the opportunity of hearing a first hand account of this withdrawal while under intense air attack from another direct participant Colonel Rathore from Engineers. Rathore was a very fine officer and a gentleman and when I heard him that he was staff officer with my father in 491 Brigade Group at Jaglot Farm. This was 8 years after the war i.e July 1979.

## Reaction of Indian Corps Commander

The reactions of Indian 2 Corps Commander may be termed as typical reactions of any Indo-Pak subcontinental Corps commander! I will simply quote Indian military historians in describing this part of the battle!

Gurcharan Singh gives the following picture. "The Corps Commander received the news of the mishap on return to his headquarter. He over-reacted and ordered 4 Mountain Division to halt its advance along the Faridpur axis and contain the

enemy along Madhumati with one battalion. The rest of the division (i.e some two infantry brigades) was to back track to Kushtia, capture and clear the Hardinge Bridge. Two tank troops of 45 Cavalry were ordered to move from 9 Division to make up its "A" Squadron in Kushtia. Kushtia was bombed and strafed by the IAF on 10 and 11 December. Pakistanis had evacuated it during night 9-10 December. 4 Division concentrated outside the town by morning of 10 December. Elaborate plans were made for a divisional attack on 11 December, when the town was found clear".<sup>10</sup>

I am quoting Praval a more balanced historian since some Indians may find Gurcharan's more forthright criticism unpalatable! Praval states "Unfortunately Barar and Raina over reacted to the reverse. During the evening the former ordered 41 Brigade to move from Jhenida to Kushtia. Later during the night Raina told Barar to move the third brigade too also, leaving a battalion on the Madhumati. Thus by evening of 10 December the whole division assembled in front of Kushtia"!<sup>11</sup>

Now compare the Indians with what Shaukat Riza! Shaukat merely states without naming Sher or Zahid that "Enemy 7 Mountain Brigade attacked

the position and suffered serious casualties".<sup>12</sup> Fazal Mugeem merely brushes the affair aside by stating that "the attack was repulsed and three tanks captured".<sup>13</sup> Is this the way military history is written? Its not difficult to figure that Gurcharan Singh and Praval were fairer with Majors Zahid and Sher ur Rahman than Shaukat Riza and Fazal Mugeem Khan. This is the sub-continental psyche! Talent must never be recognised! A conspiracy against originality and boldness! Heroism died in 1858! At least as far as higher level leadership was concerned!

## ANALYSIS

### Technical and Numerical Inferiority Nullified by Superior Tactics and Resolute Leadership

The battle of Kushtia proves that technical and numerical inferiority can be nullified by superior tactics and resolute leadership. Unfortunately while there were many Shers and Zahids there were no Lettow Vorbecks or Rommels commanding the Pakistani divisions or corps. There was one Rommel but he was on the western Front! Ask the

troops who fought under him, not irresolute people who he kicked and abused in Chamb and you can find out .

Lack of Higher Planning at Divisional Level which led to independent withdrawal by brigade commanders and failure of 9 Division to function as a credible operational entity

The readers may note that the state of demoralisation and apathy in the 9 Division at higher level was such that no credible or concrete plan had been prepared for withdrawal of the division's two regular brigades in case of an Indian breakthrough which was most likely, keeping in view the immense disparity between the Indian and Pakistani forces! It appears that both the regular brigade commanders i.e the 57 and 107 Brigade Commanders had made up their mind to withdraw northeast and Southwest to the safety of Rajshahi north of Ganges in 16 Division area and Khulna in the south! Whatever the motives of the brigade commanders this action resulted in rendering the 9 Division into an operational non-entity soon after the commencement of actual war on 5th December 1971! One of the brigade

commanders was thus later condemned in the Hamood Report for this unauthorised withdrawal!

Even Fazal Muqeem 14 admitted this fact once he said "Headquarters 9 Division (Major General M.H Ansari) which had lost control earlier ...".

### Dislocation of Enemy Higher Commander's Military Equilibrium

Two majors dislocated the enemy higher commanders mental equilibrium. What would have happened had there been some Sher ur Rahmans and Zahids in 9 Division Headquarter too. What would have happened had the Pakistani GHQ allocated a few more tanks for the Eastern Command earlier in 1971 or 1970! If the Indians could employ T-55/T-54 tanks why could not Pakistani T-59s have been employed there? And what did most of Pakistan's T-59s in 1971 war do in the 1971 War apart from hiding in reserve forests or moving in trains!

### Quality of Higher Military Leadership

The Pakistani 9 Division was commanded by Major General Ansari an artillery officer who proved in the war that he was a devout Muslim, but did little in the realm of commanding his division or anything in terms of leading from the front! Ansari sat on the prayer mat but did little else during the war! He was as good as any unit Pesh Imam of his division. His operational role was zero multiplied by zero in the war! Defenders of Ansari assert that he was a decent man, but there are so many decent men in this world, who don't command divisions in battle but perform other minor roles more commensurate with their temperament or genius! There was no military leadership at divisional level in the Pakistani 9 Division. This over ensured that the battle was relegated to the two infantry brigade commanders, one bold but not interested in fighting a divisional battle, while another who was most keen to hit the Paksey Bridge and become a part of the 16 Division! Brigadier Hayat took his own decisions, mission oriented but ones which compromised his divisions integrity withdrawing his brigade to Khulna, fighting an excellent brigade battle while also ensuring that the Indians were given an excellent gap to race forward towards Dacca in the middle! Brigadier Manzoor's performance was "hopeless" in words of

a participant and his role in the flight of his brigade cannot be over exaggerated!

## A Battle of Offensive Defence or Clausewitzian Shield of Blows

The battle was a classic application of Clausewitz's concept of offensive defence in which he described defence as a shield of arrows!

## A Case Study of Divisional Battle

The battle of 9 Division in 1971 illustrates the barrenness at divisional level. The absence of the GOC as a decisive operational division makes at divisional level.

## CONCLUSION

The South Western Sector of Eastern Command was not a really very decisive sector of the 1971

War. The significance of the "Tank Ambush at Kushtia" lies in the heavy odds involved and how certain military commanders at squadron company level through resolution ingenuity and sheer tenacity emerged at least tactically victorious against vastly superior forces. The true significance of the "Battle of Kushtia" lies in the fact that "ingenuity, resolution and a positive mental attitude could have enabled the Eastern Command to fight longer than it did"! That the seeds of the dramatic collapse of 16 December lay not in numerical inferiority alone but in phenomenal lack of military competence in the Eastern Command and those in the Military Operations Directorate in the Pakistani GHQ who insisted that the Eastern Command must conduct a rigid defensive strategy of holding every inch! This article does not aim at proving that East Pakistan could have been a Pakistani victory but only that a more imaginative higher strategy could have resulted in a less humiliating defeat than what actually happened! The failure in East Pakistan was not a political failure alone but a military failure at the highest level!

Sher ur Rahman lives in the hearts of 29 Cavalry veterans as the ultimate war hero! This I discovered in the Rakhs of Qila Sobha Singh! In

Pakistani military history he figures nowhere, since he was not from the trade union of guards! Wrong forever on the throne! Truth forever on the Scaffold!

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5 I first heard his name while talking with my squadron commander Captain Azam Niazi in October 1984 while serving in 29 Cavalry. I had been attached with this unit since around 25th September (following another attachment period with 15 SP from 09 August 1984 to 25th September 1984) due to some disciplinary problem with my commanding officer in 11 Cavalry. Azam said that he joined the unit because he had been deeply impressed by Sher ur Rahman's exploits in 1971 War. The time spent with Azam was memorable and we made good use of it by hunting around the Degh Nala and the marshes around Qila Sobha Singh and Dhamtal. At that time, thanks to Durga Devi and Terry Tyrant seemed imminent and 8 Armoured Brigade was deployed close to the border.

6 Page-439-Gurcharan Singh Sandhu-Op Cit. I have relied on the Indian general's description in stating that the ambush force consisted of two tank troops!

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## **About the Author**

Agha H. Amin , Retired Tank corps major who served in five tank regiments and commanded an independent tank squadron and served in various staff , instructional and research assignments. Presently heads think tank Centre for Study of Intelligence Operations. Editor in Chief of monthly Intelligence Review and monthly Military and Security Review. In his Pakistan Army tenure he wrote three original tactical papers on Reconnaissance Troops Tactical handling, Reconnaissance support group , and RFS Concept. His writings were published in Pakistan Armys prime journals , Pakistan Army Journal and Citadel Journal of Command and Staff College Quetta.

His recommendations regarding bifurcation of officer corps into command and staff cadre advanced in 1998 were later accepted. In addition his recommendation of grouping various corps into army commands advanced in an article published in Citadel Journal in 1998 were accepted in 2005 or so. Wrote Pakistan Armys first tactical paper on Tactical handling of Reconnaissance Troop in 1986 which is now being incorporated in Pakistan Armys most important general staff publication " The Armored Regiment in Battle". Wrote The Essential Clausewitz in 1993, Sepoy Rebellion of 1857-59 in 1998 , Pakistan Army till 1965 in 1999 ,Development of Taliban Factions in Afghanistan and Pakistan (2010) ,Taliban War in Afghanistan (2009). Served as Assistant Editor of Defence Journal ,Executive Editor of globe and Founder Editor of Journal of Afghanistan Studies .

An associate of the think tanks ORBAT and Alexandrian Defense group. Expert in social impact and environmental assessment carried out various LARP surveys for Asian Bank and World Bank projects. He has lectured at various think tanks and organisations worldwide and shares his knowledge without any honorarium and at zero financial benefits. Carried out various oil and gas and power transmission line surveys in West Asia. One time Assistant Editor Defence Journal , Executive Editor Globe, Editor Journal of Afghanistan Studies Feedback is welcome at e mail address [L19aircraft@gmail.com](mailto:L19aircraft@gmail.com)

NOTES

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- <sup>2</sup>Oxford Dictionary, 1979, PP. 264 & 265.
- <sup>3</sup>Collins Dictionary, 1979, P. 127.
- <sup>4</sup>Glossary of Military Terms and Definitions, GSP-1840, P. 109.
- <sup>5</sup>Field Service Regulations (Operations), GSP-1509, P. 17.
- <sup>6</sup>On War, Clausewitz, Editor Rapoport, Collins 1976, p. 243.
- <sup>7</sup>Ibid, P. 147.
- <sup>8</sup>Ibid, P. 227.
- <sup>9</sup>J.F. Donnell, Sheed and Ward, Philosophical Psychology, London 1955, P. 323.
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- <sup>13</sup>On War, P. 261, 262.
- <sup>14</sup>Ibid, P. 185.
- <sup>15</sup>Ibid, P. 163.
- <sup>16</sup>Ibid, P. 307.
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Major Agha Humayun Amin (Retired) was commissioned in March 1983 in 11 Cavalry (FF). He has been a General Staff Officer Grade-3, Instructor Class 'C' in School of Armour and Mechanized Warfare and Officer Commanding of an Independent Armoured Squadron. Retired from the Army in March 1994. Presently, he is heading a private business concern. He is also the founder chairman of Political Military and Social Analyst Group.



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22 May, 1995

Dear MAJ(Retired) Agha Humayun Amin,

Thank you so much for your letter and your interest in leadership and character development. I have sent your work to our military leadership department (The Department of Behavioral Science & Leadership) for their dissemination and review. West Point prides itself as being the premier leadership institution in the U.S., and we constantly strive to produce "leaders of character" for our nation. Our Military Art class draws heavily upon the works of Clausewitz; therefore, your summary will prove interesting to our own instructors.

Thanks again for your letter, your books and your interest. I wish you the best of luck in the future.

Sincerely,

Freddy E. McFarren  
Brigadier General, USA  
Commandant of Cadets

MAJ (R) Agha Humayun Amin  
P.O. Box 6027  
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Okara Cantt.  
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31 January 1993

Major Agha Humayun Amin  
5 Independent Armoured Squadron  
Okara Cantonment

*My dear Humayun,*

Thank you very much for sending me a  
copy of "The Essential Clausewitz" written by  
you. It was very thoughtful of you indeed.

I also commend you on your professional  
effort.

*with best wishes,*

*Yours Sincerely*  
*Pervez*

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26 Jun 1990

Capt Agha Humayun Amin  
HQ 3 Indep Armd Bde Gp  
Lahore

*See Capt Agha Humayun Amin*

I appreciate and thank you for a laudable  
voluntary work on "Tactical Handling of  
Reconnaissance Support Group"

I have only gleaned through the study and  
found it useful. Since it needs detailed  
evaluation, I have sent it to the concerned  
directorates. You will soon hear more on this.

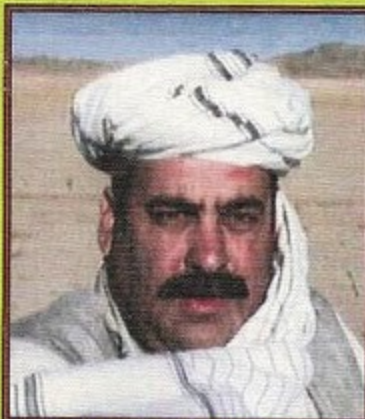
I hope your contribution to Army particularly  
to the Armoured Corps would continue with zeal  
and innovative ideas.

Well done, keep it up. *keep - working -*

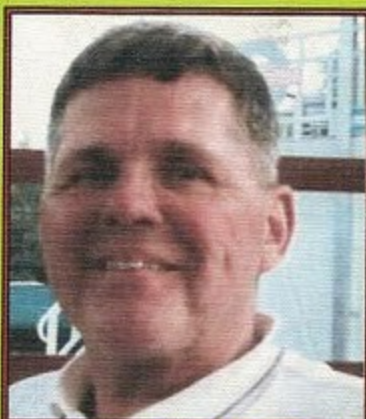
*his best wishes for  
all your future endeavours*

Yours

*Singh*  
*in K*



**Major Agha H. Amin**  
Pakistani Army, Retired



**David J. Osinski**  
COL., USAR, Retired, currently U.S. Africa  
Command



**Dr. Paul Andre DeGeorges**

*Edmund Mellen*



CENTER *for the* STUDY *of* INTELLIGENCE

27 September 1996

Agha Humayun Amin

Lahore Cant  
Pakistan

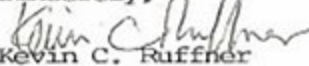
Dear Major Amin:

Many thanks for your book, The Essential Clausewitz, which arrived on the 25th. This looks fascinating and will really help me understand Clausewitz better. I am currently enrolled in the U.S. Army's Command and General Staff College, so this is a timely book.

We are keeping very busy here since you were here in April for the Society for Military History's conference. In fact, we have another conference next week on Venona, the intercepts of the Soviet communications. I am sending you copies of the Spring and Summer newsletters which will keep you posted on our activities.

Once again, thank you very much for thinking of the History Staff and your book will make a welcome addition to our library. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

  
Kevin C. Ruffner  
CIA History Staff



Lieutenant Colonel Tariq Khan  
Commanding Officer  
12 Cavalry (Frontier Force)  
Bahawalpur Cantonment  
PF/ 17625 / A

April 2000

27

Major Agha Hamayan

Cavalry Ground  
Lahore Cantonment



*My dear Hamayan,*

It was extremely thoughtful of you to have sent me your book which I intend to go through immediately. I will definitely give you my views if that is what you want but do remember, the opinion will be probably jaundiced, and the outcome of a prejudiced mind that has been corrupted by the experiences of an 'insider'. Will be in touch.

Your's

*Tariq Khan*  
Lt Col  
27/04/2000

From : Ed Luttwak  
[REDACTED]

 MAIL-RECVD... |  Inbox

Sent : Saturday, July 19, 2003 5:10 PM

To : pavocavalry@hotmail.com

Subject : Re:

Thank you for your thoughts (1st class strategic thought even when I happen to disagree) . All powers in a world of powers reach culminating points at various stages . But interim imbalances can persist for a bit --ie. longer than our lives & much more sometimes . Empires exist in those interim periods. Re. war at the operational level: low-contrast enemies can evade destruction but cannot seriously destroy either, only irritate.

EDWARD N. LUTTWAK  
[REDACTED]

>From: "A. H AMIN"  
>Date: Fri, 18 Jul 2003 09:50:20 +0000  
>

---

FREE pop-up blocking with the new MSN Toolbar – get it now!

From: A. H AMIN <pavocavalry@hotmail.com>  
Sent: Friday, July 18, 2003 9:50 AM

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Received  
16 Oct 93  
Saturday  
Okara Cantt

Lieutenant General  
Muhammad Akram Khan  
Headquarters 31 Corps  
Bahawalpur Cantonment  
Telephone: Military-731  
Number. PF/6344/00  
October 1993

Major Aqha Humayun Amin  
Officer Commanding  
5 Independent Armoured Squadron  
Okara Cantt

My Dear Humayun,

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of Special Order of The Day dated 24 Sep 93.. I am delighted to learn that the 5 Independent Armoured Squadron has won the trophy at Corps level in Armoured Fighting Vehicle Sub Calibre firing competition. Please keep it up and convey my heartiest congratulations to the officers and all ranks of 5 Independent Armoured Squadron.

Yours

Muhammad Akram Khan  
Lt Gen

## FICHTNER

Fichtner GmbH & Co. KG  
Sarweystraße 3  
70191 Stuttgart  
Germany

Date: 31 July 2012

**ADB - TA - 7853 (REG)**  
**Afghanistan and Turkmenistan - Regional Power Interconnection Project**  
**Survey by TRANSOXIANA Majeed Team**

This is to confirm, that the Majeed Team of TRANSOXANIA is working on behalf of FICHTNER GmbH & Co KG for the above mentioned Project.

Their task is to survey the routing of the transmission line and to measure the coordinates of the line from the border to Shibirgan and Mazar. At present they work in the provinces of Faryab, Shibirgan and Balkh.

We kindly would like to ask for your support by informing the related institutions and police chiefs to enable the surveying team to take the required measurements and photographs. As we are working on a very tight time schedule your immediate action would be appreciated.

Best regards,

Fichtner

  
Karl Joachim Linder  
Executive Director



  
Frank Bickel  
Deputy Team Leader

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Your Search Subject Expanded - Pathways Army  
Displaying Record 3 of 6

Field	Value
Title	The Pathways Army / 1. Joint's 4th Highway
Author	U.S. Army, Army Research Institute
Editor	U.S. Army, Army Research Institute
Publication	2009 / 8 / 24/09
Language	English
Subject	Pathways Army
Notes	Abstract -- Army 4th course
Index	Pathways Army / 2012/09
ISBN	9781603160000
Publication Date	2009

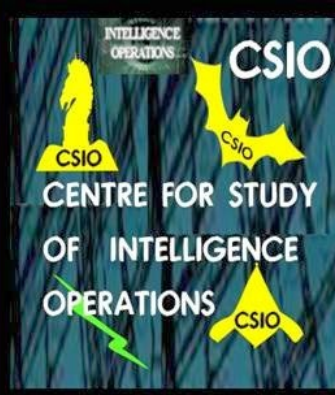
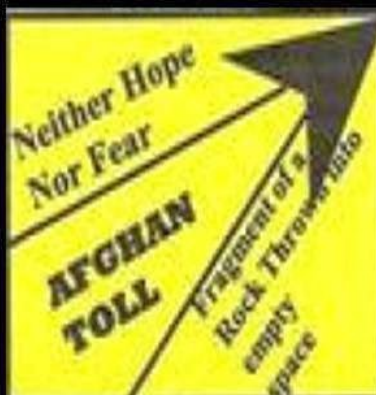
  

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[illegible]

**Agha h Amin is available for lectures worldwide on threat perception -For details contact webmaster Feroz Shah of CSIO on [L19aircraft@gmail.com](mailto:L19aircraft@gmail.com) or on tel/text number ++ 92 333 1327563**

## NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE ACKNOWLEDGES MY DONATION



Lt Gen Muhammad Maqbool  
National Defence College  
Sector E-9, Islamabad  
Telephone No: 857630  
PF/ 6874/Lib

5 August 96

Major Agha Humayun Amin (Retired)

Dear Major Humayun,

*Dear Sir,*

Thank you very much for your letter of August 17, 1996. It is indeed very kind and thoughtful of you sending four very valuable books for the College Library. I assure you they will be read with immense interest by the researchers/participants and other members of the library.

Once again, I wish to thank you for your deep consideration for our institution.

With very best wishes and regards,

Yours Sincerely  
Maqbool

## ORDERS AND OBEDIENCE - AN IN DEPTH ANALYSIS

*Captain Agha Humayun Amin, Armoured Corps*

**PUBLISHED PAKISTAN ARMY JOURNAL MARCH 1991**

*An order should contain everything a subordinate must know to carry out his assignment independently, and only that. Accordingly an order must be brief and clear, definite and complete. Tailored to the understanding of the recipient, and under certain circumstances to his nature. The person issuing should never neglect to put himself in the shoes of the recipient.*

German General Staff Instructions, 1936

Is the aim of military instruction and training to train men who obey orders energetically, unquestioningly and blindly? This throughout the course of military history has been a very delicate and difficult question. It is a difficult job as far as answering this question is concerned. The art of war has been recognized as something which is sublime and thus cannot be easily mastered. It is so because a human being is a complex thing. Obedience cannot be taken in isolation and as the most crucial factor. To do so would be sheer intellectual dishonesty. Obedience thus has to be taken in relation and relativity to various factors such as the character, the intellectual ability, or the socio-economic background of the men involved. In this little essay I will briefly endeavour to

analyse orders and obedience in a three dimensional manner ie; the philosophical, theoretical and historical viewpoint. The approach is detached, pragmatic, non sentimental, based on a study of military history, and inspired by loyalty to service.

An order in army has got a certain aim in its contents. The aim of an order is to get a certain job done. We propose to start from the assumption that an order in question broadly and generally speaking aims at the achievement of a mission. It is understood that there can be missions which have lost all contact with the reality of the operational situation as existent, but we sincerely hope that this would rarely be the case if selection and assessment system in an army is realistic. History, however, unfortunately il-

**WHEN ORDERS SHOULD BE OBEYED AND WHEN THEY SHOULD BE DISOBEYED OR MODIFIED**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
THE U.S. ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY  
103 THIRD AVENUE  
FORT LESLEY J. MCNAIR, DC 20319-5058

DAMH-FP

27 July 2007

Dear Major (Retired) Agha Humayun Amin,

I would like to formally invite you along to attend the upcoming Conference of Army Historians (CAH) in Washington DC, 6-9 August 2007. We would be honored if you would present your paper on "Growth of Non State Actors in Pakistan and Afghanistan and their impact on the ongoing Low Intensity War in Afghanistan." I am sure that many in the US Army Historical Community would find your research particularly relevant.

This biennial conference features presentations on joint and combined military history as well as papers presented by civilian historians from government, academia, and members of the international military history community, such as yourself.

The topic of the 2007 CAH is Irregular Warfare, 1775-2007. We greatly appreciate the participation of the Russian Institute of Military History. Our colleagues will be especially happy to meet you at this most interesting conference.

I do look forward to seeing you again and listening to your presentation. I do hope that you will be able to attend.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard G. Davis".

Dr. Richard G. Davis  
Chief, Field Programs and Historical Services  
U.S. Army Center of Military History