

سنڌي ۽ انگريزي تقامي

سنڌي اسوسيئيشن آف نارٿ آمريڪا



SANGAT

سنگت

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SINDHI ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

P.O. Box 11619
Harrisburg, PA 17108

سنڌي ڪو!!!

سنڌي پڙهو!!

سنڌي سکو!

THIRD ANNUAL SANA MEETING

JULY 4, 1987

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

LOCATION: Best Western Parkway Center Inn

875 Green Tree Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15220
Tel. (412) 922 - 7070

PROGRAM: July 4, 1987

10.00 AM Executive Council Meeting
12.00 Noon Lunch
1.00 PM Registration
2.00 PM General Body Meeting
7.30 PM Dinner (self-pay basis)
9.00 PM Sindhi Sham
(Music by Gope Chandar)

July 5, 1987

11.00 AM Picnic in a local park

Registration is FREE. All SANA members are invited to attend this historical gathering. Rooms are available at special rates (\$44.99/Single and \$49.99/Double). For reservations, call Best Western at 1-800-528-1235 or (412)922-7070. Please identify yourself as a participant in the SANA meeting. For more information please call Mr. S. Lakhvani at (412) 531-2627.

NEWS BULLETIN

(News gathered from newspapers, periodicals and individual sources)

Soil Salinity in Sind

(Buffalo-NY): According to an article published in the Feb. '87 issue of the SOUTH, Sind is the worst hit province in Pakistan from the problem of excessive soil salinity. Researchers predict that unless the present trend is reversed, the expansion of irrigation and agriculture in the province will be halted within 10 years.

Party Registration in Pakistan

(Islamabad): Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo, PM under the military govt., said, "only parties that are registered will be able to participate in the elections". Miss Bhutto, responding to these comments said, "registration of parties was unconstitutional, and was only being implemented to prevent PPP from participating in the elections". It has been reported that the government is being challenged on this issue in at least two high courts.

Unfair Treatment of Front Leaders

(Karachi): According to the acting convener of SBPF, Mr. Mahrullah Mengal, Front leaders were being treated unfairly. When courts grant bails to them, they are instead detained. When the courts rule their detentions illegal, they are detained under new charges.

Jatoi's Views on Front

(Sukker): Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Chairman NPP, said that confederation is a movement to break the country. He alleged that it was initiated by two PPP senior members,

who were in PPP when they disclosed their intentions. PPP has never condemned them for their "heinous" crimes, he further alleged.

Pir Ali Mohammad Rashdi Died

(Karachi) Pir Ali Mohammad Rashdi, Former Minister and Ambassador, died in March 1987. He was known for his political, journalistic and writing activities. His role in the imposition of One Unit was never appreciated; but his literary and journalistic contributions were of immense importance.

Human Rights Conference

(Buffalo): A human rights conference was held at the University of Buffalo in March 1987. Dr. Claude Welch, who was the chairman of the conference, presented a paper on military regimes in Pakistan and Bangladesh. The paper was well discussed by the large gathering of political scientists from all across US.

VCs Meet Syed

(Sann): Vice Chancellors of 8 Pakistani Universities called on Mr. G.M. Syed, Chairman of the Jeay Sind Movement, to ask for help in keeping the universities open and keep the politics out of the educational institutions. Mr. Syed carefully listened to them but insisted that the causes of student unrest are rooted in the political situation in which the students find themselves. Therefore, until conditions are created for free thinking, there was not much any body could do.

Ali Ahmed Talpur Died

(Hyderabad): Mr. Ali Ahmed Talpur, Former Federal Defense Minister under the military government, died of heart attack in London in April

1987. Mr. Talpur was one of the founder members of the PPP but left it after dispute with Late Mr. Z.A. Bhutto.

Palejo Back to London

(London): Mr. Rassol Bux Palejo, a leader of ANP, returned back to London to continue his medical treatment. He had gone to Pakistan to attend Late Fazil Rahu's Chahlem.

Qasuri Died

(Lahore): Mian Mahmood Ali Qasuri, Former PPP Law Minister, died in April 1987.

Benazeer Meets Military Officers

(Rawalpindi): Miss. Bhutto addressed a group of Retd. military officers. She said, "when PPP comes in power, she will not curtail any military spending but would rather make military even more stronger". "The military, however, will be kept separate from politics", she added. Miss. Bhutto's remarks were criticized by many of her party leaders.

Pirzada Challenges the Tribunal

(Karachi): Mr. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, General Secretary SBPF, challenged the constitutionality of the special tribunal which has been set up to try the detained Front leaders. After several deliberations, the tribunal has declared itself unconstitutional.

Pakistan Military Changes

(Rawalpindi) Generals Rahim and Arif have been sacked and Generals Rahman and Baig have been appointed as Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff and Vice Chief of Army Staff, respectively. It was speculated in the press that the changes were

made during the visit of the US chairman of joint chiefs of staff, Admiral William Crowe, Jr. Apparently, US has shown displeasure on the involvement of the deposed Generals in the skimming operations of the US arms supplies for Afghan.

Zarina Ill

(Hyderabad) Zarina Baloch, a famous folk singer, is seriously ill. Pakistan Democratic Women Association has asked the Sind Govt. to send her abroad for treatment. It should be noted that the govt. had promised to send her abroad for treatment.

Jam Sadiq Meets Junejo

(London): Nawab Jam Sadiq Ali, a PPP leader, who is in London, met with Mr. Junejo during his visit to UK. It was latter learned that he had asked permission from the party leadership, which was granted recognizing that both Mr. Junejo and Mr. Sadiq Ali are from the same tribe and related to each other.

Junejo On Elections

(London): Mr. Junejo said that there will be no elections in Pakistan before 1990. "Only registered parties will be allowed to participate in the elections", he added. It should be remembered that PPP has not yet applied for registration. The registration requirements include submission of party accounts and list of elected officials.

Khaliq On PPP Politics

(Karachi): Makhdoom Khaliq, in an interview, was critical of his party's present policies. He criticized a recent tilt of PPP towards support of the US policies in Afghanistan. He said that Mr. Z.A. Bhutto or Mrs. Nusarat Bhutto

would have never done that. He asked that the central committee of PPP should meet and discuss these policies.

Military Rule Continues

(Lahore): Lt. General Zahid Ali has taken over from Lt. General Butt as the new WAPDA chairman. Such an appointment, made by Mr. Junejo, belies the claims by his government that military does not interfere in his government.

Pakistan's Debt

(Islamabad): Pakistan's foreign debt, which was around \$ 6 billion in 1977 (in thirty years) has now soared to over \$ 18 billions in just 10 years in 1987.

Military Spending

(Islamabad): It was learned that in its present fiscal budget, Pakistan plans to spend heavily on the military. Mr. Junejo, while in London, placed an order for one billion dollars worth of military hardware from UK. Pakistan is already getting little more than 4 billion dollars from US for military purposes. The budget figures entail that the government intends to use only 0.6% of the GNP on health (which amounts to 40 cents per capita). The budget outlays for development have been reserved mostly for Punjab.

Raisani Murdered

(Quetta): Mr. Ghaus Bux Raisani, Former PPP governor of Baluchistan, was murdered near Bolan pass by unknown assassins. Two of his sons were also seriously injured. Mr. Raisani had recently joined Mr. Jatoi's NPP.

Syed On Independence

(Sann): Mr. G. M. Syed, in an interview with a British journal, said that there were at least 91 countries in the UNO, which were smaller than Sind. At least 52 had areas smaller than Sind, 89 had populations less than Sind, and 85 had GNPs less than Sind, he added. He said that based on this information it can be said without any doubt that Sind could survive as an independent country.

Punjabis In Sind Flex Muscles

(Sakrand): The Sind Punjab Abadgar Welfare Association (SPAWA) met here last month and attracted a large crowd. Both PPP and NPP are making overtures to SPAWA for their support.

Who Will Nuke Sind

(New Delhi): Mr. K. Subramaniam, Director of the Indian Institute for Defense Studies, said that Pakistan will use the A-Bomb in Sind if it were to loose Sind to India in a war.

Torture in Sind Jails

(Moro): Mr. Wazir Ali Laghari, a political worker under trial, was tortured so severely in Hyderabad jail that his legs were smashed to pulp. His both legs were amputated at the LMC hospital where he was admitted by the jail authorities. Despite this drastic surgery, he remains handcuffed to hospital bed.

Sind Court Decision

(Karachi): Sind High court decided on Mr. Lakhani's petition on the constitutionality of Gen. Zia's holding of presidency and Chief of Staff position simultaneously. The court decided that the petition relates to an appeal and therefore

the petitioner should file an appeal in the Supreme Court.

Jatoi Was a Victim?

(Shikarpur): Mr. G. M. Jatoi has said that he was a victim of election rigging during BHutto era, otherwise his party could have gained more seats from Karachi. He also opposed the registration of political parties.

Palejo On Biharis

(Sukker): Mr. Rasool Bux Palejo, a leader of ANP, spoke to press. He said, "People who demand settling Biharis or UPians in Sind want to make Sind Biharistan or Upistan". He also said that the population pressure is building up in Sind and all migration to Sind should be stopped.

Pindi Explosion

(Rawalpindi) A car bomb exploded in a busy section of Kashmiri Bazaar. The explosion killed 12 people, injured 40 persons and demolished several shops. People effected by the explosion took out a demonstration protesting the security situation in the country. It was noted in the press that Pindi is the military headquarters and such an explosion there was surprising.

Syed Disappointed

(Hyderabad): At the funeral of Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur, Mr. G. M. Syed was overheard saying to Haji Asmatullah, a pashtoon leader, that he and Ghafar Khan were unfortunate that our respective nations do not support us. He also praised Talpur brothers that they never compromised their principles.

Bhutto's Anniversary

(Ghari Khuda Bux Bhutto): On April 4, 1987, eighth anniversary of late Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was observed. Despite government's ban on transportation to Mr. Bhutto's grave, thousands of people showed up coming from various parts of the country. Miss. Benazeer Bhutto addressed a rally near the fallen leader's tomb. Anniversary meetings were also held in all parts of Pakistan and Kashmir.

Shah Denies

(Karachi): Prof. Ghulam Mustafa Shah, Former Vice Chancellor of Sind University, denied reports in the press that he had met Mr. G.M. Syed and Mr. Altaf Hussain.

Aid Approved

(Washington): US Senate foreign relations committee approved close to 4 billion dollars military aid to Pakistan. The resolution passed 11 to 9 votes with two democrat senators Dodd and Kerry voting with the republicans in favor of the resolution.

Bizinjo Speaks in Lahore

(Lahore): Mir Ghaus Bux Bizinjo, a leader of PNP, addressed the Lahore bar Association. He said, "Those elements who oppose the national rights of smaller provinces are also in opposition of the Pakistan Resolution". He also said that the US govt. is using Pakistan to control sea trade lines and Saudi oil.

Karachi Riots

(Karachi): Mohajir-Pathan riots broke out once again in Karachi and Hyderabad. 20 people were reported killed and several injured in the riots. Many political leaders accused the govt. to be behind the riots. To stop the rioting, police

and military was called in the effected areas. Recent reports indicate that the riots are still continuing on smaller scale.

AWACS For Pakistan

(Islamabad): Pakistan govt. has convinced the US that in the wake of Afghan attacks, it has become necessary for them to acquire the AWACS radar planes. To buy these planes, Pakistan needs half billion dollars. The government said that until we decide how to pay for these planes, the US can lend or lease these planes to us. US has decided to lease planes to Pakistan to be manned by the US officers. Neighboring countries of Pakistan, e.g. India, have opposed the US move and have warned that the consequences of the introduction of sophisticated weaponry in Pakistan will effect their security.

Benazeer Refused to Meet Asghar

(Umerkoat): Rtd. Air Marshal Asghar Khan, Chairman Tahrik Istqlal, wanted to meet Miss. Bhutto while both were in Golarchi to offer condolences to late Fazil Rahu's family. She, however, refused to meet him.

Swami Leela Shah's Anniversary

(Bombay): 107 anniversary of Sant Leela Shah, a soofi originally from Talahar-Sind, was observed in Udepur, India, where his Samadi is located.

Indian Sindhis show solidarity

(New Delhi): Sindhis living in India were troubled with the events taking place in Sind in 1983. It has been reported that they showed their solidarity with their brethren across the border during the 1983 Sind resistance movement against the military. Many Sindhi organizations all over India passed resolutions in support of the resistance and pressured Indian government to raise the Sind issue in international forums including United Nations.

Khaliq Speaks Out

(Hyderabad): Makhdoom Khaliqzaman, speaking in a public meeting, said that Jamat Islami, Jamiat Ulama Islam and Punjabi bureaucracy was responsible for creating rift between Sindhis and Urdu speaking people. He said that the Sindhis have no grudge against them, but they have to become Sindhis if they expect our cooperation and support.

Afghan Arms Scandal

(By: Jack Anderson)

Was Bhutto Tortured?

(Toronto): Haji Noor Afzar, President Kuwait PPP, said in an interview that Pakistan has become a pawn in US hands. He said, "Mr. Z.A. Bhutto was tortured to death in jail and Shahnawaz Bhutto was killed through a well planned conspiracy". "Both Khar and Jatoi are US paid agents", he added.

Baloch Leader On Politics

(Jacobabad): Sardar Akbar Khan Bugti, Former Balochistan Governor, said in a press conference, "Ban on politics has left political parties useless". "Only solution to the Afghan problem is nonintervention in the affairs of other countries", he added.

Pagara Meets Syed

(Karachi) Pir Pagara, a Muslim League leader, said that he met with Mr. G. M. Syed in Sann. He revealed that Mr. Syed told him that the only party on the right track in Pakistan was MQM. He also was reported to have said that Miss.

Bhutto was inexperienced and that Wali Khan was a power hungry man. These revelations were, however, neither confirmed nor denied.

Wali Khan on Peace

(Peshawer): Mr. Wali Khan, President of ANP, said that the Zia govt. doesn't want peace with Afghanistan. He further said that even US could not make Russians leave Afghanistan.

Mairaj Offers Solution

(Karachi): Mr. Mairaj Mohammad Khan, a leader of Qaumi Mahaz Azadi, has said that the urban and rural populations of Sind should come together in demanding for the provincial autonomy. Otherwise, he said that the centrist forces will divide Sind. He also demanded that the land of all three barrages in Sind should be confiscated from non-Sindhis and redistributed among Sindhi haris, because they are the rightful owners of these lands.

PPP Will Bring Biharis

(Karachi): Mr. N.D. Khan, General Secretary of the Karachi PPP, addressed a gathering of Sind Peoples Youth Cultural Organization. He said, "The PPP govt. of Mr. Bhutto had a two phase plan to bring Biharis to Pakistan. After the first phase was completed, the second phase could not be started due to the imposition of Martial Law". "We will bring all Biharis from Bangladesh if PPP ever comes back to power", he added.

Sind Assembly Resolution

(Karachi): The Sind Assembly accepted a resolution from Syed Imdad Ali Shah, a member from Sakrand and the eldest son of Mr. G. M. Syed. The resolution proposes that the immigration of people from

other parts of Pakistan and from other countries to Sind should be prohibited. In support of his resolution, Mr. Shah pointed out that due to unabated immigration to Sind, there has been adverse effects on the economy, ethnic harmony, law and order and ability of the government to provide basic amenities to the people of Sind.

KMC Suspended

(Karachi): Sind government has dissolved the KMC council and dismissed its Mayor. The government's action, according to a press release, was taken when the KMC administration exceeded its constitutional and legal limits. Mr. Saeed Ahmed has been appointed as the KMC Administrator and will have all of the Mayoral powers.

Syed's Book Confiscated

(Lahore): "Pakistan Must Break Up", a book written by Mr. G. M. Syed, has been confiscated by the government of Pakistan.

US Should Use Leverage

(New York): Dr. Khurshid Hadi, a visiting fellow at the Boston University Center for Asian Development Studies, has written an article, which was published in the New York Times. He wrote that the present law and order situation in Pakistan is due to utter disregard by the government to peoples demands. He criticized US policy that US thinking is basically flawed, when US considers that Gen. Zia can be used as an obstacle against the Russian expansionism. He suggested that the US should press Zia thru diplomatic and economic channels to conduct a free and fair elections in Pakistan.

Makhdoom Interviewed

(Hala New): Makhdoom Mohammad zaman Talibulmaula, Senior Vice Chairman PPP, was interviewed by Herald reporters. He revealed that Mr. Bhutto had committed two serious mistakes. One mistake was appointing Zia as Chief of Staff and the other was bringing of ninety thousand POWs from India. He said that at least Mr. Bhutto implemented parts of the party's program but what has Gen. Zia done in 10 years? Nothing, except to hang, kill and flog. He also said that Jamat Islami and other forces kept Mr. Bhutto from restoring Sind's rights. "Mr. Bhutto's greatest achievement was that he gave the people awareness and emancipated them politically", he further said.

Ram Panjwani Passed Away

(Bombay): Prof. Ram Panjwani, an eminent Sindhi and a towering figure in Sindhi arts and literature, passed away. He was born in Larkana, Sind. He taught at D.J. Sind College, Karachi, Sind, before migrating to India after the partition. He was a well known singer, music composer, dramatist, writer, teacher and speaker. His trade mark was 'Gharo', which he had mastered in years of playing. His efforts in promotion of Sindhi language were recognized by the Indian Govt. and he was awarded Padam Shri Award. He was the pioneer in making the Cheti Chand Jholelal day as a mark of Sindhyat in India. Among his many contributions to Sindhis and Sindhi language, the Sindhu Bhawan in Bombay is probably the most memorable and will continue to remind all Sindhis who will visit the Bhawan about his contributions. Sindhis all over the world were saddened by the sudden passing away of this one of the greatest Sindhi lovers.

Rajive Blasts Pakistan

(New Delhi): Rajive Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, speaking in a public meeting, accused the United States without naming it as the force behind his mother's death. He blasted Pakistan by saying that there has never been a democratic government in Pakistan since 1977. He said that Pakistan is still being ruled by a military junta. He said that US was transforming Pakistan into a storage for sophisticated weaponry in order to pressure India. He angrily warned that India will teach an unforgettable lesson to that country which is behind building up Pakistan's arms inventory. In response to Mr. Gandhi's charges, Mr. Junejo said that he did not think that Mr. Gandhi was correct.

'Sindhi be made national language'

HYDERABAD, — Makhdoom Khaliqzaman, a leader of Pakistan People's Party, has demanded that Sindhi should be declared a national language and rejected the argument that there could not be more than one national languages in the country.

He said if the same demand was put forward by other provinces, he would not oppose it. When both Urdu and Bengali could have been declared national languages in the past why not now, he argued.

He was addressing a Press conference at the residence of Mr Siddiq Shoro at Kotri on Saturday.

He said Sindhi had remained the language of the court and the Revenue Department and had all the merits to become national language. Makhdoom Khaliq took strong exception to the allotment of rich agricultural lands to the Army personnel, bureaucrats and capitalists and demanded the return of the lands to Sindhi haris.

He said Sind will not tolerate the construction of any dam on Indus River as Sind was a "tail ender,"

and it would become barren if any dam was constructed on the Indus. He was of the opinion that the present government had no locus standi to give any decision on the appropriation of Indus water, which authority was vested only in the truly elected representatives of the people.

stronger federation

KARACHI, Quaid Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah wanted Pakistan as a model democracy and a society free from all exploitations.

The Quaid's message was of unity, discipline and faith, which is landmark to our destination.

This was stated by Ms Benazir Bhutto, Co-Chairman, Pakistan People's Party, in a message of the occasion of the birthday of the Quaid-i-Azam.

She said the Quaid-i-Azam created Pakistan by ceaseless struggle to liberate the Muslims of the sub-continent from slavery.

"We should resolve that we would strengthen the federation of Pakistan," Ms Bhutto said. —PPI

Jatoi rebuts anti-Punjab propaganda

SARGODHA, — It is unjust to label Punjab as the province of usurpers, for during the Zia regime Punjabis were equally oppressed. This was observed on Saturday by Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Chairman, National People's Party while addressing newsmen in a meet-the-press programme.

He said that the NPP believed in maximum provincial autonomy. He said that some anti-state elements were exploiting the propaganda for their vested interests that the Sindhis had hatred for the Punjabis and vice versa. Most of the people in either province harboured no such hatred, he observed.

Regarding Junejo Government, he said it had no roots among the masses. He reaffirmed his contention that PML could not get 20 per cent seats in the general elections.

He said NPP had gained popularity in a short period.

FOREIGN POLICY: He said that NPP would adopt non-aligned and independent foreign policy after coming into power. He opposed the policy of confrontation with neighbouring countries particularly with India.

Regarding acquisition of nuclear power the NPP chief said that Pakistan should acquire nuclear technology only to meet the country's growing energy needs and it should be acquired at every cost for constructive and peaceful purposes.

Makhdoom Khaliqzaman's extensive tour of Sind last month was considered significant in terms of Khaliq's future political plans. According to some observers, the tour, his speeches and his methods of operation were all Khaliq's attempts at distancing himself from the current drift of the party. Khaliqzaman commands a great deal of respect in the province, and PPP members accorded him the same treatment as when he was president of the Sind PPP. He travelled with a large entourage — a band of diehard loyalists and supporters who it is believed would follow him on whichever course he decided to embark.

During his tour, Khaliq vehemently criticised Jatoi, and several members of his own party as well. He, however, denied having uttered any derogatory remarks against Pir Pagaro, as had been alleged.

Torture of Thori prisoners slated

HYDERABAD, — The leaders of Jiye Sind Students Federation, Mehran University Jamshoro, Messrs Shamim Khaskheli, Mumtaz Nonari, Kadir Jarwar, Ghulam Rasul Jamali and others have condemned the jail authorities for inhuman treatment to the Thori railway crossing case prisoners.

Addressing a joint Press conference here on Sunday, they recalled that the workers of JSSF had been kept in chains and fetters for five months in Central and Nara jails. Their valuables were confiscated and they were tortured daily.

They alleged that rare books of JSSF prisoners, valued at Rs 40,000, had been burnt which were reminiscent of the burning of Thatta Madrasas by the Arghun rulers.

They accused Superintendent, Nara Jail, of committing excesses against the Thori case prisoners. They said food supplied to the prisoners was so rotten that many of them had fallen ill. No one was allowed to meet them.

They demanded judicial enquiry into the atrocities being perpetrated at Nara Jail, return of valuables to the prisoners and immediate release of JSSF workers.

US Govt. Nuclear Policy (By: Richard Reeves)

Forty-five years and thousands of miles from Lyon in 1942, the U.S. government is about to reward the government of Pakistan for lying to us for 10 years about whether it was developing nuclear weapons. Year after year, Pakistani leaders lied to American officials about obvious attempts to construct an atomic bomb — and some American officials lied to other Americans in the process of supplying cynical annual presidential certifications that the Pakistanis were not doing what they, in fact, were.

NOW, CONGRESS is in the process of doing what it said it would never do: continue massive aid to Gen. Zia ul-Haq's dictatorship if he broke his regular pledge not to develop nuclear weapons. "When you have two global concerns like this in conflict," said Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., "anti-communism will always overwhelm non-proliferation."

So, the United States' nuclear non-proliferation policy has been revealed as a sham. Anti-communism is more compelling, just as it was when Americans conspired and lied to protect the Butcher of Lyon some 40 years ago.

A Russian on Sind (A Herald Report)

Eminent Soviet "Pakistanologist" Professor Gonkowsky was in Britain in March on an exchange programme organised by the British Academy and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Head of the Middle East section of the Soviet Academy and author of *The Peoples of Pakistan*, Gonkowsky spent most of his time in the British Museum and India Office Library and ran into a bit of excitement in Oxford. He was invited by the Queen Elizabeth House, a department of Oxford University, to give lectures on Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The subject of the professor's talk on Pakistan was, "Ethnic Movements in South Asia: A Case Study of Sind." With the help of statistics, he showed how the demography of Sind has changed because of the influx of mohajirs and immigrants from other provinces of Pakistan since 1947, complicating Sind's ethnic and class structures. He

was of the view that the ethnic movement in Sind has grown in intensity and scale because of the denial of economic, political and cultural rights to the Sindhis and suppression of those demanding these rights, but the 1983 movement in Sind was a watershed. This movement not only brought Sindhi landlords, pirs, radical nationalists and others together, it also brought them closer to mohajir leaders who were willing to give up the demand for a separate Karachi province and join in the struggle as Sindhis. Professor Gonkowsky stressed that a change in ethnic alliances has taken place in Sind: Pakhtuns have replaced mohajirs as the junior partners of Punjabis becoming one of the ethnic groups dominating and benefiting from Sind's resources. The mohajirs have now been relegated to the status of oppressed ethnic group like the Sindhis.

The conclusion of Professor Gonkowsky's talk was that the goal of the ethnic movement in Sind is for full autonomy and restoration of democracy based on the 1940 Lahore Resolution. This movement is not inherently antagonistic to mohajir interests and is not for a break-up of Pakistan. It could still play an important role in strengthening the movement for the restoration of democracy in Pakistan. He reluctantly agreed to a keen questioner's view that if the rightful aspirations of Sindhis are suppressed further, the separatist tendencies will gain in strength, but stressed that at present the Sindhi nationalist movement is for regional autonomy only.

Jam Saqi Released

Jam Saqi who has been released after nine years of imprisonment toured Sind last month. He began his mass-contact tour from the land of Marvi — the Thar — which is his home place, and addressed big public meetings in all the headquarters of the province. He visited the last resting place of Sind's legendary Sufi singer, the late Bhagat Kanwar Ram in the north, the mazaar of the assassinated prime minister, Bhutto at Garhi Khuda Bakhsh in central Sind and ANP martyr Fazil Rahu's grave in Rahuki in the south.

Jam Saqi's Sind tour was successful in forging a united front of political parties of varying shades. This was witnessed in his public rallies and processions which were jointly addressed by the radical workers of the Pakistan Peoples Party, the Jiye Sind Movement, the Watan Dost Inqilabi Party and the Jamiatul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI) Sind.

In his speeches during the tour, Jam Saqi discussed at great length the na-

tional repression and class exploitation in our society and called for a struggle against US imperialism, the bourgeois status quo in Pakistan, and the primitive legacies of feudalism and obscurantism in Pakistan. He deplored the consistent military operations which had been unleashed in this "land of peace."

While expressing the fear that some sections of the press were deliberately distorting his statements to enable the authorities to prepare so called anti-state cases against him, he made it clear that he was not against the centre but wanted decentralisation of powers and greater autonomy for the provinces which he termed as 'national units' rather than administrative provinces.

Saqi also demanded the restoration of the 1973 Constitution in its original form and claimed that there was still hope of convincing G.M. Syed to stop his opposition to Pakistan, provided the right of self-determination is given to all nationalities in the country. He elaborated that Pakistan came into being 40 years ago whereas nationalities had existed here since centuries.

In his speech at Larkana he observed that the peasants and labourers of Punjab were as suppressed as their

counterparts in Sind, and called upon all national democratic forces of the country to unite against world imperialism which inspired national repression and class exploitation in Pakistan. He remarked that the present Pakistan rulers would never relinquish power through elections or any other peaceful means. He therefore suggested compulsory military training for every person of the country to ensure an everlasting end to the repeated military take-overs in the country.

Fazil Rahu's Chehlem

Fazil Rahu's chehlem was held on February 27 at Rahuki. It was largely attended by people from all over Sind. The ANP central leader, Rasool Bukhsh Paleejo who had gone abroad for medical treatment, returned to Pakistan in time for the chehlem. Jam Saqi also arrived at Rahuki after his tour of the Punjab and ANP workers from every nook and corner of the province were also present. Many of them reportedly marched on foot to Rahuki as a mark of respect to the fallen leader.

Kalabagh Dam issue

SSS body rejects official assertions

KARACHI, — The Servants of Sind Society's Supreme Council, in a resolution here, rejected the statements of the federal and provincial government functionaries that the orders for implementation of the Kalabagh Dam project had not yet been passed owing to protests from the people of Sind, Baluchistan and the NWFP.

It maintained that the WAPDA authorities were going ahead with the project to build the dam and for this purpose a large number of buildings were under construction at the site and that as much as Rs 900 million had already been spent.

Meeting under the presidency of Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah, the SSS took note of the WAPDA move to release some water in the Indus, downstream of Kotri Barrage, at a time when Sind could not use it.

"This has been done to pre-empt any voice raised against Kalabagh Dam by stating that Sind is getting enough water and also to refuse release of the water in time of need on the ground that substantial quantity of water from the quota of

Tarbela and Mangla had already been given to Sind," it added.

The SSS decided to send a three-member commission, headed by its President, Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah, on a fact-finding mission in respect of the Kalabagh Dam project. Meanwhile, it urged the Prime Minister and the Sind Chief Minister to state the correct position about the dam and, besides, publish the report of the committee headed by the Sind Irrigation Minister, Pir Sibghatullah Rashdi.

ADB FUNDS: Through another resolution the SSS viewed with concern the report that the Sind Government had not utilised 60 per cent of the ADB allocations and that the funds were likely to lapse and would be surrendered to the Federal Government.

In addition, there are reports of 15,000 posts from Grade 3 to 18 lying vacant in the Education Department alone and a large number of foreign scholarships allocated to Sind have been allowed to lapse.

The resolution said the Federal Government has asked the Sind Government to pay Rs 1,910 million as interest and debt-servicing charges on Federal loans amounting to Rs 38.3 billion. If the debt-servicing charges are paid, 22.5 per cent of the Sind revenues during the current year will be "washed away", it pointed out.

The SSS demanded a high-powered inquiry into this state of affairs so that ways and means are suggested to stop wastage of Sind's resources. It called for immediate employment to the youth against vacancies in the various departments of Sind.

'NEW SINDHIS': Yet another resolution expressed concern at what the SSS called, nefarious activities of new Sindhi students in the educational institutions, particularly, the technology and other colleges in Kari Mori, and Hyderabad. It slated leaders of the Punjabi Abadgar Association for encouraging such elements to browbeat the Sindhi students "under the cover of new Sindhis".

The SSS further objected to the term "Sind and Karachi" being used in a section of the Press on the ground that this would generate divisiveness in Sindhi society. Karachi, it pointed out, is the "heart" of Sind and also its capital and, therefore, cannot be described as an entity separate from Sind.

Jam Saqi in Punjab

Jam Saqi. From the moment he arrived in Lahore, he plunged into whirlwind programme of talks at different forums. A large reception committee headed by Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri had drawn up a crowded schedule of engagements and he had great difficulty in accommodating all his eager hosts. The hari leader, whose stature has risen considerably as a result of his courageous resistance during an exceptionally long period of incarceration, spoke to the Political Prisoners' Release and Relief Committee, the World Punjabi Forum, the Progressive Student Bodies' Alliance, the Democratic Women's Association, the Punjabi Parihya, and several other groups. The reception he received was perhaps even warmer than that accorded to Rasul Bakhsh Paleejo. For one thing, more Punjabis had woken up to their responsibility since Paleejo's visit and Jam Saqi chose to talk to the Punjabis in their own language. For another, there was a marked difference in the two visitor's approach to the national reality.

'Jehād' call to realise rights of Sindhis

KARACHI, — Problems of Sind were identified and discussed at length by prominent scholars of the Province at a seminar 'The Sindhi Society and Sind Tomorrow,' organised by the Shah Abdul Latif Cultural Society, at the Arts Council Auditorium on Friday.

Fifteen prominent intellectuals of the province presented their papers and delivered speeches during three academic sessions spread over 10 hours.

Delegates and participants from all over the province attended the three sessions and the entire auditorium remained jam-packed throughout the discussions attracting applause from the audience on powerful expressions by the speakers.

A prominent intellectual of the Province, Mr Ibrahim Joyo, presided over the sessions and Ms Mehtab Rashidi conducted the Seminar.

Mr Ibrahim Joyo in his presidential speech, called for *Jehād* (holy war) for realisation of the usurped rights of Sindhi people.

Extensively quoting from his paper, 'Sind — the land of my dreams' — Mr Joyo divided the history of the province into three distinct periods — the pre-historic period of Moenjodaro till the colonisation of Sind by the British colonialists, the British colonial rule till the creation of Pakistan, and afterwards.

The Party Begins (A Herald Report)

Last month's revelation of the blossoming flirtation between the People's Party and the Jamaat-i-Islami stirred up a storm in political circles. The sworn enemies, traditionally at opposite ends of the political spectrum, appear to have somehow ended up on the same side of the fence. The secret courtship became public last month when top-ranking leaders of the two rival parties appeared on the same platform at a rally organised by the Islami Jamiat-i-Tulaba to press for the lifting of the ban on students unions.

There had, however, been earlier indications of a change of heart. In January, the women's wings of both parties had, apparently coincidentally, staged demonstrations in front of the Sind assembly building, protesting against increasing insecurity and lawlessness in the city. Soon afterwards, the IJT issued a statement condemning the attack on Benazir Bhutto's Pajero. These two seemingly unrelated events assumed a new significance in the light of recent developments, and gave further credence to speculation about a possible alliance. Whether or not a formal alliance will ever materialise, it is clear that their immediate political concerns and interests coincide.

certain domestic political compulsions make a Jamaat-PPP alignment a distinct possibility. The recent statement by PPP co-chairman Benazir Bhutto makes it clear that the PPP has not ruled out the possibility of working with the Jamaat on a common platform "in the national interest." This, of course, refers to the ouster of Gen. Ziaul Haq and his government.

The Jamaat has increasingly taken a confrontationist line on various issues vis-a-vis the Muslim League government. The recent agitation of the Jamaat-controlled KMC against Ghaus Ali Shah, the IJT's growing hostility towards the Punjab government and the mounting pressure to pass the Shariat Bill all point to a significant shift from the Jamaat's previous unqualified support for the government since 1977. Wooing the PPP is an integral part of its changed strategy, and the invitation to PPP leaders to address the IJT rally must be seen in this light. The Jamaat has even gone as far as to express appreciation for the

PPP's role in the struggle for democracy.

The People's Party, on the other hand, appears to believe that by cooperating with the Jamaat it can isolate the government from its main source of support, and at the same time neutralise the most potent and organised opposition to itself.

The Jamaat also has one more very powerful incentive to link up with the PPP. One of its major constituencies has been swept away by the tidal wave of support for mohajir nationalism, represented by the MQM. The substantial erosion of its own credibility due to its identification with the martial law regime had already left it isolated from the Urdu-speakers of Karachi and urban Sind, its traditional support base, and the MQM has now dealt it a heavy blow.

It is not only in Sind that the Jamaat is in conflict with the Muslim League set-up. In Punjab, it is directly pitted against the Nawaz Sharif government, which has been apprehensive about the IJT's power on the campuses — achieved not because of student support, but due to the backing of the administration during the martial law years. The IJT's hold over the

Frequent clashes between the IJT and the MSF have taken place over the past year in Lahore, in which many students from both sides have been killed. In a recent incident at the engineering university, police fired on IJT students, killing two of their members. The invitation to MRD leaders, and particularly the PPP, was thus partly a tactical move on the part of the Jamaat to gain broad-based support for the IJT in its confrontation with the Muslim League.

In NWFP, however, the Jamaat is faced with a different situation. As long as its position on the Afghan issue coincided with that of the government, it received the administration's support in establishing a political base among the Afghan refugees. It has long

been an open secret that the mujahideen's operations have been conducted with the close cooperation of both the Jamaat and the CIA. This, in turn, strengthened the Jamaat's political clout in the province. However, with the growing polarisation on the Afghan issue, and vociferous opposition to the presence of the refugees in NWFP, the Jamaat has become increasingly isolated. The ANP has intensified its attack, and it seems that the Jamaat is fighting a political war with its back to the wall. The PPP has gained substantial ground in Frontier politics over the last few years, and its present tilt towards the US and the right has put it in the same camp as the Jamaat. For these reasons, collaboration between the two parties seems a logical conclusion.

However, the PPP leadership dismisses the possibility of such a development occurring. Some top-ranking leaders maintain that Rao Rashid's appearance at the IJT rally was motivated by a broader interest in the democratic struggle. They also

Marriages of Convenience



The growing polarisation of political forces in the province and the increasing rise of mohajir nationalism has created new imperatives for various political parties in Sind.

The mohajir phenomenon in the politics of urban Sind has greatly eroded the power base of the two fundamentalist groups, the Jamaat-i-Islami and the Jamiatul-Ulema-i-Pakistan, in the urban areas of Sind, while the politics of nationalism is gaining new ground in the rural areas.

With this backdrop, old guard politicians, fearful of becoming completely redundant, have decided to review the situation and arrive at some sort of consensus. For this purpose, Jatoi, Pir Pagaro, Maulana Noorani, Qazi Husain Ahmed and Asghar Khan have recently been seen making overtures towards one another. There is also talk of an all-Pakistan political parties convention being convened at Jatoi's behest and Maulana Noorani is reportedly helping organise it. This convention is seen by political observers as a move by these leaders to counter the MQM's growing power. Jatoi, however, con-

tends that this convention is necessary because, "the crisis in the country is deepening and it demands for a unified scheme of things to cross the bridge."

Whatever the reason for the convention, one thing is certain: it will be difficult for the various political groups to resolve certain fundamental differences that exist between them and arrive at any consensus. For example, the JUP and the JI have a deep-rooted animosity towards each other. Similarly, the NPP and the PPP are at daggers-drawn with one another. But if, as Jatoi maintains, all the political parties can come together on the basic issue of a demand for a national government for a specific period till the holding of the next elections, it will be an important step forward. The convention should not however, Jatoi asserts, be in any way considered an effort to form a united front or alliance.

Another move is also underway for closer cooperation between the Jiye Sind and the Sindhi-Baluch Pashtoon Front. In fact, Hafeez Pirzada and Mumtaz Bhutto have been active in planning meetings with Jiye Sind leader, G.M. Syed. Mr Syed is reportedly not exactly enamoured of the idea of any sort of formal alliance between the two parties. As one of his

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party workers put it, "Syed does not want Pirzada and Mumtaz Bhutto to cash in on his lifelong efforts." It is, however, believed that ultimately there will be some sort of formal pact between the two groups. Hamida Khuhro, one of the leaders of the Jiye Sind Mahaz, is already a member of the SBPF.

The Jamaat-i-Islami, meanwhile, concerned about the damage inflicted on its standing by the rise of the MQM, decided to raise a hue and cry of its own in an attempt to gain lost ground. When the issue of motor vehicle tax was raised, the government reacted by promptly 'superseding' the Jamaat-controlled KMC — the country's largest local council — dethroning Karachi's Jamaat mayor Abdus Sattar Afghani in the process. This resort to strongarm tactics is widely regarded as Ghous Ali Shah's way of demonstrating his clout.

Not a single resolution against this move was adopted by any council (including the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation) in the province. The chairmen of the various councils were apparently 'persuaded' by the directors of the local government departments to desist from protesting too vehemently against the move. The reason for their acquiescence reportedly stems from the alleged involvement of the majority of councillors in several cases of embezzlement and misappropriation of funds — transgressions which were used as a lever to blackmail them. The MQM for its part, resisted the strike call against the government action, and the political parties also chose to ignore it.

The most dramatic factor in urban Sind's politics today, however, is the meteoric rise of the Muhajir Qaumi Movement, under the leadership of Altaf Hussain. Altaf's four-day sojourn in the mohajir-dominated city of Hyderabad last month, was seen as an effort by the MQM to consolidate its support in the province. During his sojourn, Altaf Hussain addressed several public meetings, where in some fiery rhetoric he played to mohajir sentiments, lambasted the Jamaat-i-Islami and the Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Pakistan, warned the government to review its anti-mohajir policies, and asked for a greater bond between the Sindhis and the mohajirs.

His meetings seemed to have been modelled upon the PPP meetings held during Ms Bhutto's April tour of the province. Preparations were underway several days before his arrival, and during the course of his visit, the entire city was virtually taken over by

contend that the Jamaat's position has undergone a basic shift. PPP leaders argue that by attending the rally and supporting the IJT's demands, they would not only be able to isolate the government from an important component of its political base, but also divide the Jamaat from its student wing. Some even go to the extent of saying that an understanding with the Jamaat would provide the opposition with an organised force, strengthening its bid to overthrow the present set-up. They also seem to believe — or wish to believe — that the PPP can use the Jamaat, but not vice versa.

the PPP's cadres and middle-level leaders have openly expressed their deep misgivings and growing resentment over the line adopted by their leader. At least one senior leader has also been bold enough to issue a public statement criticising the Jamaat-sponsored call for a general strike in Karachi, contradicting the apparent official policy, issued through the party's Karachi information secretary, of supporting the strike.

The Jamaat-PPP link has also antagonised some major MRD parties, which maintain that such a link is a betrayal of the MRD's four points. The

including the Jamaat members, have been drawing closer to the PPP. Several members of the national assembly, including some prominent IPG politicians, are reported to have reached a secret agreement with the party. It seems from these moves that Ms Bhutto has adopted the politics of expediency and is prepared to join hands with the same system which her party has been struggling against for so long.

Since her return from the west, the People's Party co-chairman has lost no time in clarifying her position on the political spectrum: she has accelerated the rightward drift of the party and come out openly in support of western interests. Party radicals were informed in no uncertain terms that the co-chairman would not tolerate demonstrations of anti-US sentiment: the day she arrived in Lahore, she condemned the burning of the US flag by PPP militants.

In her recent interview on British TV's Channel 4, Ms Bhutto left no room for doubt about her allegiances. She stated clearly that she had asked PPP supporters "not to burn American flags because I do not want sentiments on an anti-American basis to be unleashed which could have all sorts of consequences in the region."

The major realignments in the PPP's stance have left its supporters in an anomalous position. The co-chairman's views on various economic, political and foreign policy issues do not square with the stands which the party itself has espoused for many years. These contradictions have already led to an emergence of dissent at many levels. The student wings are bitter and disillusioned; grassroots party activists are disturbed and intellectuals are sceptical about the party's new-found 'pragmatism.'

Divisions are even apparent at the higher ranks, most particularly on the Afghan issue. Aftab Sherpao, the NWFP PPP president, and other provincial office-bearers have already publicly expressed their support for a settlement, contradicting the party's official policy. Party workers from top to bottom are asking themselves whether the years of struggle and suffering were worth it. Though there is little doubt that Benazir Bhutto will continue to draw crowds and receive public support, this may be due more to the absence of an alternative than to her own programme.

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That these arguments are specious and riddled with contradictions is self-evident. However, they have had a damaging and divisive effect on both the PPP and the MRD. While the central leadership defends the PPP's decision to attend the IJT rally, middle-level leaders and the rank-and-file, who have fought a long battle with the Jamaat, are deeply disturbed by the party's turnaround. It is not only the potential Jamaat-PPP alliance that worries them, but also the open support of US policies and the rightwards drift of party policy.

The present rightward march of the PPP has been dictated by none other than the co-chairman of the PPP, Benazir Bhutto herself, who wields absolute power in the party. Her 'pragmatic' approach has even led her to a cooperation with the very party which played a major role in the overthrow of her father and which bears a heavy responsibility for his death. Rao Rashid, in his speech at the IJT rally, made sure that he dispelled any notions of his having taken an independent decision: he stated clearly that he was at the rally on the personal instructions of his co-chairman. The SPSF Karachi president, Sathi Ishaq, was also ordered by 70 Clifton to attend the rally, despite the opposition of many of his rank-and-file members.

For the first time since her return,

irony of the PPP's rapprochement with the Jamaat has not escaped them: they have not forgotten the cold response they received in the early days of Ms. Bhutto's return, when the tumultuous crowds she drew had convinced her that she could go it alone. Her later warmth towards the MRD, after the August 14 debacle which brought her down to earth, proved to be short-lived, and this new flirtation with the Jamaat has once again thrown the MRD into confusion.

The 11-party alliance has been distinctly divided into two camps: Malik Qasim, Nawabzada Nasrullah, the JUI and the PPP on the one hand, and the remainder on the other. The present attempts to form a group outside the MRD, by the JUP, Tehrik Istiqlal, NPP and Sherbaz Mazari's NDP, also indicate the emergence of a new alternative to a possible PPP-led rightist alliance. It is a curious irony of history that the PPP, once the party of the left and the masses, now finds itself dragged into the very camp which overthrew the Bhutto government and paved the way for martial law.

It is not only the right-wing opposition parties, however, which have been looked on with favour by Benazir Bhutto. Elements of the parliamentary opposition, as well as individual members of the government party, have also been wooed by her. In the Sind assembly the bulk of the opposition,

SANA NEWS

Membership Dues

Some of SANA members have not sent in their membership dues for 1987. Anyone who has not yet renewed membership is requested to do so immediately.

July 4 GBM

Preparations for the GBM have been finalized. All members have been sent response forms and other information. If you have not sent your response to SANA, please do so immediately, even if you choose not to attend the meeting. Initial responses received are encouraging and it appears that this GBM is going to be a historic meeting.

World Congress

SANA officials have come in contact with many of their counterparts from other organizations of Sindhis here and abroad; and are in communication with them to organize a world congress of Sindhis. There is lot more to be accomplished before a final decision is made in this regard. Any member who is interested in helping us realize this goal should contact the President of SANA.

Matrimonial Proposals

Several people have approached the SANA president to help bring about matrimonial relationships for SANA members. Although SANA is not responsible for these activities, the President of SANA has agreed to be helpful in these matters. His participation will be limited to introduction of desirous parties to each other. The President or SANA are not responsible for any liabilities which might arise from these introductions. If any member or his/her parents wish to avail

this opportunity, please come in contact with the President of SANA.

Birth Announcements

1. Dr. Altaf and Mrs. Shama Memon were blessed with a baby boy- "Ayaz" on May 6, 1987.

2. Mr. Saleem and Mrs. Rashda Wafai became the proud parents to a brand new baby boy- "Sarmad" on April 16, 1987.

SANA Membership grieved

SANA membership was saddened at the sudden death of Prof. Ram Panjwani. On behalf of SANA, the SANA executive Council has expressed sorrow at Prof. Panjwani's death. SANA has offered condolences to his family and friends and wished that his family and friends will find courage and patience to bear the immense loss to them.

BOOK REVIEWS

1. Pakistan: A Pawn In Us Power Game

Author: Mr. G. Chaudhari

Publisher: F. K. Private Ltd.
257-B Bepin Behari
Ganguli Street,
Calcutta, India 700012

Price: US\$ 9/-

This is an average book describing US interest in Pakistan. Its description of ethnic problem in Pakistan with reference to Sind and Baluchistan is quite informative. Overall, the book appears to be biased and does not present an independent analysis.

2. The Pakistan Army

Author: Stephen P. Cohen

Publisher: University of
California Press,
Berkley, CA, USA

Price: US\$ 30/-

This is an excellent reading on the structure and politics of the Pakistan Army. This book is based on a US Dept. of State study, which was conducted by the author. In his analysis, he explains the domination of military by Punjab, social origins of the officers corp., intervention in the national politics, and exploitation of the smaller provinces, Baluchistan and Sind in particular. This is a good reading for gaining insight in the workings of the Pakistan Army.

3. Pakistan and Asian Peace

Editor: V. D. Chopra

Publisher: Patriot Publishers,

Lenk House, BSZ Marg,
N' Delhi 110002, India

Price: Indian Rs. 60/-

This is a very well written book and contains articles written by well known writers. This book includes an article written by our very own Dr. Feroz Ahmed (A SANA member) on "The nature of State and Struggle for Power in Pakistan". Also, has interviews by Miss. Benazeer Bhutto, Mr. Hafiz Pirzada, and others. It also has a chapter on Amnesty Report on Pakistan.

4. Jo Mujh Par Guzri

Author: Maulana Javed Naomani

Publisher: Karachi Study Circle,
Karachi, Sind,
Pakistan

Price: Pak Rs. 30/-

The author narrates his experience as a martial law prisoner. He describes his association with Sindhi prisoners in general and Mr. Rafiq Saifi in particular. This is an excellent account of detentions during the martial law regime.

ڪاڪو اسر جو آئندو، سنان پاڻي ڪري ليمو ۽
ڪنڊ پاڻيءَ ۾ وجهي ڪٽورو ڀري پيئندو. پوءِ هندو
بودي پساريءَ ڏانهن. بودي سان سندس نينهن هرو.
چمسين ڪلاڪ اڌ ويهي ساڻس اوروڻ نه اورهندو هو
تيسين ڏينهن ئي ڪين گذرندو هوس. ڪاڪي لاءِ ڪنهن
کي نياڻو سنهيو هجي ته بس بودي کي ئي ڏيئي وڃي!
ڪاڪي کي هندائي سان ڏاڍي دل. ڳڙهي
رياست مان هندائڻا اچڻ نه اٿڻا ڳرا جو اُن گاڏيءَ ۾
پنج ڇو. مس چاڙهي سگهندا ۽ ڪاڪو اُها اُن گاڏي
گهر ۾ ئي لهرائي، نيرائي چانهين کائي. هونئن به ڪاڪي
جي ميوِي سان خاص دل هئي. دڪان تي ويٺي ويٺي چار
پنج ڏاڙهون يا ٿورن قطن ڏاڙهن جي رب ڪڍائي
پيئندو يا ڪراچيءَ جي بونس گارڊن مان آيل سير کن
گلابي انگور کائيندو. بس پوءِ مائي ڪاڙڻ جي چنتا کان

ڪنهن ڳالهه کان خفي ٿيو ته ڪاڌو سڳي پاڻي جي
 به شڪل نه ڏسندو. ها، باقي مؤت ملائڪ سندس دشمن
 کي به وٺڻ آيو ته پوءِ ڪاڌو گلاب پاڻيءَ جو شيشو ۽
 هار وٺي مسائي ۾ ضرور وڃي پهچندو!

پر حيدرآباد ڇڏي ڇڏڻ کان هو بمبئيءَ اچي پهتو
آهي ته اصل منجهي پيو آهي! هتي نه اٿس بودو جنهن
سان سنڌيءَ ۾ اڱهو لريءَ بابت ويهي ڳالهائي ته نه اٿس
جنهن ڄڻ جنهن کي اڌارا ٻڌائڻي ساڻس رشتو جوڙي!
اڄهو هيٺئر ئي پنهنجي پائڻيءَ جي گهر مان هڪ

سنگترو ٻُڌائي اچي ٿي ته جي منهن وقت ايندو آهي پر
 ڪيئي مان اهو سنگترو ٻاهر ڪڍڻ جي همت ئي نه پئي
 ٿيس!

سند ۾ نه ڪاڪو فٽير کي نه نه ڏهه ڏهه هون ڏهندو
هو، پر اڄ هن فٽير کي سڏ ڪيو آهي ۽ ڏکيدڙ هٿن
سان سنگترو ان جي هٿ ۾ پڪڙائي ڪاڪو نستين ننگن
کي گهليندو وڃي رهيو آهي! ***

All submissions to SANGAT must be typewritten (legible if typing not possible) with no more than six (6) lines per inch and each line not exceeding four (4) inches in length:

The submission deadlines are as follows:

February 1 for MARCH issue

May 1 for JUNE issue

August 1 for SEPTEMBER issue

November 1 for DECEMBER issue

وايون

دڙيو ٻارا! دڙيو ٻارا!

ڪٻر ڪٻر ۾ آ ڪهڪهه، مگر تون هانءُ نه هار،
ڏيئو ٻارا ڏيئو ٻارا!

کيسين تانگهيندو رهندين تون دور دوار،
ڏيئو ٻارا ڏيئو ٻارا

تَرَّ تَرَّ تى طوفان، آلو میان،

ناوِ ہَمَلی اَگیت کُئی !

ونجهه نه وانجهيي، موڙها مانجهيي، سانجهي سرگردان، آلو ميان،

ناوِ ہلی آگیت کٹی !

گهاتِ مٿان گھنگھور گھٽا ۾ اڇڪلھ جو انسانُ، آلو ميان،

ناوِ ہلی آگیت کٹی !

ڪو وڻجارو، اوت ۽ آسارو نينهن ڪيو نادان، آلو ميان،

ناوِ ہلی اگیت کٹی!

سینڈُ دیسُ جی ڌرتی توتی پنهنجو سیسُ نمایان
 میٽی ماڻی لایان .
 کینجھ کان کارونجھ تائین توکي چشمن چایان
 گیت به مون وٽ تنهنجا ماتا! بیت به تنهنجا پايان
 جی جی جی جی جی جی جی! توکي کیئن لنوایان!
 سارا سڌ پڙاڏا تنهنجا وائی ۽ ورنایان
 سرسُ چڻ ساوڻ ۾ سینڌو، لهر لهر لھکایان
 رم جھرم رم جھرم راڳ انهن سان تڙ بڙ باھ لڳایان
 کالھ ملیران مھڪ آئی جا نگر نگر ڦھلایان
 ڏٺُ به پنهنجو، ڏیھُ به پنهنجو، ماروُ شال ملایان!
 تنهنجي ۽ میٽی ۽ منجھ میلان جی، اڏ امرتا پایان
 سینڌُ دیسُ جی ڌرتی توتی پنهنجو سیسُ نمایان
 میٽی ماڻی لایان .

غیرت جی زندان جا قیدی

شینهن ڪراڙا تنهنجو قسم

جیسین نہ کہ وسالت کی آزاد

۵- مرک اسان لاء ۵-۵-۵- آ.

رام پنجاڻي هڪ يگاني هستي

پروفيسر پروبتي ر. مهرانداڻي

حيدرآباد جي پيسٽ لاج ۾ ڪراچي ۽ مان پروفيسر رام پنجاڻي آيو هو. جڏهين به هو حيدرآباد ايندو هو ته ماڻهو پيسٽ لاج وارو حال پري ڇڏيندا هئا. پنجاڻي ڳائي رهيو هو:

منهنجا من ڪيترن.....

وام سان گت گت ڪئي ڪر

جانيٽا..... توکي نطين جادو لاءِ ڙي.....

سندس هڪ دلي تي نجي رهيا هئا ۽ سندس بدن جهومي رهيو هو. ماڻهن جا ڪن پنجاڻي جي هستي ۽ وٽ قيد هئا... سندن بدن ائين ئي لڏي رهيو هو جيئن جوڳي جي مرلي ۽ ٽي نانگ جو مک! سندن نڙي پڻ ڪيترن جيتان ئي گت گت ڪري رهي هئي.....

ڪي سال پوءِ بمبئي جي ڪي. سي. ڪاليج جي هال ۾ ساڳيو ئي پنجاڻي هو ۽ اڳي جيان سندس هڪ دلي تي ڙجي رهيا هئا. سندس آواز ۾ شردا جي پاونا هئي ۽ راڳ ۾ ماڻهن لاءِ آشا جو سندس.....

سنڌي آهيان هندي آهيان

سنڌي منهنجي ٻولي

جنهن ۾ ماءُ ڏني ٿي لولي.....

هند ۾ کيس جتان به سڏ ٿي، هو چوڻڪي وجهي

ڳائي:

نگرا نمائي دا... جيوين تيوين پالڻا

ميري آهيان منڊي آهيان — پيشڪ بندي آهيان

ڍڪين ميري ڍولڻا عيب نه کولڻا.....

چوڻڪي ۾ ٻيا به ڪي مس ملڪ شامل ٿيل، ماڻهن جي دلين ۾ سنڌي راڳ لاءِ محبت جاڳيل ۽ چوڻڪي ۾ سنڌي لوڪ — گيت ٿاڻيڪو ٿي ويل! ساري هند ۾ رام پنجاڻي ۽ سندس مٽڪي ۽ چوڻڪي جو ڌاڪو ڄميل!

جهوليل ڪي اڳ به مڃيندا هئاسين پر پنجاڻي ۽ هن جي چوڻڪي ۽ ”جهوليل“ ڪي شردا ۽ ڀڳتي جو رنگ ڏيئي سنڌيت جو نشان بڻائي ڇڏيو! تحقيق جهوليل ديوتا ۽ چوڻڪي ٻئي چيزون پنجاڻي جي ئي دين آهن!

۽ پوءِ ملڪ جي ورهاڱي ڪي به چوڻيه سال ٿي ويا! گانڌيدار ۾ هري دلگير جي ڪوشش سان ليڪڪ — سيمينار ٿيو. نواڻي هال ۾ ڪلچرل پروگرام هو ۽ پنجاڻي نئين ٺهي ڪي سنڌي راڳ ۾ انگريزي راڳ جو ٽيمپو آڻي نچڻ جي طرز ڏيکاري رهيو هو! ائين چير ۽ جامو پائي اسان

جهڙن جهڙن کي سنڌي ڀڳت جي جهلڪ ڏيکاري نه ٿي ڪي چيلو ٿي هت رکي ڪير لوڙائي نئين طرز تي جهوپڪا ڏيکاري! سنڌ ۾، هند ۾، هند کان ٻاهر وائٽ ۾ — پنجاڻي جنهن به محفل ۾ شامل ٿئي ته محفل ۾ مستي جو راڄ قائم ٿي وڃي! ماڻهن جي چين تي مشڪ ڪندڙي ڏوٽ، بدن ۾ جهوم ۽ دلين ۾ خوشي ئي خوشي هجي!

پروفيسر رام پنجاڻي هڪ يگاني هستي هو. هو ليڪڪ شاعر، ناٽڪ نويس، انواڪ، چوڻڪي ڪندڙ، ڀڳت وجهندڙ ۽ گايڪ به هو پر سڀ وڌيڪ کيس موهيندڙ نموني ۾ ڳالهائڻ جي ذات مليل هئي. سنڌين ۾ ته ڇا ڪهڙي به ڳائي ۽ ۾ هن جهڙو فصيح — زبان، وندرائيندڙ نموني ۾ رهندڙ ۽ نهڪندڙ، مڙزون ۽ تر لفظن ۾ موقعي سان هر ساز ۽ هر معنيٰ وارو پاشڻ ڏيندڙ مشڪل ملندو. هنجي ڳالهائڻ جي جادو ڪري سنڌي — چوڻڪي هند ۾ قائم ٿي ويئي، سنڌي ناٽڪ جي شروعات ٿي ويئي، سنڌي — ڀڳت مان ماڻهو نئين سر واقف ٿي ويا، سنڌي لوڪ گيت هند جي ڪند ڪوچ ۾ پکڙجي ويو ۽ سنڌي شاعر جون چيٽون ڳانڍڻ ۾ آيون.

ان جادوئي اثر کي به محسوس ڪرڻ جو موقعو مليو اٿس. جهور ۾ اڪل ڀارت سنڌي ٻولي ۽ ساهت جو سميلن هو. شام جو ڪلچرل پروگرام هو. ٻاهر شاميانو لڳايل هو جتي اٽڪل ڏهه هزار ڪن ماڻهو ويٺل هئا. اسٽيج تي پنجاڻي ڳالهائي رهيو هو.

شاميانا کان ٻاهر ٿانگي ۾ ۽ اُت — گاڏين ۾ ماڻهو جيترو مٿي ويهي بهي ٿي سگهيا، ويٺا بيٺا هئا ۽ انهن جي تقاضا هئي ته شاميانا جون ديوارون بڻيل ڪهڙي جون چادرون لاهيو. چادرون لائون ويئون. ماڻهن جو سمنڊ چوليون ماريندو نظر آيو. پنجاڻي هڪ ٻت ٻتجي جو لطيفو ٻڌائي رهيو هو.....

”ل... ل... لو... لو... لو... لو... لري ويو!“

ماڻهن جو تهڪ ائين گونجيو جڻ ڪي زوردار بادل هڪ ٻئي ۾ ٽڪريا! پر ٻي ڪن ئي اهڙي سانس ٿي ويئي جڻ ڪنهن سخت ماستر جو ڪلاس هو! ڇو ته پنجاڻي ۽ ڳالهائڻ شروع ڪيو هو ۽ ماڻهو سندس آڪر جهڻو لاءِ نهايت ئي منتظر هئا!

ڀل هزارن جي تعداد ۾ ماڻهن اڳيان ٻيو ڪو اسر پيش ٿئي نه ٿئي، هڪ پنجاڻي ئي ڪافي هو. هو پنهنجو پاڻ ۾ سڀ ڪجهه هو. شعر، ناٽڪ جي سين، راڳ، ٺاڇ، ساز، آکاڻي، تهڪ، پاشڻ، سنڌي ڳاڻ، سنڌيت جو فخر، سنڌي ٻولي، سنڌي ڀڳت ۽ اڙدو شعر!

ورهن ۾ ته ڇا صدين ۾ به اهڙي هستي مشڪل سان ڄمندي آهي!

”میری اصلیت: جی. مائی ۽ جی. مری نظر“

نہ نیند دوداچی

۳. سدا اندر سندن دينه منجه ڪيترن يون جماعتون آهن، سدا
کان بهر سڀا آهن، سندن آهن. سڀئي سدا جي
نالو جيئن پيون. سندن اصليت تي ناز اٿس، سدا
جي بچوڻ واري سندن مقصد آهي. سڀئي جي اندر ۾
چئجي ته سندن ڌارا ٻوڙي ٿي. تڏهين سالن ۾
سدا اندر اها سندن ڌارا ڦوڪ ڦار ٿي رهڻ آهي
ته سدا کان بهر سندن سڀه پڻ ان سندن ڌارا جي وهڪ
تيز ٿي رهڻ آهي. ساري ساري سندن ڌارا ٻوڙي وڌو
ٿي رهيو آهي. هڪ ڀيري نئون جهوش و جهوش آهي. سڀئي
جماعت سندن تي مرض آهي ته ان ڌارا تي توجهه ڏين

۴. انگريزن کان آزادي حاصل ڪرڻ مهيني سنڌي سنڌين جي گھاٽي هئي. سنڌي سنڌين جي اختياريت جي ڏيهو ٿو رهي. گھاٽي بدلي رهي آهي. ڪراچي حيدرآباد بکر ۽ ٻين شهرن ۾ سنڌي گھراڻي ۾ ٿي ويا آهن. ڦٽو آهي ته سموري سنڌي سنڌي اقليتي قوم نه ٿي وڃن! از انواءِ ٻڌو هو معاملو آهي ته پڙهيل لکيل طبقي جي سنڌين ۾ سنڌي جو واهيو گھٽجي رهيو آهي. ٻارن منجه سنڌي گھٽ ٿي واپري. اهڙي طرح هندستان جي سنڌين اڳيان مونجهارو آهي ته سنڌي ڪيئن قائم رکبي. ننڍن منجه سنڌيت جي مٿي ڪيئن وجهي جو پنهنجي اصليت قائم رهي. ٻين ڏينهن وڌيڪ نازڪ حالتون آهن جو انهن منجه سنڌين جو تعداد به گھٽ آهي. نئين پير هجي جي سنڌين منجه سنڌي ارواڻ ڪيئن وجهندو هو معاملو وڃي ٿو اڳي کان اڻوڻيو هو. هنن مسئلن جو حل ڪڍڻ لاءِ اسان هڪ نڪتي ته ان جو انجهل ۾ ڪريون ٿو. هندستان جي ڪيترن حصن ۾ نئين پير جي سنڌي لکڻ پڙهڻ نه پري ٿا هلائڻ ڀول هائڻ نه نه ٿي اچي. اهڙين ايراضين ۾ سنڌي قائم رکڻ لاءِ سرڪار جي به ڪافي مدد ڪنبي. جيئن سنڌي اسڪول هيا اهي بند ٿي ويا آهن مٿين مجلسن ۾ انگريزي ۽ هندي جي هلي جيئن سنڌي ۽ انگريزي ۾ ٿرڊو يا ٿل ٿل سنڌي سان سڄي جي سنڌي سنڌيت جي ناز آهي سنڌي نسل ان تي فخر آهي پنهنجي اصليت سان محبت آهي مگر انهن ٻنهي جو بنياد سنڌي ٻولي آهي ۽ اسانجو بنياد ڪچو ٿي رهيو آهي.

سنڌ سنڌي ٻولي ۽ سنڌيت خايت اڏي، در مان مڌي، هيون
 آهن. زمانه سنڌ مٿان جيئي، مصيبتون نازل هيون مگر سنڌ
 وري وري جاڳي اٿي، وري وري ساڻا پاتائين، دنيا جي تڪميل ۽
 پرست جو پيغام ٿايندي رهي. سنڌ سنڌي زبان ۽ سنڌيت
 اسان جي اصليت آهن، ٻولي دنيا جي ڪنهن به حصي ۾ هون
 يا مٿان يا مٿان ۾. تواريخ ۾ سنڌ جي ڏندالين مان
 نٿو سنڌ سڪندر مٿ هٿ اٿي، ڪنهن راج زير تي
 افغانن ۽ مغلن جي دٻاءُ ۾ نه رهي، انگريزن فتح ڪري سنڌي
 غلام ڪيو، جديد سنڌ يا مٿان ۾ رهي، ڪيئي سنڌي هندستان
 ۾ وڃي رهيا، مٿان دنيا ۾ تيزي پکري ويا، مگر سڀئي سنڌين
 جي اصليت اڃان قائم آهي، اسان ۾ سنڌي پيو سڀئي آهي ۽
 اوس هندو، وقت آيو آهي، اڃي اصليت جي وسيع
 دائري منهن سڀئي سنڌي ڪٿائي ٿا سڳون، ٻولي اسان جا
 عقيدو، مذهب، نرا لاهون، اسان جي سياست ڪا به هي
 يا ساڳي، غريب هجئون يا شاهوڪار، اسان اڃي اصليت
 جي ساري منهن تي پاڻ سڀئي ٿا سڳون.

۲. موبين سالن آه سدي غيرن جون ڪاهون ٿينديون
مهيون. شاوڪ صواب صواب ڪيڏا جيڪڏهن ٿينديون
سڌو ٿي. ٺوڻي ڪنڌارون ڇڏو. غير ايندا رهيا. سڌ
جي اوجھ زمين تي غالب رهيا. مگر وقت ساڙو مڃي
وايس ويا مڃي مڃي ويا مڃي سڌين ٿيڻي

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۵. هزار سالان کان سنڌي هر زمين تي غير آيا. جي
 مهيا جذب جي ويا. سنڌي ٻولي ۽ ادب کي اهڙن سڀني ٿون
 سنڌين تي جفاڪشي مالا مال ڪيو. هن زماني ۾ به اهڙي
 درجا آهي ته غير سنڌي جي سنڌي ڪم تي ڪم تي پنهنجو ٿڌان
 ڪن ٿا. انهن کي چڱائي ته سنڌي سکڻ ۽ پڙهڻ کي سنڌي سڏي
 ٿا. سنڌي سنڌي کي سنڌيت کي اپنائڻ جا جنه ڪن.
 سندن آئينده به انهي راءِ تي ڀڄي روشن ۽ محفوظ رهڻ سگهندو.
 ٻولي پنهنجا رهبري واري زبان به قائم رکن مگر سنڌي/سنڌي
 سنڌي زبان سکڻ لازمي هئڻ گهرجي. چاهڪاري يا محبوبڙي
 ڪارڻ جيئن سنڌي سنڌي کان پهرين آهن انهن کي به گذارائين
 آهي ته سنڌي زبان قائم رکندا آهن. جن سنڌين ۾ شاهه
 سچل ساهي جي بدعنواني ۽ انهن لاءِ پاڻ سنڌي سڏائڻ
 مشڪل آهي. حڪومت کي به چڱائي ته هن ڏس ۾ قدم کڻڻ ۽
 سنڌي زبان تي هٿيائڻ. ڪا به قوم قبيلو ائين بهر داشت
 نه ڪري سگهندا ته پنهنجي ملڪ ۾. پنهنجي وطن ۾ اقليت ۾
 ليکيا ويند. اهڙن سوالن تي شجاعت جاڳيا ۽ ٿڌا آهن.
 ڪو به پنهنجي اصليت واري ڪو نه ٿو چاهي حڪومت
 لاءِ لازمي آهي ته هي معاملو نظر انداز نه ڪن.

ٿامر آهي ته مصيبت هڪ ٻئي کي صحت وٺائي ته
 آسرو ۽ ٿڌو دل وٺندي دلچسپ ٿيندي. هٿ به ٻڌي،
 پنهنجي اصليت سارڻ لاءِ نهايت ضروري آهي ته باعتان
 جاني سنڌستان جاسن ۽ ٻين ملڪن ۾ سنڌي
 هڪ ٻئي سان ڳالهائڻ ٻولھائڻ تي وات کڻي ۽ ٿڌو ٿڌو
 جاري رکن. اهڙي قسم جا رستا اسان تي جاري رکن ۽ لاري آهن.

۶. ان سان ته پنهنجي ٻولي پنهنجي ڪلا، سنگيت ۽ سنڌيت
 تي وهڪرو کي قائم رکڻ لاءِ جفاڪشي ڪرڻ پوندي. اهڙو
 قسم جو زور باعتان سنڌستان جي حڪمرانن تي آڻڻو
 پوندو جيئن سنڌيت محفوظ رهڻ ڪجهه پيار سان
 ڪم آڻي نيزاري سان ڪم جهڙو ۽ زور بار سان پنهنجي
 اصليت نيالي آهي. قابل آهن مگر جو به ڪم ڪم ڪري سولو
 ڪارج ناهي. درياھ ڦوڪ ۾ هي اسان کي پار ضرور پهچڻو
 آهي ۽ ٻيئي سگھون ٿا. گوڏ ٻڌي پاڻي ۾ ڪا به ٺوڏو پوندو.
 سنڌ اسان لاءِ سڀ ڪجهه آهي. سنڌيت اسان جي رڳن ۾...
 ڊوڙي پئي. سنڌ وٽي ته سنڌي نالي ۾ رهندا. اها اسان
 جي جڙ آهي. پاڻ کي چنهو سڏن ته ٿڌو. سنڌيت اسان
 جي اصليت آهي. وقت جي تقاضا آهي ته سنڌيت لاءِ پڪڙجي.

جو سندرو ٻڌون. مختلف خيالن وارا، نه ان عقيدن وارا سڀ
 گڏ ٿيون. اسان به ٻڌجي سنڌين تي اهو بار آهي ته
 انهي مسئلي تي ڌيان ڏيون. دنيا جي ڪنهن ڪنهن ٻولي
 آهيون. اڄ ڳڻي قدر هندو به ٻڌجي هيا، مگر گذريل
 ويهار سالن ۾ ڪيترا مسلمان سنڌي به ٻڌجي ٿيا آهن.
 ڪم پنهنجي چاهڪا جي حالت کان تنگ ٿي ڪن کي جلا وطني
 يلڻ پئي. اسان سڀي آڳاٽن اهاڻي ڏکيائين ۾ آهي ته ڪيئن
 ٻولي ۽ سنڌيت کي زندهه رکجي. پنهنجي اولاد کي ڪيئن سنڌيت
 ۾ مشهور ڪجي. ڇاڪاڻ ته ائين نه ڪوسي ته هي پير ۽ گذر وڃي
 سنڌي فقط نالي ۾ سنڌي رهندا. اسان جي پوئين کي نه
 سنڌي جي ڄاڻ رهندي ته سنڌيت سان ناتو رهندو. اهڙن
 سوالن تي ٿڌو آهي اسان کي حل ڳولڻو آهي.

۷. پاڪستان جاسن ۽ سنڌستان جاسن ۽ ٻين ڏينهن ۾
 هندو سنڌي چاهن ٿا ته اسان سڀي پاڻ ۾ نوان ناتا ٻڌيون.
 ۽ ڀڄيل وري ويهون. پراڻا ڏکڻ وري هن وقت پليسر
 مڪون. اڳوڻا درڊيل اندر ۾ سائڊون مگر پهرين پڦڻ نڪري
 سنڌ لاءِ سنڌيت لاءِ بهترين آئينده آڏي ٿا سگھون. انهن
 سڀي ملڪن جي حڪومت کي به عرض ٿيندو ته هن ڏس ۾
 اسان جو سهڪار ڪن. سنڌين سڌا ائين سڃاڻت جو پاند
 به ٿڌو آهي. ٻڌت پٽ مان ڪونه ڄاڻن. نه وري تعصب
 سندن ذهن ۾ جڳهه ٿو والاري نه وري لڙائي جهڳڙو. سڀي
 حڪومتن کي ائين آهي ته اسان کي نوان ناتا جوڙڻ ۾
 مدد ڪن. ڏکيائون ڪونه وڃن. اسان جو تعداد دنيا جي
 ۴۵ ۾ نسبت نهايت گهٽ آهي. اسان جو اولاد حق جو آواز
 آهي ۽ اهو سڌا موجود رهندو. اسان نه نقصان ڦيرڻ
 ٿا ڇا هيون نه سرحدون مٽائڻ ٿا چاهيون. هر ڪو جاني
 هڪجي خوش رهي. اسان سڀ پاڻ ۾ گڏ ڄڻ صحن
 ۾ چاهيون. حال وٺڻ ٿا چاهيون هڪ ٻئي وٽ اچڻ
 وڃڻ ٿا چاهيون. پنهنجي زبان ۾ ٻوليائيندا ۽ ٻوليائيندا
 روح رها ٿيون ڪنداسي. پنهنجا ڏڻ وار واريوناسي. پنهنجن
 پاڪ استائن تي ڳل چم هڻداسي. پنهنجن درويشن تي درگاه
 تي صومر نواينداسي. پنهنجن ويڙيلن سان ويڙي حال
 اورينداسي. اسان جي اصليت جي اها نماي ڪم ۾ آهي.

۸. سنڌ کان پهرين سنڌين ۾ جاسن، سنڌي، سنڌيت
 لاءِ اڪير آهي. وقت آيو آهي ته اسان سڀي توب
 ڏي. سڀي جي لاءِ آهي ته سڀي سان ڀڄي سڀي ڪم ۾ آهي.

جامو پارابي. پرديجن ۾ ڦٽڻ ۽ سنڌو دريائي ڪيئن ندي
 سنڌيت ۽ ڀونڀر سان ملائي جنهن مان اسان جي رلي
 پايون ۽ سنڌ مال مال ٿئي. اسان پني ۽ اندر اهڙي پادرا
 کي ڦٽي آهي ته يقيناً راهه نهي ايندي. ڇاڪاڻ جو هر
 مسئل جو هيتو واهي حل ٿي هوندو آهي. سنڌ کان ٻاهر
 سنڌي هر حال ۾ اهو آهن. معاشي طور اسان جي هٿي اٿن
 هو نه چاهيندا ته ڪنهن جي معاشي جيوت ڏاڍو ڊول ٿئي.
 سنڌ اندر سنڌين کي ڪم جي حڪومت ڪم جي ڪم جو نظام
 ڪم جي اهڙا ڪم آهن جن سنڌين تي منجهس آهي. اسان
 سنڌين کي پاڻ ۾ گڏجي مسيحت جون سهوليتون ڪم ۾
 آزاد ۽ جمهوري واٽون ڪم ۾ سنڌ جي واٽن ۾
 ڇڏي ڏيڻ لاءِ ميڪڊنه سنڌ کان ٻاهر سنڌو سنڌي
 تعليمي، صنعتي، صنعتي، زرعي ڪيترن ۾ نالو وڃي
 چاهن ته حڪومتن کي عرض آهي ته انهن کي اهڙيون
 سهوليتون مهيا ڪيون وڃن. ان ۾ سنڌ جي بهبودي
 آهي. سڀني ڪم لاءِ سھائتا ڪرائڻ ۽ ڪم ۾.

9. پرديجي سنڌي ڇڏين ڏاڻا ڏيڻ ۾ ڳڻل آهن.
 ڏنڊي ڏاڍي ۾ برڪت اٿن ۽ هوندا آهن. ڏان ڏيا
 ۾ به ڪا به ڪم ڪونه ڏيکارڻ اٿن. خاص طور هندستان
 ۾ ايتلوه ڪاليج، مندر، درباريون، شالون، مطلب
 انسانڌات جي شيوا لاءِ ڪي اسان ٻه ٻيا اٿن
 جي بن پيدا ٿا ۽ جي سهوليتون پيو لاءِ آهن. سڌن
 دل ڏماڻ، هٿ ڪيل مهيا آهن. خامري آهي ته هن
 ڏس ۾ به هر ڪا مدد ڪرڻ کان ڪونه ڪپايندا ائين

هٿ ڪرڻ ته جي جتي سنڌين جو تعداد ڪافي هجي اتي
 "سنڌي ٻولي ۽ سنڌيت جو مرڪز" قائم ڪجي. اهڙا مرڪز
 سنڌين جي گڏجي مسيحت لاءِ موافق آهن ۽ سنڌيت
 دائر رکڻ لاءِ آگاهه پيدا ڪندا، سنڌي پنهنجي اباڻي
 سڌ ڪي قدر پوري ڪري سگهندا. اهڙن مرڪزن ۾
 سنڌي ڪتاب، سنگيت، علا، ٻولي سکڻ جون سهوليتون
 سيم ڪري سگهجن ٿيون. اهي مرڪز جهڙا بڻجي اسان
 جي سنڌيت لاءِ پياس وڌائي سگهندا، سنڌيت
 کي بلند ڪرڻ جو وسيلو بڻبا.

10. سنڌ جي اتحاس جي پس منظر ڏسڻ ته ظاهر آهي
 ته سنڌين کي پني سان سلوڪت ۾ رهڻ تي بهتر لڳندو
 هجي آهي. سنڌين کي اها رهڻي سنڌ جي جيوا تعصب کان
 آهي، جنهن ۾ پني جي عقيدن ۽ مذهب کي هڪ ٻئي
 موڊر جو هجي. جنهن ۾ اهو ڪي هجي، جنهن ۾ محنت
 ڪندڙ کي پيٽ ۾ پيو سڳو جيئن پرايت ٿئي. پاڻ
 کي تعليم ميسر هجي ۽ روزگار ۾ ڊو ڊو هجي. سنڌ کان
 ٻاهر سنڌين هٿ تي پراڻي آهي ته سنڌي جڙايتي
 کان ڪونه ڪپايندا. هر حال ۾ هندستان، پاڪستان
 ۾ پني ڏيڻ جي ڪنهن به قوم کان گت ناهن.
 ڏنڊي ڏاڍي جو پيٽ ڏاڍو اٿن. پٽ پٽ پٽ
 جي هر پيٽي ۾ اڳيو رهيا آهن. سنڌي سنڌي
 هڪ پيشو بلڪل ڪونه اختيار ڪيو جو آهي بيڪ پٽ.
 پاڻ ماريندا پيٽ کي پتي ٻڌندا پر پي ڪنهن جي

اڳيان هٿ ڪونه ٽنگيندا. ڏاڍا کان ڏماڻ ڏيا ڪرندا.
 اسان کي ان روشن تي فخر آهي. جڏهن آزادي لاءِ
 قرباني جي ڪم ۾ هجي ته سنڌين اهو به قرضه ڇڪايو.
 ٻولي جي حفاظت لاءِ شهادت چڪا آهن. تنهن هوندي
 به دل ۾ ساڙ وڃي. پيدا ٿا ڪونه ڪپايندا. هندستان
 جي ته ڪنهن ڪم ۾ سنڌين پنهنجي خيراتي يا وٺائڻ جو
 ڄلو وڌيڪ ڏيکارڻ آهي. سنڌ جي يار ڦاٽن ۾ ڪي اٿن
 مگر سنڌ جي اصليت لاءِ ڪنجاڻي آهي. سنڌ کان
 ٻاهر وهندڙ سنڌو ڏاڍي جي جذباتي طور سنڌو ممرڻ
 سان ملايو وڃي. اهو ئي اسان سنڌين جي اصليت
 جو بنياد آهي. ان ۾ ئي اسان جي اصليت سال هر هڪ
 جو وسيلو آهي. پتي ملڪن جي حڪمرانن اڳيان
 اسان سنڌين جو اهو نمائندو عرض آهي

ڪاڪو گوپال داس

لوراءِ مارڪيٽ کان سڌو هيراناد تائين وڃڻ مڪمل
ستو اچڻ يا پٺيان سول اسپتال، ميڊيڪل هاسٽل ۽ ميرن
جي قمن وارو رستو وٺي وڃڻ، ڪاڪو گوپال داس هڪ
دفعو ضرور گذريو.

مٿي ئي ڪاري ٿوري، ٿوري ۽ مٿان ڳاڙهي پٽي
وارو ٽرڪش ٽرال ويڙهيل، پوڄ جهڙو ڳاڙهو منهن،
هڪ اڪ. مٿان ڪارو پٿر، ڪن پٺيان ڏاڳي سان ٻڌل،
پٺن تي سنڌي ڇولي مٿان جهوليندڙ ڪومٽ، ڪومٽ
جي هڪ ڪيسي ۾ واڱڻ ۽ ڪرپو ۽ ٻئي ۾ مڻين جون
سڀيون ۽ ريل، اندرئين ڪيسي ۾ نوٽن جو ٿهر، سنڌي
پتلون ۽ سنڌي سڀاڻو، قد ڊگهو ۽ بس ٻيل، اهڙي

ڪاڪي کي پلاڪير نه سڃاڻندو؟

رشتي ڪري هو منهنجو مامو هو. اسان سان مامي
وارو رشتو بس اهو ئي هوس جو دسڙي ئي ٻارو
سان ٻيل ٽوڪرو اسان لاءِ ضرور ايندو هو. باقي
هونئن سندس ويجهو مائٽ هئا سول اسپتال جا
مرضي ۽ گڏو بندر واري اسپتال جا ڇريا. ڏياريءَ جو
ڏڻ اچي نه ڪاڪو ڪراچيءَ مان ڇنڊو ڪان ڪارو
گهرائي ڇران ۾ وراهيندو ۽ وڏي ٿڌڙيءَ تي مريض
کي ڪارو انگور ڪرائيندو.

ڪاڪو گوپال داس ليڪيدار هو. حيدرآباد جي سول
اسپتال ۽ گڏو بندر جي اسپتال، ٻنهي جا ڪيس ٺيڪا
هئا. ٿيندڙ ڪير به ٻيڙي پر ليڪو هميشه ڪاڪي کي
ملندو جو نه اسپتال جي صاحب جي گهر ۾ هڪ ٻيسي
جي مله واري ڇيڙ کان وٺي ويندي پنج سؤ رپئي
واري ڇيڙ تائين سڀ ڪنهن نموني جي شيءِ شڪل
ڪاڪو ئي پهچائيندو هو. ڪير سان ٻيل ڇڻي ۽ وارو
ڏول، ميڙي ۽ ڀاڄيءَ سان ٻيل به ٽوڪرا ۽ سڪل
ميڙي جا وڏا پٽا پهچائڻ نه روزاني ڳالهه هئي. تنهن
ڪانسواءِ پارٽيءَ تي ڊزن ٽماڻي جا، ڊزن بيت جا ۽
ڊزن پٽائي جا ٻڪروڙا ڊزن ڪپڙن جا ۽ ڊزن قيمتي
جا سنبو، ڊزن ڪارو پيل ۽ ڊزن گلهند پيل پٽائي
جون ٽڪيون، وغيره پهچائڻ به ڪاڪي جو ئي ڪم
هو. ٻين ڊاڪٽرن وٽ مچرڊانيون، بافتي يا واٽلا جا
ٽاڪيا پهچائڻ به. ڪاڪو پنهنجو فرض سمجهندو هو.
سول سرجن کان ويندي رواجي ڪمپائونڊر تائين
ڪاڪي کي سڀ ڦرندا هئا ۽ ڪاڪو ائين ڦرجڻ ۾

ڏاڍو خوش ٿيندو هو. ان نموني جي ”ڏيڻ“ کي
هو رشوت سڏڻ لاءِ بلڪل تيار ڪونه هو.
ها، باقي ڪو مٽ مائٽ انڊ پند گڏجي وڃيس ته
جهڙيون صلاحون ڏئي ڇڏيندو، ”ڊال ڇاڙهي به ٿي
ڦلڪا ڪري پڇايو، بيت کي ٽڪر مامو ته باقي ٻيو
ڇا ڪهي؟“ ”ڪڇڙي رڌي ۽ ڀاڄي ڇڙهي ته لڪ
ڪٽياسين. اچي هي واڱڻ. گهر ۾ ڇنڇ نه رات جو ٽري
ڪڇڙيءَ سان ڏينئي.“

اسپتال جا ڪهڙا سبب وقت غريب مائي به پيسا
وڌيڪ گهرندي ته ڪاڪو سؤ ڇڙيون ڏيندس باقي
جي هوءَ ٽاڪي مان پنج وال ڪڍي رکندي ته ڪاڪو
ڪڇندو ئي ڪين!

اسپتال ۾ ميڙو، ڪير، ڀاڄيون، ڪهڙا، دوائون،
بيمارن جا ڇولا ۽ ڊاڪٽرن جا ڪومٽ، گڏيل، وهائڻ
جون ڇڙيون، ٻڌڻ لاءِ پٿرون، دوائن لاءِ شيشيون،
ڇرين لاءِ هفتي ۾ هڪ دفعو ڏيڍ مڻ ڏڏ ۽ مريضن لاءِ
هڪ دفعو ڏيڍ سؤ مسين جا ٽوڪرا، صاحبوڪن لاءِ
ڪرٽيا جا شرڌا ۽ انگور جون ڏونڊيون، ان طرح
ڪاڪو هر شيءِ ميسر ڪندو هو. ڪاڪي کي مريض،
ڊاڪٽر، پٿرالا، ڪمپائونڊر، مريضن جا مائٽ، ڊاڪٽرن
جا مهمان، ميڙي وارو ڪوڏو مل ۽ ڪير وارو ٻار محمد،
ڀاڄين وارو عيڏن ۽ ڪڇڙي وارو گلاباءِ مطلب نه ٻڌا
واپاري ٿوڙي رڳو ڪي ڊڪاندار سڀ سڃاڻندا هئا.
ڪاڪي لک ڪمالا ٻو مرڻ وقت هڪڙو سؤ به ڳنڍ ۾
ڪونه هوس. هو هڪڙي پاسي ڪمائيندو هو ۽ ٻئي
پاسي وڃائيندو هو. گلاباءِ وٽ ڏهه هزار، بودي
پساريءَ وٽ ٻه هزار ان طرح واڙو وڪال، چٽ
ڄاموٽ، موچي پنکي سڀ ڪاٺس اڏارا پسا وٺندا هئا.
وٺندڙن کي خبر هئي ته ڪاڪو گارمن پٺيان گارمن
ڏيندو رهندو پر پيسا واپس وٺڻ تي زور ڪونه ڏيندو.
اسين هڪ ٻڌي ڪو نه ڪر بهانو ڏينداسين ۽
ڪاڪو شوخ بڻجي ڪهرا لفظ ڳالهائيندو... بس ڳالهه اتي
ئي ختم ٿي ويندي!

پيسي جي باري ۾ ڪاڪي جا اجهڙا هي خيال هئا:
بئنڪ ۾ هڪڙي پاڻي به ڪين رکندو. انڪم ٽئڪس
ڏيڻ کان ٻيو ٺٽائيندو نيٽ پينگلي پري ڏيڍو ٿا ۽ پيڙا
پيسا ڀريندو. جاءِ خريد ڪري، مسواڙي واهاريندو پر
انهن کان مسواڙ وٺندو ئي ڪين! ڇي: ”وقت ڪٿي
اٿم جو وٺڻ وڃي مسواڙ اوڳاريان؟“ ڪو چڱو مڙس
ڇٽيس ته ”سائين مان ٿو ماهر ڪم پاڻ تي کڻان. مهيني
۾ ڪري وٺو، ٽيهه رپيا خرچي ڏجو.“ ته ڪاڪو اچي
مڙيو، ڇي: ”ههڙا تهڙا! جاءِ منهنجي ۽ مسواڙي هڙ،
وڃڻ ته منهنجو ڇو اچي مٿر نٿو آهي؟“

سند ۾ نه ڪاڪو فقير ڪي نه ڏهه ڏهه ڏڙهيون ڏهندو
هو، پر اڄ هن فقير ڪي سڏ ڪيو آهي ۽ ڏڪندڙ هٿن
سان سنگترو ان جي هٿ ۾ پڪڙائي ڪاڪو نستين ننگن
ڪي گهليندو وڃي رهيو آهي! ***

ڪاڪو اسر جو آئندو، سنان پاڻي ڪري لڳو ۽
ڪنڊ پاڻيءَ ۾ وجهي ڪٽورو ڀري پيئندو. پوءِ هلندو
وڌي ٻساريءَ ڏانهن. بڊي سنان سندس نينهن هڙو.
جيئين ڪلاڪ اڌ ويهي ساڻس اوروڻ نه اوريندو هو
تيهين ڏينهن ئي ڪن گذرندو هوس. ڪاڪي لاءِ ڪنهن
کي نياپو سٺو هو هجي ته بس بڊي کي ئي ڏيئي وڃي!
ڪاڪي کي هندائي سان ڏاڍي دل. ڳڙهي
رياست مان هندائڻا اچن ته اڏا ڳرا جو اُٺ گاڏيءَ ۾
ٻنڄ ڇڏو. مس چاڙهي سگهندا ۽ ڪاڪو اُها اُٺ گاڏي
ڳور ۾ ئي لهرائي، نيرائي ڇانهين کائي. هونئن به ڪاڪي
جي ميوڻي سان خاص دل هئي. دڪان تي ويٺي ويٺي چار
ٻنڄ ڏاڙهون يا ٿورن ڦٽلن ڏاڙهن جي رب ڪڍائي
پيئندو يا ڪراچيءَ جي بونس گارڊن مان آيل سِير ڪن
ڪلاني انگور کائيندو. بس پوءِ ماني کائڻ جي چئتا کان

اسانجي ان مائي واهن ورهين ۾ شادي ڪئي هئي .
مائي سميت پورهين وليم ئي گذاري وئي . بس اهو ڏانهن
هيءَ ڏانهن ڪاڪي ڪنهن ناريءَ ڏانهن نظر ورائي نه
نياريو . پر ۾ يا پيار لفظ ٻڌي ڪاڪي جي ڪنيل نيطن مان
جهر جهر نير وهي نڪرندو هو پر زبان سان پيار يا پر ۾
لفظ چونڊو ڪنهن کيس ڪڏهن نه ٻڌو !
ڪاڪو هڪ ئي حجام کان سنوارت ڪرائيندو هو .
قضا سان اهو حجام گذاري ويو ته ڪاڪي حجامت
ڪرائڻ ئي ڇڏي ڏني ! منهن ئي سونهاري ۽ مٽي ئي
جٽائون وٺڻ لڳيون پر ڪاڪو ٻئي ڪنهن حجام جو
منهن ڏسي چو ٿو ؟

ڪنهن ڳالهه کان خفي ٿيو ته ڪاڪو سڳي ڀائيجي جي
شڪل نه ڏسندو. ها، باقي مؤت ملائڪ سندس دشمن
کي به وٺڻ آيو ته پوءِ ڪاڪو گلاب ڀائيءَ جو شيشو ۽
هار وٺي مٿي ۾ ضرور وڃي پهچندو!
فراخدل هوندي به ڪن ڳالهين ۾ تمام ڪنجوس، اڪيلو
هوندي به پراون ڪي سمجهندي ڀڄائي انهن سان گهوڙيل
رهندي، خالي هر دو هوندي به بيمار ۽ پاڳان لاءِ بيمار
سان نمٽار ٿيل من رکندي، گرهستي نه هوندي به سيني
ڇهيندي ۾ قاتل ڪاڪو نهايت مستحمت هو. پنهنجي
جهن مان!

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February 1 for MARCH issue
May      1 for JUNE  issue
August   1 for SEPTEMBER issue
November 1 for DECEMBER issue
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