

Sindhi Association of North America

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Quarterly

Editor: Adrash Sindhi



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4th ANNUAL SANA GENERAL BODY MEETING JUNE 25-26, 1988 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

AT

ADRIA MOTOR INN
220-33 NORTHERN BLVD.
BAY SIDE, QUEENS, NY

هلو هلو ڪاڪ تڙين جتي پنهنجي اچل!

PROGRAM

JUNE 25, 1988

10:00 AM EXEC. MEETING
12:30 PM REGISTRATION
01:30 PM G. B. MEETING
05:30 PM DINNER BREAK
08:00 PM ADABI ROOH REHAN
09:00 PM SINDHI SHAM (MUSIC)

JUNE 26, 1988

10:30 AM PICNIC

ALL SANA MEMBERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THIS HISTORICAL GATHERING. THE REGISTRATION IS FREE AND SEVERAL ROOMS ARE AVAILABLE AT SPECIAL RATES (\$62/SINGLE AND \$70/DOUBLE). FOR RESERVATIONS SEND A COMPLETED RESERVATION FORM TO SANA OR CALL KHALID HASHMANI AT (416)496-0500 DURING THE DAY AND BADAR SHAIKH AT (718)343-3734 AFTER 5:00PM.

4TH ANNUAL SANA GENERAL BODY MEETING

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NEWS BULLETIN

(News gathered from, newspapers, periodicals, and individual sources)

Benazir is Wrong, Says Nayer

(Srinagar - Jang) An Indian writer has claimed that Benazir Bhutto, Co-Chairperson of PPP, is wrong when she says that Pakistan has lost Siachen Glacier Post and most of soldier protecting it in September, 1987. He claims that the post was never under Pakistani control. He also claimed that the post was taken by India in 1984 and is under Indian control ever-since.

Pir Pagaro Meets Mumtaz Bhutto

(Karachi - Aman) Pakistani Senator Pir Pagaro met with Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, SBPF leader, at Mr. Bhutto's residence. The meeting lasted for an hour. Political analysts are giving much importance to this meeting. It the first meeting between the two leaders after the Martial law was lifted and that Pir himself went to Mr. Bhutto. The details of the meeting, were, however not revealed to the press.

We Shall Fight Together

(Hyderabad - Jang) Mr. Saleem Inqlabi, a leader of the All Pakistan Mohajir Students Organization, has condemned the City College incidence in which Sindhi and Mohajir students were harassed. He said that enemies of Sind are bewildered at the unity between Sindhis and Mohajirs to protect and preserve rights of Sind. That is why, he said, they are engaged in such unlawful activities. He called up on all Sindhis and Mohajirs to unite and fight against the enemies of Sind.

WAPDA and Kalabagh Dam

(Lahore - Jang) Water and Power Development Authority of Pakistan has issued its annual report. According to this report, all present dams in Pakistan have been located in very densely populated area. Consequently, failure of any of these dams can cause great damage to life and property in the surrounding areas. The Kalabagh dam, which is also

planned to be located in a densely populated area, has, however, been supported in the report. The report did not cite any scientifically credible reasoning for its support of the dam.

Kalabagh Dam Committee

(Islamabad - Ibrat) Kazi Abid, Pakistani Minister for Water and Power under the military regime, has said that a committee will soon be established to consider the issues of Kalabagh dam and division of water among the provinces. Speaking in a press gathering, he indicated that the committee will comprise of the representatives of the provinces.

No Returning Home

(Peshawer - Jang) Mrs. Nasreen Aslam Khatak was awarded a doctoral degree in geography on her survey and analysis of up-country people working and living in Sind. Her work has revealed that one million people migrated to Sind in 1981 from Punjab alone. Her thesis also reports that of all people going to Karachi, 44 % are from NWFP and 42 % from Punjab. Furthermore, 76.2 % of these people migrate due to economic reason alone and that one third of people do not want to go back to their provinces of origin.

Poor Show, Not Cricket

(London - NYT) In December last year a dispute occurred in cricket which crowded off the British front pages. The dispute started when Mr. Gattling, the English team captain exchanged words with, and pointed finger at, Shakoor Rana, a Pakistani Umpire, after a call in a cricket match between the Pakistan and Britain in Faisalabad. Pakistani dictator, Gen. Zia, was very concerned during the tense situation in Faisalabad, which ensued in the wake of above incident.

A Gift From Colonel Qadhafi

(Karachi) It was reported in the press that Colonel Qadhafi of Libya, who was a personal friend of Late Z. A. Bhutto, gave a gift to Ms. Benazir Bhutto on her marriage. The gift was reported to be a Sessana Aircraft. He did not attend the

marriage ceremony due to certain reasons.

Sind Resources

(Staff Reporter - JRL) It has been estimated that there are over 1.5 billion tons of coal in Sind, at Lakha, Sonda, Thatta and other places. This is one of the largest coal deposits in Asia. In addition to coal, Sind is the largest oil producer province in Pakistan, over 14000 barrels a day.

Cantonment Completed

(Staff Reporter - JRL) Pano Akil Cantonment is now complete. The opening ceremony was scheduled for January, 1988, but was to be postponed due to large demonstrations in Sind. According to some estimates, it is the largest cantonment in Pakistan.

Local Bodies Elections

(Staff Reporter - JRL) Local elections were held in Pakistan in the month of December, 1987. Many leaders including Jatoi of NPP and Ms. Bhutto of PPP have accused the government of widespread rigging. Jatoi said that election in 1990 under this govt. will not be acceptable. Ms. Bhutto, however, is willing to go to the polls in 1990. Although, the elections were held on a non-party basis, all of the parties had their candidates in various contests. Analysts say that PPP captured only 20% of the Punjab seats. PML did better in Punjab. PPP showed strength in NWFP and some parts of Sind. Surprisingly, SBPF did superbly in Karachi rural, several parts of interior Sind, and substantial portion of Baluchistan. In urban areas of Karachi and Hyderabad, MQM was the huge winner. The Jamat Islami and JUI were the profound losers.

Bijarani Joins PML

(Staff Reporter - JRL) It has been learned that Mr. Bijarani, former President of Sind PPP who resigned from the party post, has now officially joined the Pakistan Muslim League. He is a candidate for Senate on PML ticket.

Sind PPP

(Staff Reporter - JRL) Ms. Bhutto appointed Syed Qaim Ali Shah the new President of Sind PPP. First Sind PPP meeting was held after Qaim Shah's appointment under his chairmanship. Notable exception were Makhdoods of Hala. The meeting discussed party's dismal showing in the Sind local elections. The meeting was also critical of Makhdoods for their role in the elections.

Makhdood Thinks Qaim will not Survive

(Hala - Jang) Makhdood Mohammad Zaman of Hala has commented on the appointment of Syed Qaim Ali Shah as the President of Sind PPP. He is of the view that Qaim Ali Shah will also be ousted or would have to leave as was the case with his predecessors unless party leadership changes position on some issues and allows a dialogue within the party.

Syed Tours Larkana

(Larkana - Leader) Mr. G. M. Syed, Veteran Sindhi leader and founder of Jeay Sind Movement, came to Larkana on the second leg of his Sind tour program. He was received by Jeay Sind Movement and MQM workers at the Dhamra canal. He was taken in a procession through the Larkana city. Afterwards, Dr. Hammeda Khuhro gave a reception in the honor of the veteran leader.

Servants of Sind Accept MQM

(Karachi - Leader) Servants of Sind Society met under the chairmanship of Prof. Ghulam Mustafa Shah. The meeting approved of and accepted the MQM Resolution of Principles. The society was satisfied that at last the Urdu speaking people of Sind have recognized the real problems of Sind and are willing to cooperate with their Sindhi speaking brothers and sisters to fight against the injustices.

Syed and His Follower Sued

(Dadu- Leader) Dadu Police has filed a suit against G. M. Syed and his 1,000 followers under Section 144. They have been charged that they spoke in various gatherings in Mehar, Khairpur Nathanshah, and Dadu; raised "objectionable slogans",

and fired guns.

Benazir on Elections

(Karachi - Imroz) Ms. Bhutto has said that she salutes the Pakistani people who have voted in recent elections against the Assembly members and PML leaders. She was referring to PML losses in the local elections. She likened the loss of prominent Muslim Leaguers as a vote against the present regime.

UK Rejects Asylum Applications

(London - Razdan) The United Kingdom has rejected all applications of Pakistanis for asylum. The applicants have been ordered to leave the country within four weeks. Many are believed to be from Ms. Bhutto's PPP.

Bhutto's Ghost

(Lahore - Razdan) Ahmed Raza Qasoori, was asked whether dead Bhutto was stronger than the alive one. He responded that the governments policies have made Mr. Z. A. Bhutto a hero in the eyes of the people. Therefore, dead Bhutto has become stronger than the alive one, he added. Mr. Bhutto was sentenced to death by a kangaroo court and later executed on the complaint from Mr. Qasoori that his father was murdered on Bhutto's order.

PPP in Turmoil

(London) People close to Miss Bhutto claim that she is being discredited by a group of people who have conspired with the Pakistani govt. They claim that despite her sacrifices for democracy and human rights in Pakistan, these people are waging an unprecedented propaganda to depict her as a collaborator of the oppressive regime in Pakistan. According to reports, many PPP leaders and supports are dismayed at Ms. Bhutto's pro-American line and defacto acceptance of the present regime up to 1990. Many of these people have either left the party or are in the process of doing so. There have been arguments in the party's leadership both in Punjab and Sind. Ms. Bhutto has so far been unable to steer the party clear through the maize of opposing views in the party. Many party leaders blame her for taking positions on domestic and foreign issues which are unpopular among

the supporters of the party.

Kakri Ground Reception

(Karachi - Aman) A reception in honor of Ms. Bhutto and her husband was given at the Lyari Kakri Ground. The gathering was attended by thousands of people coming from all parts of Pakistan. She addressed the people and said that despite her marriage she will always remain with the people. She also said that she missed somebody there and that somebody was her father late Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Sunil Dutt Attended Benazir's Wedding

(Karachi) Famous film star and member of Indian Parliament was present in the wedding ceremony and the reception of Ms. Bhutto. Mr. Dutt expressed best wishes for her and said that the marriage should not come in her way from becoming the Prime Minister of Pakistan. He said both Margaret Thatcher and Late Indira Gandhi were married when they became Prime Ministers.

All official Correspondence in Urdu

(Karachi - Leader) Pakistan Govt has issued letters to all government, semi-government, and independent agencies that Urdu shall become the official language of Pakistan in August 1988 in accordance with the Section 251 of the constitution.

Ghafar Khan Passed Away

(Peshawer) Veteran Pakhtoon leader, Khan Ghafar Khan died at the age of closed to 100 years. He was usually called as the "Sarhadi Gandhi" due to his reverence for Mohatma Gandhi. He believed in United India and opposed the partition of Indian sub-continent. According to his will, he was buried in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. About half a million people attended his Nimaz Janaza in Peshawer. Among other dignitaries coming for condolences were Indian Prime Minister Rajeeve Gandhi and USSR ambassador to Pakistan Mr. Vazirof. Mr. Junejo and Gen. Zia also were present. Khan Abdul Wali Khan, his son, received the people coming for condolences. All cinemas in Peshawer remained closed on that day. During his visit, Rajeeve Ghandhi spent most of the time with the Khans. Many analysts categorized it as a deliberate effort on

Gandhi's part to ignore the representatives of the government. Mr. Gandhi has not accepted any invitations from the Pakistan government. Therefore, his behavior in Pakistan was considered as rude towards the government of Pakistan.

Beyond Our Control

(Islamabad - Razdan) Mr. Naseem Aheer, Pakistani Minister for Internal Affairs, has accepted that the govt. agencies are unable to control the law and order situation in Pakistan.

Agha Shahi on His Resignation

(Karachi) Mr. Agha Shai, former Pakistani foreign minister, speaking in a Karachi University gathering, said that he resigned because of the Zia regime's pro American policies. He stressed upon the government to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the USSR. Otherwise, he said, it will be next to impossible for Afghan refugees to ever go back creating insurmountable problems inside and outside of Pakistan.

Only Pakistan Can Spoil It

(Moscow) Pakistani dictator, General Zia, said in an interview with the Washington Post that any government in Afghanistan including the present Afghan ruler will be unacceptable to Pakistan. Observer's believe that the USSR is bending backwards to accommodate the withdrawal schedule which was the remaining issue for resolution of the problem. The Russians responding to Gen. Zia's statements said that if Pakistan refused to sign the agreement then Pakistan would be blamed for spoiling the whole negotiating process for ending the Afghan war. Some analysts have argued that the present regime in Pakistan considers Afghan war as a matter of its own survival. The regime is afraid that the US government will pull back the huge aid which keeps it in power.

Assembly Members Rewarded

(Islamabad) The government has announced that all assembly members will be given two million rupees each to spend on projects of their choice.

Pakistan - 18 Units

(Hong Kong - FEER) Far Eastern Economic Review has published an article on Pakistan's economic situation. In that article, the magazine has indicated that the government plans to divide Pakistan in 18 administrative units. The magazine says that it learned about the plan from opposition political sources. The government of Pakistan, however, denied any such plans. According to these plans Sind would be divided in four units and several of its territories would be joined with territories from other provinces to form new units.

Pro-MQM big victory

KARACHI, Dec 1: Candidates supported by MQM swept the polls in Karachi on Monday with a bag of 92 seats (out of 204 in the four ZMCs).

The ruling Pakistan Muslim League was second with 31 seats, Independents won 23 seats while Pakistan People's Party won 22 seats to finish fourth, Sind Minister for Local Bodies, Mr Mujahid Baluch, said at a Press conference on Tuesday.

The Jamaat-i-Islami which rules the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation for two consecutive terms got only 20 seats, the Provincial Minister said.

Karachi Mayor

By Our Staff Reporter

KARACHI, Jan 9: Dr Mohammad Farooq Sattar and advocate A. Raziq Khan were elected unopposed as Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively of KMC amidst joyous scenes on Saturday.

Both were inducted into office immediately after the oath administered by Commissioner Karachi, Mr Shahid Aziz Siddiqui.

The Mayor and the Deputy Mayor were later escorted to Mayor's office by MQM leaders and Councillors and took charge.

PML wins majority in Punjab

From Mahmood Zaman

DECEMBER 1: The ruling Pakistan Muslim League (PML) has emerged as the single largest party in the local bodies elections in the Punjab by winning about 40 per cent of the seats in the urban councils, including the metropolitan and municipal corporations, municipal committees and town committees.

Following closely on its heels are Independent candidates who secured 35 per cent of the seats. The Pakistan People's Party has been placed at number three, obtaining about 20 per cent of the seats in urban areas.

Benazir summons Badar

Dawn Lahore Bureau

DECEMBER 4: Benazir Bhutto, Co-Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party, has summoned the President of PPP, Punjab, Mr Jahangir Badar, to Karachi to explain about the party's poor performance in the local bodies poll in the province.

According to informed PPP sources, Ms Bhutto was highly disappointed with the results of local bodies elections in Punjab, where the party not only failed to sponsor "influential winning horses" from among the workers but also mishandled the elections, as a result of which the party could not secure more than 20 per cent of seats in the urban councils.

Benazir's marriage

KARACHI, Dec 18: Ms. Benazir Bhutto, Co-chairman PPP, was married to Mr Asif Ali Zardari, son of Mr Hakim Ali Zardari, Vice-President, ANP, on Friday at 6 p.m. at 70 Clifton in the presence of close relatives and friends.

The 'Nikah' ceremony, for which the bridegroom's party arrived at 70, Clifton at 4.45 p.m., was held one hour late at 6 p.m. It was attended by family members, close relations and the foreign guests.

The dower (Haqq-i-Mehr) was fixed according to the Shariah. Maulana Mohammad Ahmad Bhutto, Pesh Imam of the ancestral Nau Dero Mosque, performed the 'Nikah.'

Mr Imdad Bhutto, an uncle of Ms Bhutto, was "vakil" and Mr Nasir Husain, her brother-in-law, and Mr Ashiq Bhutto, a relative, were witnesses of the nikah from the bride's side. From the bridegroom's side his uncle, Mr Mohammad Hashim Zardari, and a relation, Mr Nisar Effendi signed

as witnesses.

Registration of the marriage was done at the KMC Halqa No. 38.

It was also an occasion of joy for Ms Bhutto's social circle of elites who included foreign guests, diplomats, and leading personalities at home drawn from all sections of people. Over 2,000 guests, men and women, responded to the invitation for reception hosted by Begum Nusrat Bhutto at the KMC Park, near 70, Clifton soon after the "Nikah" ceremony.

in white shalwar and kameez with a white Baluch headgear and acknowledged the people's spontaneous greetings with a broad smile.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto, who received the guests at the KMC Park reception, told newsmen she felt "ver, very happy" at her daughter's marriage. "I feel greatly relaxed at having done my duty as a mother and, indeed, like all other mothers I feel overjoyed," she said.

Begum Bhutto thanked all those who shared happiness with her in her daughter's marriage. "I am glad Benazir agreed to get married," she said.

Among the VIPs present at the reception were the Soviet Ambassador in Pakistan, Mr A.R. Vezirov; the Indian Ambassador Mr S.K. Singh; and other senior diplomats.

The MRD leaders present were Secretary-General Malik Mohammad Qasim, Mr Abdur Rahim Mandokhel, acting President of the Pakhtoonkhwa NAP; and Mr Iqbal Haider, Secretary-General of the Qaumi Mahaz-i-Azadi. They said they were "all guests."

Others who attended the reception included the NPP Chairman, Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi; Sardar Sherbaz Mazari, President, National Democratic Party; Mr Mushir Ahmad Peshimam, Air Marshal (Retd) Nur Khan, Nawab Akbar Bugti, Mr Zia Ispahani, Chairman, Tehrik-i-Istaqlal (Karachi division); Mr Afaq Shahid, MNA; QMA Information Secretary, Mr Azhar Jamil, Chaudhri Aitzaz Ahsan, Dr Niazi, Mr Husain Haroon, Mr Hameed Haroon, Makhdoom Zaman Talibul Maula, Mr Yahya Bakhtiar, Makhdoom Khaliquzzaman and Makhdoom Fahim, Rao Rashid, Shaikh Rashid, Malik Meraj Khalid, Lt. Gen. (Retd) Tikka Khan, Mr Jehangir Badar, Mr Faisal Hayat, Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani, Mr N.D. Khan and Mr Iftikhar Gilani.

Zardari's valima

KARACHI, Dec 20: A glittering valima reception by the Zardaris on Sunday evening wound up the Benazir-Asif wedding celebrations that began nearly a week ago.

There was a lot of sanity to the reception — thanks to the small number of guests. Small, in the context of the Bhuttos, still meant a good 1,600.

There was an incident, though: news photographers boycotted the function because of an alleged insult.

Barring that, the reception had none of the Kakri Ground madness that saw guests with VIP cards scaling walls and squeezing through barbed wire fences to catch a glimpse of the charismatic bride — and of Asif.

Last night she was in pink bordering on light red. Asif was all white without his pugree. Saffron-coloured minstrels sang and wove through guests that included politicians, diplomats, ministers.

Begum Bhutto, wearing a light green sari, looked healthier.

Wali Khan — in Karachi after a year because of the ban since the December holocaust — sat, as one must expect, with the Indian Consul-General for quite some time.

Two Sind Ministers present were Mr Shafqat Jamote and Murad Ali Shah.

The PPP top brass was of course, there — Tikka Khan among them besides Dr Zafar Niazi from Britain.

Sindhi-Baluch-Pahstoon Front leaders Hafeez Pirzada and Mumtaz Ali Bhutto were not seen, but Hafeez's brother Mujeeb, was there.

There were, of course, Chinese, Arab and Western diplomats, besides the two Superpower Consuls-General. The Soviet Consul-General brought with him a message of good wishes for Benazir and Asif from Ms. V. Tereshkova, the world's first woman astronaut, and from Ms Z. Pukhova, the head of Soviet women's association.

Also to remember the Bhuttos was Mr. M. Kapitsa, who was the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan during the Bhutto days.

Also seen at the reception was poetess Fahmida Riaz — now back from her Indian exile.

Baloch urges scholars to contribute in Sindhi literature

HYDERABAD Feb. 2: Prof. Dr. Nabi Bux Baloch inaugurating the three day international Sindhi Literary conference here this morning proposed that high level committee be formed to analysis the causes of poor primary education in Sind.

The inaugural ceremony was also addressed by Dr. Jamil Jal-

bi, Mr. Mazharul Haque Siddiqui, Vice Chancellor, University of Sind, Prof. Abdul Jabbar Junejo, Chairman Sindhi Dept. and Mr. Qasim Bughio, Secretary organizing Committee.

Sind's noted artist Alan Fakir and other singers recited the Shah's verses in Sur Sarang. Later an exhibition of photographs and relics of Sind

was inaugurated by Moulana Ghulam Mustafa Qasmi, Chairman Sindhi Adabi Board.

Referring to the cultural and historic heritage of Sindhi language of thousand of years Prof. Baloch urged the scholar to concentrate an adding the literary and Journalistics contributions in the modern Sindhi literature.

Sindhi is now an international language: Allana

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD, Feb 4: The Vice-Chancellor of Allama Iqbal Open University (Islamabad) and renowned scholar and educationist, Dr Ghulam Ali Allana, has said that by all standards, Sindhi has become an international language and many an important Sindhi work is being translated in other languages all over the world.

He was delivering his presidential address at the concluding session of the three-day International Sindhi Adabi Conference at Jamshoro on Thursday evening.

The Vice-Chancellor of Sind University, Mr Mazharul Haq Siddiqui, was the chief guest.

sorbed the changing trends in literature and successfully withstood the test of the time. He said that the convening of the Sindhi International Adabi Conference was a great event as it had critically analysed the development and the short-comings in Sindhi literature and its history and culture.

He was all praise for the illuminating and thought-provoking papers presented on the life and works of the great Soofi-poet Hazrat Shah Abdul Lateef Bhittai. Four reports were read out by the secretaries of the various sessions of the conference.

Mr Ejaz Qureshi presented report on "history and culture", Mrs Sahar Imdad on "languages", Mr Kazi Khadim on "creative literature" and Dr Dur Muhammad Pathan on "Shah Abdul Lateef Bhittai".

An American scholar Dr Aftab Kazi giving his impressions on the conference as a whole said that

Sind without any doubt had a great past but what was more relevant and important was to take stock of the present situation and the problems confronting Sind today.

He stressed the need for a scientific approach to the present day problems and a scientific solution to overcome the difficulties. He observed that some scholars had pronounced judgements which was outside the domain of scholars for their job was to highlight the facts.

He criticised the tendency among the intellectuals to pull each other's legs which he said was unbecoming on the part of men of letters.

The President of the session, Prof. Ali Nawaz Jatoti said that "Shah-jo-Risalo" was the true interpretation of Holy Quran. He said that the message of great Shah should be disseminated throughout Pakistan and abroad and stressed the need for commentaries on "Shah-Jo-Risalo" for the benefit of common man.

He said that Shah was "our true" guide and we must follow his teachings and spread his message.

SILENT DEMONSTRATION: The Sujag Bar Tahreek (movement for awakening children) held a silent demonstration in the Arts Faculty of Sind University, Jamshoro where the International Sindhi Adabi conference was in session on Thursday.

A large number of young children in the conference hall marched carrying banners in support of Sindhi language. They were applauded by the delegates participating in the conference.

Indo-Pak Sindhi poetic symposium

By A Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, October 17: The first-ever international Sindhi mushaira was held in the Capital this evening as the culmination of a two-day international seminar on the life and works of the sufi-poet Shah Latif.

Among the prominent Sindhi poets of India and Pakistan who participated in the mushaira were Munner Shah, Ayyaz Latif, Mazhar Laghari, Abid Channa, Asif Behzadi, Suleiman Lahiri, Taj Joyo, Jamilurrahman Jamil, Qamar Bhatti, Dr Sadarangani, Narayan Shyam, Sundari Uttamchandani, Veena Shringi and Laxman "Komai".

The poetry recited at the symposium reflected the perceptions and sensibilities of the contemporary Sindhi poets in India and Pakistan and made one feel that they were not only influenced by the present-day environment and life but also deeply involved in it.

An exhibition of Sindhi books by both Indian and Pakistani writers covering a wide range of subjects including poetry, politics, travelogues and fiction, was also arranged in connection with the seminar.

Several significant papers were presented at the seminar focussing on the life and works of Shah Latif for the present-day Sindhi community in the Indian sub-continent including one entitled "Shah Latif Aur Bharat" by Qamar Bhatti where he called him a poet who fought for justice, freedom, rights of women and dignity of mankind. The keynote paper at the seminar was presented by Miss Veena Shringi and papers of two prominent Pakistani scholars, Mr Talibul Maula and Dr G. Allana, read in their absence.

Other important scholars who presented their papers included Mr A. J. Uttam, Mr Ayaz Palejo, Mr Taj Joyo and Dr Shamas Abbasi. Through these presentations the many faceted personality for Shah Latif as the precursor of Tagore and Nazrul Islam and of the Pushtoon poet Khushhal Khan Khatak as a poet of love, humanity, freedom and dignity of man with a universal message and universal vision emerged strong and clear. There were some scholars who projected the works of Shah Latif as "Marxist" in their approach although they were created almost three centuries before Marx. But there was consensus that he was a poet of patriotism and freedom.

Society welcomes

KARACHI, Dec 6: The servants of Sindh Society has welcomed the charter of demands released by Mohajir Qaumi Movement and called upon its leaders to forge brotherly unity with the Sindhi-speaking people of Sind to achieve peace, tranquillity and prosperity for all genuine citizens of Sind, says a Press release.

A meeting of the Society held here under the presidentship of Sayid Ghulam Mustafa Shah in a resolution said:

The Servants of Sindh Society has taken note of the policy statement of Mohajir Qaumi Movement published in newspapers in which the political, social and economic problems being faced by the people in Sind have been identified and some solutions have been suggested. The Society finds itself in complete agreement with the identification of problems by MOM.

The Society by another resolution welcomed the interests shown by the overseas organisations of Sindhis specially Sindhi Association of North America (SANA) which have shown interest in producing Sindhi language courses in audio as well as video cassettes for teaching Sindhi to children of Sindhi families abroad. The Society is shortly launching a comprehensive programme of Sindhi language cassettes as well as computer courses and for this purpose a committee has been constituted comprising Mr Ibrahim Joyo, Mr Aijaz Qureshi, Mr Mohammad Husain Panhwar and Mr Mohammad Umer Memon.

Syed lists Sindhi grievances

From Our Correspondent

LARKANA, Dec 7: Mr. G.M. Syed, Founder of the Jeay Sindhi Tehrik, has set out on a tour of the province with a 15-point list of Sindhi grievances "to educate his nation" and prepare it for a practical struggle.

"Sindhis should unite and fight the war of their survival with all their potentialities," he said at a reception given by Mr Mohammed Akram and Mr Roshan Bughio in village "Nain Gud" about 30 km off here.

Mr. Syed underlined the need for practical struggle and added "hollow slogans" being raised by different political parties should not be given an ear as they only possessed "fading beauty".

He was very critical of the role of Punjab and accused the Punjabis of keeping Sindhis "in chains".

The following are the main grievances listed by Mr. Syed:

- Sindhis are being transformed into minority with the mass settlement of outsiders in Sind.

- Sindhis are being harassed with the establishment of cantonments in different cities of Sind.

- Sindhis are being made economically crippled by surrendering 85 per cent taxes to the Centre.

- Outsiders are being employed in large-scale industrial establish-

ments in Sind.

- The production areas of gas, oil, mines, etc., are being handed over to the Centre.

- Thousands of acres of cultivable agricultural land of Sind is being allotted to outsiders.

- Sindhis are being denied employment in Centre and even in Sind.

- Efforts are being made to banish Sindhi's culture instead of recognising Sindhi as national language.

- Sind is being denied its right over its rivers.

- Efforts are being made to merge Sindhis into the fold of Punjabis.

- Sindhis are being denied the right of speech.

- Sindhi students are being 'tortured, jailed and rusticated' and the educational institutes are being converted into army camps.

- Attempt is being made to disfigure Sindhi relics and traditions by arbitrarily changing, and renaming particular places with new ones.

- Production in Sind is being kept under the total control of the Centre causing damage to economy.

- Outside business in Sind is being controlled to deprive the Sindhis of its benefits.

Those arrested along with G.M. Syed include Hafeez Qureshi, Zia Ahmed and his two domestic servants Sono Khan and Ghulam Qadir.

Mr Ali Nawaz Butt, Central President, Jeay Sind Porhyat Sangat, while talking to "Dawn" said when the officials came to arrest G.M. Syed, he ordered him (Nawaz) to convey his message to his followers and the workers of Jeay Sind to remain peaceful and not to indulge in any violence.

In a Press statement Dr Hamida Khuhro, Chairman, Jeay Sind Working Committee and Abdul Wahid Aresar, Central Chairman, Jeay Sind Mahaz have condemned the government's action and added all such steps will provoke the peaceful workers. They maintained that the mission of G.M. Syed would go ahead ceaselessly.

All the associated wings of Jeay Sind Tahreek here have condemned the action and demanded release of their leader.

An MQM spokesman Shafique Muhajir has also criticised the arrest.

Sindhi leader arrested

KARACHI, Dec 11 (AFP)

The eighty-year-old Sindhi separatist leader, Mr G.M. Syed, was arrested in a pre-dawn police swoop today in Larkana, 480 km north of here, sources close to his family said.

Mr Syed heads the Jeay Sind Movement, which is allegedly pushing for the creation of an independent 'Sindhu Desh' homeland in Southern Sind province.

He had been touring the rural region this week to mobilise public support for his separatist cause, press reports said.

Mr Ghulam Murtaza Syed, better known as G.M. Syed, was held under house arrest during nine years of martial law from 1977 to 1986.

He was set free by the civilian Government of the Pakistan Muslim League earlier this year.

Attack on G.M. Syed's son

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD, Jan 3: The Central President of Jeay Sind Students Federation, Mr. Bashir Khan Qureshi, Secretary-General Ghulam Mustafa Janwari and other leaders have condemned the attack on the son of Mr. G.M. Syed, Imdad Mohammad Shah.

MPA Mr Imdad Mohammad Shah was fired upon by unknown assailants on his way to Sann from Nawabshah.

Jam Saqi meets Mumtaz

LARKANA, — Mr Jam Saqi, a Hari leader, on Tuesday night had a long meeting with Mr Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, Convener Sindhi, Baloch Pashtoon Front (SBPF) at Mirpur Bhutto.

According to Syed Ihsan Ali Shah, Press Secretary to Mr Mumtaz Bhutto, the closed door meeting lasted more than two hours. In another meeting between both the leaders, M/s Sardar Muneer Mengal, Sardar Akhtar Mengal (sons of Sardar Attaullah Mengal) Amir Bakhsh Bhutto son of Mumtaz Ali Bhutto Sardar Wahid Bakhsh Bhutto and others were present.

Mumtaz condemns arrest

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD, Dec 10: The President, Sindh-Baluch Pakhtun Front (SBPF), Mr Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, has condemned the arrest of Mr G.M. Syed and other Jiye Sind leaders from his residence in Larkana and termed it as "an act of grave provocation."

He said that at the time of arrest, he was absent from his residence otherwise the authorities could not have got with the arrests of his guests so easily.

Addressing a Press conference at the residence of Mr Yusuf Talpur here on Thursday, he said the Government was never tired of proclaiming itself as the champion of democracy and fundamental rights, but the arrest of Mr Syed had proved the hollowness of this much-trumpeted claim.

He said there was no reason whatever for the arrest of Mr Syed because his recent utterances and speeches were no different from what he has been saying during the last 40 years.

He said that Jiye Sind Tehreek and SBPF believed in different philosophies, and did not necessarily see eye to eye on all matters.

The General Secretary, SBPF, Mr Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, who was also present found no cogent reason for the detention of Mr Syed, for according to him preventive detention was always meant to prevent imminent breach of peace which apprehension did not exist at all.

He said if Mr Syed had committed any cognizable offence, then he should have been arrested and tried in a court of law.

Mr Mumtaz Bhutto further said that SBPF had not taken part in the local bodies elections as a party, but the individual members, who had been elected will certainly follow the party programme.

He said that the *Sindhi Awam* was unanimous in its opinion that the rights of Sind could not be achieved under the existing federal system where the majority province ruled the country.

About the landslide victory of MQM in local bodies elections, Mr Bhutto said that it demonstrated the unity of Mohajirs and expressed the view that whosoever stood for the rights of Sind would be welcomed by the people.

He further said that MQM victory was a clear indication that the people had discarded the religious and rightist parties.

G.M. Syed arrested in Larkana

From Our Correspondent

LARKANA, Dec 9: The founder of Jeay Sind Tahreek Mr G.M. Syed was arrested on Wednesday from Mirpur Bhutto (Larkana District) the native village of Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, convener, Sindhi-Baluch Pashtoon Front.

The detention order under Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance (MPO) was served upon Mr Syed by the magistrate of the sub-divisional area (Ratodero).

G.M. Syed was later whisked away to the District Jail, Larkana, and kept there along with his four close associates.

APP adds:

Flown to Karachi: The veteran politician was later flown to Karachi from Larkana on a PIA flight on Wednesday evening.

At the time of the arrest, Commissioner, Sukkur, Roshan Zamir,

Rally voices 'Sindhi grievances'

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD, Jan 8: A huge procession was taken out by Sindhi People's National Alliance "Sindhi Awam Jo Qaumi Ittehad" here on Friday at the end of the "Protest Week" which had commenced on Jan 2.

People from all over Sind converged at the Hyderabad Railway Station from where the procession started. It marched through the city roads in a disciplined manner and culminated in front of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, City Branch.

Addressing the rally, present convener of the alliance and President, Awami National Party, Sind, Syed Alam Shah, said that the alliance did not represent any political party but was an "Ittehad" of all the Sindhi people.

Narrating the grievances of Sind, he said that at first the towns of Sind were taken away from Sindhi people "in the name of Pakistan", later the agricultural lands were usurped "in the name of One Unit" and presently Sindhi language and culture were being destroyed by converting the Sindhis into a minority.

He charged that Sindhis were being made slaves by establishing cantonments at Pannu Aqil and other places, and added that Sind was being turned into a desert land by construction of Kala Bagh and other dams on River Indus.

He called upon all the Sindhi people and various parties and

groups to join the alliance to protect the rights of Sindhi people.

Saheb Zadi Dahri and Ms Akhtar Baluch of Sindhiani Tehreek pledged the support of Sindhi women.

They declared that Sindhi women will struggle for the rights of Sind alongwith their men.

Others who spoke on the occasion included Kadir Rato, Mir Thebo, Shabbir Shar and Imdad Chandio.

The leaders of Sind People's Students Federation and Confederal Students Organizations have not yet joined the alliance, but their leaders Abdul Sattar and Samar Ali Shah, respectively, also addressed the rally.

The resolutions adopted on the occasion included end of Kalabagh Dam protect and Pannu Aqil Cantonment; expulsion of non-Sindhis from Sind; release of all political prisoners; lifting of ban on the entry of Wali Khan; official status for Sindhi language; confiscation of agricultural land allotted to outsiders and ban on the entry of outsiders, including Biharis.

The organisations which took part in the rally included Awami National Party, Pakistan National Party, Sindhiani Tehreek, Sindhi Mazdoor Tehreek, Sindhi Shagird Tehreek, Sindhi Hari Committee, Democratic Students' Federation, Friends of Sind Society and Sind Intellectual Forum.

Cantonment at Pannu Aqil opposed

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD, Dec 29: The Secretary, Sindhi Awam Ka Qaumi Ittehad, Mr Qadir Ranto and other leaders have demanded that Pannu Aqil Cantt project abandoned orthwith and the conspiracy to make the Sindhi people as prisoners should be stopped.

Addressing a Press conference here on Tuesday, the leaders of the Ittehad which includes representatives from Sindhi Hari Tehreek, Sind Hari Committee, Sindhi Mazdoor Tehreek, Awami National Party, Sindhi Shagird Tehreek, Democratic Students Federation and Sindhiyani Tehreek, charged that by establishing cantonments

at Pannu Aqil and other places Sind was being converted into a 'military state.'

They alleged that the conspiracy to build Kala Bagh Dam, Chashma Jhelum Link Canal and other similar projects was aimed at turning Sind into a desert. Other demands included the immediate release of Mr G.M. Syed, Syed Ali Hyder Shah, Ghunsham Parkash, Faqir Bux Hisbani, Thori case prisoners and the other political prisoners.

They disclosed that the Ittehad would observe protest week from Jan. 2 to Jan. 8 to press for acceptance of their demands.

'All those living in Sind are Sindhis'

KARACHI, Jan 7: Ms Benazir Bhutto, Co-Chairperson, Pakistan Peoples Party, has said all those living in Sind are Sindhis and they should be given their due rights.

She said this while replying to newsmen's questions at Karachi Airport on Thursday before her departure for Peshawar.

She maintained that due to the prolonged martial law in the country, Sindhi nationalism had emerged and this was followed by Mohajir nationalism. "The reasons for these developments need to be probed", she added.

She stressed that all those who have migrated to Pakistan from East Punjab and other areas of India and settled in this country have become part of Pakistani nation and should be given their just rights. "We do not want any confrontation among the people living in Sind."

She said the Mohajir Qaumi Movement comprising educated youth can have its own views and, "We do not want to impose our viewpoint on them in this regard."

She explained that her party was against a fragmented society as this will not help achieve the desired goals.

'84,000 graduates unemployed in Sind'

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD, Jan 8: The patron-in-chief of Berozgar Sindhi Naujawn Tanzeem (Basant) and a Member of Sind Assembly, Mr Liaquat Jatui has demanded resignation of the Chief Minister of Sind for causing irreparable loss to the province.

In a statement here on Thursday, Mr Jatui said that 84 thousand graduates were unemployed in the province and the government was paying only lip service.

The people of Thar were dying of hunger and thirst and no concrete steps have been taken to improve the situation, he added.

Kalabagh dam opposed

By Siddiq Baluch

KARACHI, Dec 22: Sind Government's Special Committee on Kalabagh Dam has asked the Provincial Government not to accord approval to the Kalabagh Dam project.

"It (Sind Government) may suggest to the Federal Government that at this stage, if at all a second major dam on the Indus is required, the same may be constructed at Basha (not at Kalabagh) with full assurance that the rights of Sind over Indus waters are fully protected,"

Move to destroy Sindhi culture, say students

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD, Jan 5: The convener of Sindhi Girl Students Organisation, Miss Khairunnisa Khoso; deputy convener Nasreen Memon, General Secretary Rehana Shaikh and other office-bearers have alleged that a conspiracy is afoot to destroy Sindhi culture and language and convert the local population into a minority.

Addressing a Press conference at the Hyderabad Press Club on Tuesday, the student leaders announced the formation of "Sindhi Girl Students Organisation" to struggle for the rights of girl students and that of the Sind province.

They said that in the feudal system of Sind, girls had been deprived of their right to education and other social and cultural rights and they were being discriminated against in every walk of life.

They lashed out at the reactionary forces, which were working against the fair sex, and severely criticised the Hudood Ordinance. They were also critical of the Kalabagh Dam plan and construction of cantonments in Sind. They assailed the authorities for creating "artificial" lawlessness in educational institutions and polluting the academic atmosphere. They demanded the setting up of primary and high schools and colleges for girls throughout Sind, and lifting of ban on the students' unions.

Sind PPP chief resigns

By Our Staff Reporter

KARACHI, Jan 11: The Sind PPP President Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani has tendered his resignation accepting the responsibility for the party's failure in the recent local bodies' polls.

He is the third President of the Sind PPP who has resigned from this post since 1985. However, he will be the member of the party.

In a detailed resignation letter, PPP insiders said, Mir Hazar Khan has maintained that "healthy democratic traditions warrant accountability at all levels" for the defeat in local bodies elections.

These sources said that the Sind President identified the following major causes for the PPP's failure in the elections:

- Undemocratic working within the party;
- Unilateral decisions taken by top party leader;
- Defective organisational structure.

He has recommended "Complete overhauling of the party's organisational structure."

Benazir accepts Bijarani's resignation

KARACHI, Jan 12: Ms Benazir Bhutto, Co-Chairman, Pakistan People's Party, has accepted the resignation of party's Sind President Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani, following the results of the local bodies election in his home district, Jacobabad.

This was started in a Press release issued Mr. Iqbal Yousef, Information Secretary, Sind PPP, here on Tuesday.

PPI adds:

Meanwhile, Ms Bhutto met senior party leaders and exchanged views on the situation in Sind.

Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani said on Tuesday that he had no differences with the PPP-Co-Chairman Ms Benazir Bhutto.

"I will continue to work as an ordinary member of the party", he said.

Mr Bijarani, who was appointed Sind PPP chief last year, said in his letter to Ms Benazir Bhutto that the party performance in the recent local bodies elections had been disappointing.

"Keeping in view the democratic traditions I decided to resign as Sind PPP President so as to pave the way for the reorganisation of the party in the province", he added.

Talibul Maula discloses

All past presidents of Sind PPP were forced to resign

STAR REPORT

HYDERABAD, Jan 14: Makhdoom Muhammed Zaman Talibul Moula, senior Vice Chairman, Pakistan Peoples Party, has expressed apprehension that the future president of the Sind PPP may meet the same fate as encountered by which Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Makhdoom Khaliquzzaman and Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani.

In an exclusive, but brief interview, Makhdoom Sahib who is popularly known as Qibla Sain among his Sarwari Jamaat followers, told "The Star" from his Hala Haveli on telephone that all the former presidents did not quit their offices willingly and without reasons. He said that Jatoi did not leave the party willingly there were some compelling reasons and the same was the case in respect of Khaliquzzaman.

He was asked to comment over the resignation of Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani from the office of presidentship of Sind PPP.

To a question about the future of party, he said that "I do not hope that expectations and

aspirations of the people will be fulfilled. He however, said that if democracy is allowed to prevail and free discussions are held in the party, it would be a definitely good omen and can deliver the desired results. He said that the next president would also not be successful if personal opinions of anyone were thrust on the party.

Makhdoom Sahib who is an accomplished poet of Sindhi and has authored several books said in reply to a question, that he had never been consulted about party organisation and other matters. He said that the party leaders must be consulted and their opinions be given proper regard as there was no harm in accepting or acting on useful suggestions.

When he was told the name of his heir apparent Makhdoom Amin Faheem was being speculated in political circles for being the next president, Makhdoom Sahib who has an experience of politics for three decades said that if his son consulted him, he would suggest him not to accept offer because he anticipated the same fate for him which his predecessors have met.

Punjab PPP leaders resign en masse

By Hazoor Ahmed Shah

KARACHI, Jan 31: In a dramatic move to cleanse the rot in the Punjab PPP politics Ms Benazir Bhutto has accepted the resignations of all the office-bearers and members of the Punjab PPP executive as well as members of the Central Executive Committee from the Punjab.

The only exceptions were those of Shaikh Rashid, party's Senior Vice-President; Lt-Gen (Retd) Tikka Khan, Secretary-General; and Shaikh Rafiq Ahmad, Information Secretary who were asked to retain their respective offices.

Ms Bhutto accepted the resignations en masse at the late evening session of the Central Executive Committee on Sunday after the review of party's performance at the local bodies poll in Punjab.

The Punjab PPP President, Mr Jehangir Badar, gave the lead by rising to the occasion and offering to resign from his office. Then followed several other CEC members from the Punjab who one by one placed confidence in Ms Bhutto's leadership and offered to resign.

Ms Bhutto seized the opportunity of announcing that she highly appreciated the self-sacrificing spirit shown by them and thanking them profusely for their unremitting and untainted confidence in her leadership. She then said to the utter surprise of all that she would like in the party's interest of unity and solidarity to accept their resignations but with three exceptions.

Her announcement subse-

quently was greeted by all the CEC members and the special invitees. The member from the Punjab joined in the applause.

A reliable source said Ms Bhutto intends to reactivate the Punjab PPP Executive as early as possible. Appointments of the office-bearers and others of the Punjab Committee are likely to be made in consultation with Mr Farouq Leghari who will act as Adviser to her in this particular undertaking.

Earlier reports said barring an unforeseen turn in the efforts made by certain "neutral intermediaries", the crisis in the Punjab PPP stands a good chance of being resolved, according to sources close to the PPP Central Executive.

The patch-up may be based on the formula that no stricture would be passed against the senior colleagues and the Punjab PPP resolution suggesting action against them would be hushed up.

At the other end, party elders from the Punjab were likely to reaffirm their faith in the Co-Chairman's leadership in piloting the party through the present crucial times in accord with what are termed the principles of Bhuttoism.

As for the resignation of the Punjab PPP President, Mr Jehangir Badar, there was a strong possibility that it would not be presented to

'PPP defections due to wrong policies'

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD, Jan 13: The Deputy Secretary General of National People's Party (Sind), Ghazi Salahuddin, has said that thousands of sincere workers of Pakistan People's Party who had suffered untold hardships for the sake of the party since 1977 under the worst Martial Law regime, had left the party because of the dictatorial and undemocratic policies of the party leaders. Commenting on the resignation of Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani, the NPP leader said that people like Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Mr Ghulam Mustafa Khar, Mr Mumtaz Bhutto, Mr Hafiz Pirzada, Dr Mubashir Hassan, Mr Mukhtar Rana and Makhdoom Khaliquzzaman were the greatest asset for PPP without whom the party stood nowhere today.

He observed that on account of the wrong policies of the leadership, PPP had been wiped out in the local bodies election in Sind and Punjab and the resignation of Mr Bijarani was the proverbial last straw on camel's back.

Political parties' popularity falling: Mumtaz

From Our Correspondent

LARKANA, Jan 8: Mr Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, Convener, Sindhi-Baluch-Pashtoon Front, (SBPF) has said that the popularity graph of political parties has started falling as shown by the recent local bodies elections.

Addressing a gathering in Village Ghulam Bhutto on Friday, some 8 km off here, Mumtaz Ali Bhutto dwelt on the changes in the outlook of pro-Federation political parties and said they were realising that the masses supported confederal structure.

About the local bodies polls, he said SBPF believed that local bodies institutions played a pivotal role in solving basic problems. He clarified that although the SBPF did not participate in the local bodies polls, but it also did not pre-

vent from contesting the polls in their individual capacity.

Mr Mumtaz Ali Bhutto said the people of the smaller provinces felt that they were under the yoke of one province and that their genuine rights were being denied.

He accused the Government of perpetuating its rule by different tactics. He was of the view that if the 1940 Pakistan Resolution was not implemented in letter and spirit, the country would plunge into a crisis of unthinkable dimension.

He demanded the release of G.M. Syed, those accused in Thori case and other detenus. He welcomed the release of MQM chief Altaf Hussain and other workers and leaders of MQM.

Call for new consensibility on parity basis

From Our Staff Correspondent

QUETTA, Dec 8: Mr Sobdar Moeenvi, General Secretary of Madre Watan Mahaz (Motherland Front), has said that the 1973 Constitution had outlined its efficacy for solving country's national and provincial problems, and has called for a constituent assembly to be elected on party basis to frame a new constitution within one year as the 1973 constitution has outlived its efficacy for solving the country's problems.

The constituent assembly after completing its job should automatically become infructuous, he suggested.

Mr Moeenvi, in a statement, in Quetta, said that it was high time that country should have a new constitution to overcome the multifarious problems confronting the nation under the 1973 constitution, and added "a new parliament and provincial assemblies should be elected on the basis of party."

He also reiterated his demand for shifting the country's capital to Karachi, renaming the NWFP as Pashtoonistan and creation of Hindko province.

Seraiki Mahaz wants to join SBPF

By Our Special Correspondent

KARACHI, Jan 14: The Seraiki Suba Mahaz has conveyed its desire to join Sindhi-Baluch-Pakhtun Front (SBPF).

Others that have made overtures to the Front are Pakhtunkhwa Awami Milli Ittehad and Dr Abdul Haye Baluch's recently formed Baluchistan National Youth Movement.

Mr Taj Mohammad Langah, chief of the Seraiki Suba Mahaz, and General Secretary, Mr Riaz Hashmi, a former MPA, had separate talks here with the SBPF Secretary-General, Mr Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, during the last 10 days or so.

Mr Pirzada had sought from the Mahaz leaders certain clarifications which have been received and the SBPF's 20-member central committee will discuss them at its meeting here this Friday.

Final approval of the proposed merger of the Mahaz with the SBPF will be given by the Front's Principal Committee to which the central committee will submit a report.

Mr Pirzada, who returned here from Quetta on Thursday, met Dr Abdul Haye Baluch and leaders of the Pakhtunkhwa Awami Milli Ittehad separately. They are said to have found "common ground for fu-

ANP calls for new constitution

RAWALPINDI, Jan 11: The central committee of the Awami National Party (ANP), which met here on Sunday with its chief Khan Abdul Wali Khan in the chair, called for a new constitution for the country, which it said, was the only solution to the prevailing internal chaos, economic disparity and instability.

Mr Rasool Bakhsh Palijo, Secretary-General, ANP, while briefing newsmen at a Press conference here released a resolution passed unanimously. It urged that the new constitution should be reflective of people's democratic aspirations and rights of the provinces, besides guaranteeing the non-interference of the armed forces in the affairs of the State.

Mr Palijo pointed out that in the committee's opinion the proposed constitution and a government consisting of people's representatives, elected in general elections by the masses without any restrictions, were a key to solution of all the prevailing problems and difficulties of the country.

Mr Palijo said the ANP believed that in fact the original 1973 Constitution had been put to an end through various amendments made in it during last 10 years contrary to its federal and parliamentary spirit. Now this constitution had lost its original shape and in its present form, it was unable to meet the expectations of the people of Pakistan, particularly those of the smaller provinces. There was no room left for any reform in it and the procedure for which also was impracticable, he added.

Mr Pirzada told Dawn that one net result of the local bodies poll has been the substantiation of the SBPF's premise that no national party can work and survive unless there is a "new covenant between the nationalities."

The proof of it lies in the fact that the Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) in urban Sind and the "nationalist forces" in rural Sind have shot into prominence in no time, he thought.

Mr Pirzada was of the view that the change in the political pattern of Sind has exposed the religious-political parties and, on a wider scale, provided a logical conclusion to the failure of the All-Parties Conference or the MRD to deliver the goods.

In Baluchistan, he pointed out, the situation more or less is akin to that of Sind. The ruling PML there has lost the ground and the "nationalist forces" have won "hands down", he said.

This was evidenced from the fact that out of a total of 3,600 seats, the PML managed to prevent the local bodies election on more than 2,000 seats, particularly in Lasbella and Mekran.

The committee observed that the civil liberties record of the present government could be judged from the fact that hundreds of political workers were languishing in jails who were convicted under Martial Law rules and regulations, while more political workers and leaders were being arrested.

Moreover, the nature of general elections if conducted by the present government in the future, could be predicted on the basis of the recently held local body polls, in which votes were purchased and the polls were rigged by the Government in order to achieve the desired results, it said.

The developmental funds, given to the MNAs and MPAs, also came under heavy criticism at the meeting and the committee observed "the bribe of millions of rupees" had resulted in high rate of inflation instead of real socio-economic progress while the price-hike had also registered tremendous increase. Consequently, unemployment particularly among the highly educated people, had assumed the shape of a monster, it said.

The committee expressed concern over the deteriorating socio-economic conditions and observed that life had been made impossible for the labours and workers due to the high rate of inflation. It noted that factories were being closed down and the feudal lords, especially those in the ruling party, were free to oust the peasants without any check, or accountability.—PPI

SPSF observes 'black day' today

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD, Feb. 6: Sind People's Students Federation is observing a black day today in Hyderabad and Jamshero to express their anger against the killing of Sikandar Chandio, the federation Central Vice President SPSF.

Classes were boycotted in educational institutions of Hyderabad and Jamshero today. A protest rally will also be held at the premises of the District and the Session Court.

Meanwhile, a press release of SPSF has blamed the police of engineering the conspiracy to murder late Sikandar Chandio.

AFGHAN CONFLICT Pak demands may cause split among decision- makers

— HERALD TRIBUNE

From Our Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 6: Different interpretations of Pakistan's latest demands in Afghan conflict have highlighted signs of a split among Pakistan decision makers, according to a report in Herald Tribune International quoting observers.

President Zia's last week statement that he would not sign a settlement agreement with Gen. Najib and call for interim government added new dimensions to any possible Afghan settlement because interim government may be most complicating factor in negotiations at a time when hopes for progress appear high.

Gen. Zia's statement in Herald Tribune said have created new problems for all concerned. It was stated that President Zia's government may have become fearful that Mujahideen and estimated two to three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan border areas might refuse to cooperate deciding instead to remain in Pakistan.

A diplomat, was quoted as saying that President Zia is concerned first and foremost about stability of Pakistan "while other analysts contended that Pakistan

raising the issue of the future Afghan government in an effort to influence its structure and win some lasting sway over Afghan affair.

One argument heard in Islamabad is that President Zia's government is giving too much attention to Afghan Mujahideen groups based in country. Some of them have this view that Pakistan would find it difficult to maintain influence over Afghan leaders through whom they might hope to have future role in Afghanistan. Observers said, Pakistan's new requirement for interim government poses risk that diplomatic process could collapse. There is real

danger in letting opportunity go by, said one observer of the negotiations, it may not come up again, not for a long time. In some of western media latest demands by Pakistan have been termed as turn-about in negotiating strategy. The paper concluded.

U.S. Report on Pakistan Role In Nuclear Plot

Associated Press

Washington

The State Department has found that the government of Pakistan probably was involved in a plot to smuggle materials for nuclear devices out of the United States, but it is recommending that aid to that country not be severed, administration officials said yesterday.

Blasts in Hyderabad

From Naz Sahito

HYDERABAD, Feb. 6: The mysterious blasts and firing in late hours of the night has spread panic and fear all over Hyderabad, specially Latifabad.

Residents of Latifabad claim that mysterious blasts and firing continued in their area. The police, however, have denied any such report.

Junejo rejects demand for more autonomy

From Our Correspondent

KARACHI — Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has rejected the demand for more autonomy to the provinces and favoured a strong central authority.

In a policy statement, he said the central government would continue control on energy, communications, defence, foreign affairs and finance.

The statement, he issued at a ruling Pakistan Muslim League conference, is bound to spark off a new controversy as all opposition parties demand immediate decentralisation of the authority. They argue that the present set-up has deprived the smaller province of Sind, Baluchistan and the NWFP of their legitimate rights.

The opposition says the main reason for the growing discontent and disillusionment with the federation was that the residents of small provinces felt cheated by the excessive control vested in the central government. The provinces are unable to benefit fully from their resources, they say.

"A strong centre would mean vic-

tory for the ruling party in the 1990 general elections", the Premier was quoted as saying by the daily Jang newspaper.

"The powers to supply electricity to villages and opening of public call offices must rest with the centre", he said.

Junejo, who heads the Pakistan Muslim League, expressed dissatisfaction at the performance of the party legislators and prescribed severe punishment for their failure to muster support in the recent local elections. He ordered a review of the legislators' performance and said those found guilty will have lesser privileges. The development funds allocated to them will be curtailed, he added.

The newspaper said that Junejo will be meeting party cadres in the four provinces soon to know the causes of the setbacks the league suffered in the November polls.

Several members spoke against the infight and bickerings within the party at the closed-door session. Junejo promised stern action against disloyal elements.

attack on Jang offices

From Our Correspondent

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 6: President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq in a message to Mir Khalil-ur-Rahman, Chief Editor, Daily Jang, Karachi, has condemned attack on Daily Jang, Karachi and Peshawar.

The President said: "I was highly perturbed to learn of dastardly attack on the property of Daily Jang not only at Karachi but also at Peshawar.

"I strongly condemn such actions which are aimed at destruction of freedom of Press for free reporting. I have all the sympathy with you and the media who have to face such challenges in discharge of their most sacred duty.

"I have issued instructions to respective provincial governments to immediately arrest the culprits, provide justice and ensure against possibility of repetition of such incidents, in future.

"With warm regards".

Ethnic rioting leaves 12 dead in Pakistan city

Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan — More than 100 youths set fires and attacked police station as ethnic rioting spread through several neighborhoods in Pakistan's largest city yesterday. The death toll rose to at least 12 after two days of unrest.

Police imposed a curfew in three areas hardest hit by the riots.

Doctors at Karachi's Abbas Shaheed Hospital said more than 104 people were injured, most by gunfire and knives. Authorities said more than 68 people were in custody for rioting, arson and murder.

Doctors said the two-day death toll reached 12, but social workers at the hospital said 100 people had been killed. No reason was given for the discrepancy.

The violence started after Friday afternoon prayers when a group of Pathans, who trace their roots to northwest Pakistan, defied a police ban and gathered a

Deviation from founding principles main cause

Makhdoom Khaliquzzaman, former president of Sind PPP, has blamed deviation from the founding principles as well as ambiguity in the party's stance on certain key issues for the crisis plaguing both the Sind and Punjab wings of the party.

In an interview

the youthful and dynamic Sindhi leader admitted that the party was confronted with a "severe crisis and it was not confined to Punjab alone."

The fact that the Punjab and Sind wings of PPP were faced with an identical crisis, he said, was obvious from the points raised in the letter of resignation of the (last president of Sind PPP) Mir Hazar Khan Bijrani and "his resignation confirms why I myself resigned."

He said the only way out of the present crisis was a clearly defined stance on foreign policy issues as well as on the question of provincial autonomy.

Elaborating, he said "Chairman Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto remained pitted against U.S. imperialism all his life and, in fact, went to the gallows for his beliefs, but now certain senior party leaders are trying to create an impression contrary to facts."

The justification they put forward, he said, is that Mr. Bhutto was against the U.S. because of its role in Vietnam". What these senior leaders forget is that by the time PPP came to power, the Vietnam war was all but over. Chairman Shaheed opposed U.S. designs even in 1977", he added.

"I don't see the ideology given by Chairman Shaheed being followed," he said and quoted extensively from the

founding documents of the People's Party.

The aim of the party, he said, citing the objectives of the founding principles, was the transformation of Pakistan into a socialist society in conformity with the aspirations of the people. Recalling the guiding principles, the articulate leader said they read as follows:

"The party takes as guiding principles for policies and activities (a) egalitarian democracy, that is, classless society, and (b) the application of socialist ideas to realise economic and social justice.

"We further reaffirm our faith in the workers of the party and the toiling masses of the country who are the true heirs of political and social power and who constitute the only force on whom the party should place its fullest reliance and only the unity and solidarity of the workers, peasants, intellectuals, professionals, petty traders and small-scale in-

dustrialists, is capable of uniting all the provinces into a viable and sovereign federation, ridding Pakistan of parochial, sectarian, communal and racial prejudices which confront the nation with the gravest danger and stand in the way of genuine autonomy for all provinces".

These were the principles that the leadership deviated from, Khaliq said, and "I was the first to point out the fact. The four leaders from the Punjab have only confirmed what I observed earlier".

In addition to the above factors, he said, the situation was being exacerbated by the attitude of the central leadership "which was not as it should be according to the democratic norms".

In the context of the recently-concluded Central Executive meeting, he demanded that the 'Karachi Declaration' tabled by Malik Meraj Khalid be released to the press in toto as also the names of all the signatories to it.

Asked for his frank assessment about the party's future, he said, if the issues raised are not addressed in a democratic manner within the party, "then there is little hope. With my experience, I can say that the party is going down the drain. If the present policies are pursued and the present attitude persists then whether the elections (whenever held) are on a party basis or otherwise, we won't even be able to form a government in any province, what to talk of the Centre", he said.

He said he earnestly desired that the party should survive, but the scenario is so painful that if the "bells of realisation still don't ring, there is no hope."

Such an eventuality he said, would render "sheer waste" the sacrifices offered by a large number of partymen, be they in the form of hangings, lashes, incarceration or self-immolation.

The party, he said, did not belong to any one family. "The Bhuttos took the lead in offering sacrifices, but people like Ayaz Samoo, Nasir Baluch, Idrees Tuti and many others should not be forgotten as they too are the political heirs of Bhutto Shaheed," he said.

BHUTTO COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED

STAR REPORT

Mr Abdul Hafiz Pirzada, a leader of the Sindhi-Baluch-Pashtoon Front, has disclosed that a faction of the People's Party, which wanted to reach an agreement with the Martial Law government, was responsible for not mobilising the people to save Mr Z.A. Bhutto.

"Ultimately, when it decided to do so, it was too late," he said. "But even if this had been done earlier, it was not possible to save the former Prime Minister from the gallows."

In an exclusive interview with *Barsat*, a popular Sindhi weekly published in Karachi, he said Mr Bhutto could have been saved only if people from central Punjab had launched a movement. They were not prepared to confront the Army, he said.

The former Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs dealt with a number of issues that occupied the party at the time Mr Bhutto was being tried



in the Punjab High Court. He explored many possibilities that could have saved the party chief from being executed. He said the party was divided.

One group wanted to reach

an agreement with the Army, accept its conditions and follow what the Army wished; the other group thought that the military government wanted to eliminate the party.

Those who advocated a compromise went over to the government while the others, including he himself, were jailed for two years.

Mr Pirzada was of the view that the PPP chief could have been saved only if people from central Punjab had taken to the streets "as both Mr Bhutto and the Army hailed from the same constituency."

He said the Central Committee had received a communication asking it to prepare the people for resistance. But in its Islamabad session of 27th March, the Central Committee decided against this. "In its decision it unequivocally decided not to agitate," he said. "Only history would decide who was responsible for Mr Bhutto's hanging," he said.

Jam Saqi on military rule

By Ahmad Bashir

I HAVE not had time to talk to Jam Saqi, leader of the Communist Party of Pakistan, on their situation in Sind, but since what he said at a reception given in his honour by Mehmood Mirza has not been reported in depth, I want to tell you a little more. More, because despite press reports and press statements about the consequences of the now radicalised social, political and economic contradictions, we do not know enough.

We know that robberies and dacoities have become the order of the day. The police and the army keep combing areas but only as pathological and professional exhibitionists. In armed encounters if cops draw blood, robbers also take their pound of flesh. We have no idea of how the common Sindhi feels, and if he is not feeling happy who is responsible for the creation of a state of mind which threatens everything that he has and we, the broad masses of Pakistan, possess?

We are also unaware of the doings of the Pakistan army in Sind in the name of the restoration of peace. In press notes and press reports it is affectionately referred to as a law enforcing agency, but instead of national law it enforces its own law.

It should worry GHQ to know, according to Jam Saqi, that the four robbers who got killed near Hyderabad by an anti-robbery police squad were not robbers at all but simple villagers who resisted the takeover of an open space by a local textile mill owner. And they were shot in cold blood not by the police but by an army unit commanded by a certain Major Shahbaz. The police was ordered to escort him to the village. Following the killings, the D.C. was desired to issue a suitable press note and he did issue a very suitable one. But that was only recent evidence of how the army acted in Sind. Whole villages have been blasted with cannon fire and populations killed or maimed on the plea that they were dacoits. But none was ever recovered from burning houses.

Jam Saqi traced the history of the gradual conversion of the army

into an instrument of state oppression. According to him, Pakistan had come into being as a multi-national state, which could become cohesive only as a voluntary union of nationalities. They supported the concept of a strong federal centre at first, and Sind was glad to offer Karachi as seat of government. The offer was accepted, but Karachi was immediately taken away from Sind. The chief minister who opposed this separation was arbitrarily dismissed and Sind came under the heavy boot. The bureaucracy had joined hands with the landed aristocracy and immigrant capitalists. The troika sought the protection of American imperialism from the onslaught of the democratic forces of Pakistan in lieu of loyal military and ideological support for the containment of communism.

In 1954, following the signing of military pacts with USA, Ayub Khan became a minister and now the army began to direct the destiny of the new state. As a first step, the communist party of Pakistan and progressive writers association were banned, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan was offered the presidency of Pakistan by U.S. if he agreed to give them the Badaber base on a lease of five years. Being a weak man, he wavered. Ayub Khan agreed to a 10-year lease. In 1962, the Hari Committee was banned and the landless lost their voice. Political parties were declared illegal. In time, the situation worsened and the army stepped in again to save Pakistan from the Pakistanis after Ayub's fall from American grace.

These were the last days of the Vietnam war. The Americans were evolving a new strategy in Asia. The Pakistani generals agreed to hold elections and break the country because East Pakistan had a perspective different from West Pakistan, which was now to be linked up with Middle East. The generals encouraged the six-point campaign, but when the Awami League won, they denied it its democratic victory. Then followed the butchery of citizens by a national army of which there is no precedent in history. General Sher Ali Khan had in the meanwhile formulated an ideology of Pakistan which did not believe in physical frontiers, in the name of Islam.

Land gifts to the civil and military officers reached their climax

during military rule. A new class of absentee landlords was created in Sind with vested interest in the system. They now own 2.7 million acres of land. (Figures of the allotment of land to military and civilian officers in the Punjab are not available, but the acreage is considerable.) The army has a reserved quota in civilian jobs, in school admission for their offspring, and it enjoys trade monopolies.

When the army controls the state there is no justice. No harm will come to the killers of the Ghaughoro village. No harm came to the destroyers of villages in Thatta district. No harm has come to the murderers of Thori. The major who tried to assault a medical girl student in Hyderabad was later promoted, though some students had been shot and killed in agitation against the crime. Orders were issued that the police could not take action against any member of the armed forces for any offence.

The army is now building eight new cantonments in Sind on about five lakh acres of good land in areas which are mostly the property of military officers. Are these cantonments being built to stop a possible Indian invasion? Jam Saqi said no, because most of them are to be on the other side of the Indus, Dadu, Badin, Nawabshah, and Thar, for instance, where there is no Indian frontier in sight. The Indian operations Brass Tacks was designed to stop Pakistan from attacking Iran on which the Americans were insisting. Sindhis are not being recruited in the army, and according to a former parliamentary secretary for defence, a Punjabi who had seen the papers, it was government policy to restrict the recruitment of the Baluch and the Sindhis to only 7% of the force. That is despite 36 airfields in Baluchistan and eight cantonments in Sind. Bases in Gwadar are out of bounds for Pakistanis, and the P-3 American spy plane use the Mauripur airfield openly. Now they want to make Karachi a rest and recreation centre for American naval personnel in the Gulf. And you know what it means.

The Americans are interested in the separation of Karachi for the same reasons. Non-Chinioti industrialists, the Gujrati and comprador capitalists are backing the movement, according to Jam Saqi.

They want to convert Karachi into a free port in which there would be no taxes and in which dollars will have a free exchange market. He does not agree that the mohajirs are a separate nationality. He regards them as Sindhis. The ethnic Sindhis have been alienated, and it cannot be denied that they are losing faith in a federal Pakistan. The Baluch and the Pakhtuns face the same way. Unless Pakistan is reconstituted as a voluntary union of states, its future is bleak. Hope lies in co-ordinating struggles for national rights with democratic struggle for social change. But the army will never let that be.

Junior cadres of the army are being ideologically brain-washed. They have appointed regimental maulvis in ranks of subedars and subedar majors. Most of them belongs to the ahle hadith denomination. They preach unconditional obedience to the amir whoever he might be and whatever the scale of his oppression. But that creates problems. The common soldier is a Brelvi and when he cannot celebrate the *giarhwin sharif*, he sulks, but he cannot protest, because he would be court-martialed.

The Punjab has to do its duty to save the situation, he said. It has been depoliticalised. Progressive movements had no continuity in the Punjab, which is backward culturally as well as politically in comparison with other national units. If we had a multi-national army instead of a predominantly Punjabi army, there would have been no martial law. Recruitment areas of the Punjab will be kept underdeveloped to force the hungry and the oppressed of Potohar to seek employment in the army. The generals use them as cannon as well as cannon fodder in self-interest and in the interest of American imperialism. For them the people of Pakistan are prime suspects. The country can be saved by a united front of peasants, workers, small capitalists, and small industrialists, who are anti-imperialist by their very nature, and are allies of revolutionary forces, but even leftist parties are silent on the role of national bourgeoisie in bringing about revolutionary social change. They have to spell out their concept of a united front with boldness.

It was a pleasure to hear Jam Saqi again.

SINDHI SAHIT SAMMELAN 1987

By: Kirat Babani

Over a thousand delegates coming from forty cities and towns of India, representing more than sixty Sindhi organizations and three million Sindhis in India, assembled at Gandhidham (Kutch) on the occasion of the 17th Akhil Bharat Sindhi Sammelan. Also, eleven persons representing about fifteen million Sindhis living in Sind came from Pakistan and participated in the deliberations. The Sammelan passed several resolutions. Some of the resolutions passed at the Sammelan are presented in the following:

1. Urged the central and state governments of India to adopt immediate measures to concede to the cultural and educational demands of Sindhis in India.
2. Urged the government of India to recognize Sindhis in India as a special linguistic minority.
3. Called up on the Gujrat government to concede to the cultural and educational demands of Sindhis living in Gujrat.
4. Urged the Sindhis all over the world and the Govt. of India to make Gandhidham-Kandla a place where Sindhis can maintain their collective distinct personality and save their language and social life from extinction.
5. Congratulated the State of Gujrat on declaring the Cheti Chand day a public holiday.
6. The Sammelan expressed deep sorrow and concern at the naked discrimination by the dictatorial regime of Pakistan against the Sindhi people in Sind. A planned criminal conspiracy has been hatched against the peace loving people of Sind to crush their national spirit, deny them their legitimate political and cultural rights, reduce them to a position of minority in their own homeland - Sind and finish them altogether as a distinct cultural entity.

To achieve such a diabolical aim, a systematic process of colonization of Sind by Punjabi vested interests has been set in motion, in a most dangerous proportion so much so that within a short span of four decades, Sindhis on their own soil have reached demographically a precarious position of being only 52% against the non-Sindhi population of 48%. Pre-partition ratio between the Sindhis and non-Sindhis was as much as 94 to 6.

Naturally, the exploitation of Sind and its people has become rampant and naked. The government jobs and/or private job opportunities, trade and commerce is slowly and steadily falling in the hands of non-Sindhis, more particularly the Punjabis. Even the waters of river Sindhu are being diverted to the benefit of Punjab and labour is being imported from there to deprive the local labouring masses even a mere living.

The pent up anger against this tyranny and injustice burst out in the year 1983 when the Sindhi people fought the military might of the dictatorship in Pakistan and many of the brave sons and daughters made the supreme sacrifice. As many as eight hundred patriots are said to have died engaging the military in the streets of many towns and villages in Sind. The repression and the terror against the Sindhi people continues unabated and many nationalists are languishing in the dungeons of Pakistani Jails, for which the Amnesty International has passed a serious indictment against the government of Pakistan recently.

What is the crime of people of Sind? The only crime that they want to assert their freedom and legitimate human rights. They want to live with honor and national dignity.

The Sindhis in India can not watch this cruel drama enacted against their brethren across the border as mute spectators. Their hearts reach to their suffering brothers and sisters. If the people are persecuted and denied freedom and human rights, the problem ceases to be an internal

problem of any country. Tyranny and injustice in any part of the world is a human problem and concerns the whole humanity.

Therefore, this Sammelan condemns the atrocities committed against the people in Sind and decries the conspiracy against Sind to colonize it and convert it into a fertile ground for exploitation by outsiders.

The Sammelan urges upon people of conscience all over the world, more particularly the people of India to give full moral support to the people of Sind in their struggle against tyranny and injustice.

Further the Sammelan urges upon the United Nations and the Non-aligned Movement to intervene, force the Govt. of Pakistan to stop its roller of repression and terror against the people of Sind, call off conspiracy of colonization of Sind and to ensure justice and to restore peace in the region.

SANA NEWS

Imdad Junejo Passed Away

Mr. Imdad Ali Junejo, father of SANA members Nadeem and Naseem Junejo, passed away in Karachi. He was the President of Allied Bank of Pakistan. SANA executive council expresses condolences on behalf of the entire SANA membership.

SANA Members Bereaved

The SANA executive council has expressed condolences on behalf of the SANA membership to Mrs. Najma Anwar Memon, Mr. Ali Nawaz Memon, and Mr. Ali Raza Memon, all SANA member, on passage of their mother to heavenly abode. May the Almighty assuage the sorrow of their bereavement.

Correction

The SANGAT editorial board is sorry that in our last issue, Mr. Yosuf Memon was identified as a SANA member. Mr. Memon is not a SANA member. SANA is sorry for any inconvenience caused by this misprint.

SANA Member Married

(Karachi) SANA executive council expresses congratulations to Mr. Mushtaque Ali Kalwar on his marriage. The marriage took place in Karachi, Pakistan. His wife is from a respected Sindhi Memon family of Tando Mohammad Khan. On behalf of the SANA membership, SANA wishes happy life to both Mr. and Mrs. Kalwar.

Publication of SANGAT in Sind and India

Various emissaries of SANA visited Sindh and India during January and February of 1988. It is their view that there is a huge demand for SANGAT overseas. They have received offers of help to publish SANGAT in Sindh and India. The SANGAT editorial board is looking into the practicality of these offers and will present recommendations to the executive council at the 1988 GBM in New York.

World Congress

Dr. Aftab A. Kazi, who has recently returned after attending conferences in India and Sindh, has informed that he has

developed contacts in India, Sindh, Middle East, Africa, and other parts of the world. He believes that his contacts and those of other SANA members can be explored to build the foundation of the World Congress of Sindhis. He has also noticed tremendous enthusiasm among Sindhis all over the world for such an organization. He says that Sindhis have become a truly international community. It is time that we establish lines of communications between Sindhis living in various parts of the world. Dr. Kazi is working on this issue and will present his recommendations in the 1988 GBM in New York.

1988 General Body Meeting

(New York) Fourth Annual SANA General Body Meeting will be held at the Adria Motor Inn, Queens, New York, on June 25-26, 1988. Sindhi Adabi Mahfil, Sindhi Sham with music presentation and deliberations of the general body on different issues are the main features of the meeting. A picnic or sight seeing tour is also being planned for June 26, 1988. Delegates from Sind, UK, India and all parts of the United States will be attending the meeting. All SANA members are encouraged to attend the GBM. Please contact Mr. Badar Shaikh at (718) 343 - 3734 (After 6.00 PM) or Mr. Khalid Hashmani at (416) 496 - 0500 (Between 9.00 AM and 4.00 PM) for arrangements and hotel reservations.

SANA Needs and Priorities Survey

Mr. Khalid Hashmani has now finalized the analysis of the survey results. His report is part of this issue of SANGAT. He will be happy to respond to any suggestions and/or comments. The report indicates that the SANGAT is considered to be the most popular activity of SANA.

Membership Dues

Membership renewal requests have been sent to all of the SANA members. The SANA President, Mr. Khalid Hashmani has stressed up on the SANA members to renew their memberships soon. He believes that it will help compile a new membership directory and SANA does not have to spend unnecessary money on mailing of the reminders.

Donations of Sindhi Books

Metropolitan Toronto Library has requested that it needs donations of Sindhi books to enlarge its Sindhi book collection. All SANA members and SANGAT readers are requested to please send donations of Sindhi books on the following address:

Mrs. Griwald, Languages
Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4W 2G8
CANADA

You can also call Mrs. Griwald for more information at (416) 393 - 7172.

Donations Received

SANA Treasurer has indicated that he has received several donations either pledged at the 3rd Annual SANA GBM in Pittsburgh, PA, or unsolicited. SANA wishes to express sincere thanks to all of the donors and assures the donors that their donations will go long ways in realizing the SANA goals and its survival. Some of the donations pledged at the Pittsburgh meeting, however, have not been received. SANA treasurer has requested that the donations pledged at the above meeting be sent immediately so that the Association accounts can be brought in order. Following donations have been received so far:

1. Mr. Saleem Ursani	\$500.00
2. Dr. Rafat Ansari	\$200.00
3. Dr. Altaf Memon	\$100.00
4. Dr. Javaid Laghari	\$100.00
5. Mr. Khalid Hashmani	\$100.00
6. Mr. Razak Shaikh	\$100.00
7. Mrs. Shahnaz Memon	\$100.00
8. Dr. Aijaz Turk	\$100.00
9. Mrs. Qamar Siddiqui	\$100.00
10. Dr. Mithal Vakasi	\$100.00
11. Mr. Mushtaq Kalwar	\$100.00
12. Mr. Israr Ansari	C\$100.00
13. Dr. Mahmood Kalbani	C\$100.00
14. Mr. Javed Ansari	\$70.00
15. Dr. Aftab Kazi	\$50.00
16. Dr. Razak Memon	\$50.00
17. Ms. Sajida Shaikh	\$50.00
18. Mr. Roshan Shaikh	\$50.00
19. Mr. Yusuf Memon	\$50.00
20. Mr. Iqbal Bhangar	\$50.00
21. Mr. Anwar Shaikh	\$40.00

SANA NEEDS AND PRIORITIES SURVEY (1987)
DISCUSSION OF RESPONSES

BY: Khalid Hashmani

1. SANGAT

The newsletter is one of our most popular activities. The respondents scored this activity as the most valuable - 80% listed it under the 'Interested' column and suggested an average of 20% of the budget allocation to this activity. Eight (8) members have volunteered their time and/or donation. 32% felt that no improvements are necessary, however, majority (56%) indicates a need for some improvement. Some key suggestions are as follows:

- Improvement in composition and presentation
- Publishing more information on Sind
- Starting a 'Letter to the Editor' column
- Indicate source and dates when reproducing items from other publications

2. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

The G.B. meetings scored very high in terms of members's interest (16 listed it under the 'Interested' column and 4 under the 'Somewhat Interested' column) and an average of 20% of the budget allocation has been suggested by the respondents. Although, many respondents indicated that they are likely to attend the future meetings, our student membership indicates that the high expenses associated with travel and living is an important constraint. The Executive Council and/or the general membership may want to consider some form of subsidization to students and other members whose income is low.

3. SANA PRESS STATEMENTS

About 56% expressed satisfaction with the type and the frequency of the statements issued by the Executive Council in the past. 24% want more frequent statements with greater emphasis on the political issues. In contrast, 12% of the respondents prefer fewer statements with lesser emphasis on political matters.

4. SANA PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

The top 10 programs/activities selected by the respondents are as follows:

- SANGAT
- Arrange cultural visits of sindhi artists and intellectuals to North America
- Cultural and social activities including general body meetings
- Increase SANA membership
- SANA Membership Directory
- Sindhi Language Instruction
- Tax Exempt status for SANA
- Adabi conferences
- Contact North American/world leaders to solicit their support on the Sind problems
- Educational activities

5. BUDGET ALLOCATION

The key SANA programs/activities which scored high in terms of the SANA budget allocations are as follows:

<u>Program/Activity</u>	<u>Avg. Suggested %</u>
SANGAT	20 %
General Body Meetings	20 %
Cultural and Social Activities	15 %
Education Activities/ Sindhi Language	15 %
Others	30 %

6. POTENTIAL SANA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

Several names have been suggested for the next SANA Executive Council members. Some of the names suggested are of those who currently sit on the Executive Council (refer to the survey results for the names). The Executive Council may want to consider appointing these individuals to an 'Advisory Board' with the aim that more active participants would be nominated as future office bearers. The respondents also suggest the creation of some new offices (refer to the survey results). The Executive Council may wish to create these offices now or present it's recommendations to the next G.B. meeting.

7. SANA DIRECTORY

About 80 % of the respondents find the directory to be a very valuable service. 45 % believe that the directory needs no improvement, whereas, 55 % feel that the improvements are desired. Some of the more common suggestions for improvement are as follows:

- Include member activities and professional interests
- Keep directory up-to-date and issue it more frequently
- Smaller print, fewer pages and compact form

8. SANA CONSTITUTION

About 67 % of the respondents do not see any need for changes, 14 % feel some changes are desired and 19 % could not provide their assessment. It is suggested that a copy of the constitution be forwarded each year to all the members.

9. SANA MEMBERSHIP FEES

The majority of the respondents favour only moderate increases (40 % for 10-20% increase, 27 % for 20-40% increase). The Executive Council may want to present the following new fees structure at the next GB meeting for implementation in 1989:

Regular Individual	\$ 20.00	Regular Family	\$ 30.00
Student Individual	\$ 7.50	Student Family	\$ 10.00

10. OTHER COMMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, IDEAS AND FEEDBACK

The following are some of the more important ideas which the Executive Council and/or the membership may want to consider for implementation:

- Encourage person-to-person contact among SANA members
- Add new membership categories such as sponsor, supporter and patron who pay higher fees to generate extra funds
- Open forum discussions on the future of Sind and how to achieve the fulfilment of the Sindhi aspirations

CONFERENCES IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Dr. Aftab A. Kazi

I was scheduled to attend a seminar on The Problems of Peace, Security, and Development in Southern Asia and Pacific, January 17-19, 1988, New Delhi, India. The SANA nominated my name to represent SANA and contribute a paper at the International Sindhi Adabi Conference, February 2-4, 1988, organized by the Department of Sindhi, University of Sind, Pakistan. I felt honored and welcomed this opportunity.

My presentation in India "Ethnic Nationalism and Superpowers in South Asia: Sindhis and Baluchis," mainly focused on the superpower perceptions of Sindhis and Baluchis. In its discussion of Pakistan's political culture it provided considerable evidence that Punjabis in Pakistan comprise only the 14 million minority of Lahndas (a West Punjabi Muslim communal group which overnight inherited the status of Punjabi ethnicity after partition) that has been stereotyped into a Punjabi majority. My presentation at the Sind University Conference, "Sindh Social Studies Literature in Perspective: Politics and Education in Pakistan."

It offered a content analysis of ten different variables for equitable representation of Pakistani nationalities as integrative elements in the social studies curricula, in the context of national integration in Pakistan.

Following is my report of both conferences, as well as interaction with other Sindhi groups in India and Pakistan for the review of SANA members and SANGAT readers.

INDIA:

The international seminar on the Problems of Peace, Security, and Development in New Delhi was organized by the International Institute on Asia-Pacific Studies (IIAPS), New Delhi, and sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs of India. In addition to the intellectuals from India's top universities and research centers, delegates from Australia, United Kingdom, Thailand, Nepal, Sri Lanka,

Bangla Desh, United States, Afghanistan, U.S.S.R., German Democratic Republic, Mangolia etc., were also present. Many distinguished former Indian diplomats, and journalists participated in this prestigious international conference. I also learned that some six invitations were extended to governmental and non-governmental dignitaries in Pakistan that included Rasool Bux Paleejo, General Secretary Awami National Party, and Lt. General M. Akram Khan, Director, Center for Regional Studies, Islamabad. While Mr. Paleejo was denied exit permit for travel by the Pakistani government, Lt. General Khan declined the invitation for his prior engagements at the conference time. The seminar planning committee had already decided for me to chair the session on Ethnic Problems in the Region, I consider an honor for myself.

On Sunday January 17th, at the India International Center, the former Minister of External Affairs Mr. Dinesh Singh inaugurated the seminar, while Mr. Rasgotra and Mr. Chopra chaired, and Professor Misra moderated. Among many messages from well wishers, the inauguration ceremony also included the well wishes of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

In the following sessions for the next three days, the discussion included several topics related to peace, security, strategy, regional economic order, India's role as a regional power, India and her neighbors, and ethnic problems in the region. Some of the Indian delegates portrayed India as a major global power, however, most attendees including the diplomatic corp and the IIAPS leadership accepted India as a major regional power.

During the first session, I encountered Air Commodore Jasjit Singh, Director, Institute for Defense and Strategic Analysis (IDSA), New Delhi. The conversation that we started in this conference session was ended on January 21 in his office over a cup of tea. I am happy to report that he had a very open mind. In the context of Indo-Pakistan relations, he opined that "India faces a dilemma. On the one hand, under the present geostrategic circumstances, a stable Pakistan suits India's national interest, on the other, India cannot sit

quiet and watch an unstable Pakistan whose internal conflicts directly effect the national security of India."

The session on ethnic problems in the region that I chaired, addressed diverse aspects of the subject including impact of ethnicity on development, regional communication policy, non-alignment, superpowers in the context of Sindhi and Baluchi nationalism. Several avenues for further research were explored and it was agreed that the ethnic nationalism in fact represents sociopolitical inequality, which if not resolved through amicable political means, could threaten the very nature of nation-states in South Asia.

The concluding session, presided by Mr. Rasgotra and Mr. Chopra issued the closing statement and recommendations based on the conference deliberations. At 7:30 p.m. Mr. Rasgotra was the host of all participants for a dinner party at Hotel Kanishka.

JNU Lecture: On the 20th, professors S.D. Muni and Kalim Bahadur of the South Asia Department, JNU invited me for a seminar lecture at JNU. I spoke on the recent political developments in South Asia in general and Pakistan in particular in an ethnic context. The lecture was attended by a large number of JNU faculty and postgraduate students.

Sindhi Reception: For the evening of 21st, the Sindhi Community of New Delhi, especially Professor D.H. Butani, his son Ashok (originally from Larkana, Sindh), and his wife Nirmala were very kind to arrange a reception in my honor at Ashok's beautiful house. Nearly sixty plus people attended the reception. While I cannot remember all of the names, some of them were Prof. Motilal Jotwani, Sadarangani, Jhangiani, Chelaramani, Bhojrani, Hiro Thakur of the All India Radio Sindhi Program, Prommila Butani and many many others. Narayan Shyam could not be contacted for the occasion and Laxman Bhatia missed the party due to an emergency. I cannot express my feelings for the love and respect our fellow Sindhis extended to me that evening. Each one of them was eager to know, "How is Sindh?" with a special reference to his/her hometown surroundings, and "What is the future of

Sindh and Sindhis?" I enjoyed these person to person chit chats with our fellow Sindhis of New Delhi. From these conversations, I also felt that some of our senior Sindhis were still hurt on the way they left their motherland. However, despite these difficult memories, their love for mother Sindh hasn't diminished. On that evening I witnessed several tearful eyes. The long time separation from the motherland seems to have created a sense of incompleteness among our Sindhi brothers and sisters in India. But, it goes without saying that the Sindhis in Sindh have also lost a part and parcel of their soul and feel incomplete without their brothers and sisters who now live in India.

Our discussions were followed by a typical simple Sindhi dinner, thanks to Ashok and his wife Nirmala.

The most important aspect of the Sindhi reception was that the Sindhis of New Delhi were pleased to learn of SANA. The projects like a Sindhi Language Video, the Sindh Journal, World Sindhi Congress etc. were welcomed by all. While the Sindhis in Sindh face actual cultural, political and economic deprivation by the government and struggle for cultural existence and survival, the Sindhis in India, despite their cultural and economic freedom are scattered all over India. Without a territorial base of their own they are faced with problems of long term but slow extinction of the Sindhi culture in India. In Sindh, they lived as a nation, but in India they survive as an ethnic group (thanks to Indian government for allowing them greater cultural freedom). All this has led to language and cultural problems faced by the younger generation. SANA's efforts to help overcome language problems through video, and/or efforts to revitalize universal Sindhi brotherhood on purely non-religious ethno-national and cultural ground were well appreciated by all. Ashok and his friends have offered their cooperation for the establishment of a SANA/World Congress related chapter in New Delhi, and have also expressed their interest in the circulation of SANGAT in India. Ashok has offered to print Sangat through his publication company, provided that the printing costs are covered. His offer has a good merit, and in my opinion we

should seriously discuss the issues of simultaneous Sangat publication and distribution from Sindh, U.S., and India. Perhaps, Dr. Altaf Memon should consider this possibility and bring this matter before the next General Body meeting in New York.

Furthermore, a prominent member of the JNU faculty told me that Prime Minister Gandhi hasn't promised anything significant to Mr. G.M. Syed in their meeting several months ago, and told Mr. Syed that he has enough of his own problems.

SINDH:

An International Sindhi Adabi Conference was held at the University of Sind, Jamshoro, on February 2-4, 1988. I represented SANA and participated in the conference.

Since the international seminar on Sindh Through Centuries in March 1975, the above Sindhi Adabi Conference has been the only major event in Sind offering the opportunities of broader intellectual interaction among the Sindhi and non-Sindhi scholars. While the 1975 seminar covered a wide range of themes from historical perspective, this Conference addressed similar themes, but from a literary perspective. Professor Nabi Bux Baloch, famous Sindhi litterateur and scholar was invited to inaugurate this event.

The three day long conference included four major reading sessions on Linguistics, History and Culture, Creative Literature, and on Shah Abdul Latif: Person and Poetry.

The session on Linguistics was chaired by Sirajul Haq Memon and moderated by Mrs. Sahar Imdad. Participants included M.H. Panhwar, Richard Hoel (Britain), Parven Talpur, V.M. Tahirzodo, and Drs.: G. Allana, A. Majid Shaikh, Haider Sindhi, and Suleman Shaikh. All papers offered traditional qualitative but excellent analyses, the paper by V.M. Tahirzodo was comprehensive for its treatment of subject matter, content, and the analysis. He explained the processes of Sindhalization of the imported foreign language words before their formal

incorporation into Sindhi vocabulary. Dr. Suleman Shaikh also made an important contribution on the medical vocabulary in Sindhi language. At the end of this session, the Pakistan Studies Center arranged a tea party for conference participants, which was followed by a dinner party at Hotel Fataz hosted by the Vice Chancellor, University of Karachi.

After dinner, an excellent presentation of a tablo "Umar Marvi" written by famous story writer and poet Qamar Shahbaz was staged in the auditorium of the Government Zubaida Girls College, Hyderabad. A fine presentation such as this on a video tape could double the charm and fun of the entertainment program proposed for the forthcoming GMB in New York.

The second session on History and Culture was planned to be chaired by Dr. A.H. Dani of the University of Islamabad, who could not attend the conference for health reasons. As such, the Conference Organization Committee unanimously decided and was very kind to invite me to preside. No honor could equal the honors bestowed by ones own people. While I presided, Mr. Aijaz Quraishi moderated. The contributions in this session offered anthropological, historical, political, and sociological analyses of the history of Sindh, the Sindhi language, intercultural relations, the Sindh Social Studies literature from both sociopolitical and an historical perspective. The contributors included Taj Sahrai, Karim Bux Khalid, and Drs.: Mubarak Khan, M.Y. Mughal, Sahib Khan Channu, professor Valeria (Italy), and myself. Although all presentations offered excellent insights, Sahib Khan Channu's paper on "The Administrative Reforms by the British After the War of Miani," and the paper on "Sindh Social Studies Literature" aroused a considerable enthusiasm in the audience. This session was followed by a lunch hosted by Makhdoom Rafiq Zaman, Chairman, District Council, Hyderabad.

The Third session on Creative Literature was presided by Ghulam Rabani Agro and moderated by Kazi Khadim. Participants included Mrs. Sahar Imdad, Agha Saleem, Abu Bakar Shaikh, Malik Nadeem, and Drs.: Alahdad Bohio, Shamsdin Ursani, and Ayaz

Qadri. The presentations of Malik Nadeem and Sahar Imdad on the poets of modern age: Shaikh Ayaz, and Narayan Shyam respectively deserve special merit for the authors' mastery of beautiful expression of ideas in a well conceived and thought out language. Since Mrs. Imdad was able to provide a copy of her paper on my request, perhaps, we will be able to have an absentia reading of her paper on Narayan Shyam in the Adabi Session of our SANA annual meeting next June. A tea party was arranged by Far East & Southeast Asia Study Center at the end of this session, which was followed by Mr. Shakir Jaffery, Chairman, Chamber of Industry & Commerce in the compound of Abida Garment Industry, Latifabad, Hyderabad.

Veteran Professor Ali Nawaz Jatoi presided and Dr. Dur M. Pathan moderated the fourth session on Shah Abdul Latif. Contributors included G.N. Sdhayo, Shah Nawaz Sodhr, Farook M. Lashari, Badar Abro, and Drs.: K. Talpur, Dur Shahwar Syed (Ms.), G.R. Baloch, A.H. Halepoto, and Tanwir Abbassi. Several new insights were developed in those presentations. However, contributions by young scholars, especially Fakir M. Lashari, Badar Abro, and Shah Nawaz Sodhr were extremely important for their analysis of Shah's poetry in the context of prevalent socio-political realities of the Sindhi society.

The concluding session was chaired by Dr. G.A. Allana, with Mazharul Haq Siddiqui as the Chief Guest and Muhammad Qasim Bughio, General Secretary of the Sindhi Adabi Conference as moderator. While all four moderators of previous sessions Sahar Imdad, Aijaz Quraishi, Kazi Khadim, and Dr. D.M. Pathan presented brief reports and summaries of their respective sessions, in his presidential speech, Dr. Allana said, "Sindhi is now an international language." Dr. Abdul Jabar Junejo, Chairman, Department of Sindhi, and Vice Chairman of this Conference thanked all participants for their cooperation in this Sindhi convention. Two guest commentators Hameed Sindhi and myself were also invited to the stage for their remarks. I applauded Sindh university's efforts to promote Sindhi literature internationally; addressed the need for a scientific

approach even in the qualitative forms of research; stressed "Live and let live" attitude for our writers of different persuasions; commended the cooperation and discipline of Sind University students this conference; and conveyed the well wishes of the SANA members and Sindhis living in the United States.

In his speech as Chairman of the Adabi Conference Organization Committee, Vice Chancellor Mazharul Haq Siddiqui thanked all those, workers, faculty, administration, students, and participants for their cooperation and contribution in the planning, organization, and implementation of this conference. He said that if such level of hardwork and cooperation continues to remain among Sindhis, we can overcome every threat faced by our Sindhi culture.

Despite the fact that the governmental authorities refused to provide Sind University authorities the promised financial support for the conference, and their disapproval of a large number of foreign delegates, the International Sindhi Adabi Conference was a huge success. For this, Mazharul Haq Siddiqui, Dr. Abdul Jabbar Junejo, Muhammad Qasim Bughio, and their co-workers deserve appreciation from all Sindhis. The cooperation and assistance of Jeay Sindh Students Federation with the university administration demonstrated both the maturity of the JSSF, as well as the respect which Vice Chancellor Mazharul Haq Siddiqui commands among the students, administration, and the faculty of Sind University. Never before in the history of Sindh University, Sindhi nationalist students have shown such degree of self control for which they deserve gratitude of all of the participants. This is the first time that I have noticed this mature and organized effort by the Sindhi students which indicates that our students understand that national cause can only be achieved through hardwork and self-discipline rather than empty sloganeering. SANA members and Sangat readers would be surprised to learn that almost every department of Sind University regularly publishes one or two scholarly journals in their fields. The departmental seminar libraries were found to be full of books, and the teachers and students

seemed to be more cooperative to each others roles and responsibilities. These days, Sindh University is the only university in Pakistan with a high record of academic publication, despite its constant neglect by the federal government for funds, training and other necessary research facilities. In spite of some financial constraints in the conference budget, the University of Sindh authorities offered their full gracious hospitality with open hearts to all participants.

The most moving moment during the conference, in my opinion was the demonstration of some forty or fifty children of varied ages organized by Sindh Sujag Bar Tahrik. Those children carried posters in the conference hall with the most touching slogans related to the removal of Sindhi language from Sindhi schools. Among those, a sign carried by a six or seven year old little girl, that "چاچا اسا آئي سنڌي پڙهڻ نٿا ڏين" I found to be the most heart-breaking.

The conference provided an opportunity to evaluate diverse perspectives on the question Sindhi nation's survival. The enthusiasm and emotion exhibited at this conference, as well as a careful calculation of recent developments on the national and regional scene, revitalize my hopes that it is still not too late for Sindhis. Should our organization process continually grow, the Sassi of Sindh today is not only capable to catch the camels, but she is also able to teach a lesson to her traitor in-laws. The most important aspect of this conference will be its impact over the revitalization of cultural consciousness of the Sindhi people and their society.

After the evening tea arranged by the Institute of Chemistry (one of the centers of excellence in Pakistan), and the dinner party at Fataz Hotel hosted by Mr. Bakhsh Ali Lakho, Managing Director of Vazir Ali Industries, traditional grand Sindhi musical evening began. In addition to famous Sindhi national singers, i.e. Alan Fakir etc., this time the university authorities encouraged the local talent of university students. In the midst of this mahfil, Mr. Bakhsh Ali Lakho came to the stage and offered Ajraks to some organizers and participants. Once again, I found my self

among the lucky ones and got an Ajrak.

Moreover, before the Sindhi Adabi conference had begun, at the invitation of Dr. Suleman Shaikh, I attended a dinner party by SGA, which was followed by a meeting of Mehran Education Foundation, on the next morning. I am happy to report that all members of MEF are dedicated to the cause of Sindhi medium schools in various Sindh cities. Beginning this April, MEF has financed a new Sindhi Medium school in Federal B area Karachi (first new Sindhi school in Karachi since the establishment of Pakistan; this has been a private self cooperative effort) and will be financing several other similar projects in different parts of Sindh.

In addition, I also had the opportunity to spend an evening with Dr. Moti Parkash who has assured me of introducing SANA to the larger Sindhi community throughout the middle east, and for his cooperation towards the establishment of a World Sindhi Congress.

This trip in general was beneficial to me professionally and in advancing our national cause. We have been successful to establish few more contacts for SANA and we should look forward to utilize those contacts towards the organization of universal brotherhood among the world Sindhis.

سنڌي ائسوسيئيشن آف نارٿ آمريڪا

پوسٽ باڪس ۱۱۴۱۹، هئرسبرگ، پينسلوانيا ۱۷۱۰۸

تما هي

ايڊيٽر: آدرش سنڌي



سنگت

نمبر: پهرين جلد: چوٿون ۱ هارچ ۱۹۸۸

ستاء

اداريو.....

”اُتي اُور آرٽ بين ويو مَ ويگاڻي“
شاہ

آمريڪا ۽ دنيا جي ٻين ملڪن ۾ رهندڙ سنڌين لاءِ سنڌي زبان واپرائڻ ۽ ٻارن کي سڳارڻ، هڪ وڏو مسئلو آهي. ان ڏس ۾ ”سانا“ طرفان سنڌي سڳارڻ لاءِ وڌيڪ تيار ڪرڻ واري اسڪيم کي ڪافي ساراهيو ويو آهي. چيو ويو آهي ته ڪل ست هزار ڊالر خرچ ايندو ۽ ڪجهه مهينن ۾ وڌيڪ مڪمل ٿي سگهندو. اڃا تڏهن مان ظاهر ٿو ٿئي ته هي منصوبو اڃان ان ڀر تي ڪونه پھتو آهي جو ويجهڙائي ۾ ان جي پوري ٿيڻ جو امڪان ٿي سگهي. ”سانا“ جي لاءِ اهو منصوبو پورو ڪرڻ صاف اخلاقي فرھن ٿي پيو آهي. سانا کي گھر جي ته ان چئلينج کي خوش اهلوبي سان پورو ڪري ۽ پنهنجي گھڻن جي اميدن تي پورو لهي. خوش ڪري، ڪم از ڪم ۱۹۸۹ يا ۱۹۹۰ تائين ڪم ڪري مڪمل ڪرڻ گھر جي.

جنين سڱ ناه ڪو چارڻ سي چٽين

رُخِن راھ پُئي، مٿي ڪَلَن ڪيترن
شاہ

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نظم
نارائے شمیم

ٻيو ڀيرو ڪن جي آهت ٿي ڪا اهندي آهي اٿن نه ڪن،
 در جي ڪڙڪي ٿي نه اٿي وڃ آهي اڀءِ رولاڪ هوا!
 رات ڪڙو هو ڇنڊ، الهيءَ جو عڪس ڪريو اٿن در ٻار
 لهرن ان لاءِ پاڻي ڇاڻيو تان جو سڀ تارا به ٻڏا!
 ڪهڙو شهر هي، لاهه جتي ڪا جاءِ نه ڪي رهندڙ آهن
 هلاچل ۾ ٻار هيڏي هوڏي آهن ڀاڄا ٿي ڀاڄا!
 پيرن هيٺان ڀاڄو ٻجري اهڙي لٽهڻ اُس آهي،
 اٿي لهس لباس کي آئي لڱ ڇلي رڪ ڄاڻ ٿيا!
 منهنجي جهوليءَ ۾ هيءُ آهي دُور سُڪن جي ڏينهن جي،
 وقت ڦري ڇو واپوڙو ٿي، نيڪ ڏلو ان آهي ڇا؟
 شهر ۾ هٿ هٿ شخص آهي جي موريت جئن گهير لڳن
 پنهنجي اڱڻ ۾ سي نه ڪڏهن ها لڇڻا ٽهڻا ٻار لڳا!
 شام اڪيلو ويندي ويندي پيلس ڇڏي ڇڏي ٿي،
 اهڙي پيڙ هڻي رستي ٿي هڻي وڌڻ جي جاءِ نه ڪا!

۵
 دل ۾ باهه ڏکي جا آهي جي نه ڪوئي ٻي ٺارهندو
 آب اکين جو چڙڪي ڪوئي پارِي پٺيت ٻارهندو!
 ڪيسين تائين لکيندين ويٺو هي سسنان سٽل راهون؟
 تنهنجن قدمن جو آواز او راهي، کين اُٿارهندو!
 چاهف جي ڀر پانگ ۾ ويهي جي ڪو راڙ مچائيندو
 ٿيندو پڙاڏو چرڪ ڀريندو پاڻڪي ئي ڏيکارهندو!
 جنهن نه بهار جا سڀا سانڍا ڀارن وارن ڏينهن ۾
 آخر ڦاٽ ۾ سو وڻ، ڪهڙا گونچ نوان ڏيکاريندو؟
 رات اندازي ٻام هڻي، پر چٽي پاسي شور ئي شور
 سڏ نه هئم هي شور اکين ۾ هيڏا روپ اُڃاريندو!
 ڪنهنجي ڏيان جي ڇانو بنا ڪنهنجي آس جي آس ڌارن
 هن دنيا جي ٿئي ٿڌي ۾ شام ڪوئي ڪئن گهاريندو؟

—

تکر آخرت ط آه

آج آديسي اچڻا آهن
ڏيڻا روشن رکڻا آهن

هوشو، هيمون، دوله دودا
مانجهي مور نه مرڻا آهن

راتِ کُٽي ٿي، باڪَ ڦٽي ٿي
پاڳِ اسان جا ورڻا آهـن

سانڊا هاڻي سوگهو آهين
توسان ليڪا ڪرڻا آهن

نظم
عبدالفتاح ميمڻ

لاڙڪاڻو

ڪير آهيان ڪٿان آيس ڪنهنجي خبر ناهي
ڪٿي ڇا ٿيس، ڪيئن ڇايس، ٻڌائڻ لاءِ ڪو جيئرو ناهي
ڪٿي مرنديس، ڪيئن مرنديس، مون کي معلوم نه آهي
انهو معلوم آهي جاني ته ملي ٿو ڇو زمين شل لاڙڪاڻي ۾!

لاڙڪاڻي ڄاماهڻو دنيا جي ٽن ڀرڻ ڀرڻ سان پھتيل آهن
جتي ڪچري هجي زورن، اتي ويھڻ ڄاڻاڻي آهن
نه ڪنهن سان محبت ڪن نه ڪنهن سان نفوذ دشمنو ڪن
مگر ڪنهن کي ڇا معلوم، وفا ڇا پتلا رهن ٿا لاڙڪاڻي ۾!

ابن جھڙي مٺي مٺي، سگڊاسي جي سگڊن سان ڀريل مٺي
باغن سان ڀريل مٺي، مٺن جي ڌڙي جي رکوالي مٺي
سياست جي خوشبو سان گوهيل مٺي، خدا ترسن جو ديرو مٺي
ڪنهن کي خبر نه آهي ڇا مٺي آهي زمين لاڙڪاڻي ۾!

ظلم ٿيو ته ڇا ٿيندو مٺي ته ساڳي آهي،
نه ملبو هڏو ظالمن جو نماڻن جي هي زمين ساڳي آهي،
علم وڌندو عقل سالم فقيرن جي حويلي آهي،
ختم آخر ظلم ٿيندو، ايندو انصاف لاڙڪاڻي ۾!

لاڙڪاڻو، ساه سيباڻو، مڪبون جو مڪان آستانو
ازل کان هلي ٿو هي دل جو بهراڻو آهي،
ڇڏي نه وڃي ڪٿي رهيو آخر ڪيستائيه دوست
وري وري، مڪبون ملو، مٺي قبر ٽوڙي لاڙڪاڻي ۾!

ڪنهن جو ڏوھ نه آهي پيارا
پنهنجا ڪرڻا ڀرڻا آهن

ڇپڙ نيٺ ته ڇيٽيون ٿيندا
ٽڪر آخر ٿرڻا آهن

شاهه جي ڌرتي، منهنجا توسان
لڪيل مرڻا، ڀرڻا آهن

نظم
قمر پٽي

جيئي سنڌ

پيل ته ڇا هي ڦا هي ڇا ٿيو، ساڙي ڇڏيو توڙي سڀئي سنڌ،
نه به مور نه مڙندس چوندو رهندس جيئي سنڌ! جيئي سنڌ!!

ڀالن سان پيل گهايو مون کي،
گولين سان اڏايو مون کي،
ڦٽڪا خوب هڻايو مون کي،
تڏهن به تاشيان ويٺو تنڊ.

نه به مور نه مڙندس چوندو رهندس جيئي سنڌ! جيئي سنڌ!!

سچ سچ جي سامهون چوندس،
سنڌ تان سر ٽرو صدي ڪندس،
حق وٺڻ لاءِ وڻهندو رهندس،
قيد ڪري پلي ڪپي ڪند.

نه به مور نه مڙندس چوندو رهندس جيئي سنڌ! جيئي سنڌ!!

مظلومن کي ماريو ويو آ،
پيڙهين کان پيڙايو ويو آ،
حق گهرڻ تي جڪڙيو ويو آ،
عدل نه آ، هٿ آهي انڌ.

نه به مور نه مڙندس چوندو رهندس جيئي سنڌ! جيئي سنڌ!!

راهن ۾ مان رڻهندو رهندس،
راڻ رکاوٽ ٿڌي ڇڏيندس،
ٿيندي ڀرڻا ڀڙ ۾ چوندس،
هڻي ڪيو پلي هاڃان هڻند.

نه به مور نه مڙندس چوندو رهندس جيئي سنڌ! جيئي سنڌ!!

زندگي زنجيرن زوڙ ٽوڙي،
وقت جو وير و ماڳ ڏي موڙي،
ڳاڙها جهنڊا پٽ ۾ ڪوڙي،
آجي 'قمر ڪري سنڌ.

نه به مور نه مڙندس چوندو رهندس جيئي سنڌ! جيئي سنڌ!!

ڪڙيل ٿارا

سياري جي ڪاري رات نانگ وانگر ڦڻ ڪڍيو
بيٺي هئي. آترين هوا سوست ڪندي پاڻ سان ويڊيل
سڪل ڪانڊيڙا کڙڪائي، اچي لوڙهي جي ٻاڙ وٽ
ٻهڙيا هئا. آترئين لٺي جي هوا تي رڙ پئي پئي. لٺي
تان آڏاڻل ڀرپ سامهين ٻهڙ تي وڃي ويئي ۽ چرڙا
شروع ڪري ڏنائين.

”مٺي ٺاڳي ڏين.“ جوڻس ڪڇي. هن جوڻس ڏانهن
نهاريو، جنهن ٻنهي هٿن ۾ دونهان ڪڍندڙ ڪاٺيون
ڪنيون ۽ هڪ ٻئي تي هڻي، ڪوٺلي وارو حصو ڪيرائي،
مٿان ڪاٺيون ٺاهي جوڙي رکيون. اڪيون چنجهيون
ڪري، ڪنڌ جهڪائي ڦوڪ ڏنائين، ٺاڻهي ۾ ڳاڙهان
آئي. ڦلهر آڏائي، ٻي ڦوڪ تي ٻاه جي نارنجي شعلن
ڪاري مان نڪتل نانگ وارو لهر ڪاڌو. اونده جو
ڪوٽ لوڏو ڪاٺي ڪري پيو.

”ڪاٺيون مڙهي مڇاڙيون آهن.“

”ها! ڪڙو هونئين ٻاه آهي.“ جوڻس گهوريون
ٻانهون. ٻاه مٿان سيڪندي چيو. روشنيءَ تي جوڻس جو
گورو ڳاڙهو ڪلو وٺندڙ لڳي رهيو هو. وڏين وڏين
اڪين ۾ دونهن سڀيان ڳوڙها ٻڙجي آهي.

”ڇڏو سڄوڙي!“ هن بيٺي بيٺي چيو ۽ پٺ ورائي
در ڏانهن پير ڪنيائين.

”بادشاه پير پلي ڪندو.“ جوڻس چيو ۽ مڙس ڏانهن
نهاريايائين. ڪاري پيرل سٿڻ، ارڙهن آن ڊگهي ڪاري
قميص، مٿي تي اجرڪ جي پنڪي جي آترادي وڙي
ٻڌل، گڏوگڏ ٻوڪائي نڪتل، ٻاڙي ڦر سان ڪهاڙي
ڪلهي تي، هو وڏي در وٽ آيو. در جي ٻانهن مان
جهلي جهڪيو، جهڪي پير ٻاهر ڪنيائين ۽ پوءِ پيو.
اٺين ٻاهر نڪري آيو. سامهون لوڙهي ۾ بيٺل ٻهڙ تي
ويٺل ڀرپ خاموش ٿي ويئي هئي. ٻار جيءَ ڪهڙيءَ
وٿان اونڙي تان هيٺ لٿو. هو هلي لوڙهي جي ڪهڙيءَ
وٽ آيو. مٿين تي رکيل ڪاٺي ڪٽي، وري مٿين تي
رکي لوڙهي کان ٻاهر نڪري آيو. لوڙهي کان ٻاهر
زور سان لڳندڙ آتر جي هوا بت کي چير ڏيندي هڻيو
ٿي ويئي. هو هلي اچي خانوءَ جي لوڙهي ٻاهران بيٺو.
”خانوا! آهستي آهستي سڌ ڪيائين، جواب ۾ رڳو
هوا جو سوست هو.“

”وي خانوا! آواز وڌائي سڌ ڪيائين. پيرن جو
ڪڙڪو ويجهو ٿيندو آيو.“

”وي سگهو ٿي!“ هن ٻاهران ٿي چيو.
”مر نه، ڀڄيو ڪونه ٿو وڃان.“ خانو ٻاهر نڪري آيو.
هو ٻئي ڳوٺ کان آتر ڏانهن هلڻ لڳا. ڪڻڪون
مٺي اچي ڍوري جو ڪپ ورتن. هوا جو ڌوڏت ٻئي
ٻيو. رکي رکي هوا کي ڍر ٿي آئي ته آر ۽ ٻين جيتن
جي آواز جي وچت هوا ۾ اڀريو ٿي آئي. ڪٽي ڪٽي
ڪڙڪي تي ڪنهن ڪهڪه يا ڀرپ ڦڙڪو ڪاڌو ۽
ڪنڀن کي ٺارين تي هڻندو، ڦٽائيندو وڻ مان نڪري
ڏکڻ وڃيو نٿو ٿي. ڍوري جي ڏکڻان ڪپ تي بيٺل
گهانا وڻ ڪنڌڪ پيل لوهي ڪوٽ وانگر نظر اچي آيا.

”اڄ سيءَ ڪونهي، ويل آهي“ خانوءَ چيو.
”ڇا ڪريون پر، ڏند نٿو ڀريان ته راج مان ٿر
نڪران، هاڻي اڏائي سون لاءِ پنهنجو ديس ڇڏيان،
زميندارن جي درن تي رلان، تنهن کان ڏند ڀريو چڱو
آهي، نه ته پاڻ ته اهو ڏندو ڇڏيو ويٺا هئاسين.“
”پر اڃا ڪوڙو هڻيو ڏند ٿا وٺن.“

”هئا ته خبر اٿئي.“
”پر سائين به ڏينهن توبه ملڪ ڦٽائي ڪنيو هو،
پوءِ هونئين ٺاڻي چڙهيو چور مفت ۾ ڪٽي.“
”ها پر هيءَ چوري ته ڪانه ڏکي هير، هروڀرو
رئيس، وڏين وٽ اچي ويهي رهيا، اچي ”چور“ اهر،
اسان کي گهوڙيءَ وٺي ڏيو يا گهوڙيءَ جو ملهه.
وڏيري کي به ڏئيءَ ساڄيه ڏني، جو فيصلو ڪري
ڏند ٿورو رکيائين. ته ته مون مسڪين جا ته لاه
نڪري وڃن ها.“

”پوءِ ٻئي ٻاشان پئسي جي ڪوشش ڪانه ڪي؟“
”اڙي ڪهڙو يار! سڀ حرامي، حرامين جا پٽ
ويٺا آهن، جنهن کي ڪٿي سوال ڪر، سو اڳيئي ٻوٽ
سڄايو ويٺو آهي.“

”ڀلا، توتي ڪنهن جو اعتبار هجي ته ڪو ڏينهي،
اڃا چورن کي ڪي اوڏرون مليون.“

”وي پر هن سيڪ هاشم وٽ ويس گهم ڪئي، پر
انهيءَ به جواب ڏنو، پر جي راج ۾ ويٺل نه هجي ها
ته ٺاهي بهارو ڏيانس، پر مڙس ڇا چوندا ته ٻچاڙيءَ
جو اهڙو ردي ٿيو جو راج تان به ڪونه ٿريو.“

موريءَ وٽان گذرڻ جون اوائون ويجهيون ٿينديون
آيون، هنن جي قدمن جا ڪڙڪا تيز ٿيندا ويا. موريءَ
وٽ پهچي گهوٻاڻا وڌين. ڪرڙن جون آڏيون ڦڏيون
جهناريون ڪاٺيون. سنڌ جو هٿيار، عظمت کان
وانجهيل هٿيار.

آترين هوا اڃا پئي لڳي. ڪچي ڪڏ جي چوڌاري
آيل لوڙهي جي ٻاهران اڏيل جهوپڙين جي درن مان
ڪٿان ڪٿان، روشنيءَ جي هريءَ منهن تان ٻردو لاهيو
ٿي ڇڏيو. ڪنهن ننڍي ٻار جي رڙ ٻريو وريو بس
ٿيو. ڀلي ويئي. شايد پنڪهيءَ جي لوڙي تي، ننڍڙيءَ
ڀانگر ۾ ٿي ڪنس. ساندين جا چرڙا ڌرا ٿي ويا
هئا. هوا سرڙاٽ، ڪندي ڳوٺ مٿان مٽيو ٿي ويئي.
هو پئي وڌي آيا. لوڙهي جو ڀر ٻاسو وٺي اچي گهٽيءَ
وٽ، پٺا اندر نظر ڏوڙاين. ڪڏ جا پئي در بند هئا.
”ڪٿي جو خيال ڪمانءِ؟“ خانوءَ اندر گهڙندي
ڊپل آواز ۾ چيو.

ڪڏ جي آتران گهوڙي جي ڪڙهه هئي. خانو ڊگهن
وٽ ستل همراھ جي مٿان ڪهاڙي ۽ گهوڙانو جهلي
بيهي رهيو. گهوڙي کيس ڏسڻ سان ڦونڪارا هنياء. زيل
مٿان زيل هيس. گهوڙي وٽ اچي هيٺ جهڪيو.
گهوڙو خاموش ٿي ويو، جهڪي نيٺ تي چرڻي رکي،
مٿان ڪهاڙيءَ جو ٻاهو هنيائين. ”چن!... چن!...“
چن چن...“ گهوڙو خاموش هو. ڪڙهائي جو آواز آيو،
۽ گڏوگڏ بهڪ.

”ڪٿو؟“ خانوءَ هڪل ڪئي.
ڪٿو نرا ڪٿي مٿس چڙهي آيو. ”چپ!“ ڪهاڙي،
ڪٿي جي کليل ٻاڪي ۾ ڪچي ويئي، ڪهاڙي چڪي
ٻاهر ڪڍيائين، ڪٿو ٻاسي ڀر وڃي ڪريو. ”چپ!“
ٻي ڪهاڙي ڪٿي جي ٻاسي وٽان ٿي آئي. گهوڙي
زور سان زيلون هنيون. ڪٿ تي ستل همراھ پڙڪو ڪاڌو.
”مٿان آيو آهين، نه ته سسي هلي ويندو.“ خانوءَ
ڏسڪي ڏٺيس.

”سسي جا پٽ...“ ستل همراھ ٽپ سان ڳار ڏني.
”ٺا!“ ڪهاڙيءَ جو ٻاهو لونڊڙيءَ وٽان ٿي آيس.
”گهوڙاڙي!“ همراھ ڦيري ڪاٺي ڪري پيو. گهرن
جا در پاڻ ۾ ٽڪري وڃي آيا.

”مٿس ٿي پڇ“ خانوءَ هڪل ڪئي. هنن سرازو
ڪيو. لوڙهي مان ٽڪري کائي ڇڏو ڪٽور هڙي اچي رسين.

”گهوڙانو هٿيس چورا، نئيئي ٿو!“ خانوءَ هڪل
ڪئي ”سرر... ٺا!“ گهوڙانو سوست ڪندو وڃي
ڪٿي ڪي لڳو. ڪٿي ڪونڪاٽ ڪيو. ڌڪ ٻڃائي
چڙهي آيو.

”ٺا!“ خانوءَ جي ڪهاڙي ڪن وٽان ٿي آيس.
ڪٿو ڪونڪاٽ ڪري ڪري پيو. گوڙ وڌي آيو.
ٻيون ٻري ويئون. هنن اتر ڏوڙ ڪئي.

”چورا! اتر ڪمانءِ ۾“ خانوءَ هڪل ڪئي.
پويان ڪڙهائا ڪندو ڪو همراھ اچي رسين.
گهوڙائي سوست ڪيو.

”گهوڙاڙي!“ پويان ايندڙ همراھ جا پير ٽڪري ويا.
ٻه ٽي هوائي ڦاٿر هوا ۾ اُڀريا، ڪتن جون بهڪون،
سڏن جو واکو، ٻٽيون ڪڙڪيٽن وانگر اوندهه ۾ پڪڙي
ڏيون. هنن سرازو ڪيو ۽ اچي ڪمند ۾ پيا.
”ٺڙ... ٺڙ... ٺڙ“ ڪمند ۾ ٺاڙهيو پئي ويو.

”ڪمانءِ ۾... ڪمانءِ ۾، ڪمانءِ کي گهرو ڏيو“
ٻاهران ڪنهن زور سان چيو.

”خانوءَ هاڻ؟“ هن آهستي چيو.
”مٿس ٿي آتران ڦاٽ ڪاٽج، آءُ الهنديءَ ڪندو
وٽان ٽپ ٿو ڏيان، پوءِ ماشاءِ الله“ خانو ڪمند جا
ٻوڙا ٻاسي ڪندو الهندي هليو ويو. هن ڏوڙ هائي
اتر ان پڙڪو ڪاڌو.

”مٿان ويو آهين“ هڪل ٿي، هڪل سان گهوڙانو
سوست ڪندو اچي هن جي نرڙ ۾ لڳو. رت جي
تيوري هلي ويئي.

”گهوڙاڙي!“ هن گهوڙانو ڪاٺيندي ٻه هڪل
ڪئي، پٺ ورائي گهوڙائي کي سوست ڪرايائين.

”هيڏانهن ڙي هيڏانهن“ هن جي پويان لڳل ماڻهوءَ
جي ڪنهن به ڪانءِ ٻڌي، سڀ خانوءَ جي پويان هئا.
هن اڳيان وائر تان ٽپ ڏنو ۽ اڀرندي ڏوڙ هٽائين.
الهندي طرف گهوڙن جا ڪڙهائا، گوڙ، ڪتن جون
بهڪون، گهوڙن جون هٽڪارون ٻڌڻ ۾ پئي آيس.

ٻه ٽي فير هوا ۾ اڀريا.

”چري ڇڏيس“ هن سوچيو.
هيءُ اڀرندڙ ڦيروڪاٺي، ڌڪن ڳوٺ ڏانهن پڄڻ لڳو.
پويان لڳل همراھ الاڻي ڪئي رهجي ويو هو. گوڙ
جيئن پوءِ تيشن ٻري ٿيندو ويو. رت وهي اچي اکين
۾ پيس. اجرڪ سان اڪيون، اڳيائين، اڳيان پيو وائر
آيس، پاڻيءَ جا ٿڌا ڍڪ پريائين، ٿڌي پاڻيءَ هنيون
جهلي ڇڏيس. هو آهستي آهستي ٿيڙ ڪائيندو، دل جهلي
ڳوٺ ڏانهن هلڻ لڳو. رڪيور ڪيو سور جي سوت
ٿي آڀريس.

روشنيءَ اوندهه کي ڳڙڪائي رهي هئي، وٽس جو
رنگ ڪاري مان ڦري ميرانجهڙو، ميرانجهڙي مان ڦري
گهرو سائو ٿي رهيو هو. اٿندڙ لت کي ننڍا اچي ويئي
هئي. ڪتا ڪڏن ۾ پيا هئا. ننڍڙيون ننڍڙيون جهرڪيون

هڪڙي هڪڙي ٿي، وٺن تي ٽولا ٺاهي چڙڙا ڪري رهيون هيون. روشنيءَ جو در آهستي آهستي ڪلندو ويو. هو ٿڌو ٿڌو گهر ۾ ڀريو، جوڻس ٽانڊي تان نظرون هٽائي در ڌڪڻ تيار ٿي.

”اٺي مينن، دسمن جو ڪارو منهن“ هوءَ ٽپ ڏيئي آئي، مڙس کي ڇيڪه مان اچي پھليائين. مڙس جي ٻانهن ڪلهي تي رکي، وٺي اچي ڪٽ وٽ ڇڏيائينس.

”ٽانڊي تي.... سيءَ چرائي....“ هن جي آواز جو ڌاڪو ٿي پيو.

ڪٽ جي لوڏي تي، ڪٽ تان ڪا چوڙي اچي ڪري ۽ ڪڙڪندي اچي ٽانڊي ۾ پئي، سرڙا ٿيو، آڪرو ڏونھون جهوپڙيءَ ۾ پڪڙي ويو. هوءَ ڇري، پير وڃي دلي سان لکس. دلو لپتي پيو، اکلي پيو، سندس وڏين وڏين ڪاربن اکين وانگر.

سنڌي لئنگئيج جو اڀو

اڙ:- هوٽلرام ايس رامواڙي

سنڌ جي بزرگ ۽ ذات ڏاڍي ڪرڙيل ڇندل ڪلٿالي جو جنم ۱۸۲۴ع تي ٿيو. هن جي ڳوٺ لواب شاھ ضلعي ۾ آيو هو. هيءُ الھن ڇٽن سنڌي، وڏي ٻوليءَ سان هڪ هو، جي ۱۸۶۱ع ڌاري ٻيوڙن ۾ سنڌ مان ڪڍي ٻيڻي ۾ ٻيوڙن ۾ ڀڄي ويو جو امتحان ڏيڻ ويا هئا.

سنڌ ۾ الڪوٽ جي حڪومت ۱۸۴۳ع ۾ شروع ٿي هئي. ۱۸۵۳ع ۾ حڪومت ٻارڻ ٻيوڙن ۾ ڏنل، سنڌي ٻوليءَ لاءِ هائڊرڪي ڪميٽي سنڌي صورتحال ۾ مقرر ٿي ۽ عمل ۾ آئي. هن کان اڳ حڪومت جي ڪاروبار ۾ عام ٻوليءَ جي ٻولي ليکڪ ۾ ايندي هئي. صورتحال ۾ عالم ٿيڻ سان سنڌي ٻوليءَ ۾ لئنگئيج جي شروعات ٿي. هن کان اڳ سنڌي ٻوليءَ ۾ سنڌ جي اعليٰ درجي جي شاعرن ۽ شين ڪتاب، شاهه، سچل ۽ ساميءَ اڻ ڄڻ ۽ ڪوئا سان سنڌي ساهت کي مالدار بڻايو هو.

سنڌي لئنگئيج جي اوائلي دور ۾ جن شخصيتن خدمت ۽ ڇاڪوڙ ڪان ڪم وٺي، ڪرڙيل ڇندن مل ڪلٿالي، مورا ڏاڍو، ٻيگهه، ڌارام ڪڏريل ۽ پرمالند ميوڙام. الھن ڇٽن بزرگن بابت پوسٽل ايل. ايل. ايل. انورائي هن وقت لکيو آهي:

”سنڌي لئنگئيج جي ڪيترو به اڌل اول، الھن ڇٽن ڌارڻ مٿي پڄاڻي هوش کان ڪم ورتو، حوصلو ڏيکارڻ، الڳا ٻائي، اڪو ٻائي سڄا ليکڪ ٿيا، جهنگل کي منگل بڻايائون. واري هٿائي، پتو جي سڙڪ اڏيائون. الھن

ڇٽن ڌارڻ ڪي، سنڌي لئنگئيج جا چار ٿيا سنڌي يا سنڌي لئنگئيج جي ريت جا چار ٿيا ڪري سمجهي ٿا بلڪل واجب آهي. اهي چار ئي ٻار، هڪ ئي ٻوليءَ جي بدال هئا. هڪ ٻئي جا هڪٻئي ۾ واهور هئا. ڇٽيءَ بطن ٿاموس ۽ آرو جا مالڪ هئا.

۽ ڪلر کان ڪم ورتو هو. هن بزرگ کي، سنڌي ڄاڻي، ڄر آيو سنڌي سمجهي ٿو.

ڪرڙيل ڇندل، الھي ڌمالي ۽ دور ۾ پنهنجي ماڙي ٻولي ۽ سنڌي ساهت ۽ مال پالڻ شروع ڪيا، جنهن وقت ۾ سنڌ ۾ پاوسي ٻولي اوج تي وڃيل هئي ۽ پاوسيءَ جو ٻول ٻالا هو. سنڌي ٻوليءَ کي ڪرڙيل ۽ ڪول هو. اهڙي دور ۾ سنڌي ٻولي ۽ سنڌي ساهت لاءِ ڌمالي ڏس ۽ ڪوششون وٺڻ همت جو ڪو ڪم هو. سنڌي لئنگئيج جي اڀي، اهڙي ڪارڻ لاءِ هن لاشڪ ڪيو آهي ته:

سنڌي لئنگئيج جو واڌارو اسڪولن ڪتابن جي پڙهڻ ۽ ايس ڪوٽ سان ٿيڻ ٿو. روسي ڪتابن ۾ جي سبق هئا، انهن سان ڪتاب الڪوٽيءَ ۾ روسي ڪتابن جي سبق جا ترجمو هئا. بلڪل ٿورا سبق، اصلي ۽ ٿورا ٽڪيل هئا. انهن ڏور... ڪتابن ۾ ڪهاڻي ۽ ٻيوڪ سبق ڪرڙيل جي دل مان هئا. ٽوڄن ۾ سنڌي ۽ ٻيوڙن، لاءِ سنڌي ٻوليءَ ۽ اصطلاح سٺي ٺهڻي ٿي. ۽ ٻيوڙي جاءِ تي ڪتب آڏل هئا، ڇر ٽوڄن کي اصليت جو ليک ٿي وڃي.

روسن ڪتابن ۾ سنڌ ۾ سڄو سڄو ڪڏان ڏيڻ کانسواءِ ڪرڙيل ڪوٽو سارا ڪتاب انهن ٻولين مان، سنڌيءَ ۾ ترجمو ڪيا. اهي ترجمو، ٻوليءَ جي لفظن کان بلڪل ٺاهڻ ڪا سڃاڻ ۽ وڌيڪ ٿي اڳا.

ڪرڙيل ڇندل، سنڌي ٻولي ۽ ساهت سان وڏو وڏو ڏاهو هو، جو صفا ڪم ٿي ويل سنڌي ساهت جي املهه، خزانو، ساميءَ جي سلوڪن کي سوڌي ۽ سمجهي، سنڌي سماج اڳيان رکيا. سنڌي سماج جو اٽڪل خزانو سنڌيءَ ۾ رهندڙ جي وائيءَ جا اٽڪل ٿيڻ ۽ اٽڪل وٺڻ هڪٻئي جي ڇڪي هئي، پنهنجي ڪم ٿي ويل حالت مان ٻاهر ڪڍي سوجهي، اجهاري ۽ هڻ ڪري سنڌي ساهت کي هڪ املهه ۽ اهي ٻيا خزانو ۽ وڏو هڪ ڪري ڏيڻ لاءِ جوڳو ٿيڻ ۽ ڪارڻ ۽ پڪ ڪيو آهي، تنهن لاءِ سندس ٺاهڻ ۽ رهندو. ڪرڙيل ڇندل ڪلٿالي، ڏيڻ ۾ اچي ٿو ته ڪتاب لکيا آهن.