

SANGAT

Editor: Adrash Sindhi

Bimonthly Newsletter

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December, 1989

SANA NEWS

Dr. Feroz Ahmed's Article

NEW DIRECTIONS, The Howard University Magazine, has published an article written by Dr. Feroz Ahmed, a SANA member, in its October 1989 issue. The article is titled "Africa on the Coast of Pakistan." The article is about the Sheedis and Makranis living in Sindh and Balochistan. This is an interesting article which sheds light on the origins and lives of these people in Sindh and Balochistan.

Australian Sindhis Organize

Sindhis living in Australia have formed an organization of Australian Sindhis. This organization has already embarked upon preparing a documentary on Sindh entitled, "Blood of the Indus." The Australian Sindhi organization wishes to cooperate with SANA on projects of mutual interest.

Next GBM

Next General Body Meeting of SANA will be held in Washington, D.C. in 1990. Meeting will be held on the weekend of July 14 and 15, 1990 at the Gaithersburg Holiday Inn. Exact details of the dates and place will be released soon by Dr. Badar Shaikh, who is the chairman of the local organization committee. Efforts are underway to arrange a musical evening with Zarina Baloch, Syed Suleman Shah, Alan Faqir and/or Gopi Chandar. A list of invited Speakers being considered include Mr. G.M.Syed, Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, Mr. Keerat Babbani, Mr. Shaikh Ayaz, Dr. Hamida Khuhro, Makhdoom Rafiquzzaman, Dr. Sulleman Shaikh, Mrs. Mahtab Rashdi, Dr. Nabi Bux Baloch, Dr. Ghulam Ali Allana, Mr. Amar Jaleel, Ms. Veena Shringi, Prof. Popti Hiranadani, Mr. Siraj Memon, Syed Tariq Ashraf, etc. SANA is asking its members to contact Dr. Badar Shaikh and Mr. Khalid Hashmani to help in obtaining

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NEWS FRONT

Note: News items are collected from newspapers, periodicals and individual sources. Selection of news items is made keeping in mind the interests of our readers. Often times, it is not possible to verify the accuracy of the news. We reserve the right to publish corrections when necessary. SANGAT and SANA, however, are not responsible for contents of the news items.

EDITOR.

Pakistani Cabinet Resigned

The Pakistani cabinet resigned on November 13 to give Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto a free hand to form a new government. PPP sources said Ms. Bhutto is expected to reorganize her government in the aftermath of surviving ever so narrowly the no-confidence vote in the National Assembly.

Bhutto Retains Confidence

Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto survived a no-confidence vote by 12 votes on November 1, 1989. She was the only member of her party to join debate on the motion in the Assembly. She was conciliatory at a news conference after the vote. Saying she "bore no ill will" for the opposition and promised to seek the support of "saner, democratic elements" in the opposition.

Bugti Hosts COP Meeting

Balochistan Chief Minister, Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, invited Combined Opposition Parties and their allies to come to Quetta and discuss the future course of action. The invitation was extended after COP failed in its no-trust motion against Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

Benazir Must Patch Up

Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, an opposition leader, has said that Benazir should hammer out a working

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EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

As an organization grows it is only natural that people of different viewpoints exchange their views and chalk out a clear path for the organization. What is unhealthy is when differences of opinion translate into groups, conflicts and polarization. The end result is that people go on their own ways and the organization is no more. It is about time that we look beyond our petty grievances and start a process of reconciliation and forgetting our small quarrels. Let us extend a hand of friendship and togetherness to one another. United we win and divided we loose. It is that simple.

SANGAT is SANA's newsletter and belongs to all of its members. The format and limits of the newsletter have been mandated and approved by the Executive Council. It is our sincere desire to be as responsive to SANA membership as possible. In the best traditions of free press we invite all SANA members to participate in newsletter activities.

Benazir Bhutto has barely survived the no-confidence vote. PPP being the sole representative of Sindhis in Pakistani politics we are happy for it. Although PPP has been rather slow in satisfying Sindh's needs, one should understand the political space and equilibrium of forces within which it must operate. For whatever reasons you may disagree with Bhutto, you may blame her for no-rule but you can not accuse her of mis-rule. Failure of no-confidence motion may be a blessing in disguise for both Sindhis and PPP. At least PPP got MQM's monkey off its back. Lately, PPP position has turned around ever so slowly in favor of Sindh. Prime example is Ms. Bhutto's recent statement in Kuala Lumpur on the Bihari issue. At the same time, it must be said that her party's government in Sindh has exceeded its authority in arresting Mr. G. M. Syed and members of Jiye Sindh Movement. Reports of arrests of journalists in Sindh and police torture of Sindhi political prisoners are worrisome and undermine her party's support in Sindh.

It is heart warming that Sindhis living in different parts of the world are organizing themselves and realizing the importance of their roots and taking pride in their culture, heritage and above all age old civilization. Our religious tolerance, chivalry and love for land and language are the cornerstones of our heritage. Shah, Sachal and Sami have left us a vast knowledge, an immense wisdom and a complete way of life for world peace, human dignity and personal satisfaction. We should be genuinely proud of our Sindhyat and strive for its preservation. Along the way may be we should understand the problems faced by Sindhis in different parts of the world and help them achieve their goals. No matter where we live we should keep contact with our land, keep our language alive and make Shah Bhitai, our national poet philosopher, as our guide in our lives. If present trends of awakening continued it will not be in a very distant future that a truly world wide Sindhi organization emerges. Perhaps, SANA can play a role in its emergence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

..... SANGAT ought to emphasize those themes that bring us together and minimize the impact of dividing factors.

Mr. Khalid Hashmani, Toronto

..... The tone of news items should be neutral, not charged or partisan. SANA news should get greater play. News from home cannot be a major function of the newsletter. The editorial should avoid divisive language. By the way, is the word "sponsor" understood by everyone to mean advertiser? For a while I was puzzled about the meaning of the item on page 6 of the October issue.

Dr. Feroz Ahmed, Washington

..... Nice editorial in Sangat, congratulations. But, what happened to Sindhi section of SANGAT? Don't say Sindhi Section is being killed? Hope and trust not!

Dr. Niranjan Dudani, Boston

..... I was disappointed to see no Sindhi section in the October issue of SANGAT. Future Sindhi generations in North America will be unaware of their language if you kill the Sindhi section. For God's sake give a thorough review to this important matter and include a Sindhi section in SANGAT at all costs.

Ali Raza Memon, Toronto

NEW MEMBERS

ABBASI, Dr. Habib A.
ARAIN, Dr. M. Afzal & Mrs. Zubaida
MEMON, Dr. M. Khalil & Mrs. Parvin
QALBANI, Mr. Amjad
QALBANI, Mr. Aslah & Mrs. Neelam
QALBANI, Mr. Hyder & Mrs. Zarina
SHALWANI, Ms. Shabnam

Napville, IL
Madera, CA
Greensburg, PA
St. Charles, MO
St. Charles, MO
St. Charles, MO
Notre Dame, IN

REFLECTIONS

by

Dr. Feroz Ahmed

The surviving of a no-confidence motion in the National Assembly by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto by a margin of twelve votes may prove to be a turning point in the life of the fragile democratic government. Democratic elements in Pakistan can take a sigh of relief that the efforts of the largely pro-Martial Law elements to topple a popularly- elected Prime Minister failed. They can also feel gratified that whatever the motivation of the opposition, the process adopted to bring down the Government was a parliamentary one which, in itself, constitutes a watershed in Pakistan's political history. There is yet another reason to rejoice over this development, and that is that Ms. Bhutto won despite the opposition of the Muhajir Qoumi Movement whose support was deemed to be indispensable. Because of this support the MQM had held the Pakistan People's Party and its government in Sindh hostage to its blackmail. Many PPP supporters felt that it was better to sit in the opposition than to be constantly tormented and stymied by the MQM. By breaking the accord with the PPP and voting against Ms. Bhutto, the MQM granted the PPP freedom from an unhealthy dependence which the latter did not have the courage to declare on its own. Perhaps the MQM blackmailers had overestimated the strength of the chief conspirator Ghulam Ishaque Khan. Or may be this was the once in a life time chance for these Azizabad lower middle class kids to make a few million rupees each.

No rational political force would have behaved the way the MQM did. The scars left by this highly irresponsible and provocative behavior will be visible for a long time. Even the most moderate and conciliatory Sindhis will not forgive the MQM for its sheer betrayal and animosity toward Sindhis. The Muhajir community cannot absolve itself of the responsibility for this treacherous act. In fact, the MQM and its conduct are very much a manifestation of the deeply-rooted fascism among Muhajirs which had, earlier on, reflected itself in the support for the Jamaat-i-Islami and the Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Pakistan of Noorani Mian.

While the fundamental remedy to the malaise in Sindh shall continue to lie in the change in the offensive attitude of Muhajirs, there is some thing that Sindhis can also contribute to reduce the tensions. And the foremost among these is to recognize that the solution to political problems can only be political and not the big stick. Any attempt to take revenge from the MQM will only be counter-productive. No matter how ugly it is, the MQM still represents the Muhajir community, and the Sindhis will have to deal with it as such. Even taking it back into the Sindh cabinet cannot be ruled out.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SANA AWARDS

SANA Awards Committee invites nominations for several Student Awards and a Scientist Award. Persons nominated for the student awards must be enrolled in or graduated from a North American High School. The nominees should have at least a GPA of 3.5, SAT score of 1350, and/or achieved excellence through other scholarly activities.

The Scientist Award nominee should be Sindhi Scientist/Scholar who has achieved excellence in his/her field anywhere in the world. Any field of pure and applied sciences will be considered.

Nominations should be forwarded by the candidates themselves or by any SANA member. Nominations should be made by writing to the Chairman of Awards Committee along with detailed documentary evidence of achievements at the following address:

Dr. Badar Shaikh
4604 Tonquil Street
Beltsville, MD 20705 USA
(301) 937-4759

The nominations should be received by no later than May 15, 1990. Selections of nominees for the Awards will be decided by the Awards Committee unanimously. The Committee's decision will be final and cannot be challenged. The awards will be presented to the successful nominees at 1990 SANA General Body Meeting.

RESEARCH POSITIONS

Applications are invited for Research and Training positions at The Advanced Science and Technology Institute in Sindh. Contact Dr. Javaid R. Laghari, c/o SANA.

SANA NEWS continued

firm commitments and providing for travel arrangements for the artists and the speakers.

Sindhi Books Needed

Toronto Metropolitan Public Library stocks Sindhi books, newspapers and periodicals. The library management is open to suggestions and help from people in this matter. Should you wish to help please write at the following address:

Mrs. Grewal
Languages
Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library
Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario

SANA Member Bereaved

SANA Executive Council wishes to express its condolences to Mr. Rahman Soomro, SANA member in Cleveland, Ohio, on the recent death of his mother in Sindh.

SANA Member Blessed

Mr. & Mrs. Ashraf Memon, prominent SANA members, have become proud parents of a son. SANA wishes them all the best.

Dr. Kazi Chairs a Session

Dr. Aftab Kazi, SANA Vice President (Overseas), chaired the session on "Ethno National Questions and Regional Security in South Asia" at the annual convention of the Associations for Asian Studies at Georgetown University in Washington D.C. Dr. Kazi has also been asked to organize a similar session for the forthcoming convention of IPSA, to be held in August 1990 in Argentina.

Professor Butani Passed Away

Well-known Sindhi Writer and Professor D.H. Butani passed away at the age of 74 in New Delhi, India. Professor Butani served as a Professor at the D.J. Sindh College, Karachi. Many SANA members who knew Professor Butani have offered condolences to Professor Butani's family.

Sindhi SANGAT

SANA Executive Council is planning to publish a quarterly SANGAT in Sindhi. This will be in addition to bi-monthly SANGAT presently being published in English.

Contributions Invited

The publication committee invites your contributions to the SANGAT Newsletter in the form of news items, letters, book reviews, small articles, opinion columns on current issues, etc.

The items for publication should be typed or legibly hand written. Following maximum limits should be followed:

News items	5 lines
Letters	100 words
Book reviews	100 words
Articles	2 pages
Opinion columns	1 page

SANA or its publication committee is not responsible for contents of the items sent for publication and reserves the right to decline publication of certain items. Unpublished items will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelop is enclosed.

All items must be submitted directly to the Editor; otherwise, these items will not be considered for publication.

For more details, write to:

SANGAT Newsletter Editor
P.O. Box 11619, Harrisburg, PA 17108, USA.

**SANA Executive Council
Wishes You**

*HEALTH
HAPPINESS
PEACE &
PROSPERITY*

NEWS FRONT continued

relationship with Punjab and Balochistan and defuse tension. He said she must not forget the "Secessionist elements in Sindh." If the present situation was allowed to continue, the very survival of Pakistan would be in danger, he remarked.

Bhutto Critical of India

Pakistani PM Ms. Benazir Bhutto has criticized Indian government. She said it was India's responsibility "to take effective steps to put an end to communal killing." She was referring to communal riots over Babri Masjid - Ram Janambhoomi issue. Mr. Gandhi was very angry about Ms. Bhutto's statement and said, "we can not put up with this."

Bush Happy for Bhutto

US President Mr. George Bush was reported to be relieved Pakistani PM Ms. Bhutto survived the no-confidence motion against her government. US has stepped up its contacts with the opposition but at the same time US believes that Mostafa Jatoui or Nawaz Sharif would hardly be as constructive a force for Pakistani democracy as Benazir is.

Benazir Adopts New Strategy

According to PPP sources, the Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, said the no-trust motion had virtually shaken the foundations of the government and "we all must learn lesson from it." The Prime Minister told her partymen that she had decided to change her strategy and would be maintaining "regular contacts" with the PPP members as well as those of the opposition so that their grievances were redressed in time.

COP Blunders

Mian Zahid Sarfaraz, COP spokesman, said COP committed blunders which resulted in the failure of no-trust motion against Ms. Bhutto's government. He claimed COP had 122 members of its own and 7 of the PPP had promised to jump the ship, but COP did not keep all of its supporters in one place before the vote.

Mostafa Jatoui Slates PPP

COP leader Mr. Ghulam Mostafa Jatoui, MNA from Punjab, blamed PPP tactics for the failure of their no-trust motion. He accused Benazir Bhutto for holding 22 MNAs in her chambers and not allowing them to cast their votes. Both Mr. Jatoui and Mr. Sharif, Punjab CM, have said that they will try again to dislodge the PPP government.

Khar is Back

Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khar, who recently returned to PPP, will contest for a Punjab Assembly seat presently occupied by Mr. Rafique Khar. Ms. Bhutto has summoned the younger Khar in Islamabad to finalize the deal. Political circles rumored that it was an attempt on Benazir's part to make Nawaz Sharif's life difficult. Mostafa Khar, it is believed has played a crucial role in bringing 3 Punjabi IJI MNAs to Ms. Bhutto's side during the no-confidence vote.

COP Plans

Sources close to opposition say COP went ahead with the no-trust motion thinking that even if they lost they would have exposed the fragility of the Bhutto government in Pakistan. They have schemed to keep the pressure of no-trust alive and force the mid term elections. They think that PPP support has eroded both in Punjab and Sindh and they stood a good chance of winning a majority in the assembly.

Horse Trading

Both the government and the opposition went out of their ways to muster support for their side before the vote on no-confidence motion in the Pakistan National Assembly. IJI chief Mr. Nawaz Sharif was offering Rs. 30 million per convert from PPP fold. Accusations of drug money usage were hurled from both sides freely.

For and Against

The no-confidence resolution was moved in the Pakistan National Assembly on October 26, 1989 with a support of 98 members. Ms. Bhutto described the opposition move against her as a game of "bluff, double bluff and triple bluff." Opposition leaders, who were working in favor of the motion were Mostafa Jatoui, Nawaz Sharif, Akbar Bugti, Maulana Fazal Rahman and Syeda Abida Hussain. It is an open secret that President Ishaq Khan worked for the IJI behind the scenes. Wali Khan's ANP also supported the motion. All Sindhi MNAs but two Tharparkar independent members (i.e. Rana Chandar Singh and Arbab Amir Bux) voted against the motion.

Makhdoom Role

Makhdoom family of Hala remained loyal to PPP in the no-confidence struggle to the dismay of opposition. Makhdoom Amin Fahim was the cornerstone in PPP's crisis team negotiating deals with PPP and opposition MNAs on Ms. Bhutto's behalf. Makhdoom Khaliq played a paramount role in bringing back the dissident Sindhi PPP MNAs, specially, Qurban Shah of Mirpur Khas. Khaliq said, "We have made sacrifices for the party and will never betray it. We can have difference of opinion with the leadership and we do but we can not undermine the party."

Sindhi Press on No-Confidence

The Sindhi dailies Ibrat, Awami Awaz, Mehran, Hilal-e-Pakistan, Aftab and Sindh News have criticized the No Confidence move initiated by the IJI in the National Assembly and also the unilateral withdrawal of the MQM from its accord with the PPP.

MQM Mystified

MQM withdrew its support for PPP which bolstered opposition's hopes to topple Prime Minister Bhutto. MQM was mystified and found out how indispensable it was to PPP government. MQM was perhaps the biggest loser in the no-confidence battle. Not only did they break the accord with PPP, which heavily favored them, but they did not gain anything politically except crores of rupees for MQM from IJI.

MQM Change of Hearts

MQM appears to have shifted its tactics after its accord with IJI. It now preaches an alliance of Urdu speaking population, Punjabis and Pathans living in Sindh. The MQM has also started adherence to "Pakistani nationalism" and cooled down its stance on "fifth nationality." Jamat-e-Islami, however, is the odd man in the IJI and MQM marriage.

Altaf Blames Zardaris

Mr. Altaf Hussain, leader of MQM, alleged in his Karachi press conference that in the interior of Sindh the Zardari family had started ejecting Mohajirs and Punjabis from their houses and agricultural lands. He urged Punjabis and Pathans to help MQM. PPI sources, however, say that they have not forgotten the excesses of MQM against them in Karachi and will never be friends with MQM.

Negative Attitude of MQM

Mr. Sattar Bachani, Sindh Revenue Minister, accused MQM of adopting a negative attitude. He said that MQM leadership had become unnerved after the defeat of the no-confidence motion and now they have adopted unlawful, immoral and undemocratic methods. He told them that the PPP would foil their attempts with the support of the people.

Karachi Curfew

Several Parts of Karachi including Malir, Model Colony, Gulbahar, Nazimabad and Liaqatabad are still under curfew. The curfew was imposed after riots erupted in September between MQM and PPI supporters in Karachi.

Odhejo Slates MQM

The Sindh Finance Minister, Dr. Mohammad Ismail Odhejo, said that MQM thought PPP had signed accord with them to preserve PPP government at the center. The PPP signed the accord to create peaceful conditions in Sindh, he added. He also said, PPP has established strong government at the center without MQM and did not need them.

Memons Dissociating From MQM

Memon community in Karachi appears to be disenchanted with MQM politics and anti-Sindhi attitude. Many leaders of the community have expressed their disgust with MQM's failure in projecting a positive image of Muhajirs and are increasingly critical of attempts by MQM Urdu speaking leadership to drag them in MQM's anti-Sindhi activities. Memon community, which migrated to Sindh from Kutch and Gujrat areas of India have always followed a policy of non-alignment with any political party. Their voting for MQM basically emanated from urban problems they faced in Karachi. Memon community has had historical, cultural and linguistic ties with Sindhis.

Karachi Villages Regularized

Sindh Minister of Kachi Abadis Mohammad Bukhsh Lashari has said all "goths" in and around Karachi will be regularized and proprietary rights provided to the residents.

Gold Policy

Government of Pakistan has formulated a new gold policy, whereby, gold imports will be permitted. The policy is aimed at granting legitimacy to gold transactions and drawing the hitherto clandestine trade into the tax net.

No to Broadbased Government

Sindh Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah said no proposal was under consideration for the formation of a broadbased government in Sindh and added that PPP would continue a policy of understanding and goodwill by seeking cooperation of all.

Sindhi Conference

The two-day second World Sindhi Conference was held in New Delhi, India on November 3, 1989 to discuss the problems of the Sindhi community. The conference was inaugurated by Mr. Rajive Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India.

WSC Meeting in London

A general body meeting of World Sindhi Congress was held in London in October. In the meeting the WSC constitution was revised and several new officers were elected. Also, several papers were read in the conference on Sindh, "Sindh Today - The civilization that must not die", which was organized by WSC on this occasion. The meetings ended with passage of several resolutions and a musical evening.

Nasir Shaikh's Friends Deny

Sources close to Dr. Nasir Shaikh, a PPP leader, have denied the WSC charges in London. According to these sources Dr. Shaikh never said that Sindhis should not call themselves Sindhis. Also, these sources said that Ms. Benazir Bhutto has never refused to meet any Sindhis in United Kingdom.

G.M. Syed Arrested

G.M. Syed, a veteran Sindhi leader, was put under house arrest at his home in Karachi. His home was declared as a sub-Jail by the authorities. Mr. Syed was handed over to Sindh authorities by the IJI government in Punjab, where Mr. Syed had gone to avoid arrest after Balochistan government refused to give him refuge. His arrest was among many of Jiye Sindh workers in a Sindh government crackdown in the aftermath of Sukkur flag incident. Sindh National Alliance has launched strikes and protests to campaign for the release of Mr. Syed and other political prisoners of the Jiye Sindh Movement.

Sindhi Nationalism On Rise

Sindhi nationalist forces are reported to have gained ground in Sindh ever since PPP signed an accord with MQM. Mr. G.M. Syed, Mumtaz Bhutto and Rasool Bux Palijo, all contenders for nationalist support have drawn huge crowds. Mr. Syed is leader of Jiye Sindh Movement and Sindh National Alliance, Mr. Bhutto is leader of Sindh National Front and Mr. Palijo is leader of Sindhi Ittehad. Sukkur flag incident has, however, provided PPP government an excuse to arrest G.M. Syed and scores of nationalist workers. Therefore, the nationalist forces appear to have received a setback.

Situation Explosive

Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, leader of Sindh National Front, said in an interview that the situation in Sindh is really explosive. He also said that Sindhis voted for PPP in order to avenge Late Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's death.

Sindhi Women's Militia

Sindhi Ittehad leader, Mr. Rasool Bux Palijo, celebrated his birthday in Jungshahi. Thousands of his supporters showed up. Those who attended the celebrations at Jungshahi witnessed a parade of a highly organized women's militia armed with AK-47 rifles which marched past Palijo.

Sindhu Desh Rally in Karachi

A rally of Sindhu Desh supporters was organized in Karachi in the aftermath of Sukkur flag incident. Pakistani riot police lathi-charged the rally and clubbed several Sindhu Desh supporters. Many supporters were injured and several were arrested. By all accounts the rally was peaceful and the participants were raising slogans demanding the separation of Sindh province from Pakistan.

Jiye Sindh Leader Tortured

The Jiye Sindh Students Federation (Karachi Division) has alleged that its central leader, Nawab Laghari, was being tortured by police and his life was in danger. It appealed the human rights organizations to take notice of this barbarity and raise its voice for his release from police detention.

"Jail Bhario" Movement

Jiye Sindh Movement workers have started "Jail Bhario" movement to secure the release of Mr. G.M. Syed and other Jiye Sindh political prisoners.

Another PPP Loss

The PPP was dealt another blow on November 5, 1989 when its candidate was defeated in a Punjab Assembly by-elections in Jhanian, where a PPP incumbent had died.

Petitions Dismissed

Sindh High Court dismissed petitions against 8th amendment and the present Senate. A full bench of the court decided against the three petitions 4 to 1. Mr. Justice Mamoon Kazi was the dissenting justice.

Benazir on Biharis

Benazir Bhutto, the Pakistan Prime Minister, spoke in Kualalumpur on the Bihari issue and implied that Bihari be settled permanently in Bangladesh. During her visit to Bangladesh she did not discuss the issue at length with the Bangladesh government. While MQM was displeased with Ms. Bhutto, Sindhi press lauded her and called it a "bold stand" taken in the supreme interest of Sindh.

Paliyo Speaks Against Syed

Mr. Rasool Bux Paliyo, General Secretary of Awami National Party, alleged that Jiye Sindh leader G.M. Syed had tarnished the image of Sindh.

NJV Incident

NJV Academy in Karachi, a Sindhi institution, was disrupted by some urdu speaking hooligans. SNA and other local Sindhi organizations condemned the incident and asked Sindh government to provide adequate protection to Sindhi institutions in Karachi to prevent similar incidents from occurrence.

Autonomy Bill

Senator Ejaz Jatoi from Sindh and Mr. Manzoor Gichki, MNA from Balochistan, who are among 10 politicians who have prepared a bill which proposes 120 constitutional amendments. The bill will provide for greater provincial autonomy and will implement the MRD agreement on this issue. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, who is believed to be the architect of the autonomy bill, is very optimistic about the outcome and expects a large number of members from both the PPP and the IJI to support it.

Pakistan Government Appeals

Federal government of Pakistan is appealing a Punjab High Court decision which allowed the President to appoint High Court and Supreme Court judges without the advice of the Prime Minister. The appeal is being argued by Yahya Bakhtiar, the Pakistan Attorney General.

US Envoy in Sindh

Mr. Robert Oakley, US Ambassador to Pakistan, paid a visit to Hyderabad on Nov. 16, 1989. He called on the Vice-Chancellor of Sindh University, Dr. R. A. Shah and visited the Institute of Sindhology. He also met Mr. Aftab Shaikh, the mayor of Hyderabad, and Makhdoom Rafiquzzaman, the chairman of Hyderabad District Council and a provincial minister.

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