



# SANGAT

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF

Sindhi Association of North America



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MANAGING EDITOR : M.QALBANI

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## FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear friends,

Sangat for May / June is in your hands, with a new editorial committee headed by me and which includes A. Razzak Memon, Ishaque Tunio and Feroz Ursani.

Whatever happens in homeland, undoubtedly causes ripples in our hearts. Thus the dismissal of Nawaz Sharif government and dissolution of Pakistan's National Assembly on April 14, has moved us here too. "He who had sowed the seeds, has so reaped" is my apolitical remark! SANA is a non-political representative body of North American Sindhis as envisaged in its charter, but through Sangat we do help our reader keep abreast of the political developments developments back home. The April 14 action of the President of Pakistan, the controversies it has unleashed, etc are the "talk-of-the-press", so as to say. We have summarized a few of the most unbiased news items we hand in our hand, and present the same to our community here.

Friends, I mailed you a detailed status report but only a few have responded. To keep us vibrantly active, I request you to please to please come forward more in SANA activities.

SANA has been recognized as a NON-PROFIT Chairitable organization by IRS. This has come about after a long struggle. our special thanks to Mr. Anwer Shaikh of New York. Now all our donations to SANA are tax deductible.

The N.Y Convention dates draw near, and the organising committee of the same has sent us detailed program which we include in these pages. Assure your right to accommodation / travel incentives by booking now. We are in receipt of an enlightening letter from Mr. Sani Panhwar from LA, we commend his efforts.

I take this opportunity to thank you all in helping me and my family bear the loss of my sister. Your letters and calls provided us solace and succour in these trying times.

Mahmood Qalbani

## GIK's ORDER REVERSED

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESTORED.

**THE SUPREME COURT HAS DECLARED GIK's ORDER UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND NAWAZ SHARIF TO CONTINUE AS THE PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN.**

IT MUST BE NOTED THAT THE INCUMBENT CHIEF JUSTICE IS THE SAME JUDGE WHO HAD WRITTEN JUDGEMENT UPHOLDING GIK'S DISSMISSAL OF PPP GOVERNMENT IN 1990, THOUGH SHE WAS DISMISSED ON SAME GROUNDS.

[Sangat in your hands was printed before May 25th, and we go ahead in letting our readers get a perspective view of April 18 --May 26 events in Pakistan by retaining articles / news reports on these events.]

### SANGAT REPORT

#### ROCK BOTTOM IS QUICKSAND

(FRIDAY TIMES EDITORIAL)

The dissolution of the national assembly has not been automatically followed by that of the provincial assemblies as in 1988 and 1990. President Ishaq Khan's argument is that there is no reason to dissolve the provincial assemblies because they are functioning constitutionally. Mr. Khan noted that the decision to dissolve parliaments could not be based on the "whimses or fancies" of anyone.

Pakistan has become the laughing stock of the world, a veritable banana republic. Already, people are cursing President Ishaq for removing two governments in the space of 33 months. They are also denouncing Nawaz Sharif for bringing the country to its current impasses and Benazir Bhutto for trying to extract mileage out of the crisis. There are grave misgivings too about the proclaimed "Cleanliness" of the interim government and greater still about the promised elections. More ominously, such unease is also manifest among the upper echelons of the army, despite reassuring noises from the COAS. (page 2)

#### THE EMPIRE'S NEW CLOTHES

(HERALD EDITORIAL)

For more than two months the entire nation had waited with baited breath and suspended business for the axe to fall on Nawaz Sharif's beleaguered government. All this time the two central pillars of the establishment in Pakistan had been locked in a bitter struggle for power while dressing it up as a debate over democracy. By the time the government finally fell on April 18, the public personae of the key players in the drama had undergone the most bizarre political transformations. The one whose public image sustained the most damage from the whole episode, of course, was the president himself. The latter's credibility ratings were already at an all-time low as a result of widespread public resentment at his second government dismissal in three years. but it was his public benediction of Asif Zardari that proved to be the last straw. by welcoming Zardari into the caretaker cabinet after charging him with corruption references that still hung over the ex-jailbird's head, the president ended up losing more moral ground than he could afford. (page 2)



(from page 1 Friday Times)

Pakistanis are saying that we have hit rock bottom only to discover that it's quick sand.

The solution is obvious enough, even to a lay man. All provincial governments and local bodies are dirty and unrepresentative, hence they must be swiftly dispatched. Care-taker government should be spotlessly clean. Election must be ruthlessly fair. The people should elect new representative at every level. The new government must sit across the table with the opposition and hammer out a system of fairer representation, accountability and balance of powers between the offices of the president and the prime minister. Ghulam Ishaq Khan should put democracy on the rails again and then call it a day. It has been a long and fruitful innings for him. He should retire with some honour before he sinks further into the mire.

(From page 1 Herald)

Meanwhile, caught up in the wheels of fortune and back room deals that led up to April 18, the other two competing protagonists had also emerged in a new script of political role reversals.

By joining the scramble for cabinet positions in a government midwived out of another presidential dismissal, Benazir Bhutto has radically changed her political colors.

As for Nawaz Sharif's new avatar as the unlikely champion of democracy, the less said the better.

Unfortunately, for the rest of the nation there was no looking back either. The history of state intervention in Pakistan has never been very savory.

Clearly the range of choices this new galaxy of interchangeable players could offer to the bemused and alienated electorate is more limited than ever before. The empire may have finally managed to dress itself up in borrowed and new robes. Whether it can survive the unstable alliance it has hastily cobbled together is still the subject of much speculation.

### **LARGEST EVER FEDERAL CABINET IN PAKISTAN'S HISTORY:**

Fifty inducted as Ministers / Ministers of State / Advisors / Special Assistants from both ends of the political horizon. PDA, PML(JNJ) main benefitees. Also included are nominees of PML (Pagaro), MQM(H), JUP(N) and independents.

**I AM CONFIDENT THAT THE PRESIDENT AND I WILL BE ABLE TO WORK TOGETHER QUITE WELL"**

**BENAZIR BHUTTO INTERVIEW TO HERALD**

**Q. For most of your political career you have been demanding the removal of the Eighth Amendment from the constitution. Why then did you choose this occasion to support the president when he has invoked the amendment to dissolve yet another parliament?**

A. Pakistan was facing a difficult situation. It was not like the time when Mr Junejo's government was sacked or my government was dismissed. This time round, there was a breakdown in the parliamentary majority and, thereby, in the government. Seven ministers had resigned after having made allegations against the prime minister. The parliamentary party had split, and for about one month there was no government in Pakistan.

During this time, the Indians accused us of engineering bomb blasts in their country, the United States expressed its apprehension regarding terrorism, the budget session was coming up, the economic situation was bleak, and there was a public perception that the PPP had to side either with the president or with the prime minister. But since we do not practice the politics of personalities and prefer to have principles, we tried to stay out of it and stay as neutral as we could.

And, finally, we felt that one must resort to the democratic solution and let the people of Pakistan decide. So we called for fair elections. And I think that it is a bonus that elections will be held within 90 days. In the present circumstances, it is my earnest endeavor to work with the president and the national government.

**Q. After the last elections, you had said on numerous occasions that the presidency had masterminded the rigging. What reason do you have now to believe that the president will hold free and fair elections.**

A. The times are similar and yet they are different. Time itself is the greatest test of everything. I believe the president because what has happened today is not really a civilian coup d'etat. The disclosures that Chaudhry Nisar had made about the interference of various institutions in the running of the government shows that it was not a purely civilian action. Earlier, this was not so. But this time I think that the armed forces are going to remain completely neutral. I feel that the president has acted like a president. He has been let down by the people who came in last time, so when he tells me that the elections are going to be free and fair, I would like to believe him.





# PRESIDENTIAL PUTSCH

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW REPORT

Pakistan has seen the curtain fall on the third act of a political tragedy which began in the mid-1980's. In the late evening of 18 April, a solemn looking President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed the elected Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

Act 1 ended five years ago when an earlier strongman, then president Zia-ul-Haq, had sacked his Prime Minister M.K. Junejo. Today's cast of characters, though, recalls those who figured in Act II of the drama. It was the same Ishaq Khan who abruptly intervened in the political process in late 1990 when he sent then prime minister Benazir Bhutto packing.

In all three cases the incumbent president charged the government with corruption, nepotism and maladministration and promised fresh elections. The presidential actions, though strictly in accordance with the constitution, have been described by many observers as administrative or constitutional coups. More significant, each sacking of an elected government has plunged the country's politics into deeper turmoil.

On 19 April, the day after he was removed, Sharif and his allies applied to the Punjab high court to have the dismissal declared unconstitutional. A defiant Sharif also threatened mass agitation, declaring that he would "fight this out in every nook and cranny of the country." A day later, Sharif's followers organized a strike in Punjab, their provincial power base. While the strike was only partially successful, it marked the beginning of confrontational politics among rival parties.

The president has appointed Balakh Sher Mazari, a dissident leader from Sharif's ousted coalition regime as the caretaker prime minister. After taking over power, Mazari declared that his task was to hold elections, restore normal working of the administration and heal the wounds inflicted by the "misdeeds" of the past regime. He also pledged to end political "confrontation, corruption and deceit."

In effect, Mazari was echoing the president's charges for dismissing Sharif. Yet, while assuming the mantle of a "government of national unity," Mazari and his colleagues did not rule out including Sharif's followers in the caretaker government, an offer Sharif is unlikely to accept.

While it is not unknown in Pakistani politics for rivals to become allies, the struggle between Sharif and Ishaq Khan is too recent to be patched up easily. Although Sharif began working closely with the president after becoming prime minister less than three years ago with tacit backing of the army, the two fell out over the crucial issue of sharing power.

Independent of constitutional formulas, real power in Pakistan is shared by a so-called ruling troika consisting of the president, prime minister and the military.

Former strongman Zia, an army general-turned-president, amended the constitution in 1985 to give himself, as president, overriding powers to appoint and dismiss the prime minister, the army chief and senior members of the judiciary. Zia's move also allowed him to dissolve the legislature. The resulting shift from a parliamentary system of government to one based on an executive presidency has led to endless tussles between the president and prime minister ever since.

According to Ishaq Khan, his differences with Sharif started over the appointment of general Asif Nawaz Janjua as the army chief last year and were exacerbated by tensions between Sharif and the army over the prime minister's interference in military affairs. Relations worsened further when Gen Abdul Wahid was appointed to succeed Janjua early this year—a choice not favoured by Sharif.

The president said that the point of no return was reached when Sharif began openly denouncing the presidency in February. During his tenure Sharif had introduced liberal economic reforms. Emboldened by his successes in these areas Sharif felt he could get the National Assembly to amend the constitution so as to deprive the president of the special powers to dismiss the prime minister.

But he ignored the fact that his own ruling coalition was not united while the incumbent was an experienced and wily politician. As Sharif's attacks against Ishaq Khan mounted, the latter's followers began exploiting the

cacational rivalries within Sharif's Muslim League party.

Beginning late last month, the president's loyalists succeeded in bringing about the resignation of nearly one-third of Sharif's cabinet. Although Sharif's camp tried to assuage the president by adopting him as their candidate for the presidential election due later this year, Ishaq Khan remained unreconciled.

Sharif had also assumed that in his bid to cut the president down to size, the opposition led by Bhutto's PPP—which had long resented the special presidential powers—would come to his help. Bhutto who had been convalescing since early this year after giving birth to her third child in London, chose to wait out the battle between Sharif and Ishaq Khan.

In addition to constitutional issues, other more murky and personal elements may have precipitated the action against Sharif. In March Janjua's widow alleged that her husband had been poisoned to death in a conspiracy involving Brig Imtiaz, the intelligence chief and Sharif's top adviser Nisar Ali.

The president, who had earlier advised the prime minister to get rid of these two aides, asked Sharif to investigate the widow's allegation. Sharif did not follow through, or so the president implied in his 18 April announcement. Analysts believe this case is likely to be pursued by the interim regime, adding to Sharif's difficulties.

Sharif's Muslim League will go into the election campaign with the party hopelessly split and without any guarantee that its erstwhile coalition partners will be of any help. Likewise, the PPP's credibility has also been hurt somewhat—though Sharif's ouster has helped it to gain the upper hand, at least for the time being. The PPP had all along been opposed to the presidential powers, with Bhutto personally suffering under those in 1990. Her support for Sharif's sacking under similar conditions now could be seen as political expediency by the PPP's allies on the left. The next act of political drama is likely to see some prominent power seekers fall while the dominant role of the army remains intact.



## THE BLASPHEMY TRAP Khan Mohammed.

HERALD

The recent blasphemy incident in Summandri seems to be yet another instance of religion being exploited for personal or political motives in the wake of the blasphemy law...

On February 1, an FIR was lodged with the Summandri city police station charging a Christian, Anwar Masih alias Koochi, with blasphemy.

After registering a case under section 295 C PPC, the police proceeded to arrest the accused from the local church. Anwar Masih was subjected to police brutality while in custody.

The student wing of the SSP led a procession towards the Christian colony, threatening to burn down Christian homes.

The contours of this latest anti-blasphemy case are still shrouded in some mystery. Anwar Masih is the son of a poor scavenger and has a family of three daughters to support, currently quartered with other Muslim prisoners in jail. Anyway Masih is terrified of a possible attempt on his life. he firmly maintains his innocence, saying that he respects all religions.

Sources in Sammundri, meanwhile argue that the recent incident steamed from efforts of a local grocer, Mohammad Aslam, to convert Anwar Masih to Islam.

He did, however, confirm that Anwar Masih had once converted to Islam but had subsequently reconverted to his original faith. Christians in the town, however, is of the view that Anwar is yet another example of a Christian who was trapped into a situation and was deliberately provoked under the blasphemy law. They argue that this law is discriminatory and dangerous.

## Mohammad Khan Junejo (1932-1993)

Mohammad Khan Junejo, the former prime minister of Pakistan died at the age of 50. A landowner's son, Mohammad Khan Junejo was born in Sindri, Sindh province on August 18, 1932 and educated at local schools before being sent to Britain to study agriculture and Hastings.

At the age of 21 he won a seat in the Sindh provincial assembly. After Gen. Zia ousted Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in a military coup in 1977, Junejo became the new regime railways minister for two years.

Then in the 1985 elections - which were boycotted by Pakistan's main political parties, Junejo won a parliamentary seat.

Zia was bowing to international pressure when he chose him as prime Minister.

An elegant and soft spoken man who loved hunting, Junejo disdained public shows of Islamic zeal, although there was no doubting his conservative piety.

When fresh elections were held after Zia's death in an air crash in August 1988, he suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of the Pakistani People's party. But he regained his seat in 1990 and continued to lead the Pakistan Muslim league, till his demise.

## A Sardar For All Seasons Profile of the new Prime Minister of Pakistan

HERALD

Mr. Balkh Sher hails from the large and powerful Rind Baloch tribe of the Mazaris, the former IJI MNA from Dera Ghazi Khan has changed as many political positions as there have been governments in Pakistan. His ancestors, meanwhile were staunch allies of the British.

Sardar Mir Balkh Sher Khan Mazari was born at Rojahan (D.G. Khan) on July 8, 1928, and was educated at Queen Mary college, Lahore. He passed his matriculation from Atchison College, Lahore, and did a course in agriculture at the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallput (now Faisalabad).

He was elected a member of the second constituent assembly of Pakistan from the Punjab in June 1955.

Subsequently, he was elected MNA in 1962 and in 1970. He joined the PPP in 1974 and was elected to the national Assembly in 1977 on a PPP ticket. However, he subsequently left the party and joined the PNA movement.

Mir Balkh Sher's many political permutations include his nomination to the majlis-i-Shoora by General Zia in 1982 in the partyless elections of 1985, he was elected MNA once again. He contested the 1988 election on an IJI ticket but lost to his cousin, the PPP's Ashiq Mazari. he managed, however, to return to parliament in the 1990 elections, when he was believed to be a nominee of Pir Pagara.

## ARAB NATIONS DECRY FUNDAMENTALISM

Egypt, Kuwait and Tunisia said Monday that guerrillas and militant fundamentalists in Muslim nations were the greatest threat to the Islamic world.

Foreign ministers from most of the 51 nations of the Organization of Islamic Conference are in Karachi for a five-day meeting to discuss the situation of Muslims worldwide. Tunisian foreign minister Habib Ben Yahya called on the conference to develop a code of conduct for Islamic states to stamp out violence and terrorism.

Egyptian security officials say militants wanted for guerrilla operations inside Egypt move in a circuit of safe bases in Iran, Afghanistan and Peshawar in Pakistan's north west Frontier province.



### ***Beneath the surface calm***

In Sindh's interior, members of nationalist parties are still being targeted for harassment by the law enforcing agencies. Some have met their end in official custody

#### **HRCP report.**

Although reports of excesses by official agencies and of criminal activities in interior Sindh have become scarce since the army was officially sent in last May, complaints to HRCP and information collected by the HRCP activists directly or from the local media indicate that there is still a good deal of stir under the surface calm. Harassment of political activist an incidents of rape and dacoites keep occurring with frequency.

Members of various Sindhi nationalist organizations and of the People's Party and its student wing remain a particular target of the so-called law enforcement agencies (LEA). The latter are usually tagged as being associated with the Al-Zulfikar Organization, of having been Indian trained, and being active terrorist.

A striking case was that of Mohammad Slaeh Ujjan who was taken in without any charge last September. His dead body was handed over to his family some days later khora town, tehsil Gumbet in Khairpur Disjan had been subjected to extreme torture, to electric shocks to the brain, chest and tender parts of the body.

Qalandar Bakhsh of Badah in Larkana had gone to Karachi with his brother Rahim Baksh last September. Their the two were picked up for questioning by the SHO of Khwaja Ajmer Nagri police Station. Qalandar bakhsh was tied up hit repeatedly with a rifle butt and then hanged upside down, until he died.

Elahi Bakhsh Hisbani, a security guard in the port Qasim housing complex was taken away by rangers from Faiz Ganj district while he was on duty late in September. It was said that he was required for some investigation. A few days later he was reported to have been killed in an encounter-although many had been a witness to his being carried away.

The law enforcement agencies raid the office of Aftab (daily) in Hyderabad and then the residence of its editor Ejaz Sheikh without search or arrest warrants. yet they also took away three persons, whom they later released.

Ghanshyam Prakash, who had been declared a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International, in Zia days, was taken in again last October and since there was no word about him, it was feared that he had been disposed of. There have been several others similarly picked up, such as the venerated Sindhi intellectual Abdul Waheed Aresar of Jeay Sindh Mahaz, Dr. Niaz kalani and Athar Soomro of Sindhi Tehreek, Mustafa Korai of the working committee of SIPAFD and Sartaj Chandio of SST.

HRCP received a sad account from inside the Hyderabad Central jail last September. The writer had been taken in with five others over a year earlier, and his report indicated that little had changed after the army was invited in.

The writer, who gave his name, recounts how he and his first three months in army camp and subjected to torture in a way that it has left lasting marks. Anyone subjected to such treatments, he says, would confess to anything. from the army camp they were sent to Hyderabad Central jail on charge of being AZO agents, and kept there for two months in fetters and in solitary confinement. They were then put in closed wards and later transferred to cells for hardened criminals. Some of them were still either in solitary confinement doing hard labor or in the closed wards. There were special torture cells within the prison too where prisoners were known to have died. The worst criminals, said the writer, were no given the kind of treatment that political activists were. If anyone was allowed bail by court, he would be charged with a new offense and brought back in before he even stepped out of the jail premises. Some have even been framed for offenses committed on dates that they were actually inside the prison, as the records show.

*For minor medical problems.*

**Call SMANA HOTLINE  
618-397-6770**

### **CIVILIAN SINDHIS FACE COURT MARTIAL**

Army authorities engaged in Sindh's operation clean-up have decided to try at least seven civilians in the Field General Court Martial under the 1952 Army Act.

These include Abdul Wahid Arisar, Chairman of Jeay Sindh Mahaz (JSM) Dr.. Dodo Mahiri president of jeay Sindh Taraqi Passand Mahaz (JSTPM); Dr. Ghunsham Parkash, central leader of Jeay Sindh Tarraqi Passand Party (JSTPP); Ghulam Mustafa Korai, chairman of Sindh Peoples Youth Organization (working committee); Razzaq Rind, Hashim Qambrain and Indar Jeet.

The family members of the arrested politicians have already filed petitions before the Sindh High Court against the decision of the army to try their cases in Field general Court Martial. Those arrested have reportedly been detained under the Official Secrets Act 1923 and Section 2 (1) of the Army Act 1952.

Renowned lawyer Mujeeb Pirzada, who is defending the accused in these cases describes the decision to court martial civilians a violation of the law. "Their cases, moreover, do not fall within the limits of the Army Act," says Mr. Pirzada.

"In the present circumstances, entangling civilians in Field General Court Martial will do no good," says retired justice Dorab Patel, Chairman of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP). "There is now war going on in the country. Besides, Army judges are not as well versed in the law as civilian judges, and trying these cases in the Field general court Martial may cause injustice."



## A SAMPLE OF BRAZENESS

### HRCR Report

The army presence in Sindh has done little, if anything to reduce the incidence of rape in that province. In fact, incidents appear to be getting more and more brutal.

There were 10 reported cases of rape in interior Sindh in one month alone -October, 1992. these indicate that at least in brazenness, the criminals remain unreformed. A group of eight members of the Bheel minority tribe were traveling in a Datsun pick-up from a mela in Saint Summon Sarkar last October. it included two women and a young girl of 13. near Matli they were stopped by the Tando Ghulam Haider police, all taken to the police station and severely tortured. They separated the young girl from the rest and raped her by turn.

On October 10, Raasti Mirbahar, 22 years old, was gang-raped by two compounders in the Civil hospital, Sujawal, Thatta. Six-year old Khalida was enticed away by one Mukhtiar Hussain Sahito. He took her to a deserted place and then raped her. Shazia, age nine, the daughter of Khalid Baloch of Iqbal colony, Hyderabad was going to school in a rickshaw and was repeatedly raped by the driver, Aurangzeb.

In tehsil Kandh Kot, in Jacobabad, three armed men entered the house of Sadruddin Khoso and raped his young wife Mani for an hour and then fled.

Sahiba, aged 12, was raped by her murshid (religious guide) and his accomplices in village Saeedpur, in Tando Muhammad Khan in Hyderabad.

A three year old girl was brutally raped in Tando Allahyar. She lost consciousness and was admitted to Hyderabad Civil hospital.

Fatima, aged 12, daughter of a farmer from village Raees Murad Ali Zauhrin Dano district was seized by tow persons while she was on her way home after working with her family in the cane fields. The men gagged and repeatedly raped her and left.

In village Hoat Khan Jakhro near Matiari, distt. Hyderabad, half a dozen armed bandits attacked the houses of the Chollani Khosa people. After holding the en at gun point they raped their women in front of them. The Pesh Imam of a mosque was caught red-handed

while raping an eight year old girl in Radhan Town near Larkana. The Imam, who taught the Quran to children, took the girl a room in the mosque pretending that he had to bring another Quran. The Imam admitted his crime.

### CIA :

#### HEROIN RULES PAKISTAN

A study commissioned by the Central Intelligence agency concludes the heroin trade has penetrated "the highest political circles" of Pakistan and "is becoming the lifeblood" of the economy and government in the strategically located South Asian country.

The intelligence document asserts that heroin traffickers have financed Pakistan's ruling political party, bought enough votes to win seats in the national assembly, and gained access to prime minister Nawas Sharif and president Ghulam Ishaq Khan. it contends that Pakistan's military intelligence agency has used heroin profits to fund separatist movements in India and the civil war in Afghanistan. Titled "Heroin in Pakistan: Scowling the wind," the document portrays the country as beset by the "collapse of ethical standards throughout (its) society and institutions... heroin is becoming the lifeblood of Pakistan's economy and political system... Drug money underspins the black economy, which is now virtually the same size as the legitimate economy."

The CIA study discloses that one of the top suspected heroin traffickers, Sohail Zia Butt, is a brother-in-law of prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and that "in a country where marriages are alliances of wealth and influence, (Zia Butt's) career has prospered along with those of the Sharif brothers, 'Nawaz and Shahbaz.

The report says that "as the Sharif family moved into the mainstream of power in Punjab under the patronage of the Army, Sohail Zia Butt used his influence and the untouchability that his associations gave him" to further his alleged heroin enterprises.

It says that another Sharif brother-in-law, Aslam butt, functions as A Sohail Zia Butt's "ambassador" to other drug mafias' and that a third suspected heroin trafficker, Haji Iqbal Butt, "is regarded as a close polit-

ical adviser" to the prime minister.

"These men are all far more than casual or marginal members of the Sharif entourage," the document discloses.

"Whenever the prime minister visits his home in Lahore, he and his brother meet with these men both for business and recreational purposes."

The document says that Pakistan's leading heroin baron, Malik Muhammad Ayub Khan Afridi, also known as Haji Ayub Zakha Khel, "is deeply interconnected in all the key institutions of power in Pakistan including military intelligence the presidency and the ruling coalition." It says he offered up to \$ 2,000 a vote to win his seat in the national legislature.

The report says that although Ayub zakha Khel is 'known to be the King of Khyber heroin, (he) attends the National Assembly without the slightest fear of arrest, has access to the most powerful of the land."

Ayub Zakha Khel also enjoys direct access to President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the report says, suggesting that the heroin baron has benefited from this access. It notes that after the previous government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto issued warrants for his arrest in 1988 on narcotics charges, he eluded capture for two years. When her government fell in 1990, the new government "promptly quashed the warrants for his arrest," the document says.

The current ruling party, the conservative Islamic Democratic Alliance, has routinely tapped narcotics traffickers to bankroll campaigns, the study says, and so did ruling parties of previous administrations.



**MULLAHS' UNITED IN  
FUNDAMENTALIST POLITICS,  
REFUSE TO BE UNITED IN RELIG-  
ION.**

Takbeer relates an interesting incident, where the Afghan Mujahideen maulois were going back in a Pakistani plane to Kabul from Islamabad, General Javaid Nasar, the bearded former ISI Chief invited there from Namaz, and rose to lead the prayers. none followed, instead they said their own prayers.

**The agenda for the next GB  
meeting**

The next general body meeting of SANA will be held on Sunday , July 4 1993.

The agenda will be:

Changes in the constitution as proposed by members during recent survey by the Secretary General .

Practical actions to help the students and other Sindhis coming to North America.

SANA's role in ever changing situation in Sindh Pakistan and in the world.

Pooling of resources of all Sindhi's in exposing the Human violation of the oppressed specially Sindhis in Sindh.

Improving the financial situation of SANA. (As none of the tasks can be done unless there is a financial security and continuity.)

Encouraging the involvement of Sindhi ladies in day to day activities of SANA.

Participation of next generation (American born) of SANA, into the SANA activities .This will be the only hope for the continuation of SANA.

Passage of resolutions.

Any enlargement / suggestions to the above should be communicated to the Secretary General at the earliest.

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# COMMUNITY CORNER

Mr Mehdi Qalbani was recently awarded Presidential Academic fitness Award , George Washington Carver Award, and National honor society . He has also been awarded Dean's Scholarship for four years at the St. Louis University , St. Louis, Mo.

**SANA Extends Financial Aid**

SANA recently extended financial support to the flood affected people of Sindh, through the Sindh Graduates Association. The SGA has sent in a detailed report of its activities to provide relief and support, through these funds. medical camps were established in all affected areas, and free medicines distributed.

It is with lots of sorrow announced that SANA member Mrs.Wahida Manzoor Qalbani passed away recently in Karachi. She was mother of SANA members Amjad and Sanobar and sister of Dewan, Siraj , Shafquat and Mahmood Qalbani, our general secretary. SANA sympathises with Qalbani family at their loss.

Mr. Jawaid Soomro SANA member passed away in Los Angles. SANA expresses its deep sorrow at the untimely demise of Mr. Soomro. Late Mr Soomro hailed from Hyderabad Sindh

## MID-WEST REGIONAL MEETING OF SANA HELD ON MAY 22 IN BELLEVILLE IL

A regional meeting of midwest SANA (ZONE 4) was hosted by its regional Secretary Mrs. Samina Kazi at her residence. It was largely attended and actively participated. Mrs Samina Kazi presided and the meeting was conducted Sana Secretary General M.Qalbani.

The proceedings, after a sumptuous BBQ, began with the name oh Allah .

The Regional Sec. in her opening remarks thank the Sindhi families who had gathered for the meeting.

The Sec. Gen. at the outset briefly outlined SANA's efforts and the activities so far. He accepted the facts that nothing much had been done, but a lot has been achieved in making the North American Sindhi community conscious. He hoped that with approval of the agenda in the next Gen. body meeting of SANA an organized effort will be put in to make SANA a vibrant community organization.

Mazhar Lakho then opened discussion with the view that social services of SANA in Sindh are albiet none and expressed that non political Sindhi social workers in Sindh like Eye Surgeon Dr. Saleh Memon should be aided and encouraged . Abdul Wahab Kazi espoused that till SANA acts in this regard individual members could send thier Zakat money to Dr. Saleh Memon. Mithal Vakassi expressed his pleasure that SANA is the only Sindhi organization which has legitimate constituency. How ever he propounded that efforts be made to make this constituency a more vibrant one. He said this could be achieved if more and more Sindhi ladies are encouraged to take part in SANA activities.

Mahmood Qalbani took note of these suggestions emanating from this meeting and assured the same will be put in front of the next EC meeting.

The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the regional secretary Mrs. Kazi specially her family's hospitality. The meeting also recorded its appreciation of the fact that for the first time in SANA's history. Sindhi ladies had taken an active part in discussion and decisions of a business meeting of SANA.

(Reported by Shireen Qalbani)



**Sindh PA bye elections:** The MQM (Altaf)'s boycott call made the Sindh Provincial Bye-Elections a lowest turn out ever. Final results MQM(Haqiqi) 5, PDA 5, PML(NS) 2, PML(Pagaro)3 and Muzzafar Shah's group 1.

**N.S. on tour of Punjab:** Deposed PM Nawaz Sharif is on whirlwind tour of Punjab. He has addressed meetings in Multan, Lahore, Bhawalpur, Shorkot and Faisalabad.

**Benazir on Amendment:** Co-Chairperson PPP Benazir Bhutto reiterates her opposition to the Eighth Constitutional Amendment under which the President can dissolve the assemblies at his discretion.

**Diplomats made hostages:** A Hizb-e Islami, Afghan commander kidnaps three diplomats from England, Germany and Holland while they were visiting border areas in Baluchistan with local hosts. Demands release of two HI men arrested by Pakistani authorities.

**15 Federal ministers:** Fifteen Federal Ministers are sworn in the Caretaker Government of Mir Balakh Sher Mazari. Five belong to PPP, three each come from Chattha and functional groups of PML, one is a member of JWP, two are members of the NDA and four do not have any party affiliations.

**Spy sent to the cold:** Notorious ISI underground operator and the incumbent director FIA, Major Amir, is designated OSD and transferred to the Establishment Division of the Federal Government.

**LHC on dissolution:** A full bench of the Lahore High Court admits for hearing a writ filed by National Assembly Speaker Gauhar Ayub's challenging the dissolution of the assembly.

**SC to hear dissolution petition:** A full bench of Pakistan Supreme

court has started hearing N.S 's petition against his removal / dissolution of N. A. Aziz Munshi and SM Zafar represents the government, Khalid Anwer for Nawaz Sharif Senator Yahya Bakhtiar will argue against the dissolution. He has since been expelled from the PPP.

**SC Chief Justice:** The President appoints Mr. Justice Nasim Hassan Shah as the permanent Chief Justice of Pakistan.

**Benazir makes her point:** PPP - Chairperson reiterates that her party will stop supporting President Ghulam Ishaq Khan if provincial assemblies are not dissolved.

**Punjab Governor:** President appoints PPP's Chaudhry Altaf Hussain as the new Punjab Governor.

**TV debate challenge:** Federal Minister for information and broadcasting, Maulana Kausar Niazi, challenges deposed PM Nawaz Sharif to a live television debate on the dissolution of the National Assembly.

**Sindh CM mauled:** Nawaz Sharif supporters attack Sindh Chief Minister Muzaffar Shah in Karachi. He sustains minor injuries. His car gets damaged.

**PMES probe:** Punjab Government orders a probe into alleged irregular

ities in the Prime minister's Employment Scheme. The orders are issued after Leader of Opposition in Punjab Assembly Rana Ikram Rabbani of PPP tabled a privilege motion to that effect.

**Polls under army supervision:** Benazir demands that elections be held under army administration and supervision. Reiterates her demand for dissolution of the provincial assemblies.

**Case against Nawaz:** Karachi administration registers a case against former Prime Minister and nine others for violating section 144 by carrying out a procession on the Jinnah road.

**PDA in NWFP:** PDA joins the government in NWFP under Mir Afzal.

**BB's Warning:** Benazir Bhutto says efforts are afoot to instal a puppet government in Islamabad which will exclude both her and N.S.

**Gaim acquitted:** Special court for suppression of Terrorist Activities acquits PDA leader and former Sindh CM Gaim Ali Shah, of involvement in the MQM firing case.

## SANGAT

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