

## **SINDH MUSLIM LEAGUE CORRESPONDENCE (1939-1942)**

Larkana 04.01.1939

To,

The Secretary

All India Muslim League Lucknow

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith for your information a copy of the resolution passed by the District Local Board Larkana (Sindh) at its meeting held on 22.12.1938. I send herewith another copy of the resolution and will request you kindly to send it to the relations of the deceased leader.

I have the honour to be Sir

Your most obedient servant

President D L B Larkana.

Resolution:

The Board express their deepest sorrow at the sad demise of Moulana Showkatali who was a gifted son of India and a distinguished leader. They extend their most heartfelt sympathies to the relations of the deceased leader and pray to the Almighty God to grant peace to the soul of the departed.

No. C/I/ 4416 of 1939

Larkana 04.01.1939

To

The President

Republic of Turkey Istanbul

Dear Sirs

I enclose herewith for your information a copy of the resolution passed by the District Local Board Larkana Sindh (India) at its meeting held on 22.12.1938.

Yours faithfully

President D L B Larkana

Gurbuxing

Copy f.w.c. to the Secretary All India Muslim League

Copy f.w.c. to the Editor \_\_\_\_\_ for favour of publication in his esteemed paper.

The Board express their profound sorrow at the sad demise of Ghazi Mustaffa Kamal Pasha President Turkish republic and extend their deepest sympathy to the people of Turkey in the terrible loss sustained by them. They pray to the Almighty God to grant peace to the soul of the departed.

The Working Committee is requested to make the requisite arrangements

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21. Staff) The strength of the paid staff ----- is the League office is one Secretary and one peon. It was impossible to turn out the volume of the work mentioned above had the President not very kindly placed at our disposal the services of the following members of his own staff:-

1. One typist
2. One Clerk
3. One Peon.

12th February 1939. Sayyed Ali Muhummed Rashidi,  
Karachi. Officiating.

General Secretary,  
Sindh Provincial Muslim League.

Confidential

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a statement on the recent developments in Sindh over the question of formation of Ministry. It is self-explanatory.

Unfortunately the selfishness of Sir Ghulam Hussain, Mir Bunde Ali and K. B. Allahbux have subjected the Muslim Community of Sindh to very serious difficulties. The only way by which the Muslims of Sindh can be liberated from this unhappy plight is that the Indian Muslims should come to their rescue. For the present we should be satisfied if you could kindly place these facts before the Muslims on your side and ascertain their views thereon through public meeting for purposes of being communicated to Sir Ghulam Hussain, Mir Bunde Ali and K. B. Allahbux. A copy of the resolutions which may thus be passed may be forwarded to this office also so that it may be given publicity in the local Press here. The general Muslim public here is very much annoyed with this conduct of those gentlemen and it is necessary that the Indian Muslim Public Opinion should also assist them in forming all India wide atmosphere against the present anti Muslim and irresponsible Sindh Ministry. I trust you will treat this as urgent.

I think I have already made myself clear that you have to send copies of the resolutions to ----- gentlemen above mentioned also, directly.

Yours sincerely,

Karachi

sheikh abdul majid,

General secretary,

21st February, 1939

sindh provincial Muslim league,

Karachi

Sindh provincial Muslim league

Napier Road,

Karachi, 6th March 1939

To,

The Editor

Dear Sir,

Sindh Provincial Muslim League Office has received the following Resolutions in connection with Sir Ghulam Hussain's joining in Sindh Cabinet. Kindly publish them in your esteemed paper.

Yours faithfully,

M. Abdul Khalique

For Secretary Sindh Provincial

Muslim League Karachi

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Parantij 03.03.1939.

Resolution.

This public meeting of the mussalmans of Parantij looks upon with contempt the action of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and other members of the League Party of Sindh Assembly in joining the Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh party for their selfish and love of power.

Your sincerely,

Sd/-

President,

Resolution

Hansol.

27th February 1939

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Hansol looks upon with contempt the action of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and other members of the League party of Sindh Assembly in joining the Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh party for their selfishness and love of power.

Sd/- Hony. Secretary,

Muslim League Hansol.

Distt: Baroach

13.03.1939

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 20th of December 1938 I beg to inform you that you have not as yet sent the contribution as required under Section 37 of the Constitution and Rules of the All India Muslim League. It was told by your Joint Secretary, on his visit here, that he has secured a receipt of Rs: 50/- from this office. It is really surprising and needs an immediate enquiry. Kindly send me the receipt or the number of the receipt so that we may institute an enquiry.

Kindly treat the matter as very urgent.

Yours sincerely

Assistant Secretary

To,  
Abdul Majid Saheb Sindhi M.L.A  
General Secretary  
Sindh Provincial Muslim League  
786, Napier Road  
Karachi

786, Napier Road  
Karachi 22nd March 1939.

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding herewith copy of a resolution passed at the public meeting of the Muslims of Primary Muslim League. Chandore Railway on 09.03.1939 and request you to kindly publish the same in your esteemed paper.

“Sir,

This office beg to forward the following resolution passed by the month meeting of the Primary Muslim League Chandore Railway's Muslims held on 09.03.1939 under the auspices of the Primary Muslim League Chandore Railway.

Resolved: That this public meeting of the Primary Muslim League Chandore Railway strongly condemn the treacherous conduct of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah for his selfishness and personal benefit and express its non-confidence in Allah Bux Ministry in Sindh.”

Yours faithfully,  
A.H. Haqani,  
Office Secretary

786, Napier Road  
Karachi 22nd March 1939.

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding herewith copy of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Muslims of Gaya and request you to kindly publish the same in your esteemed paper.

“Sir,

This office beg to forward the following resolution passed by the month meeting of the Gaya Muslims held on 15.03.1939 under the auspices of the District Gaya Muslim League.

resolution

“Resolved: that this meeting of the Gaya District Muslim League strongly condemn the treacherous conduct of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Mir Bunde Ali and Mohammad Osman Soomro, who for reasons of their own personal benefit, deserted the Muslim League Party and the Muslim League and joined Khan Bahadur Allah Bux Party.

Sd. A. Daud

For General Secretary

Yours faithfully

Office Secretary

786, Napier Road

Karachi 12th August 1939.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No: 3078, dated: 8th August 1939, I have been directed by Sheikh Abdul Majid General Secretary Sindh Provincial Muslim

League to inform you that so far we have not been able to collect any fund from which we contribute the 10 percent of the Annual Income of our League, thus we are unable to contribute any amount this year. However our League has decided to collect fund shortly, and we assure you that on receiving the funds we will contribute to you as laid down under rule 37 of the Constitution and rules of the All India Muslim League.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Office Secretary

Sindh Provincial Muslim League

Karachi

Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon M.L.A. (Central) has issued the following statement to Press:-

As is usual with the Congress, its votaries in charge of the United Provinces administration have now begun measuring their swords with the Muslim Khaksars. Those who knew the circumstances which resulted in the Congress-Khaksar clashes in the North-West Frontier Province and who were also aware of the nature of the Honourable Dr. Mahmud's mission when he on his return from the Frontier, came to see Allama Mashraqi at Lahore, already anticipated that the Congress, having thus failed to win the co-operation of the Khaksars, will now naturally resort to repression in order to coerce and conquer this important Muslim volunteer organization. I have read passages from the leaflet issued in Hindustani by the U. P. Congress Ministry regarding the Khaksars and I am pained to find that it has been couched in such a discourteous language that it smells of spite and rancor. The quarrel has evidently been kicked up by the Congress, for otherwise there was absolutely no necessity for Allama Mashraqi being out under arrest, after the Shia-Suni trouble had terminated and the Allama was about to leave Lucknow. The Khaksars organization is an innocent Muslim volunteer organization but we cannot expect any good treatment at the hands of the Congress in respect of anything that



bears the Muslim label. The responsibility for having made the United Provinces as an object of pilgrimage for thousands of Khaksars from all over India lies on the shoulders of the U. P. Ministry which tries to keep the cauldron of internal strife burning even when the impending disaster of the world war needed that all Indian resources should be conserved and utilized only in combating it. The sympathies of the Muslim community are with the Khaksars in this the hour of their trial.

Karachi.

27th September 1939.

All India Muslim league,  
Park Mansions, Delhi Gate  
Delhi

No. 4368

08.09.1939

“Under certificate of Posting”

Dear Sir,

I am herewith sending a copy of Resolution No. 14 passed by the Council of the All India Muslim League at its meeting held on the 27th and 28th of August in Delhi for your information and necessary action

Your sincerely

Honorary secretary

To

Haji Sir Abdolla Haroon Kt. M.L.A. Simla

Dear Sir,

I have to request you to publish the following resolution and Press note.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. Khalique,

For General Secretary,

Sindh Provincial Muslim League

Office, Karachi

#### Resolution

A mammoth meeting of the Mussalmans of Hissar (Panjab) was called specially to consider the Political situation in the Sindh Province.

Mr. Aziz Hasan Hamzai, Pleader and Muncipal Commissioner presided.

Following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. Mussalmans of Hissar emphatically condemn the Policy of the Honourable Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh. The Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and the Honourable Mir Bandehali as being directly anti-Muslim and irresponsible and sincerely approach them with brotherly request that they should change their present policy and follow the Muslim League Programme, wherein lieu the salvation of the Muslim community in India.

2. Copies of this resolution be sent to:

1. The Honourable K. B. Allah Bakhsh.
2. The Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
3. The Honourable Mir. Bandah Ali.
4. The Office of the Provincial Muslim League, Karachi (Sindh).

Press note

The home coming of moulana obedullah sindhi

In accordance with the programme issued by the Sindh Provincial Muslim League, the Muslim League leaders, Office bearers and Provincial Office staff went over to Keamari harbour early morning on 7th March at 7 to receive Moulana Obaidullah Sindhi. The Sindh Muslim National Guard, Volunteer Corps or the Anjuman Mussalmans Panjab, the Khaksar Party of Sindh, Volunteer Corps Anjuman Nasrate Islam, Volunteer Corps of the Anjuman Shamali Sarnas, Volunteer Corps and Ban of Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon Yati Khana responded to the invitation of Muslim League and were at the docks to accord the Moulana a befitting Welcome. The S.S. "El Madina", touched the docks at 8 a.m. Moulana Obeidullah came out of his cabin and his apprance was greeted with loud "Allaho Akbar". The Moulana came down the gangway and received "Salami" (with drawn daggers) from the Muslim National Guard. "Salami" was also offered by the other Anjumans. The Moulana addressing the leader of the Khaksar Party that his salutations be communicated to Allama Mushraki, confessing that Allama Mushraki was his old fri and that he (Moulana Obaidullah) appreciated the Khaksar movement and the fore prayed to God that the movement may thrive and be of real service to the community and the country. In the absence of Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.A. General Secretary garlanded Moulana Obeidulla Mallik Abdul Khalique handed over to Moulana Obeidullah a sealed letter from Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon. The letter was marked strictly private a confidential." The other Muslim League leaders and Congress Muslim leader also profesely garlanded Moulana Sahab. The Moulana was then taken in a ----- to the shed and it was only due to the energy and discipline Muslim National Guard that the thousands of anthusiatic Muslims were ----- under control. Introductions, embraces and hand-shakes followed.

The Moulana was then taken to Madressah Muzharul Allum where he is ----- the guest of Moulana Mohammad Saddiq. At 10.30 Moulana Obeidullah in the company of Sheikh Abdul Majid M.L.A. and Mr. Abdul Khalique went to the Bungalow of Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon to personally thank Lady Haroon for their invitation to be their guest. Begum Haroon congratulated Moulana Obeidullah on his home-coming and treated the Moulana and the Company to light refreshments.

Prominent among these present at the harbour to receive Moulana Obeidullah were following:

Sheikh Abdul Majid M.L.A.

Haji Mohd. Hashim Gazdar M.L.A.

Haji Imam Bux Ghandio

Haji Naziruddin, Civil Military Press.

Mallik Abdul Khallique.

Moulana Sanaullah.

Khan Saheb Baboo Fazil Illahi.

Moulana Shah Mohammad.

Khan Sarang.

Hakim Abdul Majid Sherwani.

Moulana Hayee Hakani.

Mr. Din Muhammad, Editor “Alwahid”.

Dr. Tarachand Lulwani.

K.S. Allah Bux, Prime Minister Sindh.

Pir Illahi Bux, Revenue Minister Sindh.

Moulana Mohammad Siddiq.

Moulana Mohammad Usman.

Note: The local Congress leaders had also issued press notes and hand-bills requesting Congress members and workers to be at the docks to welcome Moulana Obeidullah Sindhi but unfortunately hardly five Congress people were present to accord welcome, to----- distinguished son of India as Moulana Obeidullah.

Political situation in Sindh,

Self-seekers’ treachery to Islam and their future, Muslim league not defeated

(By Sayyed Ali Muhammad H. Rashdi, Secretary, Sindh Provincial Muslim League)

After great hopes had been aroused in the hearts of the Indian Muslims, that the Sindh Provincial Muslim League was about to oust the present Sindh Ministry of Khan Bahadur Allahbux from office, the recent dramatic disintegration of the League Assembly party and the failure of the censure motion on the 12th inst. Must have given them a rude shock. The Hindu Press, as usual has made a political capital out of it and the country is being inundated with false material calculated to weaken the League movement even in other provinces. As the following facts would indicate, I would like to send a message to the Indian Muslims that, firstly the League affairs in Sindh are not as bad as they are being depicted by the interested press, and secondly, that your calculations have not been disturbed by the enemies of the League but by those who, till the very last moment, professed to be it's devoted followers.

#### Previous history recalled

It will be recalled that in the last General Elections of Sindh Assembly no one, excepting Sheikh Abdul Majid, had sought election on the Muslim League ticket and as such there was no one in the Assembly who was under any obligation to the League till the last Karachi Conference was held. It was only a few months before the Karachi Conference took place that Sir Abdullah Haroon and Sheikh Abdul Majid inaugurated the League movement in the province and the first man to respond to their call was Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah who had just then been made to vacate his seat of Chief Minister of Sindh. On the eve of the Karachi Conference, however, the number of the League Assembly party members swelled to 27, and in spite of Mr. Jinnah's disapproval, Sir Ghulam Hussain insisted that he should be the leader of the League party in the Assembly to which the party had agreed, subject, of course, to the condition that in the interests of the League movement Sir Ghulam Hussain would not covert any post in the cabinet and this stipulation was accepted by Sir Ghulam Hussain without any demur. Thus Sir Ghulam Hussain ever since then continued functioning as the leader of the League Assembly party and nobody distrusted his loyslty to the League and its principles upto the last moment.

After the Karachi Conference was over, the League with 27 adherents of its own in the Assembly and a few others, those party denominations need not now be disclosed, was sure to unseat the Allahbux Ministry and therefore -----  
-----in the sutimistic reports that were ----- appearing in the press.

In the middle of December last, there were rumors current that some sort of negotiations were doing on between S.R. Ghulam Hussain and Khan Bahadur Allahbux, but it did not arouse our suspicious, for the trusted Sir Ghulam implicitly. Not did we have any reason to feel otherwise. It was then considered as thoroughly unimaginable that a veteran of Sir Ghulam's ----- signed its pledge, would go back upon them in a most unceremonious manner kicking at the very faces nine crores of the Indian Muslims whose ----- he knew were so in excitably intertwined with the success and the prestige of the Muslim League. Even otherwise, Sir Ghulam Hussain ever since the fall of his own ministry claimed to be fully cognizant of the disastrous consequences of Allahbux regime in the province. He had addressed ----- of meetings in which he had expressed his abhorrence of the very ----- supporting K.B. Allahbux in any manner in a most unpolished and unvarnished language. He was the first M.L.A. to sand in a non-confidence motion ----- August, last. His memorable anti-Allahbux statement of August, which ----- to have been inspired by high ideals of service and sacrifice for the ----- of teeming Muslim masses of Sindh, foreshadowed no possibility of his lying his own declarations with his own deeds. He took keen interest in end elaborations of the Karachi Conference and the intensity of his enthusiasm was clear from the fact that as he was very keenly feeling our having supplied him with an "Office-bearers Hedge" we had, at the last moment give him a mere National Guard Captain's badge which he went on willingly ----- for all the time that the Conference was in a session.

### Sir Ghulam Hussain Reassures

After the reports of Allahbux-Ghulam Hussain negotiations appeared in press. We tried to fathom his mind but he silenced us by reiterating his firm faith in the League and directing us to take some steps for further consolidation of the League Party's strength. In the third week of December Sir Ghulam left for Bombay and while leaving he issued notices to League Assembly party members to attend the party meeting which he had called at his house on the 3rd of January one day before the Assembly session had to commence. On the ----- of January the meeting was held under his own chairmanship and after the position was fully

examined and found to be satisfactory, it was decided that Mr. G. M. Sayed should move the no-confidence motion.

#### ---- Assembly Session Commenced

On the 4th of January when the non-confidence motion was formally given notice of, the position of the League party appeared to be sufficiently satisfactory. It is true that a certain number of the League party members had gone over to the Treasury benches, but as we were aware of their serious personal difficulties, and as their making these benches half-way-house for themselves till the final hour of their liberation, did not affect the League position so far as the final results were comforts to push the motion through. On 6th, the motion was moved and the speaker fixed the 10th of January for its discussion. Now, it will be borne in mind that for all these days Sir Ghulam Hussain continued functioning as the League party Leader. One day before the motion was to be discussed Sir Ghulam, however, suddenly got up in the Assembly and announced his resignation from the League party. We met on the 9th and twice on the 10th and 11th, to consider the position, and we were given to understand that Sir Ghulam was willing to withdraw his resignation if only the ban inflicted against him was withdrawn. The party removed the been and we in the working committee, were given to understand that on the 12th when the motion would be voted upon he would withdraw his resignation on the floor of the Assembly and would speak and vote against the Ministry. We again based our calculations on that understanding and extended a fresh assurance to our allies on the other side, doing those lines.

#### The final day

On the 12th, the eyes of the whole house and of the people in the galleries were recessed on Sir Ghulam Hussain who chose to sit quiet till only a few hours before the motion had actually to be pushed to the division. Suddenly he got up from his seat and made a speech which besides being opposed to his all previous professions, declaration and deeds, was incoherent and inconsistent. His main ground for such a speech was the Sindh must have a stable Government, that these sudden changes shock that stability, that K. B. Allahbux would now be able to see whether G. M. Sayed was his best friend or Sir Ghulam himself, and that as there was no one single party in the whole Assembly which can replace the existing one, he in the interests of the province had chosen to do what he was thus doing. Such a speech filling is it did from the mouth of one who had solemnly signed the League

pledge in spite of all those conditions, and who had previous to that left no word in the vocabulary which he had not employed against the ministry, tended at once to create an atmosphere of complete chaos, confusion and demoralization, in the whole of the Assembly. Nobody knew where he stood and what has to come next. Our friends behind the Ministers instead of voting for the country felicitated themselves on having made the right choice that discretion was the better part of valour and it was under such conditions that the League motion was pushed to the division and declared defeated.

I would now leave it to the Indian public to determine whether the League in Sindh has been defeated by any honest, honourable or legitimate methods or whether there is any fault of the Muslim masses of Sindh who, outside the Assembly chamber, are seething with ----- what has happened.

----Not Responsible

The League ----- be held responsible for the irresponsible and un----- conduct of those who had secured their entry into the Assembly before the message of the Muslim League had reached the masses in Sindh who are now completely immune from suffering any penalty at the hands their electors till the whole of the current term is over. Although League activities in Sindh are of recent origin, the Muslim masses are ----- behind the League. During the last few months there have been three ----- elections different districts of the province and not a single Muslim League candidate has been defeated in the contest. Almost all local----- governing bodies, where Muslims are in a majority, have decided to ----- at the League Flag. The total number of Muslim League branches and of the Muslim League members in Sindh exceeds the Congress membership figures though the latter has been working for the last 19 years. Thus the de----- of the ----- motion by those methods or continuance of Allahbux ministry should not in any way be construed as a failure of the League movement in Sindh. It was not without the support of the Muslim masses ----- him that Shaikh Abdul Majid, on the very floor of the Assembly, had aligned Khan Bahadur Allahbux to resign his seat face his candidature, ----- see for himself where has stood with the masses. This challenge was ----- not accepted by the premier.

-----of Reckoning for Allah Bakhsh

We are not even dejected on account of a number of our members having ----- over the Ministerial side. They deserve pity and not condemnation. ----- personal



difficulties are such that they cannot afford to provoke ----- of such a Ministry. There is a perjury case pending against one member, if I mistake not, the very recipient of garlands from Honourable Moulvi Fazl-ul-Haq at the Patna Conference. Another members ----- involved a big civil suit and one wink of an influential eye can change his whole future. The third member is fearing complications due to a matter connected with society loans. The fourth gentleman has a huge stake in a matter ----- before Government. Two other members are involved in matters of ----- a very different nature. There is an election petition pending against another member and one of the Judges on the tribunal has been express ----- himself unmistakably through open press statement in favour of the Allahbux Ministry. And then there have been offers of Parliamentary Secretaryships and minister ships. If the people outside want to know the whole ----- they should get official copies of the Sindh Assembly Debates for those dates. A study of those documents would completely vindicate the position of the League in Sindh.

In conclusion I can only say that the final and decisive day has not -----dawned. The Allahbux Ministry in spite of these victories is yet in the melting-pot. Even after the first victory it has been defeated twice.----- is proposing to go to the Wizard of Wardha once again. Anyway, methods like the present ones have never proved to be paying in the long run and ----- I am sure, it is going to happen now. One thing, however, is abundant -----clear; the Muslim masses of Sindh having come to be considered as the ----- a dead animal all the carnivorous animals in the country have ----- their teeth on its flesh. It therefore deserves sympathy and not -----.

Sindh ministerial tangle

Latest position

(By Sayyed Ali Muhammad H. Rashdi, Sindh Provincial Muslim League Karachi)

The Budget Session of the Sindh Legislative Assembly has been adjourned for a fortnight in view of Mohurram Holidays and the Congress session. It will perhaps resume its sittings from the 17th of March.

As was expected the inclusion of Sir Ghulam Hussain and Mir Bunde Ali into the cabinet has, instead of strengthening the position of the ministry, tended to further weaken it. It will be remembered that on the very first day of the session the

Government had suffered a defeat at the hands of the apposition. Even after that the position of the ministry has all along having broken their party discipline and have come forward to vote against the ministry. On a major issue like the election of the Deputy Speaker as many as 8 from among the followers of the ministry voted against the ministerial candidate and brought his fall. In a house of 59 the position of the opposition parties today stands as follows:-

Congress     10

League        9

Hindus        9

In addition to this, there are about 8 Muslims now sitting on the Ministerial benches who will in all probability vote against the ministry on any decisive issue. Thus the doom of the present Sindh Ministry is once against sealed if only the League party adjusts its position according to the circumstances now prevailing and exploits the situation.

The Congress party has already moved that Censor cuts, which will come up before the House after the 16th of March and if the League joins others in pushing the cuts through, the position of the ministry will indeed become very critical. The Hindu party which up till now was supporting the ministry has or late drifted towards the opposition. Two of its leading members have been continuously sitting in opposition and the rest are so disgusted with the ministry that on the last days of the session they absented themselves embolic, leaving the ministry to its fate. Evidently, they are dissatisfied over the inclusion of Sir Ghulam Hussain.

There is equal amount of discontent among the Muslim ministarialists also. It is believed the Muslim Chief Parliamentary Secretary has also tendered his resignation from office. The other two parliamentary secretaries while speaking in the Assembly have often been giving vent to their personal feelings which are not consistent with the policy for which the ministry stands. All these factors indicate that all is not well with the Budget session.

The Muslim League party is at the present moment committed to the spirit of the resolution recently passed by the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim

League to the effect that the League party will take no part in breaking or forming any ministry till its own position is so strong that it can take upon itself the responsibility of running the Government with the assistance of other parties agreeable to a common program.

The Working Committee will however meet a little before the opening day of the next session in order to consider the situation.

The Sindh Muslim League is meanwhile pushing forth its program of mass contact in right earnest.

It is an open secret that during these three weeks' session the ministry has done many things which are ----- the interests of the people for example the imposition of enhanced rates of assessment, refused to enforce the recommendations of the re-organization committee and bringing about of premature death of Mr. G. M. Sayed's Bill for Relief to agriculturists from Indebtedness. These happenings have further intensified public indignation against the ministry.

K. B. Allah Bux is building lofty hopes on ever-shifting sands. The ministerial structure may -----

Telegrams: "shadman"

Telephone: 2738

786, Naier Road

Karachi 28th Oct. 1940

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan,  
Secretary All India Muslim League,  
Daryaganj,  
Delhi

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated 22nd instant.

Soon after receipt of Mr. Jinnah's letter I issued an appeal in Local Press, asking all Muslim League branches and Pesh Imams of Mosques throughout Sindh to observe 1st November as a Day of Sympathy. Also on my recommendation certain newspapers have written Editorials in which they have induced Mussalmans to pass Resolution after Juma Prayers in accordance with All India Muslim League instructions.

Apart from the above, I have arranged in Karachi to hold meetings after Juma Prayers in every Mosque and you may rest assured that in every corner of Sindh meetings will be held and resolutions passed as stated above.

Telegrams: "shadman"

Telephone: 2738

786, Naier Road

Karachi 17th Dec. 1940

Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan,  
Secretary All India Muslim League,  
Daryaganj,  
Delhi

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated 11th instant.

It seems that my last letter on the same subject has crossed yours, I attach a copy of it for ready reference and trust this will satisfy you,

Yours sincerely

Telegrams: "muslimleag"

Telephone: 5530

Central Office,

All India Muslim League

Daryagung

Delhi

No: 973

20.03.1941

Dear Sir,

I am herewith enclosing a copy of the resolutions passed by the Cojncil of the All India Muslim League at its meeting held on the 23rd of February 1941.

I would like to draw your ----- attention to Resolution No. 5 and hope that the Provincial Muslim League will take necessary steps to give effect to the recommendations contained therein.

Yours sincerely

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan

Honorary Secretary

All India Muslim League

To

The Honorary Secretary  
Provincial Muslim League  
Karachi Sindh

Encl:- Tort of Resolution Council Meeting

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
President  
All India Muslim League  
Delhi

Dear Sir,

I beg to bring to your kind notice the fact that Ali Muhammad Rashidi, so called General Secretary of Sindh Provincial Muslim League has violated the resolution of the Muslim League Council held on 15th December 1940, about Sindh Frontier Regulation Act. He; to achieve personal subjects, served got my brother, Sayed Sabit Ali Shah----- the Sindh Frontier Regulation Act on 15th January 1941 and thereby arranged to trouble my ----- very ----- . But the present learned District Magistrate of Sukkur requited him honourably on 17th instant. I had sent letters on 19.9.1941, 24.2.1941 on 15.2.1941 to Sir, Majid Abdullah Haroon the President Sindh Provincial Muslim League Karachi to take disciplinary action against Rashdi but so far no step is taken against him. The copies of those letters have been sent to your honour also. But your honour too I think, has not taken any interst in it. I can not under-stand the why of it. Now an application is herewith submitted for your honour's kind perusal in which a statement in brief is given of the deeds of Rashdi. I hope your honour will consider over it favourably.

Yours faithfully  
Sayed Hajan Ali Shah K. Jilani Zamindar  
Jilani Road Sukkur

Confidentially V. Urgent

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

President

All India Muslim League

Delhi

Respected Sir,

I beg most submissively to lay down the following few lines of my humble request with a sanguine none that they will meet your honour's favourable and sympathetic consideration.

That Ali Muhammad Rashdi so called General Secretary of Sindh Provincial Muslim League, cherishes a personal grudge against me. The enmity of Rashdi has been acquired on account of a women named Shaher Banoo Alias Anwar, daughter of Musmat Arbab Wife of one Rasulbux motor driver. She was kept under wrongful confinement by Rashdi, at Lahore. After saving their lives they came over in Sindh with me as I was there with them. Rasulbux and submitted publication against Rashdi not only to Sindh Government but to Government of India too. In Sindh Rashdi had arranged to drop the child of the said Musmat Anwar & had shacked the ornaments etc, from her also. In those applications all the facts were given by Rasulbux. But Rashdi in the name of Muslim League Ministry, got himself saved by producing false documents a false statements. While I have got full detailed true proofs about the same at present too. Not only this but I know fully well what was done illegally with the woman in question.

As the applications were made by Rasulbux, Rashdi suspected that it was I, who had helped the Rasulbux to do it. Hence I fell pray of Rashdi. He got me arrested

under Sindh Frontier Regulating Act on 12th January 1941 when Mr. T. T. Kothawala, the then District Magistrate of Sukkur was handing over the charge of the District. I was kept in Jail for more than two months. During my confinement Rashdi got me tropled very much. He and arranged were to best me in Sukkur Jail through Mr. Longman the Jailor.

Besides it would ----- so far, that I could not be released ----- bailable offence. I was not previous convict.

I belong to ----- respectable family of Jilani Sayed of Sukkur which enjoys a good social position in ---- town. Our fore-fathers have been rendering meritorious services to have been helping the Beniga British Governemnt in season and ouot of season at critical Junctures. We have been awarded ----- Afrinames & Sords of Honour by the Governemnt. My Grand-father and maternal Uncle are Justice of Peace of Sukkur. I was given a gun License for British India a week ago by Mr. T. T. Kothawalla the District Matistrate, after it, I was the same man who was ordered to be arrested under Sindh Frontier Regulation Act ----- through Rashdi. Very strange.

A special Jirga was appointed for me in which all the members were the friends of Rashdi, so that I may be sent to Jail anyhow. All the members of the Jirga were outsiders but Act citizens of Sukkur.

My brother ----- applications for ----- innocent but unfortunate at the time as I was the victim of Rashdi's cruel hands. Not only this but Jamiatul-Muslimeen Sukkur passed a resolution on 6th Feb: 1941 in which they showed my innocence and made an appeal to the District Magistrate to release me. Excepting this deputations of leading citizens of Sukkur saw the District Magistrate for me a requested him to set me free as I was an innocent.

Moreover many papers such as "Alwahid" Karachi, "Pegham-e-Suleh" Garhiyasin, "Dawat-e-Islam" Sukkur & Nara-e-Haq" Sukkur, drew the attention of the authorities.



After this the present learned and just District Magistrate, S. Redley Esquire; after going through the papers minutely and considering over the matter closely honourably acquitted me on the 17th instant.

Ali Muhamamd Rashdi is very influential, powerful & highhanded man. He could do what ever he liked in the days of previous Muslim League Ministry. He is tyrant. I have suffered much at his cruel hands. Illahibux Dedo an intiate friend of Rashdi is a previous cconvict and Fatehali shah a dangerous man a near relation of Rashdi, Hashamuddin his brother and Wadero Muhamamd Panah Khan Dakhan help him to trouble me inavinly. They day and night run from one door to another to entangle me in some or the other false suit and ----- my life at any cost.

Rashdi is very dangerous man, a previous convict a swindler, a pick-pocket. He has been dealt with under section 110 I.P.C. ---- committing theft of Railway Tickets and deceit (420) etc, Giving false statements on oath in Courts such as to save his friend Illahibux Dedo a previous convict in a case of doecit.

I fear to be put in some difficulty at his hands. He is customary litigant ----- be can easily drag me in any difficulty by filling a false suit against me in Sindh, Punjab or any near else where I can not be able to manage to get any help.

I am not only the man who cries for his wrongful deeds but papers also write about him.

Sansarsamachar in its issue of 9th 1941, clearly writes, if Government wishes to keep safety in Sindh, Ali Muhammad Rashdi at once be arrested.

Sindh Observer, Karachi Daily, in issues of 8th March 1941 and New Sindh in its issue of 9th March 1941 clearly urge “Rashdi’s arrest”. They say that Rashdi be arrested otherwise it is likely that Rashdi may create a breach of peace and there is every likely-hood of riots on behalf of Muslim League through Rashdi.

So he is not only dangerous to his community but awfully dangerous to public at large. He can raise a communal question at any time to fulfill his desires. So it is

essential to see him not to go so far as to create a bad atmosphere in Sindh if he is allowed outside the from bars.

In the end I ----- request your honour to appoint a special Officer to enquiry-----  
---- in to the deeds, which ----- Rashdi has been ----- will do in near future. All  
the secrets will be out thereby if proper steps are taken in the matter.

I have submitted applications on 25th, instant in which I have requested to the  
authorities to save me from the cruel clutches of Rashdi ----- keep the same  
application on record for future reference.

I beg to remain

Sir,

Sukkur

Yours most obedient servant

23.03.1941

Sayed Sabit Ali Shah K. Jilani

Jilani Road Sukkur

Copy submitted to:

1. His Excellency the Governor of Sindh.
2. Private Secretary to ----- Excellency the Viceroy of India.
3. Honourable K. B. Illahibux ----- Premier Sindh Government.
4. Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain----- Law & Order Minister Sindh Government.
5. Honourable Pir Illahibux ----- Educational Minister Sindh Government.
6. The District Magistrate Sukkur.
7. The District Superintendent of Police Sukkur
8. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, President All India Muslim League.
9. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Premier Punjab Government.

For information and favourable quick disposal.

Telegram: "Shadman"

Telephone: 2738

Napier road

Karachi 8th Sept. 1941

To,

The Secretary

All India Muslim League

Daryagunj

Delhi

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a copy of the Resolution No. 2 passed by the Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League in its meeting held on 7th September 1941.

As the said resolution relates to the All India Muslim League, I have thought it fit to pass it on to you.

Yours faithfully

President

Sindh provincial muslim league,

Napier Road Karachi

Resolution No. 2

“in view of the latest developments in the International situation and significant utterance of the Secretary of State for India in connection with the demands of the Muslim League, this meeting of the Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League requests the Council of the All India Muslim League to reconsider the Resolution No. 5 of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League passed at its meeting on 31st August, 1st and 2nd September 1940 and revise its attitude towards the War efforts of the Government.”

-----

All India Muslim League,  
Daryagunj  
Delhi

09.10.1941

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 9th October 1941 regarding your quota of Rs. 10/- towards the All India Muslim League but I am highly surprised now that a great province like yours has sent only Rs. 10/- as its quota. I do not know if it should be taken to mean that the income of ----- important province like yours should be not more than rupees of this is really so I should think that things in the province of Sindh are not as well as they were expected to be the appallingly low figure of Rs. 10/- indicates that very little has been done by the Provincial Muslim League to organize the province. Would you really believe that the All India Muslim League will be satisfied with a quota such as yours coming as from a great province like Sindh which means that the membership of the League should be very limited. I however hope that this is not the case. And when I hear from you next time I think it will be possible for me to have a better account of things than I have now had.

I shall be thankful if you will kindly send me an authentic statement of the income of your province under various heads another particulars connected they with so that I may be in a position to know what really is the condition of the Provincial Muslim League in Sindh.

I hope that you will be kind enough to send me a heartening reply at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you very much for the same.

Yours faithfully,

Honorary Secretary

Resolution No. 4

Corruption among Certain Ministers.

The Council appoints a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to hold an enquiry into the general assembly in the country on the score of corruption among certain ---- and some of their supporters and submit their report the next Budget Session of the Assembly.

Sheikh Abdul Majid      Chairman

Mr. Ghulam Nabi

Ali Muhammad Rashdi      Secretary

(unanimously adopted)

Resolution No. 5

The Provincial Muslim League regrets to observe that since some time there has been a dispute between the Hindus and Muslims, over the Amirkhani Mosque at Thatta. The Council urges upon the authorities to satisfy the legitimate demands of the Muslims in that regard as early as possible, failing which the Council authorizes the Working Committee to take whatever steps it deems fit to safeguard the religious interests of the Muslims of Thatta.

Move by Ali Muhammad Rashdi

#### Resolution No. 6

“The Council of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League urges upon the Mussalmans of Sindh to observe the ensuing Idd-Uzha day as the Pakistan Day and after passing a resolution supporting the League demand for Pakistan try to explode in Mussalmans the main features of the aforesaid Muslim demand. The Council also ask the Mussalmans of Sindh to wear the Badges for Pakistan in order to develop the requisite amount of determination to achieve the objective.”

#### Resolution No. 7

“Resolved that Sayed Ali Muhammad Rashdi and Shai Abdul Majid shall prepare a Memorandum on the position of Muslims in Government services and submitted to the necessary quarters on behalf of the Muslim League.

#### Resolution No. 8

“The meeting authorizes its President to request Allama Mashraki through a telegram to give up his fast as his life was an asset to the Muslim community. At the same time Council wants the British Government that the Muslims of ----- are not likely to rest contented until and unless----- set at liberty.”

## Resolution No. 9

The Council of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League of the opinion that the present ministry of Sindh is -----

- (a) for having created a very serious state of instruction and grave in security in the province.
- (b) for having caused great harm to the Muslim party.
- (c) for having created permanent rift between the ----- and Mussalmans communities of the province.

Therefore the Council advises the League Assembly party to confine its activity presently to an effort to liberate the province from the Jaws of the present gang of ministers. Further the Council urges upon H. E. the governor of Sindh to dissolve the present Sindh Assembly and order frets verdict on the hammerings of last five years and sand in frets representatives who may take the province out of the present mars.

## Resolution No. 10

Resolved that a Central Provincial League fund be opened and the Council requests is President to start it with a personal donation of Rs. 500/- in addition following methods will be adopted to achieve the object:

Muslim League Assembly party members to pay Rs: 125/-

Working Committee members to pay Rs. 25/- each.

Council members to pay Rs. 10/- each.

Sympathizers pay Rs. 10/- or 5/- per year for the league work be found out. League working committee can show relax in the enforcement of the above procedure.

The office should arrange for the proper distribution of receipt books.

Resolution No. 11

This meeting entrust the work of forming the Pri League branches and holding fresh elections before February 15th, 1942 to the under mentioned gentlemen:

Karachi City      Mr. Md. Hashim Gazdar, Moulvi Zahooru Hassan Dars,  
Moulana Sanaullah.

Karachi Distt:    Mian Md. Yusuf Chandio, Pir Ghulam Murtaza Sarhandi.

Hyderabad Distt: K. B. Baboo Jalaldin, Hakim Muhkumdin Sayed Md. Salleh  
Shah.

Tharparkar Distt: Wadero Fakir Muhamamd Mangrio.

Nawabshah Distt: Sayed Khair Shah, Sayed

Sukkur Distt:    Pir Rasul Bux Shah, Mr. Agha Ghulam Nabi

Telegrams: "shadman"

Telephone: 2738

786, Naier Road

Karachi 9th March 1942

Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan,  
Secretary All India Muslim League,  
Daryaganj,  
Delhi

Dear Sir,



I have the honour to invite your special attention to the Resolutions Nos. 13, 14 and 15 (copy enclosed), which have been passed by the Council of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League at its meeting held on the 8th instant.

Yours faithfully

President

Sindh Provincial Muslim League

Napier Road, Karachi

Hari problems in Sindh

The Council of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League hereby resolves that the policy of the Muslim League in this Province in respect of the Hari problem shall be as follows:

- (a) Permanent and inalienable tenancy rights be conferred upon the Haris in Sindh, and,
- (b) In the future Legislative Assembly of Sindh that will be constituted following revision of the constitution, such number of seats shall be exclusively reserved for the Haris as may be due to them on the basis of their actual population in the province.

Note: This resolution has been referred to the Working Committee.

In view of the fact that in ----- times and under present conditions every country and province has been trying to conserve its economic resource for its own people and to make provision for future ----- in its population, this council lays down the following policy for its own guidance as also for the guidance of the Sindh Assembly Muslim League party:

1. Agricultural lands in Sindh shall not be given in perpetuity or sold to Non-Sindhis, whatever the circumstances:
2. Recruitment to Government services in Sindh shall be restricted only to Sindhis and domiciled Sindhis except in the case of experts when their importation for furthering certain scientific and technical projects becomes absolutely inevitable; even in----- respect, the Government may lay-out and introduce a plea whereby, within a certain period, Sindh becomes wholly self-contained; provided that in order to prevent the positively of Non-Sindhis being stealthily or otherwise included in that category, the term “domiciled” shall be so defined as to include only those persons who have personality settled down in Sindh for more than 25 years.

Note:- This Resolution was referred to the Working Committee.

This council ----- the Sindh Provincial Muslim League emphatically protests against the proposed assignment of Makhi lands to ree-sindhis on the basis of certain -----which are act only unsound but do positively offend against the sense of self-respect on the part of the people of Sindh. In the opinion of this Council, importation of foreigners under these conditions would create fresh difficult proteins in this province and would at the same time fail to produce the desired results. The parpose for which these lands are being given to outsiders can be achieved equally well, by letting their original owners have them subject to such conditions as the authorities may -----necessary to impose.

Dear Moulana Sahib.

I have been marking with keen interest the activities of the Congress. Muslim League and the Hindu Sabha the main political organizations of India. I did not take any active part or expressed my opinion any where. But now I ----- keep quite, as my heart is reaching, in view of the opinion expressed by a leading Hindu daily paper (Sansar Samachar) in its Editorial dated 25.04.1942. I attach a cutting from the same for your perusal. Please note that it is a congress paper.

Moulana Sahib, you are a religious soul. You have translated the Holy Quran, for the guidance of Muslims. Have you ever acted according to that, except offering your prayers, I mean the service to the community. Let me tell you frankly the

service you have done to the community, and the general opinion about you among the Muslim masses of this province which is being governed by you, that you are the cause of ruin of Muslims here, and are out to remove the name of Muslims from the Indian History. You would than be happy to see your name published in the headlines of the Hindu papers as a Hero and the Destroyer of Islam.

Here are opinions of those with whom you have sympathy. They want Hindu Raj, or British Rule but they don't want your community to rule in any part of your mother land. They prefer foreign rule in preference to your community.

Moulana, I may tell you, that I have every day dealing with Hindus and from that I have gathered, that whatever you may do for them, they would never trust you. Though you have been slaughtering Muslim rights to win their heart, but yet they suspect you. On no occasion they allowed you to interview Sir Cripps alone. Every time Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied you. The representatives of all other organizations interviewed Sir Cripps alone. Whatever may be the cause, they either suspected your honesty or they considered you incompetent to negotiate Congress terms. If the later version is correct then Moulana, you can yourself judge, why they made you president. Excuse me, Moulana, Mr. Junnah has rightly called you a "Show boy of the Congress".

Do you not feel humiliated, Moulana, by expressing your pain and astonishment at the decision arrived at by the Madrasa Legislature Congress Party. Yes, it might have pained you because, you don't want Muslims to be in power in any part of India. If Muslims come in power, the congress power is sure to decline and from where can you earn your bread and butter, if Congress goes.

The Resolution sponsored by such an old and season --- politician like Rajagopalachari, wherein he concedes that the Pakistan Scheme which allows the Muslim community in India to have its due share of responsibility of Government in the provinces, where the Muslims form a majority, should be an eye opener to you, Moulana, who have shut his eyes to entire cause of the community, and we Musslamns are ashamed to have Muslim leader like you, who trodden under his feet the legitimate rights of his own community.

Will you Moulana, tell me, what your congress has done for Muslims in India. I am sure, it must have done the same what you, a Muslim president of Congress did in Sindh. You joined the Hindus and brought them in power. Now there is every day slaughter of innocent Muslims and their souls are praying to God to ruin those who brought the present policy and administration in force in Sindh.

Moulana, you must be feeling very happy in hearing every day murders of Muslims in this province. You did not rest when Hindus were killed in Sukkur Roits. You took the trouble of coming from Wardha to Sindh to console Hindus have you ever thought of reviewing the situation now, when your co-religionists are being slaughtered and specially in the days of the Government which you founded in Sindh.

I can write pages over this, but I don't want to waste your time, as Moulana, you have very little time to think for the welfare of Muslims. You are right in sympathizing with Hindus. Press is theirs, they can advertise you very well and right your name in bold type on front pages of Hindu papers, whereas Muslims cannot give you such wide publicity.

In the end I pray to God to bring you to the right path and give you strength to serve Hindu trodden Muslim community. God will relieve you from paying these homage's to Wardha, from where all schemes crop up for the betterment of Hindus and aches but none for the poor Muslims.

Yours Sincerely,

(Abdul Majid Jatoi)

J. P. Zamindar

Vice President D.L.B. Dadu,

Post Office Mehar (Sindh)

Dated:

Coy forwarded with compliments to Mr. Jinnah.

Translation of an article published in “Sansar Samachar” dated: 25.04.1942, under the caption ‘Rajaji where to.’

-----

Rajgopalachari, the brain of the Congress, is one of the greatest personalities of India. In the year 1919, he left his profession of advocates and joined the politics, where along with his associates he made many sacrifices. The attitude which Rajaji has now adopted, will cut the root of his past sacrifices as cut by a saw. We agree with this view of Rajaji that no confusion should be caused to British at this moment, but every Hindu and Muslim will look upon, with contempt the second view of his. Recently a meeting of Madras Assembly Congress Committee was held, where Rajagopalachari brought a proposal and recommended to a.i.c.c. that Muslim League demand of Pakistan should be conceded, if such demand is strongly made. Rajagopalachari, has so far not issued any statement to clear his position. It is clear from this proposal that Rajaji declares, for the sake of freedom of the mother land, the bitter dosa of Pakistan may be swallowed. He, with a view to break the chains of slavery of the mother land, wishes to concede to the demand of Pakistan, with pain.

But we are never prepared to agree to this proposal. Neither India could be divided into pieces, nor Indians are prepared to agree to this proposal. India has remained united since ages, and now Indians cannot bow their heads before an unreasonable demand and see their mother-land divided into pieces. Hindus are still prepared to remain as slaves in the hands of British, but will never bow before Jinnah. Hindus, do not freedom by bowing before a Muslim who has got a little following. They will acquire the same by their own ability, though it may come after half a century. We are certain that no member of the a.i.c.c. will corroborate with Rajgopalachari. If this demand is conceded to, there will be a civil war in India.

#### Primary Muslim League Trichinopoly

On 1-5-42, a public meeting was convened in the Khajamohideen Mosque, Palakarai, Trichinopoly, to condole the sudden denials of Janab, Sir, Abdullah Haroon Saheb.

Mr. S. M. Sultan Baghdadi Saheb, shortly spoke about the life story of the late Sir. Haroon, and passed the resolution that:

This gathering of the Musalmans of Trichinopoly regret very much to record the death of Sir. Abdullah Haroon Saheb and convey our deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

By efforts of the Primary "Muslim League, ceremonial prayers to the dead were arranged in all the Mosques after the Juma Prayers.

Secretary

Primary Muslim League

Central Office

All India Muslim League

Daryagani, Delhi

06.05.1942

My Dear Yousuf,

I am herewith sending copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Sri Prekasa M.L.A. (Control) of Banaras.

Yours Sincerely

Liaquat Ali Khan

Yousuf Haroon Engr.

Nepier Road

Karachi

Sevashrana

Banares

April 29, 1941

My dear Nawabzada Saheb,

I am indeed shocked to read of the sudden death of my esteemed friend and colleague, Sir Abdolla Haroon. I can never forget his personal kindness and courtesy to me during the years we have been members of the Assembly together. The kindness of his nature the charity of his disposition, the sympathetic attitude which he brought to bear on everything and his deep knowledge of affairs coupled with the childlike simplicity of his nature greatly attracted me to him. It is indeed unfortunate that the cruel hand of death should have removed him in the midst of his usefulness.

I write to send you and your Party my sincere condolences in your great loss. I shall also be obliged if you will convey my sympathy to the members of the bereaved family. I regret I know none of them myself personally and so I am unable to write direct. I hope you will please not mind this trouble.

Trusting all is well with you,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Sri Prakasa)

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, M.L.A., (Central) Gul-i-Raana,  
Harding Avenue,  
New Delhi  
Indian posts and telegraphs department


Yusuf abdoola haroon

786, napier road

Karachi

Tel: 2738

Tel: shadman

12th May, 1942,

My dear Mr. Jinnah

I am deeply moved by the most sympathetic tone in which you have condoned with me over my recent terrible loss and have encouraged me to bear it with resignation and fortitude. I beg of you to pray that the Almighty may enable me to maintain the great traditions of the departed great man who has bequeathed us. I will always look foreyard to you for help guidance and blessings.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely

Mandal

Shahi Bazar

Hyderabad, Sindh 27th May 1942

Esqr.

League,

Mr. Jinnah

I beg to draw your kind attention to the copy of letter enclosed herein which I have forwarded to Mahatma Gandhi yesterday. The communication speaks for -----self and needs no further elucid on.

I personally do not be ----- Congress or any other organization save and except my own of which I happen to be an honorary secretary, I hope you will



understand our anxiety to restore peace and order in this unfortunate province of ours.

I feel confident that it is only your and ---- Mahatma Gandhi as presence which can bring about normal and healthy situation. The masses do not care much about other workers of any organization but easily listen to the heads; they are mostly illiterate and require some big persons to explain to them the difference between right and wrong.

Our country is at the present moment in a hope chaos and needs your immediate help and -----without which there is no other way to save ----- and property.

BHAIBUND Shewa Mandal

Shahi Bazar

Hyderabad, Sindh 27th May 1942

Mohamed Ali Jinnah Esqr.

I appeal to your aesthetic sense and fervently request that you will responsible to the call of duty and come personally to demonstrate to the world that your organization is equal to the task in the matter of their responsibility, irrespective of what you may feel within about our opinion about the separation of Sindh and its consequences.

In case you do accept my invitation, I shall be glad to make suitable arrangements for your stay in our town as I propose to do for Mahatma Gandhi.

Please be kind enough to wire me if you accept my request. Rest assured, we shall welcome you with great pleasures and pride.

I remain, respectfully yours,

Hon' Secretary

Copy of letter

----- to Mahatma Gandhi

BHAIBUND Shewa Mandal

Shahi Bazar

Hyderabad, Sindh 26th May 1942

Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Ghandi,

Sevagram

Wardha (India)

-----

Respected Mahatmaji

Professor Ghansham's gruesome report on the lawlessness in Sindh as published in the latest issue of the "Harijan" dated 24th May 1942 and your suggestions on the subject that the Congress members of Sindh and the ----- Khan Bahadur Allah Bux should form a peace brigade and settle down among the Hurs and risk their lives in ----- persuading these erring countrymen to desert from the crimes, have raised some misgivings in my mind. The Congressmen to proceed to Hur Districts and to ask the Hurs to desist from committing dacoities and arson is in my humble opinion to ask them to do something of which they are not capable at all.

At the time of separating the Province of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency all such matters should have been carefully weighed and foreseen. Sindh being educationally a backward province it was unsafe to practice constitutional experiments with Sindhi masses and all this lawlessness is but an off-shoot of this constitutional change.

BHAIBUND Shewa Mandal

Shahi Bazar

Hyderabad, Sindh 26th May 1942

It was the Moslem League who sponsored this demand and was therefore responsible and the Congress equally so for supporting the demand of the League.

Now that the storm is on and the very fabric of the Sindh Province is being torn to pieces it is but proper that the heads of these two institutions should bear all the responsibility on their shoulders and not their subordinates who do not wield the same influence with the masses. Either you, yourself and Mr. Jinnah or the Congress President Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Jinnah should now come down immediately to Sindh and at the risk of your own lives educate these erring countrymen to desist from committing these murders and dacoities and thus restore peace and order. Your very presence will create a healthy situation and two of you alone will be able to do as much as a government cannot do. The present Government will take the only course open to them visit quell the disturbance with the same brute force as practiced by the Hurs themselves. You and Mr. Jinnah are the only two persons who could deliver the goods:

Where is Mr. Jinnah and ----you?

I wonder if you will realize your responsibility and that of the Congress and respond to this appeal?

BHAIBUND Shewa Mandal

Shahi Bazar

Hyderabad, Sindh 26th May 1942

Mr. Jinnah whom I am addressing to day on the same subject will let me know what he can do in the matter, but whether he responds or not, I should like to have your independent decision.

In case your every undertake to come down to Sindh I think I can easily manage to persuade the Committee of the Bhaibund Shewa Mandal to make suitable arrangements for your stay in consultation with the local Congressmen.

Believe me, Sindh will never forget your services at this critical time and it is but sure that your stay in Sindh will not go in vain. We shall all welcome your presence and pray almighty that we shall enjoy your guidance for many more years.

I remain, Respected Mahatamaji.

Yours humble servant,

Hon. Secretary

Napier Road

Karachi 17th June 1942

To,

The Editor

“Manshoor”

Delhi

Dear Sir,

I enclose a copy of the Resolution of the Working Committee Sindh Provincial Muslim League, on the present political situation in the province, with a request that you will please publish it in your esteemed paper in full, after translating it in Urdu.

Yours faithfully

Acting President,  
Sindh provincial Moslem League,  
Napier Road, Karachi

The working committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League has given its most earnest and serious consideration to the circumstances leading up to and the situation arising from the declaration on the 1st of June 1942 of Martial Law in more than half the Province and deems it its duty to take the necessary steps to safeguard:

- (1) the constitutional rights of the people;
- (2) the economy of the Province; and
- (3) the civic rights of the citizens,

All of which, in the opinion of the Committee have been seriously infringed, threatened or affected. The Committee records here below its conclusions and appoints the following four of its members, namely: (1) K. B. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro,

- (2) Shaikh Abdul Majid,
- (3) Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazder, &
- (4) Mr. G. M. Sayed,

To wait upon H. E. the Governor of Sindh and discuss with him the issues involved.

The following are seems of the consequences of the extra ordinary step that has been taken by the authorities in promulgating Martial Law:

- (i) Complete breakdown of civil administration
- (ii) Resort to Martial Law all at once in such a large area in the hope of retrieving the situation;
- (iii) Serious likelihood of dislocation of the economic life of the Province and the inevitable consequences bordering upon a general famine, as a result of the operation of Martial Law on the lines on which it is being at present enforced; and
- (iv) Apprehension of Martial Law being extended to the remaining parts of the Province thereby making conditions still worse.

2. In the opinion of this Committee, this disastrous crisis is the inevitable ---- come of the anti-Muslim and unscrupulous policy of exploitation followed by the present ministers, resulting in a long chain of events that have been taking place during the period they have held the reins of Sindh administration. The Ministers have thereby given an indisputable proof of their incompetence and complete failure to maintain law and order.

3. It is common knowledge that throughout their regime, the Ministers have taken no steps to alleviate the causes of the growing discontent amongst the masses or to reform their methods of administration, with the result that the situation has been steadily deteriorating. Finding themselves faced with the growing discontent and the serious consequences of their aimless policy which was solely directed against the best interests of the masses, the Ministers have now resorted to Martial Law and thereby surrender no less than half the Province to Military rule. The Committee is strongly of the opinion, which is shared by a very large and ever increasing section of the population, that the Ministers having been confounded by the growing number of murders, dacoities and other acts of lawlessness were compelled in their bewilderment and to save their face to take this action. As far as this Committee is aware, in the history of Provincial Governments in British India, this unhappy Province is the first to have achieved the invidious distinction of having more than half of its area subjected to Martial Law, while the so-called popular Ministers continue to retain their office. There are extensive provisions of the existing laws including the all embracing defense of India Rules that are calculated to be adequate to meet even such an abnormal situation as is created by war conditions, on the other hand the Government of India Act, 1935, lays down

several provisions for effectively dealing in almost every conceivable manner with a situation that appears seriously to threaten the peace and tranquility of the Province. In spite of all this, the present Government have deemed it fit to promulgate Martial Law and thereby deprive the larger part of the very people from whom they are supposed to derive their present position as Ministers, of their fundamental rights. The position militates against the constitutional law and is quite incompatible with the very spirit of Provincial Autonomy. It is really strange that such a drastic and desperate step should have been taken without sacking previous arrangements to see that the vast numbers of people whose fundamental rights were thereby going to be so seriously invaded were duly instructed and prepared in regard to the handicaps and hardships inevitable to the operation of martial law. It was further necessary to restrict the operation to only such a small area as was absolutely essential for the purpose in view and at the same time to ensure that the daily rounds of the peoples' activities connected with their lawful livelihood were not interfered with and as far as humanly possible no innocent people were victimized. But the Committee regret to observe that no such precautions were taken. Even if the need for promulgation of Martial Law was real, the committee feels that if the present Ministers had any the slightest regard to the popular feeling or felt in any manner responsible to the people at large, they would have at the most sought military assistance without placing such a vast area all at once under the military rule, just as it had been done during the unfortunate Sukkur riots. But the hot haste with which a measure of such a drastic nature was precipitated upon the entire population in this vast area, in itself betrays a sad lack of sense of responsibility and unmakes the hollowness of their representative character. Standing as the Ministers therefore do so thoroughly self-condemned and exposed, this Committee which voices the feelings of the entire Muslim population of the Province when it emphatically urges upon H.E. the Governor to end this travesty of Provincial Autonomy and relieve the present Ministers of their office to which they have forfeited every possible.

4. In view of the above, it is the earnest request of this Committee that H. E. the Governor of Sindh will be pleased:

(a) to convene immediately a session of the Sindh Legislative Assembly to consider the problems of vital nature above referred to:

(b) to appoint a Court of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the causes responsible for the failure of the present Ministers and their administration that led to the necessity of promulgation of Martial Law, without having tried the various

remedies provided under the Government of India Act and the Defence of India Rules:

(c) to take steps to see that Martial Law is so administered that while it enables to effectively deal with the turbulent and guilty elements it does not restrict the Lawful pursuits of agriculturists or the carrying out of legitimate activities of constructional nature and the exercising of civic rights by peace-loving and law-abiding citizens.

5. The Committee further deems it necessary to draw the attention of the authorities to the handicaps of the citizens occasioned by the operation of Martial Law in the affected areas in particular so as to make it possible for agricultural operations to continue unhampered, as otherwise there is a serious danger to the economy of the Province which may be so adversely affected as to create a situation that may bring a wide-spread ruin upon the entire Province. Side by side with this, the Committee urges the necessity of suitable amending, relaxing or rescinding the restrictions imposed upon the population under the provisions of Martial Law so as to enable the people to carry on their social activities of peaceful nature and at the same time to enable the recognized political bodies to carry on their constitutional propaganda and organization work, especially when a bye-election for the Central Assembly seat is shortly to take place. Some of the difficulties which are being experienced by the people now and which need to be remedied immediately are the following:-

(a) The ferries on the river be opened to traffic with suitable provisions to check the movements of undesirable persons so as to permit agriculturists, fire-wood sellers, cattle-owners and others whose livelihood makes it necessary to use the ferries.

(b) The night movements of agriculturists be permitted in order to enable them to irrigate their fields if their turn for water happens to be fixed during night-hours or if they have to work their Parsian-whools for Jomar and other food-crops in lift lands or in non-barrage areas.

(c) The carrying and use of hatchets and other implements necessary for agricultural operations be made possible.



(d) The restrictions imposed upon the assemblage of five or more persons be suitably amended so as to permit the carrying out of agricultural operations such as canal-clearance division of crops, sloughing, transplantation, harvesting, etc. and performance of social duties connected with marriages, deaths, etc.

(e) The order regarding wholesale disarming of people at one and the same time through the vast area now under the Military should be modified with suitable precautions to ensure their rightful use, as otherwise the bad characters may be able to carry on their unlawful activities without any fear of armed resistance from the disarmed population. In such village where the population exceeds 500 souls, at least six or more guns be permitted to be retained by the people for protection of the villages and towns according to the population of each such village or town. Complete disarming of the civil population will, in the opinion of the committee, create chaotic conditions and a very difficult situation in the mofussil, particularly when it may not be possible for the Military authorities to arrange their own patrol for each and every village, in such a vast area over twenty thousand square miles, controlled by them.

(f) Those persons in this area who had a genuine cause of fear due to personal enmity and were therefore granted extra or special gun licenses by the civil authorities for the protection of not only their own person and property but also of their localities should be restored their arms and encouraged to render assistance to the police authorities or be provided with military or police guard at their own expense;

(g) Where arms cannot be restored, effective protection for immediate aid in time of danger must be made;

(h) With a view to achieving quick results, the restrictions and hardships inevitable upon the operation of Martial Law should be applied only to those areas which are the source of trouble. The area should therefore be confined only to (1) Shahdadpur and Sinjhoru Talukas of Nawabshah District and (2) Sanghar and Khipro Talukas of Thar & Parkar District and (3) Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro Talukas of Sukkur District, (4) to the area within one mile on each side of the Railway line between Kotri and Reti on the K.W. Ry. And Khokharpar and Hyderabad Sindh on the J. Railway, (5) to the left bank of the river to check the traffic on the ferries and across the river, (6) the eastern border to check the

movements of suspicious characters to and from the states of Jaisalmere and Jodhpur.

(i) Local Advisory Committee be set up to advise and collaborate with the Military authorities in the course of their duties so as to eliminate the possibility of harassment of innocent persons through the machinations of local subordinate Police upon whose advice the Military may have to depend, being unaware of local conditions and approaches to cut-of-way places to be visited by them in the course of their rounds:

(j) Large numbers of people who seek to migrate from the affected areas to places of their permanent residence or for personal safety or convenience may be enabled to do so, especially these who move each season across the river for harvest work in the Barrage areas and return to their homes on the close of the harvest; also those traders and their agents from Karachi who have to bring cattle by ----- across the river from the affected areas for the supply of neat and milk to the urban population of Karachi and Hyderabad be afforded easy and safe passage including the use of ferries to safeguard them from loss of money or personal inconvenience and also to ensure the regular supply of these needs of the urban population.

The Working Committee further resolves that a copy of this Resolution may be forwarded to:

- (1) The President All India a Muslim League.
- (2) The Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Sindh.
- (3) The Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-Coronal of India, and
- (4) The Secretary of State for India.

General Secretary,  
Sindh Provincial Muslim League,

President  
Sindh Provincial Muslim League,

124, Muslim Colony,

Britto Road,

Karachi

4th July 1942

To

His Excellency Sir Bugh Dow,

k.c.s.i.,c.u.e.,i.c.s.

Governor of Sindh Karachi

Yours Excellency,

At the request of the members of the Muslim League party, in the Sindh Legislative Assembly (of which I am the leader), I beg hereby formally to move your Excellency to be pleased to summon a session of the Sindh Legislative Assembly at an early date preferably before 15th August 1942, for the following reasons:

(a) Hon'ble the Premier promised on the floor of the House on the 10th March last, on the close of Budget session, to convene a meeting of the Sindh Legislative Assembly early in May. But although we are now in July i.e. two months have elapsed after the promised date, no session has so far been summoned, nor does there appear to be any prospect of his advising Your 'Excellency to summon one in the near future.

(b) After the Budget session i.e. during the interval of last 3 to 4 months, many important events have taken place which require to be debated and discussed on the floor of the house as early as possible.

(c) Martial Law has been declared in about half the Province with effect from 1st June 1942, as a result of the collapse of civil administration. This being the most important and unprecedented event in the history of this Province, the

Legislative Assembly ought to have an early opportunity to express its views on such an important event.

(d) There are motions of adjournment pending on this issue of Martial Law; there are resolutions demanding an enquiry about the failure of this Government to maintain law and order in the Province; and there are many questions and bills, both private and Government, on the anvil of this Legislature, awaiting early disposal.

Under the provisions of section 62(2), Government of India Act 1935, it lies in the discretion of Your Excellency to summon the session of Legislative Assembly and therefore I am addressing this letter to Your Excellency with the request that you will be pleased to summon the session at an early date.

I may also add here for Your Excellency's information that my party in the Assembly now commands a strength of 15 members.

I beg to remain,  
Your Excellency's  
Most Obedient Servant,

Volume No: 248

freedom movement  
archives

Hyderabad Sindh

4th July 1942

Most Respected Sir,

I am in due receipt of your kind letter of 6th February 1942, for which I am much grateful to you and am most proud of it. The letter is an encouraging one which has made me more active and I am taking keen past is Muslim League affairs besides my education.

Dear Sir, it is of course true that the awakening among Muslims of Sindh has been brought about the efforts of the League in past two or three years, but in comparison to the advancement and progress of the Hindu Community it is nothing. Sometimes I am also puzzled that first for all the division of the Muslims should be abolished in some belong to others to Khaka Jamaitul Ulema and so on. This division has fight among themselves is of course more destructive and first it all compiled must -----

Respected Sir, Muslim League is lucky and fortunate enough in having you as your supreme commander and Muslims of India will always remember your activities, indomitable courage, persistent efforts about the uplift of the Mussalmans of India, the burden which you have taken in your life shoulders.

Pakistan scheme is the last scheme which has ever been created. You have achieved what seemed to be quite impossible. We must congratulate Mr. Rajgopalacharya on his good and favourable views about the above golden scheme. As a student from me will may kindly convey my best respects to him in regard to his far-seeing vision whenever he happened to meet you. Will you kind. Sir, He is of course a hold man among to congressites who has stirred the congress circles, so we must help him in every way.

(Abdul Rashid arshad to liaquat ali khan)

Dear Sir, I had already request you to kindly send as any be respective of the Muslim League in Sindh to preach. The principle and doctrine of the League, you should know the fact that the poor village are acquainted with the name of the congress where as they don't know what is Muslim League, and where it exists.

Few days ago I was quite glad that the deputation of Hon. Sir Nazimuddin and Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan has come to Karachi, they will surely turnip to Hyderabad Sindh, but in vain and it was discouraging to us.

So, I request you to very kindly convince the All India Session of the Muslim League this year in Hyderabad Sindh.

In the end I pray for your long life and ever-increasing prosperity and further I pray that the Muslim League may flourish day by day and year light and their worthy shadow of your supreme authority.

I am awaiting anxiously about your kind and encouraging letter.

With best respect.

I am, your loyal follower

Sincere

Your most Obediently

Abdul Rashid Arshad

B.A. ....

Shams Manzil Hyderabad Sindh

P. S. Kindly throw light that why the high and bid admirers are leaving the Muslim League, such as Mr. Fazlul Haq and now Sir Sikander Hayat Khan -----resigned.

124, Muslim Colony, Britto Road,

Karachi

6th July 1948

Mr. Jinnah

Many thanks for your letter received a week back. I much regret the delay in reply, as I was some time busy with the all India Muslim League Civil Defense Committee and other subsequent meetings of the Provincial Committee.

I have already sent you a copy of note to the Governor of Sindh. As regards the interview of our deputation with the Governor on 15th of June last in connection with the points specified in our note, was not very encouraging. Now the position here has greatly changed. The Ministers have completely surrendered to the Governor and they have even given in writing to the Governor to get Martial Law applied to half the Province. In that area it is practically the rule of the Governor

and the Major General, who is the Administrator for Martial Law. As regards the other half, these too in all vital matters, Governor has been over-ruling the Ministers, whenever it suits his purpose. The Governor was not inclined to withdraw Martial Law, nor is he keen at out summoning the Assembly session in the ----- future. I have subsequently sent him a definite requisition to summon the Assembly Session, the copy of which I enclose herewith.

The All India League Deputation headed by Nawab Ismail Khan came and stayed for 3 days discussed 4th ----- Province of Sindh, with all of us, and have been fully apprised of the situation here. They will, I am sure acquaint you with the situation in its true perspective. They have also understood fully what ----- is and how ----- . All League workers here, aware ----- with his ways. He is the agent of bureaucracy ----- many people have strong suspicions that he is all the regular pay of the Intelligence Department.

----- with the object of acquainting you, about the meeting of the Provincial League Council, held in May last, I am sending you herewith a note for your perusal. We are seriously contemplating to dis-qualify him, unless he repents for his misdeeds and promises to be sincere to the cause and the organization. He writes one thing in his paper and acts quite the contrary, as a member of the League Council here, or as an individual.

You have expressed your inability to come to Sindh in ----- future, but we feel that your visit at an early date is necessary. I have also been asked by the Working Committee and also they have passed a resolution to request you to convene a meeting of the All India Working Committee, and if possible even of League Council in Karachi, during August next. I hope you will kindly accede to our request, as that we will give considerable impetus to the League organization work here, and also Yousif's bye-election for the Central Assembly.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Telephone "shadman"  
Telephone 2738,  
Napier road  
Karachi 16th Sept. 1942  
To,

The Secretary,  
All India Muslim League,  
Daryagunj,  
Delhi

Dear Sir,

I am sending you some of the Resolution passed by the Provincial Muslim League Working Committee held in Karachi between 12th and 14th instant with a request that you will kindly look into these and take necessary steps to help us.

With best wishes,

Yours faithfully,  
Napier Road Karachi

Resolution No: 1,

The Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League fully endorses the Resolution passed by the working committee of the All India Muslim League on 20th August 1942 at Bombay on the present political situation. It further assures the Quaid-e-Azam and his working committee that the Muslim League Organization of this Province will do its best to act up to the spirit and letter of the said resolution.

Resolution No: 2.



The Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League regrets to observe that in spite of repeated grandiloquent claim put forth by the British Ministers that the constitution was flourishing in five provinces in India (including Sindh), no session of the Sindh Legislature has been called through out the current year barring the brief Budget Session of March last which perhaps could not be avoided on account of the mandatory nature of the Law operating in respect of such sessions. During this period Sindh has been confronted by problems such as she had never before encountered and which the people's representatives were fully entitled to disuses on the floor of the Legislature. There were ----- and the subsequent promulgation of Martial Law which still continues; there were floods followed by a Public outcry for an enquiry into the causes which led to the bursting of Bachao Bunde; there were complaints as to the partiality and gross ----- shown in rendering proper relief to the suffering multitudes, there were questions connected with the general political upheaval in the country of which Sindh but an integer part; there were certain problems associated with the Sindh-Punjab dispute over the waters of the Indus not to spelt of the fact paralyeation of the legislature in this arbitrary fashion had deprived the country's chosen representatives of all opportunities of exercising their most vital constitutional rights, such as the of exercising control over the ministry and of putting forth interpellations and moving resolutions and adjournments.

The committee while registering its most emphatic protest against this deliberate effort to keep the constitution a frozen state, urgent upon the Government to convene a session of the Legislature forthwith to consider the entire situation which confronts the province.

Proposed by Shaikh Abdul Majid

&

Seconded by Sayed Hassan Bux Shah

Resolution No: 4.

The Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League deems it expedient to invite the attention of the Premier to the effect that the funds collected

by him and by the Chairman of the Flood Relief Committee (For the Flood Relief Work) need to be disbursed through a joint Committee representative of all important organized parties in the Province so that all possibilities of the charge of exploitation of these funds for party purposes are obviated. Further more in view of the fact that Sindh has had the misfortune of experiencing the calamity of floods on an unprecedented scale, it is just and proper that the Provincial and Central Government should make substantial contribution towards the orientation of these funds which are to be utilized in rendering relief to the sufferers in constructing the areas that have gone through this terrible process of devastation. In the opinion of this Committee however such stupendous task cannot be tackled on the strength of ordinary Provincial Revenue or by means of Private contribution and consequently it is imperative that the Government of Sindh should raise a loan for this vital purpose on which hinges the future of this vast act. So far utilization of these funds is concerned, the committee is clearly of the view that the principle put forth in the first part of this resolution viz. setting up of a representative committee to control these funds shall have to be extended to this as well.

#### Resolution No: 5.

The Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League wants to make it clear as a matter of principle, that in case of react calamities such as Sindh has just experienced in the shape of floods, it is the exclusive duty and sole responsibility of the Government to help the affected community to come into its own, and raise it to the original level of life, irrespective of the consideration whether the public charity suffices for it or not. In the Sindh case this principle has greater applications and force in view of the fact that ----- facts there are sound grounds, not so far disproved by any Judicial Finding to believe that Sindh owes in a large measure, this misfortune to the wrong handling of flood situation by their own functionaries. This meeting is further of the opinion that the relief sanctioned for the flood sufferers is absolutely inadequate to meet the requirements of sufferers and this meeting protests against stopping of all relief measures in Sukkur and Larkana Districts prematurely. This meeting therefore suggests the following measures which should be adopted by Government for giving relief to the sufferers and the alleviation of distress amongst them until the next Rabi crop.

1. From supply of food to these who are unable to work for themselves.
2. From supply of fodder.

3. Free supply of seed.
4. Takavi loans to enable the agriculturists to erect their huts, purchase of bullocks and reclamation of their lands.
5. Suspension of all decrees whether of Civil Courts or of Co-Operative Societies or recovery of all Government dues.
6. General permission for cultivating Ne-Kabuli lands.
7. Free supply of fuel and timber to the sufferers, more particularly small khatedars and peasants for construction of their huts.
8. General remission for lands that have been flooded as well as remission of old assessment arrears.
9. Remission of old and out-standing p.w.d. and Revenue Fines.

#### Resolution No.6

This meeting of the working committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League has carefully considered the reports from various sources including the statement made by Hon'able R. S. Gokaldas in the press relating to the causing which have led to the advent of the flood calamity and demands that tribunal be set up by Government to enquire into and educate upon at an early date in regard to the following points:-

1. The reasons why the Old Sukkur Begari Bund was cut to soak the loop Bund when the river was abnormally high in spite of the protests from the inhabitants of neighboring villages.
2. Whether the old Sukkur Begari bund did have sluices for the purpose of soaking New Bund.
3. Whether the New loop Bund was constructed in accordance with the Indus River Commission specifications.
4. Who were the constructors for the loop Bund whether they executed their work efficiently and properly or their faults were connived at.

5. Why was the flood water appeared into the Right Bank Canals and it was not allowed to take its natural course, in excess of the ----- canals to carry such volume of water.
6. Why deliver ----- without justifications, as un-necessary discriminatory and actuated by a feeling of ----- river in the right bank canals at various places thereby flooding and devastating large areas in Larkana, Sukkur and Dadu District.
7. Why cuts in the Old Bund ways not ----- when soaking process had been completed and the neighboring people were willing and anxious to ----- the water level had for some short interval receded.
8. Whether Government of the Province had received warnings from Peshawar and other places in the effect that heavy floods were coming down to Sindh and if no what precautionary measures. Government took to meet the -----
9. Whether the -----liable to be affected by the deliberate cuts into the canals or bunds were given adequate notice to evacuate.
10. What is the extent of losses suffered by the Government as well as people thus affected.

It is further urged that all those people who have suffered by loading their valuable crops, buildings, cattle and other moveable and immoveable property as a result of these breaches and cuts in the Sindhs and ----- should be adequately ----- by the Government and a special officer of not less than a collector's rank be appointed to estimate these losses for the purpose of payment of the compensation.

Resolution No. 8.

The committee of the following persons is empowered to deal with the question relating to the Martial law and report the result of its efforts to the Working committee within two months.

K. B. M. A. Khuhro,  
G. M. Sayed,  
Shaikh Abdul Majid,

Mr. G. M. Sayed's resolution in this connection is referred to the above committee for consideration and disposal.

Yusuf abdoola haroon  
786, napier road  
Karachi

Tel: 2738

Tel: shadman

Confidential

My dear Quaid-e-Azam

I am enclosing herewith for your information a few cuttings of "Newspaper" Daily Gazette", which are self explanatory.

I do not know how far these gentlemen of Sindh Provincial Muslim League are justified. I do not like to add any thing more except to draw your attention.

With regards and respects.

Yours sincerely

P. S. I send you herewith a telegram in original, addressed to you.

Sir ghulam's triumph

The new ministry is a personal triumph for Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah. By a single stone he has bagged two birds perhaps three. Having effectively broken Mr. Jinnah's hold over the Sindh Provincial Muslim League, thus paying back the Muslim League Dictator in his own coin for having dismissed him from the League some years ago, Sir Ghulam Hussain has now managed to break the morale of the Hindu Independent Party and weaned away from its fold two colleagues to complete his Ministry. Perhaps Rai Sahib Gokaldas and Dr. Hemandas were swayed by Mr. Vinayakrao Damodar Savarkar's appeal to Sindh Hindus to co-operate with its Premier unconditionally. Nevertheless, Rai Sahib Gokaldas at least will have to share the brunt of public criticism along with his colleague Pir Illahi Baksh in that, like the Education Minister, he could not stick to his "principle" or personal loyalty for even a week after his loud avowal. The Rai Sahib was one of the four signatories to that historic memorandum which His Excellency considered and treated as ministerial resignations. Unlike Pir Sahib, his Hindu colleague waited for the ink of his signature to dry somewhat before he kicked Mr. Allah Baksh and rushed into his successor's arms. It is to be hoped that Sir Ghulam Hussain at least will be able to command the personal loyalty; through thick and thin, of his two new recruits – Pir Sahib and Rai Sahib. Even though the Hindu Ministers do not enjoy the confidence of their party within the Legislature there is no reason why they should not win between now and the budget session provided of course they do some really constructive work for Sindh's betterment. The present Ministry has proved that it is moonshine to talk of a complete breakdown of the Constitution in Sindh.

Rajaji's mission

Municipal Office

Hyd. (Sindh) ----- 1942

From:

j. r. kriplani Esqr.

Chief Office

Hyderabad Sindh Municipality.

To,

The Secretary,

All India Muslim League,

Bombay

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 2 copies of Corporation's resolution No. 389, dated: 26.11.42, expressing their request at the sad and ----- untimely of late Sir Muhammad Yakub and to request you to kindly forward one copy too his heirs.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Chief Officer,

Hyderabad Municipality.

GDS

English rendering of Corporation's Resolution No. 389, dated: 26.11.1942

This corporation is grieved to learn of the sad and untimely death of Sir Muhammad Yakub Late President of the All India Muslim League and a member of the Central Legislature Assembly. The Service which the deceased had rendered, particularly to the Muslim Community, are well known to the public. By his sudden death, the country and specially the Muslim Community, have suffered a great loss.

True Copy

Head Clerk

Grams "muslimleag"

Tele: No. 5530

Central Office:

All India Muslim League,

Daryaganj, Delhi

No. \_\_\_\_\_

dated: 12.09.1942

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League at their last meeting.

Yours Sincerely

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan

Honorary Secretary



Copy of the Resolution.

“The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon and convey their heartfelt sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

The Muslim League has lost one of its foremost loyal members and Muslim India a zealous and sincere worker in the cause of Islam.”

To

Yousuf Haroon Saheb

Napier Road,

Karachi.

13. Resolved that a Friday be fixed on which just before or after the Friday Prayers, the ----- over Sindh could pass the following Resolution and the facts connected therewith and the import ----- explained to the present:

“This public meeting of all the ----- in this --- strongly condemn the ignoble part that K. B. Allah Baksh has played in his efforts to ----- Hindus by putting up the Azad Conference above and alternating thereby to ----- the representative character of the Muslim League ----- is the only true representative of the Muslims in ----- country.

This public meeting emphatically declares the fact that neither K. B. Allah Baksh represents the Muslim nor does he enjoy or deserve the confidence of the Muslims of Sindh much less of those of India.”

14. Resolved that in view of the fact that the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Sabha ----- and other co-organizations have decided not to set up a separate organization of their own in connection with the A. R. B. and other defense measures and they have all formed a separate committee known as Civil Defence Committee, consisting of representatives of all the said organizations, for the purpose of rendering all possible help that may be needed at the time of Air ----- in the city of Karachi this Council is of the opinion that the Sindh Provincial Muslim League should extend its support to all such activities in Karachi ----- or other towns in Sindh. It therefore request the All India Muslim League to permit the Sindh Muslim League to participation in the above kind of joint activities in view of the special conditions prevailing in Sindh.

This Council requests Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar to communicate at an early date to the President Sindh Provincial Muslim League, the details regarding the constitution and duties of the civil defence committee referred to above.

15. This meeting strongly support ----- resolution dated 23rd February last passed by the working committee of the All India Muslim League condemning ----- and congress proposals of the non-party conference of Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru and emphatically declares that the Muslims of Sindh shall not hesitate to offer every possible sacrifice in order to oppose any constitution that is promulgated in India without cannot of the Muslim League whether for the duration of war or for -----  
-----