

## SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

### 1944

1. Letter from M.A.Sayyed. Hon; Secretary, Sind Provincial Muslim League, Karachi to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.(Dated 20.4.1944)
2. Constitution and Rules of the Provincial Muslim League. (Dated 20.4.1944)
3. Rules for the Elections of the Provincial Muslim League. (Dated 20.4.1944)
4. Schedule No. (Dated 20.4.1944)
5. Telegram from Dr.Khan, Leader Muslim League Corporation Party to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 27.4.1944)
6. Telegram from Dr.Khan Leader, Corporation Party to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 28.4.1944)
7. Telegram from G.M.Sayed to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 28.4.1944)
8. Telegram from G.M.Syed to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.(Dated 29.4.1944)
9. Telegram from Liaqat Ali Khan to G.M.Syed. (Dated 10.5.1944)

10. Annual Report of "The Sind Provincial Muslim League for the year 1943-44." (Dated 13.5.1944)
11. Letter from M.A.Haroon, General Secretary Karachi city Muslim League to The General Secretary All India Muslim League, New Delhi. (Dated 27.5.1944)
12. Resolution passed by the working committee at the Karachi city Muslim League, Karachi at its meeting held on Sunday the 21<sup>st</sup> may 1944. (Dated 27.5.1944)
13. Letter from M.A.Haroon to the General Secretary All-India Muslim League Karachi. (Dated 27.5.1944)
14. Copy of the Resolution passed by the working Committee. (Dated 21.5.1944)
15. Letter from M.A.Haroon, Gen. Secty, Karachi City Muslim League to the Chairman, Committee of Action and President U.P Provincial Muslim League, Meerut. (Dated 27.5.1944)
16. Resolution passed by the Working Committee. (Dated 21.5.1944)
17. Letter from working Committee to The Chairman Committee of Action All-India Muslim League. (Dated 21.5.1944)
18. Letter from Yusuf A. Haroon to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 18.6.1944)
19. Letter from L.G Rajwad, Chief Secretary to Govt Home Department Secretary to Govt Home Department Sind Secretariat, Karachi to the Mayor of Karachi, Yusuf A. Haroon. (Dated 14.6.1944)

20. Telegram from M.A. Khuhro to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.(Dated 6.7.1944)
21. Letter from Dr. A.A Khan to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali khan. (Dated 30.7.1944)
22. Tact of Rosolution No.2 passed By the working Committee of the All- India Muslim League held at Lahore on 29th to 31st of july,1944 under the presidentship of Mr. M.A. Jinnah. (Dated 31.7.1944)
23. Letter Ghulam Hussain Hiday At-ullah to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali khan. (Dated 08.8.1944)
24. Cutting of the "Sind observer" "Tribunal Must Probe Syndical Scandal." (Dated 23.7.1944)
25. New-Paper Cutting Majority of Ministers Done Disservice City Muslim Leagues request To M.A. Jinnah. (Dated 23.7.1944)
26. Cutting of the Sind Observer "Bribery and Prosecution". (Dated 26.7.1944)
27. Cutting of "Sind Observer". (Dated 27.7.1944)
28. Letter from Assistant Secretary All-India Muslim League to Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and M.A. Gazdar. (Dated 24.8.1944)
29. Letter from G.M. Syed to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 07.9.1944)

30. Copy of Letter from Asstt. Secty. All-India Muslim League to G.M. Syed. President Sind Provincial M. League. Karachi. (Dated 24.10.1944)
31. Letter from Dr.A.A. Khan, President Karachi City Muslim League, to the Chairman, Committee of Action, All-India Muslim League. New Delhi. (Dated 13.11.1944)
32. Letter from Dr.A.A khan to the President Sind Provincial Muslim League. (Dated 09.11.1944)
33. Appointment of Presiding Officers for League Elections. (Dated 09.11.1944)
34. Letter from the Sind Provincial Muslim League to the General Secretary Karachi City Muslim League.(Dated 22.11.1944)
35. List of the Presiding Officers. .(Dated 22.11.1944)
36. Letter from Zaa. Secretary Committee of Action All-India Muslim League to G.M Syed. .(Dated 16.11.1944)
37. Letter From Dr.A.a Khan to tho Chairman Committee of Action All- Letter India Muslim League New Delhi. (Dated 07.11.1944)
38. Letter from M.A Sayyed Secretary Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi to the Secty Committee of Action All-India Muslim League Delhi. (Dated 23.11.1944)
39. Letter from Asstt, Secty All-India Muslim League to G.M Syed. (Dated 25.11.1944)

40. Letter from Z.A Assistant Secretary All-India Muslim League to .....? (Dated 25.11.1944)
41. Letter from...? to The Secretary Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi. (Dated 02.12.1944)
42. Letter from Dr. A.A khan Leader. Municipal Muslim League and Provincial Muslim league Karachi to the President Sind provincial Muslim League Karachi (In Urdu). (Dated 03.12.1944)
43. Letter from Dr.A.A.Khan to the President Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi. (Dated 04.12.1944)
44. Letter from Qazi Fazal-ullah, Gen, Secretary, Thatta, Sind to Mr.Ghulam Murtaza Shah, President Sind Provincial Muslim League.( in urdu). (Dated 11.12.1944)
45. Letter from A. Aziz Gen. Secretary, Karachi City Muslim League to The Chairman, Committee of Action A.J.M.L Delhi. (Dated 12.12.1944)
46. Letter from Dr.A.A.Khan to The Gen, Secretary Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi. (Dated 13.12.1944)
47. Letter from Z.A. Secty Committee of Action to G.M.Syed. (Dated 18.12.1944)
48. Telegram from A. Aziz, Secty. City Muslim League to the Chairman, Committee of Action. (Dated 13.12.1944)

49. Telegram from Asghar Ali Nagor Wala, Joint Secty, City Leader to Quaid-e-Azam M.A.Jinnah. (Dated 16.12.1944)
50. Telegram from Mr.Mudassir, Council Member to Quaid-e-Azam M.A.Jinnah. (Dated 17.12.1944)
51. Telegram from A. Aziz Advocate, General Secretary, City League to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 20.12.1944)
52. Telegram from Mir Ghulam Ali to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. . (Dated 21.12.1944).
53. Letter from Z.A.Asstt.Secretary, All -India Muslim League to Dr.Aziz Advocate, Gen, Secty, City Muslim League Karachi. . (Dated 23.12.1944).
54. Letter from A.Aziz to the Chairman Committee of Action All-India Muslim League, Karachi. . (Dated 28.12.1944)
55. Telegram from Syed Alaighasan Naqvi "KHADEM-E-DEEN CAMP." Hyderabad Sind to Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 28.12.1944)
56. Letter from Nawabzada Ziaqat Ali Khan to Mr.G.M.Syed. (Dated 30.12.1944)
57. Copy of the above letter. (Dated 30.12.1944)
58. Letter from A.Aziz to G.M.Syed. (Dated 30.12.1944)
59. Annual Report of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for the year 1943-44. (Dated 30.12.1944)

60. Letter from the members to The President Committee of Action. (Dated 30.12.1944)
61. Daily Hayat( urdu) cutting. (Dated 16.03.1944)
62. Daily Hayat( urdu) cuttig. (Dated 03.06.1944)
63. Daily Hayat( urdu) cutting. (Dated 03.07.1944)
64. Daily Hayat( urdu) cutting. (Dated 09.07.1944).

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Dear Sir,

I am directed by Mr. G.M. Sayed, member of Action committee to forward here with following papers:-

- 1) Rules and Constitution of Provincial Muslim League.
- 2) Rules and Constitution of Muslim League Legislative Assembly Party.
- 3) Election Rules.

I am directed to say that the rules regarding the listional organization will be dispatched to you as early as possible.

You're faithfully,

Honorary Secretary,  
Sind Provincial Muslim

League                      Karachi.

To,

Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan,  
L.A. (Central)  
Hon: Secretary,  
All India Muslim League,  
Daruaganj, Delhi.

### **Constitution and Rules of the Provincial Muslim League**

- 1) This Association shall be called the Provincial Muslim League. It shall be affiliated to the All India Muslim League and its lead quarters shall be in the Provincial city.

#### **AIMS AND OBJECTS.**

- 2) The aims and objects of the Provincial Muslim League shall be as follows:-



a) 1.) The establishment of completely Independent states formed by demarcating of graphically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the across in which the Mussalmans are numerically in a majority as in this North Western and Eastern zones of finds shall be groups to other constitute Independent Status as Muslim Free National homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign;

11) That adequate effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the above mentioned units and regions and the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in salutation with them:

111) That in other parts of India where the Mussalmans are in a minority, adequate, effective, and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.

b) To protect and advance the political, religious and other rights and interests of India Mussalmans.

c) To promote friendly relations and unity between the Mussalmans and other communities of India ;

d) To maintain and strangled brotherly relations between the Mussalmans of India and those of other countries.

e) To educate and prepare Muslims in accordance with the cornice Principles to that their future Government should be based on fraternity, equality and justice.

- f) To promote solidarity among Muslims and create a healthy public opinion and general political consciousness.

### **JURISDICTION.**

- 3) The provincial Muslim League, subject to the constitution and Rules of the All India Muslim League, shall be Incharge of the affairs of the All India Muslim League in the Province and shall have jurisdiction over the entire Province.

### **COLISSION OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.**

- 4) The organization of the Provincial Muslim League shall consist of:-
  - a) The council of the Provincial Muslim League.
  - b) The working committee of the Provincial Muslim League.
  - c) The District Muslim League as affiliated to the Provincial Muslim League.
  - d) The Primary Branches of the Provincial Muslim League.
  - e) The Provincial Muslim League Assembly Party.
  - f) Muslim League parties of the Local Bodies.
- 5) Any Village or Town having 25 members shall be considered to be a primary Branch of the Muslim League.
- 6) In the Provincial city, every quarter, street, road or village can constitute a primary Branch of the Muslim League.

- 7) Every ward in Town which has Borough Municipality can constitute a primary Branch of the Muslim League.
- 8) Every Town which has Borough Municipality can elect President for the whole town and every ward there in shall elect its own President.
- 9) All Revenue District in the Province shall be considered to be District Branches and their Head quarters shall be in the District Town.
- 10) Any city which has male Muslim population of one lac and over shall be treated as a District and shall have constitution similar to the District Muslim League.
- 11) Every member of a primary Branch of the Provincial Muslim League must be:-

Which is being Provincial of Branch and very between.

  - a) A resident of the Province's of Muslim League Sind.
  - b) And not less than 18 years of age.

Provided that a candidate for membership, who does not fulfill all or any of the above condition, may be exempted from all or any of the aforesaid conditions by the Working committee of the Provincial Muslim League.
- 12)
  - a) For the Primary Branch of the Muslim League, annual membership fee shall be annas two.
  - b) For the membership of the General Body of the District Muslim League, annual membership free shall be Rs.1/--(Rupee one) only.
  - c) For the membership of the provincial Muslim League Council, the free shall be Rs. 2/--(Rupee two) only.

- d) Yearly membership free of Rs. 6/- (rupees Six) only for the All India Muslim League Council shall be sent to the All India Muslim league direct.
- 13) Membership fee for the Primary Branch shall be paid between 1<sup>st</sup> September and 1<sup>st</sup> January and the Membership year will commence from 1<sup>st</sup> January and terminate on the 31<sup>st</sup> December. Any Member who pays his membership fee after the 1<sup>st</sup> January, his fee shall be considered to have been paid from the 1<sup>st</sup> January of the seven year. To ensure were his some to freedmen are your beehive.
- 14) The Provincial Muslim League, the District Muslim League Branches and the Primary Branches shall consist of the following.

Office Bearers:-

- a) The President.
  - b) Vice-Presidents(two)
  - c) The General Secretary.
  - d) Joint Secretaries.(two)
  - e) The Treasurer.
- 15) The office-Bearers of the Provincial Muslim League shall be elected every year by the council of the Provincial Muslim League from its members at the first meeting, hitherto referred as the annual meeting, to be held after the annual election of the council by the different District Leagues and its re-constitution. They shall hold office till-the next annual eligible for re-election.
- 16) No person shall be an of ice-Bearer of the Provincial Muslim League unless he or she is a member of the some primary Branch of the Provincial Muslim League.

## THE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

- 17) There shall be a council of the Provincial Muslim League constituted as follows:
- a) The council shall consist of members elected annually by the District League from the members of the Primary League (other than elected members of the Legislature) who shall hold office till the next annual election and shall be eligible for re-election.
  - b) Number of council members from each District shall be fixed as shown in the Schedule no. I here with appended.
  - c) Over and above the number of members so fixed, all the elected Muslim members of the Provincial Legislature and elected Muslim members of the Central Legislature from the Province shall be ex-office members of the council of the Provincial Muslim League provide they are members of some primary Branch of the Provincial Muslim League and have paid the subscription mentioned.
  - d) In the event of the District League failing to elect with in the prescribed time its quota of members on the provincial Muslim League, the President of the provincial Muslim League shall have power to nominate the requisite quota to represent the said District. Such nominated members shall be entitled to attend, take part and vote at the meeting of the Council until the next annual meeting of the council or the next election to the council by the District, for which they have been nominated, is held.
  - e) Council of the Provincial Muslim League shall not be deemed to have been improperly constituted merely for the reason that any defect in the election or nomination or members of for similar reasons, has taken place.
- 18) a) An ex-office member shall not be entitled to attend any meeting of the Council and vote, if he or shall has not paid the annual subscription of Rs.2/-.

- b) An elected or nominated member who fails to pay the prescribed subscription within the aforesaid time limit shall cease to be a member of the council.
- c) The President of the Provincial Muslim League shall have power to nominate members to the Council in the vacancy caused in the event of death, resignation and disqualification.

**THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.**

- 19)** There shall be a working committee of the Provincial Muslim League consisting of not more than 25 members besides the President & the General Secretary who shall be the ex-office members as well as office Bearers of the working committee.

**20) FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.**

The functions and powers of the Provincial Muslim League shall be exercised by the following:-

- a) The Provincial Muslim League Council.
- b) The President of the Provincial Muslim League.
- c) The Provincial Muslim League working Committee.
- d) Or any other Party or committee which the Provincial Muslim League Council shall appoint or which may be constituted under its authority.

**21) THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.**

- a) The President of the Provincial Muslim League shall be elected every year.
- b) He shall be elected by the Provincial Muslim League after consultation with the District Muslim League Councils.
- c) No one shall become the President continuously for more than three terms.
- d) No President shall accept any appointment of Minister Ship on emoluments in Government.

22)

**POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.**

- a) The President shall be the principal head of the whole organization, shall exercise all the powers inherent in his office and be responsible to see that all the authorities' work in consonance with the constitution and Rules of the Provincial Muslim League.
- b) The President shall have the power to nominate a member of the Council to act for him during his absence due to illness or any other cause.
- c) Nominate the working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League.
- d) Call conferences and make adequate arrangements for the elections of Primary Muslim League and District Muslim League Branches.
- e) Nominate members on the Provincial Muslim League Council, office-Bearers and the working Committee of the Districts, under those circumstances in which election could not be held in Districts, with in the period prescribed or owing to some differences.
- f) Supervise the work of the Muslim League in the Province.
- g) Establish fund on behalf of the Provincial Muslim League and control expenditure.
- h) Constitute and organize the National Guards for the Province and to exercise control over this organization.
- i) Preside over the Provincial Muslim League Council meetings and the working Committee meeting.
- j) Employ, discharge or dismiss staff.
- k) Under special circumstances, the President shall have the authority to use the powers of the Provincial Muslim League in connection with administration and expenditure, but the shall submit the same approval to the

working Committee or the Council of the Provincial Muslim League.

- 1) The President of the Provincial Muslim League shall have authority by to take disciplinary action or expel, for a period not more than three years, a member of the primary for and the District Branch of the Muslim League who has behaved in a manner or issued a statement which in his opinion is prejudicial to the aims and objects of the Muslim League organization. But if that member is a member of the Provincial Muslim League Council or a member of the Assembly Party, in that case the Provincial Muslim League Council has alone the power to expel him.

23) **POWERS AND DUTIES OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

- a) Occupy president chair in the absence of the President.
- b) Other Duties and Powers which may be delegated to them by the President.

24) **POWER AND DUTIES OF THE GENERAL SECREATARY.**

- a) Be responsible for the administration of the office.
- b) Record the proceedings of meetings and submit for approval.
- c) Entrust the recovered funds to the Treasurer.
- d) Prepare the annual report and submit the same for approval.
- e) Act as an Advice and Assistant to the President.

25) **POWER AND DUTIES OF THE JOINT SECRETARIES.**

The Joint Secretaries shall assist the General Secretary in the execution of these duties.



26) DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

- a) Keep accounts of income and expenditure.
- b) Deposit the Muslim League funds in one of the Banks approved by the working committee and maintain a permanent advance of ordinary expenses up to the amount to be fixed by The Working Committee.
- c) Withdraw amounts, under the signature of the General Secretary and the President.

27) FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

The working committee shall be the principal executive of the Provincial Muslim League and shall exercise the following Functions.

- a) Consider and pass resolutions and take necessary steps with regard to matters arising from time to time relating to the objects of the League not inconsistent or at variance with the creed or policy of the League or any resolution passed by the All India Muslim League or by the council of the Provincial Muslim League.
- b) Take all necessary steps for giving effect to resolutions passed at a session of the all India Muslim League.
- c) Appoint annually a provincial Parliamentary Board to exercise, inter alis the functions specified in these rules.
- d) Prepare the Annual Budget and to authorize payments in accordance with it.
- e) Sanction all payments not included in the budget.
- f) Collect all information necessary and useful with reference to the objects of the League.
- g) Perform such other functions as the Provincial Muslim League Council may empower the committee to perform.
- h) The administrative powers of the Provincial Muslim League are entrusted to the working committee.

- i) Fix policy and programmer of the Muslim League Assembly Party.
- j) Endeavour to achieve aims and objects of the Muslim League.
- k) Best at least four times in a year.
- l) Any number who does not attend three meetings continuously without special reasons or permission shall cease to be a member.

**28) FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL.**

- a) All the Branches of the Provincial Muslim League (District or Primary) shall function under the direction of the Provincial Muslim League Council and shall be responsible to it for their work and administration.
- b) All improvable property belonging to any Branch of the Muslim League shall be considered to the property of the Provincial Muslim League Council.
- c) Elect every year its president, Vice-Presidents, General Secretary, Joint Secretaries, Treasurer and Auditor.
- d) Act in accordance with the orders, resolutions, aims and objects of the All India Muslim League.
- e) Meet at least three times in a year.
- f) Elect members for the All India Muslim League Council.
- g) Elect Delegates for the All India Muslim League Conference.
- h) Amend, alter or add to the constitution and Rules, provided notice in this connection has been given to the members one month in advance.
- i) Delegate powers, from time to time, to the President, working Committee and other Sub-committees.

- j) Approve the Annual Report.
- k) Approve the policy and programs fixed by the working committee for the Muslim League Assembly Party.
- l) Nominate member for the current year, in the event of death of any member of the Muslim League Council or for any other reason.
- m) Affiliate or dis-affiliate any Branch (District or Primary).
- n) Expel any member of the Provincial Muslim League or any member of the Legislative Assembly for a certain period.
- o) Appoint Sub-committees for carrying out its duties and exercising its powers.
- p) Frame bye-Laws for:-
  - 1) Regulating the conduct of the meetings of council.
  - 2) Regulating the conduct of the Sub-Committees.
  - 3) Holding of Muslim League Elections, and
  - 4) Any other matter necessary for carrying out the objects of the League.

**29) THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE FUND.**

The Provincial Muslim League Fund shall be constituted as follows:-

- a) Contributions from Primary Muslim League Branches to the extent of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of their membership fee.
- b) Contributions from District Muslim League Branches to the extent of Rs. 10/- per year.

- c) Special subscription at the rate of Rs.2/- paid by the member of the Council of the Provincial Muslim League..
- d) Donations.
- e) This Fund shall be called the Provincial Muslim League Fund and shall be kept in any Bank Approved by the working committee of the Provincial Muslim League in the joint names of the President and the General Secretary.
- f) The account of this fund shall be audited at least once a year.
- g) The Fund deposited in the Bank shall be operated upon by the joint signatures of the President and the General Secretary.

30) The General Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League shall be entitled to keep in all personal custody a sum of money as permanent advance for necessary expenses as may be decided by the working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League.

#### **DISTRICT MUSLIM LEAGUE FUND**

31) The District Muslim League Fund Shall be constituted as follows:-

- a) Special subscription at the rate of rupee one paid by each member of the District Muslim League Council.
- b) Donations.
- c) The Fund so raised shall be kept in the post office saving Bank or any scheduled Bank approved by the working committee of the District Muslim League in the joint names of the President and the General Secretary.
- d) The account of the Fund shall be audited at least once a year.

- e) The Fund deposited shall be operated upon by the joint signatures of the President and the General Secretary of the District Muslim League.
- f) The General Secretary of the District Muslim League shall be entitled to keep in his personal custody sum of money as permanent advance for necessary expenses as may be decided by the working Committee of the District Muslim League.

### **PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE FUND.**

**32)** The Primary Muslim League Fund shall be constituted as follows:-

- a) All subscription paid by the Primary members of the Muslim League shall form the Primary Muslim League Fund.
- b) An additional fee of Rs.2/- paid by each member of the Primary League working committee.
- c) Donations.

### **ELECTIONS OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.**

- 33)** a) Every Primary Branch of the Muslim League shall hold elections of its office-Bearers, and the working committee and send its representatives on the District between the 1<sup>st</sup> September and 31<sup>st</sup> December.
- b) It shall committee Rules of its representatives to the Provincial Muslim League before the 10<sup>th</sup> January together with the names of the representatives on the District.
- c) Elections of office-Bearers and the working Committee of every District Muslim League Muslim League and election of representatives on the Provincial Muslim shall be held before the 1<sup>st</sup> March. The District Muslim League shall communicate the

names of their office –Bearers and elected representatives to the Provincial Muslim League before the 10<sup>th</sup> March.

d) The Provincial Muslim League Council shall elect its office-Bearers, working committee and members for the All India Muslim League Council before the 15<sup>th</sup> April.

#### LETTERS.

- 34) a) The council and the working committee shall be fixed at 1/5 of the membership of the Bodies.
- b) For ordinary meeting, one week's notice shall be given.
- c) For special meetings, three days notice shall be given.
- d) Emer ent'meetings can be called by the President provided 46 hours notice in advance has been given.

#### POWERS OF THE DISTRICT OF MUSLIM LEAGUE AND GENERAL COUNCIL OF ITS BRANCHS.

- 35) a) Powers of the District Muslim League shall be exercised over the Branches in the capacity of an Agent of the Provincial Muslim League Council.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL BODY OF THE DISTRICT MUSLIM LEAGUE.

- 36) a) Every Branch of the Muslim League which has Membership of 100 or over 100 shall have the right to send one representative on the General Body of the District Muslim League after every 100 member. But the Branch whose Membership falls below 100, it may join with some other/ Branch or Branches and send one representative after every 100 joint Membership on the General Body of the District Muslim League.
- b) No Branch shall have more than 1,000 Members.

- c) Where there is more than 1,000 Members, another Branch shall be opened.
- d) Such facilities shall be given only to the town having Borough or District Municipalities.
- e) In the event of having membership of 500 or more, intimation shall be given by the Branch to the Provincial Muslim League office.

### **COMPOSITION OF THE PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE.**

- 37) a) If in any village or in small town the Membership of the Muslim League is sufficient, then every year an annual meeting of those members shall be called between the 1<sup>st</sup> September and 31<sup>st</sup> December, where following work shall be done:
  - 1) Elect office-Bearers for one year.
  - 2) Elect Member of the working Committee for a year whose number shall not be more than twenty one.

### **FUNCTION OF THE PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE.**

- 38) a) Communicate to the Provincial Muslim League, To also resolution embodying completing received from people.
- b) Enlighten people about the principles of Pakistan and prepare them to acquire it.
- c) Improve the moral, political, social and economic condition of the people under the direction of the Provincial Muslim League.

### **DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRIMARY LEAGUE**

- 39) a) It shall be the duty of the President to preside over the meetings and create consciousness in the minds of people or freedom and respectable life. He shall control meetings and in the

event of difference of opinion and the votes of sides being equal, he shall have the right to cast his to any side and the matter shall be decided in the

favour of that party to which the casting vote of the President has been given.

b) He shall be considered to be the leader of the Muslim of that town.

**40) POWER OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT TO THE PRIMAARY LEAGUE.**

In the absence of the President, to the Vice-President shall exercise all the power and functions of the President.

**41) POWER OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE PRIMARY LEAGUE.**

- a) Enrol Members and give receipts for the membership fees collected.
- b) Maintain a list of Members.
- c) Record proceedings of the meetings and submit it to the next meetings for approved.
- d) Inform Members about any instructions given, Resolutions passed by the District or the Provincial Muslim League.
- e) Collect funds and deposit with the Treasurers.
- f) Under instructions from higher authorities to call meetings and pass necessary resolutions from time to time.
- g) Open Muslim League office in a private building or otak or Hujra and put up a Board outside containing the words Muslim League office.
- h) Hoist a green flag of the Muslim League over the building.

**42) WORK OF THE PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE BRANCH.**



- a) Enrol young men as volunteers and to instruct them to remain as National Guards.
- b) Acquaint the District Muslim league and inform papers about the grievances of the village.
- c) Raise necessary funds and exercise vigilance over the workers.

**43) MEETINGS OF THE PRIMARY LEAGUE BRANCH.**

Meetings of the working Committee shall be branch of the first Friday of every month in Jamia Masjid.

**LADIES SECTION**

- 44)**
- a) There shall be separate Primary organization for ladies.
  - b) Each such Primary Branch shall elect their representatives for every 100 members on the District the city Muslim League.
  - c) There shall be a fixed number of lady members on the District Muslim League as prescribed and the number of members so fixed, shall be nominated by the President of the Provincial Muslim League.
  - d) There shall be a fixed number of ladies on the Provincial Council and the members shall be nominated by the President of the Provincial Muslim League from the pane submitted by the Ladies, Sub-committee of the Province.
  - e) There shall be in each Province Ladies Committee nominated by the President of the Provincial Muslim League for the organization and welfare of the Ladies in the Province.

**MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTIES.**

- 45) a) The Muslim Members of the Central Assembly who are Members of the Provincial Muslim League shall join the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly.
- b) The Muslim Members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly who have joined the Muslim League shall form the Muslim League Party in the Provincial Legislative Assembly.
- c) With the permission of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League, the Muslim League Parties can be formed in the Borough Municipalities and Local Boards.
- d) With Permission and approval of the Provincial Muslim League Working Committee, these Parties shall make rules and regulations for the conduct of their business. These Parties may join other Parties with the permission of the Working Committee on the basis of such programme which shall not be in contravention of the Muslim League programme, aims and object.
- e) These Parties shall be responsible for their work to the Provincial Parliamentary Board.
- f) These Parties shall elect their own office- Bearers.

#### **PROVINCIAL PRIMARY BOARD.**

- 46) There shall be a Provincial Parliamentary Board consisting of five members. Three members shall be elected annually by the Working Committee or by the Provincial Muslim League. President of the Provincial Muslim League shall be the ex- office chairman and the League of the Muslim League Assembly Party shall be ex-office Member.

#### **FUNCTIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL PARIMARY BOARD.**

- 47) The Board shall exercise the following functions:-
- a) Select in consultation with the working committee of the District League, candidates for Provincial Legislature and to exercise

general control over the Muslim League Assembly and Municipal and Local Board Parties.

b) See that Municipal and Local Board Parties are properly functioning.

c) Hear and decide appeals against Local Board and Municipal Parties.

48) All Muslim League Branches Shall submit quarterly reports of their activities to the Provincial Muslim League and forward a copy of it to the District Muslim League.

49) All District Muslim League shall submit quarterly reports of their activities to the Provincial Muslim League.

## **Rules for the Elections of the Provincial Muslim League.**

### **Composition of list of voters of Primary Muslim League Branches.**

**Section 1/-** Upto the time of enrolling members every year, any Muslim (Male or female) who has been regularly enrolled as member in a Primary Branch of Muslim League of a District or a city, shall be considered to be a voter of the Primary Branch of Muslim League.

**Section 2/-** The names of the members of Primary Muslim League Branch as recorded in the 3<sup>rd</sup>: Counterfoil of membership shall be included in the list of voters. This list shall be prepared as in schedule no: 1 and shall consider to be Preliminary list of voters, of which there shall be 3 copies.

**Section 3/-** The aforesaid list after scrutiny and signature of the Presiding office or the Deputy Presiding office, shall be suspended on a fixed date either in the office of Primary Muslim League Branch or in a conspicuous place for inviting objections.

**Section 4/-** The following kinds of objections may be entertained against the preliminary list of voters:-

a) If the name of a voter has not been included in the list,

- b) If any person is not a voter and his name has been wrongly entered in the list of voters,
- c) If the name of a voter has been entered which under the rules or orders of the provincial Muslim League should not have been entered,
- d) If there any clerical error.

**Section 5/-** Before the fixed date of inviting objections, if any objection is raised, the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding office after ascertaining the necessary facts, shall give his decision on a fixed date, and this decision shall be final. In accordance with this decision and after making necessary changes, three final lists shall be prepared, the first of which shall be kept with the Primary Muslim League Branch, the second shall be sent to the District or city Muslim League Branch and the 3<sup>rd</sup> : to the Provincial Muslim League office.

**Note:** - When the lists have been made final, no objection shall be entertained in regard to them nor can any objection be brought against the election. But if the order is in connection with the decision of the Deputy Presiding office, then the person raising objection shall have the right to prefer appeal to the Presiding officer within 3 days. The Presiding officer shall give his decision 4 days prior to the election. The decision after the appeal shall form the final lists.

**Section 6/-** No Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer shall have authority to extend the date of enrollment fixed by the Provincial Muslim League. But if in the opinion of the Presiding officer it is necessary in the interest of the Muslim League to extend the date of enrollment may send such recommendation to the President of the Provincial Muslim League whose decision shall be final.

**Section 7/- Election of Primary Muslim League Branches.**

Every voter shall have the right to stand as a candidate for appointment as office Bearer.

**Section 8/-** If the name of any voter is entered in the list of voters in a Primary Branch of District or city Muslim League, he shall have the right to

stand as a candidate for appointment for any Branch of District or city Muslim League.

**Section 9/-** If the name of any member of the Muslim League has been entered as voter in different Branches, he shall have the right to give his vote in that Branch in which he expresses his desire in writing and in the presence of the Presiding officer or and the Deputy Presiding officer to be included.

**Section 10/-** On a fixed date, appointments of office Bearers and members of the working committee of Primary Muslim League Branches and representatives of city and District Muslim League Council shall be entered. If there is any objection against the appointments the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer shall have the powers to hear and decide the matter. If there is only one candidate in the field announcement to the effect that the section is uncontested, shall be made.

**Section 11/-** There shall be at least one proposer and one seconder for each appointment. The person whose name has been put up for appointment shall have the power of withdrawing his name, if he wishes to so.

**Section 12/-** In case when the election is contested, the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer, on the date fixed for elections, shall conduct the elections either by show of hand or by ballot and announce the result and entrust the charge to the new office Bearers.

### **“Elections of District and City Muslim League”**

**Section 13/-** a) A list of representatives of all Primary Branches of Muslim League shall be prepared and suspended in some conspicuous place in the city or District Muslim League office on a fixed date.

b) The Time fixed for election shall be entered by the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer, and if any objection is raised against it, then after hearing and ascertaining the facts, final decision may be arrived at. The places where the elections are un-opposed, the result of such election shall be announced that they were un-opposed.

**Section 14/-** In cases where elections are contested, the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer shall hold elections either by ballot or by show of hands and announce the result. The charge then shall be handed over to the new office Bearers.

**Section 15/-** At least one month before elections, the working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League shall appoint a Presiding officer for elections of District, city and Primary Muslim League Branches who himself or the Deputy Presiding officer appointed by him, shall be responsible for the supervision and successfully conducting the elections.

**“Powers and Duties of Presiding officers of Elections.”**

**Section 16/-** The powers and duties of Presiding officers of elections shall be as follows:-

- a) The Presiding officer shall have the authority to appoint one or more Deputy Presiding officers for every Branch of Muslim League. The Deputy Presiding officer shall have the same powers as the Presiding officer.
- b) The Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer shall fixed time, date a place of elections and shall give sufficient publicity to the decision through propaganda and pamphlets in the locality where it is proposed to be held. Under unavoidable circumstances, the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer has authority to change the date, time and place, and none shall have any objection against the change so effected by him.
- c) The presiding officer has the power to fix more than one date for elections.
- d) The method of appointing officer Bearers of the working committees of the District, city the Primary Branches and sending representatives to the Provincial Muslim League shall be determined by the presiding officer. The Presiding officer, considering the local conditions, the suitability of place, convenience and facility to voters has the authority to conduct election either by show of hands or by ballot.
- e) Any candidate having majority of votes, shall be considered to have been elected. But if at the time of voting, whether the voting is show of hands or by ballot, equal votes are recorded in favour of more than one candidate, the Presiding officer shall have the right to cast his vote and elect one person. Except under such case, the presiding officer has no authority to give his vote.

- f) If the election is held by Elect ballot, the voting slips shall be put into blocked ballot-box, and the box at the time of election, shall be kept in the custody of the Presiding officer when the election is over, all the boxes shall be collected and kept under the custody of the Presiding officer who, in the presence of the agents of the parties of the parties, shall open the boxes and count the voting slips. The candidate who has more voting slips in his name shall be elected, and such announcement shall be made.
- g) If at the time of election, an objection is raised against any individual that he is not the same person whose name has been entered in the list of voters, it shall then be the duty of the Presiding officer to have the person identified by a respectable person. The names of such voter and the identifier shall be written on a place of a paper and this paper shall be kept in safe custody with other election documents.
- h) The result of election of Primary League Branches shall be recorded and 5 copies shall be made. One copy shall be given to the Primary League Branch, the second to the District or the city League Branch, and the third to the Provincial Muslim League. Similarly there shall be two copies of the result of the elections of the District or the city Muslim League, one of which shall remain with the District or the city Muslim League, and the other with the office of provincial Muslim League. These copies of proceedings shall be aim and the Presiding officer and shall be recorded as in schedule.
- i) When the lists of voters of Primary Muslim League Branches are completed, the total amount membership fee of Primary Muslim League shall be entrusted to the presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer. On the termination of the election of primary Muslim League Branch, the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer shall entrust the said amount to the newly elected treasurer of the Primary Branch and get a receipt, and the amount of the share of the city or the District Muslim League shall be kept by him.
- j) On the termination of election of District or city Muslim League, the amount of the share of the city or the District Muslim League realised from Primary Branches shall be entrusted to the newly appointed

treasurer of the city or the District Muslim League. Within 4 days on the termination of elections of city or District Muslim League, the quota of Provincial Muslim League, with fees received from members of Provincial council shall be sent to the Provincial Muslim League. The names of the office Bearers and representatives of Provincial Muslim League, with their full addresses shall also be sent to the Provincial Muslim League office.

- k) The Presiding officer for District or city Muslim League shall issue instructions to the Deputy Presiding officer that he cannot be appointed office Bearer of that area for which he is appointed Deputy Presiding officer nor can he be appointed a representative for city or District Muslim League. If the Deputy presiding officer fails to do so, the Presiding officer has the power to declare such appointment as illegal.
- l) The Presiding officer within one week of appointment of Deputy Presiding officers, shall report to the Provincial Muslim League office their names and addresses.
- m) Before election is held, the Presiding officer shall take charge from the old office Bearers, and after election, hand over the charge to the new office Bearers.
- n) If the Presiding officer has this Knowledge with facts that the office Bearers of a Primary, city or District Muslim League have not issued receipts of membership to the person belonging to the opposite party or have interfered in the work of enrolling members, he shall at once report this fact to the Provincial Muslim League so that the aforesaid office, before the termination of date of enrollment of members, may issue receipts to that party on receiving a reasonable deposit.
- o) If on the termination of the date of enrollment of members, some receipts in booklets of membership have not been used, the Presiding officer shall have the authority to cancel the receipts. Every such receipt of membership shall be marked with stamp of Provincial Muslim League office.
- p) The Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer may in those areas in which in previous year no League Branches established and in which



under the Rules and Constitutions, League Branches should be established, authorize that area on application to establish its Primary Branch.

- q) It shall be within the powers of the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer to deduct from the membership fee the quota of District Muslim League. Out of the remaining amount, he may give sanction the most upto 1/5 rd: For expenses. But he shall at least recover 2/3 rd: of the amount of membership fees. In case of District or city Muslim League, after deducting the amount of quota to be sent to the Provincial Muslim League office, he may give sanction for expenses at the most upto 1/3 rd: of the amount. But he shall recover at least 2/3 rd: of the amount, which he shall entrust to the new treasurer.
- r) The Presiding officer shall exercise the same powers as the President of any conference, and shall have all the necessary powers of supervision and control.
- s) The Presiding officer, not on his own authority but on the application made by any party, shall have the power to reconsider the decision of the Deputy Presiding officer. Under these circumstances, the decision of the Presiding officer shall be final.

### **“Objections to Elections”**

**Section 17/-** Objections to elections of Primary Muslim League Branch or District or city Muslim League shall be raised only on writing.

**Section 18/-** The aforesaid objections can be raised by an candidate or by at least 5 members (with their signatures) belonging to that League against which he objection is raised, provided their names are included in the list of voters of that League.

**Section 19/-** Such objection shall be submitted to the Presiding officer or to the General Secretary, Provincial Muslim League, within 15 days of the declaration of the result of elections with a fee of Rs 15/-. If the objection is not submitted within the aforesaid period of 15 days with prescribed fee, the objection shall be considered to be time barred.

**Section 20/-** Objection to election shall be raised on some or on all grounds stated below:-

- a) If votes have been obtained by under influence, fraud or criminal intimidation,
- b) If the vote has been obtained form person who is not voter.
- c) If the nomination paper is illegally rejected,
- d) If mismanagement has taken place at the place of election or the voters have adopted such on objectionable attitude on account of which the result of election cannot be considered to be valid.

**Section 21/-** All grounds on which the result of elections has been objected to shall be recorded in serial order.

**Section 22/-** On every objection, the Secretary shall append his note and forward the aims to the President for his orders for rejection or inquiry, and action shall be taken in accordance with the orders of the President.

**“Powers and Duties of the commissioner of objections”**

**Section 23/-** The powers and duties of the commissioner of objection shall be as under:-

- a) The commissioner shall, after reading the objections, if he deems it necessary call upon the opposite party to file their replies and determine the issue.
- b) The points so determined shall be communicated to the parties concerned and the evidence against the objection lacking proof shall be recorded from the persons within the limits of District, or City Muslim League, according to the convenience of the parties concerned.
- c) After inquiry, the commissioner shall send his report with all evidence and papers concerned to the office of the Provincial Muslim League, and this report shall be submitted to the President of the Provincial Muslim League for his final decision. The Commissioner shall write in his report results, including detailed reasons.
- d) The Commissioner shall submit his report within one month from date of receipt of the objection application; otherwise the

Working committee of the Provincial Muslim League shall have the power to appoint another person in this place.

**“Miscellaneous”**

**Section 24/-** If in the opinion of the President of the Provincial Muslim League the charge under election 20 a) and b) are proved, then the individuals who are guilty of the charge against them, under the recommendation of the President of the Provincial Muslim League, shall be expelled for a term of 2 years. If the other charges mentioned in Section 20 are proved, the President of the Provincial Muslim League shall have the power to cancel the elections and order new elections under the supervision of a new Presiding officer whose appointment shall be effected by the President of the Provincial Muslim League.

**Section 25/-** If any election is set aside in accordance with the Report of the Commissioner, than all the usual proceedings prior to with the rules and constitutions of the Provincial Muslim League shall not be considered to be shall and void by the new elected body.

**Section 26/-** All membership books issued by the Provincial Muslim League to District or city Muslim League and which bear the seal of the Provincial Muslim League shall be used only in that city or the District Muslim League, and in the event of the violation of this rule, all the aforesaid enrolment of membership shall be considered illegal.

**Section 27/-** The Provincial Muslim League shall have the power to announce the last date of enrolling members and the last date of issuing the membership receipt books after receiving reasonable deposits. On their last date of enrolling members, the Provincial Muslim League shall dispatch to the Presiding officer and the Secretary of District or City Muslim League, list of all members.

**Section 28/-** If the election of an Primary Muslim League is rejected on the ground of objections raised, this shall not affect the appointment of office bearers and representatives of City or District Muslim League to the Provincial Muslim League.

**Section 29/-** The total amount of all membership books, the enrollment of which is declared by the Presiding officer to be illegal, shall be considered to

be confiscated, and the Presiding officer shall send the amount to the officer of the Provincial Muslim League.

**Section 30/-** The copies of all papers in connection with the objection against elections, can be had from the office of the Provincial Muslim League on the following payment.

**Name of Paper**

**FEES.**

1) Report of decision in connection with

Rs 1/-/-

2) Other Papers

Rs -/8/-

**SCHEDULE NO: 1**

District

List of Primary Muslim League..... City .....  
Province.....

S.NO	NO:OF Receipt	No: of enrollment	Name of member	Date of birth	Place

Signature

Office

Bearer

Presiding officer

.....

**SCHEDULE NO: 2**

The Report of Election

Primary

City

The Election of City Muslim League.....of District Muslim  
District Province

League was held in my Presence in accordance with the rules and  
Year) at..... A.H  
P.M (Time).

Xxxxx

Primary

- 1) No: of Rs 0-2-0 annas members of District Muslim League.....  
City
- 2) No: of Representatives of City/District Muslim League.....
- 3) No: of Person .....

**Results of Elections**

- 4) President.....
- 5) Vice Presidents.....
- 6) Secretary.....
- 7) Joint Secretary.....
- 8) Treasurer.....
- 9) The members of the Working Committee (Primary Muslim League),  
besides the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Salar.....
- 10) Representatives on the above Committee.....

Signature

Presiding officer

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ONLY KARACHI NAPIER MARKET 27 142

NAWABZADA LIAQUATA ALI KHAN SECRETARY ACTION COMMITTEE NEW DELHI MINISTER GAZDAR INTERFERING IN MAYORAL ELECTION BECAUSE HE IS OPPOSED TO YOUSUF HAROON CANDIDATURE STOP PARTY HAS DECIDED TO SET UP CANDIDATE BY PARTY DECISION STOP GAZDAR HAS PUBLICLY IMPRESSED AND BY INVITING SOME COUNCILLORS TO DINNER ADVISING THEM NOT TO MAKE IT A PARTY QUESTION BUT DO IT BY ARBITRATION. APPOINTING HIM AS ARBITRATOR STOP ONLY SIX MEMBERS OUT OF TWENTYTWO ARE TAKING GAZADAR POINT OF VIEW STOP HIS INTERFERENCE AS MINISTER UNCALLED.

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(2)

UNCALLED

FOR AND UNWANTED STOP PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE PRMIER FULLY AWARE OF INTERFERENCE KINDLY WIRE PRESIDENT NOW IN KARAHCHI TO ASK GAZDAR NOT TO INTERFERENCE IN MUSLIM LEAGUE MUNICIPAL. PARTY AFFAIRS OTHERWISE IN ANY CRISES IN PARTY HE WILL BE RESPONSIBLE STOP PARTY MEETING FIXED FOR TOMORROW KINDLY WIRE REPLY PARTY ANXIOUSLY AWAISTS YOUR GUIDANCE.

DR KHAN LEADER MULSIM LEAG CORPORATION  
PARTY.

## INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

	Sent at _____	
	TO _____	
	BY _____	

ONC KARACHI N M 27 GANGL IF DUPLICATE DELY DUE SGE ERROR  
149 NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN SECRETARY SACTION  
COMMITTEE.

### LAHORE

MINISTER GAZDAR INTERFERING IN MAYORAL ELECTION  
BEGAUSE HE IS OPPOSED TO YUSUF HAROON CANDIDATURE STOP  
PARTY HAS DECIDED TO SET UP CANDIDATE BY PARTY DECISION  
STOP GAZDAR HAS PUBLICLY IMPRESSED & BY INVITING SOME  
COUNCILLORS TO DINNER ADVISING THEM NOT.

## INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

	Sent at _____	
	TO _____	
	BY _____	

O MAKELTA PARTY QUESTION BUT DO IT BY ARBITRATION 50===  
APPOINTING HIM AS ARBITRAT OR STOP ONLY SIX MEMBERS OUT  
OF TWENTY TWO ARE TAKING GAZDAR POINT OF NEW STOP HIS  
INTERFERENCE A MINISTER UNCALLED FOR UNWANTED STOP  
PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE FULLY AWARE OF  
INTERFERENCE KINDLY WIRE PRESIDENT IN KARACHI TO ASK  
GAZDAR NOT TO INTERFERCE IN LEAGUE MUNICIPAL ===10'0 ===

PARTY AFFAIRS OTHER WISE IF MY CRISES IN PARTY HE WILL BE RESPONSABLE STOP PARTY.

**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT**

	Sent at_____	
	TO _____	
	BY _____	

MEETING FIXED FOR TOMORROW KINDLY WIRE REPLY PARTY

ANXIOUSLY AWAITS YOUR GUIDANCE. =

DR KHAN LEADER MUSLIM LEAG CORPORATION PARTY.

**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT**

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O NG KARACHI N M 27 26



NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN MUSLIM LEAGUE DELHI OWING  
TO IMPORTANT LEAGUE WORK I SHALL BE GRATEFUL IF  
YOU WOULD EXCUSE MY ABSENCE AT LAHORE = G M SAYED.

**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT**

Received here at-----H-----M

X QE KARACHI NAPIER MARKET 9-33

NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN MUSLIM LEAGUE DELHI

= INVITED TO WANGURATE ALL INDIA CONFERENCE FRIENDS OF  
SOVIET RUSSIA IN JUNE AT BOMBAY STOP LEASE INTIMATE  
WHETHER

I SHOULD ACCEPT INVITATION.

= G M SAYED

**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT**

Amount	No	Date	RECE
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FOR INLAND TELEGRAM

(See Instructions on reverse)

**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT**

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Inland Telegram

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Instructions YOU SYED.

Post and Telegraph

Guide	Name	G.M SYED
TO	Address	Napier Road
	Karachi	
telegrams	Telegraph Office	

Personally	eye	DON'T	think	
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Personnel	ALL	GOOD	Wisher	

FROM:NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

(To be Telegraphed)

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

### FOR THE YEAR 1943-44

Friends,

This is the 11th: month when we are meeting again after the last elections. The last elections were held on the 13th: June 1943 in the presence of the Qaid-i-Azam, Mr. Mohd. Ali Jinnai and the members of the provincial Muslim League were good enough to elect me as President and Mr. Yusuf Haroon as General Secretary of the provincial Muslim League. I am conscious of the fact that owing to various duties which had devolved on us, we have not been able to meet quite often in the council, excepting on one occasion that is on the 12th. September 1943 and once in the working committee on the 26th. June 1943. This was mainly due to the fact that for nearly 4 months we were busy with the

Shikarpur by-election work and then for nearly 3 months with the 31st. session, All India Muslim League. I hope this year; we are going to meet more often. during the year under review, we had only one bye-election to fill in the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Allah Bakhsh Soomro. This by-election took most of the time of our workers as all the disruptive forces among the Muslim community, such as, Khaksars, Ihrars, Jamiatul-Ulma and some Socialists workers, had joined hands, with the assistance and encouragement of the Hindu

Community, to put down the rising influence of the Muslim League in the province. This was taken by them as a test case. We had to fight many odds, as it was the constituency from where the late Mr. Allah Bux was being

returned ever since 1926 when he entered politics. This was the place where his family

Possessed considerable landed property on account of which it was in a position to wield great influence over voters; in addition this tract was dominated by big Zamindars, Sardars and chiefs who had personal relationship with the family and

Mr. Allahbuxs, own sudden death had created in them a certain amount of sympathy for his people. But in spite of all this, workers, we were able to achieve a glorious success. This election gave us an experience and also insight into the mind of the Muslim masses. If we have to fight any new elections, in the future and win seats in all the Muslim constituencies at the time of the general elections, it would require tremendous efforts on our part in this direction, masses have yet to be trained to control elections collectively through organizations and resist the temptations offered to them at the election time by well-to-do, influential and local individual aspirants. It would not be a matter of days or months but we should require year to create political consciousness among Muslim masses in the Province, where on account long distances scattered villages, illiteracy and local influences and petty personal jealousies, it is rather difficult to easily approach the people, on account of the postponement of elections due to war, we have got time to prepare the ground for future elections and if we take the matter in right earnest from now and onwards, we can organize the electorates to control their legislators and through them the Government.

2/- After a long repose, we had here in this province the 31<sup>st</sup>. session of the All India Muslim League. In the organization of the session, we had many odds to fight on account of the restriction and limitations imposed by war. The General Secretary, Mr. Yusuf Haroon had to suspend many of his activities in other fields and devote a considerable time to make the conference a success. Mr. Gazdar in spite of his arduous official duties spent much of his time in the construction of the Pandal. The Premier, Sir Ghulam Hussain, Pir Illahi Bux and Khan Bahadur Khuhro too had lent their helping hand in making the conference

a success. I thank all other sincere workers as well who did likewise. This conference was historic, for reasons of its constructive outturn and the fact

that it had served the purpose of imparting political education to the people of the pretence.

3/- During the year, we had chalked out a programme for holding of District and Taluka conferences, but due to the Shikarpur Bye-election and the All India Muslim League conference, we were able to hold only three District conferences, and four Taluka conferences, the audience in each having ranged from 500 to 10000. Speeches and lectures at these conferences had great education value. We have since obtained a list of fairs held at various places in the province, and if we can utilize the so fairs for the purpose of creating political consciousness, quite a good deal could be done in this direction. In some Districts, we had appointed paid propagandists who carried the Muslim League message from place to place, but I am afraid, this is not sufficient. If we want to establish genuine contacts with the masses, we shall have to appoint as many paid propagandists as there are Muslim constituencies in the province. The message of the Muslim League should reach every adult Muslim in the province. As for publicity, the "Alwahid" has been doing its best to represent our view point and we take this opportunity to thank the "Alwahid" management and also the other papers which have been supporting our cause.

4/- It is a well known fact that Muslims are backward in trade and industry and the seriousness of this situation was realized during the year and a regular campaign was started to induce the Muslims to take to trade and start industries. A day was fixed as the "MUSLIM TRADE DAY" and an appeal was issued to the Muslims of the province through papers, pamphlets and posters to observe the day. As many as 200 places in the province observed and celebrated this day. In response to this Muslims were found to be enthusiastic in opening shops in every nook and corner of Sind, but I am sorry to observe that in view of some difficulties and obstacles, much has not been done in this direction. The policy adopted by the previous District officials in giving license for control shops and forming of the syndicates has been a great handicap in this behalf. The following figures will give bird's eye view of the whole position:

No. of Controlled shops in each district in the province of

<u>NAME OF</u>	<u>No. of cont-</u>	<u>No. of Muslim</u>	<u>No. of Hindu shop</u>
<u>DISTRICT.</u>	<u>Rolled shops.</u>	<u>Shopkeepers of</u>	<u>keepers of control</u>
		<u>Controlled shops.</u>	<u>ed shop.</u>
(1) Dadu	222	102	120
(2) Sukkur	28	----	no separate details
(3) Nawabshah controlled cloth shops			
	39	11	28
(4) Karachi City. (1) Approved communal or community stores.			
	93	42	51
	(11) Retail Dealers shop.		
	209	34	175
(5) In Jacobabad, all shops sell controlled commodities a control price vide Deputy Commissioner's No. P.C. 654 dated the 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1944.			
(6) Larkana (vii) Hyderabad, (viii) Tharparkar (A)			
(ix) Karachi District.			

No detailed information has been furnished by the Collectors as yet.

<u>Name of syndicate.</u>	<u>District.</u>	<u>No. of Directors</u>
		<u>Muslim Hindus</u>

(I) Standard Cloth Syndicate.

1. Hukumchand Chimandas.	Karachi City and District.	11	28
2. M/s Hukumchand Chimandas. -	Sukkur.		
3. - - - Nil - - -	Dadu.		

4. (i) Seth Janiatrai Nichumal ) Larkana  
(ii) Haji Khan Md. Sulleman.)

(II) Wheat syndicate.

Karachi City.

(i) The Karachi steam Roller

Flour Mills Co.

Ltd.

(ii) The sind Flour Co.

Ltd.

(iii) The India Flour

Mills co

(iv) The Asian Roller

Flour M

(III)

Food-grains

Exports

syndicate.

Karachi.

17

28)

**Nawabshah. Standard cloth.**

**Muslim**

**Hindus.**

**Total No.**

11

28

39

Dadu.

Controlled Shops.

1

Muslims

Hindus

41

27 =68

26

15=41

13

21=34

7

13=22

9

22=31

6

20=26

-

2=2

102

120

222

Sukkur                      Total No. of Shops. 28

Hyderabad.      Hindus 4.

In Jacobabad, all shops sell controlled commodities at Control price vide Deputy Commissioner's No. P.C. 654 dated the 26<sup>th</sup> January 1944.

Muslim      Hindus.      Total.

42                      51                      = 93

Retail Dealers Shops.

34                      75                      = 209

(B) The other handicap is the absence of sufficient number of Muslim trained hands for the opening of new shops in villages.

(c) There is also absence of whole-sale shops and agencies for supplying material to the Muslim retail shops. I am sorry to observe that the Muslim zamindars have not yet taken notice of the requirements of their Muslim brothers and have failed to take interest in this direction. This is the reason why the financial Assistance required for this purpose is not sufficiently forthcoming. It is regrettable to find that Muslim who form a majority in population of the province have been finding it difficult to obtain their quota of kerosene oil, which is mainly due to the policy by the Burma-Shell company in giving preference to their old customers who are mostly Hindus. The Muslim licenses are experiencing great difficulty. It is time that the present Ministry adopted a policy by which facilities are provided to Muslim shopkeepers. The present state of affairs must end, as early as possible.

5/- As the Muslim League organization is gradually getting stronger, the disintegrating forces among the Muslim are getting frightened and are trying their best to unite among, and organize, themselves in order to present a joint front to our organization. The khaksars, Ithars, the Jamiat-ul-Ulma and such other disgruntled individuals are straining every nerve of theirs to make use of the defects and drawbacks of our workers and discredit and malign our organization. The local grievances are made much of by them. It is an admitted fact that corruption in most of the government



departments is rampant. The cost of living has tremendously shot up and the low-paid service-men and the working class are greatly hit. Insecurity in the village life has not yet been removed. When everywhere great schemes for reorganization of the country are being prepared, this province is lying in a state of torpor. Haris have not yet been provided with their security of tenure and other rights, enhancement of land assessment without compensating the public limens of spending sufficient amount on the nation building activities, are some of the points which are made much of by the opposition. It is time that we took cognizance of such matters and endeavourer to remove, as far as possible, these causes and their offices. In my opinion the province of Sind is to play as important role in the future of the Muslim politics of India. The future of The Muslims of India depends upon proper handling of the Sind politics, if we improve the conditions in this Province, there would be no delay in achieving our cherished goal of Pakistan. It is high time that we devoted our attention to the improvement of the condition of the 28 lace a befitting and practical reply to our opponents. It is the duty of our government and also every Muslim League worker to put in serious efforts in this direction.

6/- The Hindu attitude has from the very start been anit-Muslim League and intriguing, In spite of my appeal to them on the occasion of the All India Muslim League Conference, I find a very little response coming from the Hindu Community for arriving at an understanding with the Muslims, we have all along been anxious to do justice to the minority community, but it is painful to see, that owing to defective organization and short-sightedness and the influence of the all India politics, they are lacking courage and conviction to break the stalemate and come to some definite settlement. The manner and methods adopted by them to encourage the disruption Forces among the Muslim community is a clear proof of their intentions. I hope better counsels will someday come to prevail.

7/- I have found so far that the be-all and end-all of the organization with which we are associated in the eyes of some people, has been to capture seats in the various local bodies or the Assembly through the organization. Keeping this as a main principle, the entire outlook is narrowed down to power politics and naturally the result is party intrigues, petty jealousies,

mostly for the sake of some seats or office. Now it is necessary that we should give a lead to our people in changing this outlook to pure and simple service for the sake of service alone. We have to stress upon the workers the idea of sacrifice and selfless work in the cause of the community as a whole. Unless this is done there is every danger of friction and disintegration setting in. We should bring to the notice of the people that the ultimate object of the organization is not the mere capturing of seats in local Bodies or the Assemblies but the realization of our goal-Pakistan. The present constitution is not to our satisfaction and under it the great changes for the improvement of society and defect and grievances cannot be remedied. Therefore it is not correct to judge the usefulness of the organization by their present day Ministry's work.

8/- the progress of our work can be judged from the following statistics of the last 2 years.

List of Branches, Numbers and Representative soon each District.

<u>Name of distt.</u>	<u>No. of Branches</u>		<u>No. of Members</u>		<u>No. of Repress lives</u>
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943
Hyderabad	36	33	11976	40654	128
Tharparkar	168	272	32791	66549	366
Larkana	11	12	2070	2457	20
Nawabshah	84	53	15031	15495	150
Dadu	62	55	6356	6456	56
Jacobabad	13	20	1686	3902	14
Karachi	21	17	3033	3472	34
Sukkur	65	26	46005	13500	476
City Karachi.	<u>14</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>3675</u>	<u>24733</u>	<u>35</u>
	474	547	122, 623	177,118	1,279

The adult male Muslim population of the province 12 laces and our membership has reached 15% of the same. The Year, we have been very strict, with the result that nearly and 23 thousand members fee has been received over and the membership of 177118, but the members could not sent on the register owing to the strict observance of the rule have received our share of subscription of 3 lace members,25% of the adult Muslim population. It is hoped that of same enthusiasm continues, next year we shall be able to 33% of the adult male Muslim population.

9/- The member of letters received by the Sind pro Muslim league his year is 3675 and the number of letters dispatched is 5422.

10/- The Muslim Employee's Bureau.

No. of application Received.	No. of Application	No. Applications replied.
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Forwarded.

27

27

14

.....

11/- Public grievance Bureau.

From 12<sup>th</sup> June 1943 to 9<sup>th</sup> May 1944.

S. No.	District.	No of Applica- Cautions received.	No. of Applica- tions forwarded.	No. of Applica- Replied.
1.	Jacobabad	29	28	5
2.	Larkana	13	11	4

3. Dadu	45	42	16
4. Tharparkar	16	14	3
5. Nawabshah	44	44	14
6. Hyderabad (Sind)	54	54	10
7. Karachi	61	61	16
8. Sukkur	<u>46</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>14</u>
	308	300	82

**SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE, KARACHI.**

**DECEIPTS & PAMENTS ACCOUNT FRON 1st JUNE 1943 to**

**31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER, 1943.**

**RECEIPTS.**

**TO OPENING VALANCES.**

Cash in hand. 257-2-6

Cash with bank

Of India. 600-0-0

Permanent

Advance. 10-0-0

Total 867-1-6

**TO DONATIONS &**

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.** 11,922-8-3

**TO PETITION EEDS.** 10-8-0

**TO BEGAL**

**RELIEF FUND.**

**BALNCE Payable** 1,033-14-1

**TO REFUND FRON**

**PAYMENTS.**

**BY OFFICE ESTABLISHUNT.**

Salaries

and

allowances. 3,191-14-2

stationery &

Printing 585-2-0

Travelling

expanses. 7-4-0

Conveyance

charges. 31-11-9

Rents & light. 180-4-0

Furniture. 545-10-0

Bank charges 3-1-0

Municipality

Out of previous

Advance. 5-0-0

To Interest

From Bank. 9-0-0

To Sale of

Receipt Books 74-0-0

Telephone 381-5-0 4,926-3-11

PUBLICITY & PROPAGANDA

Salaries and  
allowances. 512-7-9

Stationery and

Printing. 443-2-0

Travelling

expenses. 257-0-10

Conveyance

charges. 3-2-0

Postage and

telegrams. 222-2-6

Public meetings 3-12-6

Books, Publication

and News Papers. 107-6-0 1,549-1-7

Contribution to All India

Muslim League. 100-0-0

ELECTION EXPANSES

Shikarpur bye-election 1,061-14-0

CASH & BALANCES.

Cash in hand 79-4-10

Cash with bank

of India. 6,195-8-6

Permanent

advance. 10-0-0 6,284-13-4

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Total Rs. 13,922-0-10

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Total Rs. 13,922-0-10

Karachi, 13<sup>th</sup> May 1944.

G.M. Syed.

PRESIDENT,  
SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE

Telegrams "SHADMAN"

Telephone No.2738

786, Napier Road.

Karachi. 27<sup>th</sup> MAY 1944.

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding to you the copies of the Resolutions for your information passed by Karachi City Muslim League Working Committee at its meeting held on Sunday the 21<sup>st</sup> May 1944.

Yours Faithfully,

GENERAL

SECRETARY.

The General Secretary,  
All India Muslim League,  
Darayagunj,  
New Delhi.

**Below resolution passed by the working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League Karachi at its meeting held on Sunday the 21<sup>st</sup> May 1944.**

“This meeting of the Working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League expresses its unequivocal protest against condemnable policy adopted by the Hon’ble Mr.M.H.Gazdar, Minister for law and order in connection with Mayoral election by his unsuccessful attempts cause rift in the Muslim League Party by inviting only a certain section of Muslim Cooperators to a dinner at his house and advising them that if the other members of Muslim League Party do not accept the proposal of an arbitrator, they should walk out of the Party. This meeting declares that such unwarranted interference by a Minister is against public welfare and demands of Sind Muslim League Parliament Board to take suitable action against and according to its opinion earnestly requests them to expel Hon’ble Mr.G.H.Gazdar from the League for a period of three years.

This meeting congratulates the Muslim League Municipal Party that it carried on its work with patience and tolerance and saved the party from a rift.

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This meeting of the Working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League, Karachi expresses by vociferous protest against the dangerous policy of Mr.G.M.Sayed, President, Sind Provincial Muslim League, Karachi who by introducing Party politics with in the Sind Provincial Muslim League deprived the sincere and old workers of the League from serving on any responsible post or Committee and thus has

down the seeds of dissensions amount the League Marks. This meeting appeals to the Sind Provincial Muslim League to appoint a committee of Enquiry to look thoroughly into the election of the City and District Muslim League, where in Mr.G.M.Sayed unjustified interferences have taken place.

KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE

Telegrams "SHADMAN"

Telephone No.2738

786, Napier Road.

Karachi. 27<sup>th</sup> MAY 1944.

Dear Sir,

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Yours Faithfully

GENERAL SECRETARY.



The General Secretary,  
Sind Provincial Muslim League,  
Karachi.

KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE

Telegrams "SHADMAN"

Telephone No.2738

786, Napier Road.

Karachi. 27<sup>th</sup> MAY 1944.

Dear Sir,

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Yours Faithfully

GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary,  
Committee of Action and  
President  
U.P.Provincial Muslim League,  
Meerut.(U.P.).

*Yousaf Abdula Haroon,*  
*OFFICE*

*M.L.A. (Central)*  
*MAYOR.*

*MAYOR'S*

*KARACHI.*

*19<sup>th</sup> June 1944.*

My Dear Nawabzada,

Some time ago, I was approached by the Government to open war Services Exhibition which is being held in Karachi from the 25<sup>th</sup> instant. Of course this invitation was extended to me as Mayor of Karachi.

Another invitation was extended to me by the publicity officer, Department of information and Broadcasting for joining the celebrations of the United Nations Day so as to represent the city of Karachi and also take a leading part in it.

A third invitation has been received by me from the Military, Department asking me to join as a member of the Reception committee when His Excellency the Government of Sind was to attend the Military Review.

All these invitations I have refused to accept simply on the ground that I being a member of the All India Muslim League, cannot identify myself with any war effort.

I have just received another letter from Government of Sind addressed to the Mayor of Karachi, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith. I am invited to attend a conference to discuss the question of stimulating recruitment to the Indian Air Force, Royal Indian Navy and Indian Army. I do not know what will be my position and I therefore seek your guidance in the matter. Will you please immediately to through the same and let me have your views in the matter whether invitation extended to me as Mayor of Karachi should be responded to or whether it will be against the interests of League.

With regards.

Yours Sincerely,

GOVERNMENT OF SIND

Home Department

Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 14<sup>th</sup> June 1944.

To,

The Mayor of Karachi.

Karachi Municipal Corporation, Karachi.

A Conference will be convened on the 21<sup>st</sup> June 1944 at 11-00 A.M. in the Premier's Committee Room, Sind Secretariat, with a view to discuss the question on of stimulating recruitment to the Indian Air Force, Royal Indian Navy and Indian Army.

You are therefore requested to attend the conference at the appointed hour and place.

L.G.RAJWADE

Chief Secretary to Government.

**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT**

	Sent at _____				
	TO _____				
	BY _____				

X L SUKKUR 3 9 NAZ" NAWABZADA LIAQATALLY MUSLIM LEAGUE  
DELHI- ACQITTED CONGRATULATIONS - KHUHRO----

40-----

AK 40- - - FOR (1) - - - - -.

## KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE

786, Napier Road.

Karachi. 30/7/ 1944.

President:

Dr.A.A.KHAN

Leader Municipal Muslim League Party.

Dear Nawab Sahib,

Friends in Karachi have convicted League of your fair-mindedness and have encouraged me to write you're and open mind to you. The Sind Ministry is everything but honest. I am sending few of relevant cuttings for your perusal with a hope that you will not let your mind be influenced by so called weighty consideration. When you gave your approval for the formation of this Ministry against vehement protest from the public the fate of the Sind Muslim with sealed. The disintegration in the League organization started. The whole province is seething with discontent on account of the corruption practiced openly by the Ministry. The name of the League in Sind is Mud. The pace den is of the Ministers were as clear as day light to Qaide Azam especially Gazdar. Mr.Gazdar record of Beck Bay, Worley Chawl, Bahawalpur and Karachi Local Board are tough to put one on his guard. In only Mariman (Qaid-e-Azam, Friend) was involved along with Gazdar but the former was acquitted honorably which Qaid-e-Azam knows. Your time is precious and I must be short. The Ministry evil doings are universally known.

Gambling dens have multiplied; Lawlessness is the order of the day American Future, Carnivals (with gambling dens) are run even against the consent allows of the Civil Authority and the Home Minister on his own abuses power allows it. This is the brief the specimen of the League Administration. I appeal to you to consider this question in the light of the good the people and public psychology. May god liberate the People of this Ministry Amen.

With Kind regards.

You're fraternally.

A.A KHAN

**Text of Resolution No.2 passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League held at Mamlot Villa, Lahore on the 29<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> of July 1944 under the President ship of Mr.M.A.Jinnah.**

### **Resolution No.2**

"The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League ministered the resolution of the Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League passed on the 17<sup>th</sup> of July 1944, and also of the working committee passed on the 7<sup>th</sup> July, 1944 they are of opinion that after Mr. G.M.Syed the president of the Provincial Muslim League having dropped the allegation and charges of correction and malpractices against the Ministers, the remaining matters embodied in that resolution are ratters of administrative and legislative, character affecting the province of the Sind and therefore in the first instance

they should be placed before Muslim League Party in the Sind Assembly by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayullah League of the party , at on early date.

TRUE OPY.

Sind Secretariat, Karachi,

8<sup>th</sup> August 1944.

My dear Nawabzada Sahib,

I enclose, for your information, a press cutting in connection with the allegations of corruption made against a Minister of this Government by Mr.Nihchaldas and his friend, Mr.G.M.Sayed,

---

You will see that Mr.Nihchaldas definitely states that his allegation is not made against me.

A resolution was passed by the working Committee of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore that the rest of the matters, legislative and administrative, should be brought before the Sind Muslim League Assembly Party.

Mr. Sayed, however, says he has nothing to place before the Sind Muslim League Assembly Party. No meeting of this Party is, therefore, being called.

Mr.Gazdar has already wired to you to this effect.

With Kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

*Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah*

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## **THE SIND OBSERVER**

**SUNDAY JULY 23, 1944.**

### **TRIBUNAL MUST PROBE SYNDICATE SCANDAL**

#### **Col. Hossacks' Appeal To Govt. To Scrap Monopoly.**

Too many officers made a mess and a real mess had been made in this work. In which there were officers with known records of corruption, Mr.Nihchaldas submitted.

People of this province were not prepared to put up with the syndicates any longer, Mr.Nihchaldas warned the Government.

### **ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY**

Mr.Nihchaldas narrated an incident how some merchants tried to manipulate controlled rates by the payment of a bribe of Rs.75, 000. They wanted to make Rs.7 lakhs, but the controlled rate could not be manipulated and so they lost about Rs 2 lakhs.

Mr.Nihchaldas revealed that these merchants were prepared of place the whole matter before a court of law, provided they were given immunity from prosecution as abettors.



Mr. Nihchaldas made it plain that these merchants were not making any allegation against the Premier; in making an appeal to him to give his serious attention to the matter.

He further mentioned that the numbers of notes they had passed were known and he was convinced that direct evidence available in conjunction with circumstantial evidence was strong enough to bring about a conviction in the case.

Either the story was correct or false. If it was correct the guilty party must be punished for making a false statement. The merchants were prepared to risk the danger of being prosecuted for making false charges if their case was not proved, Mr. Nihchaldas submitted.

Mr. Nihchaldas submitted that the monopolists were the Government, and the syndicates were merely their agents, and he recalled an adage that a country where the Government did the business was bound to be coined.

Mr. Nihchaldas further stated that the managing agents of the syndicate and a local go-between also, a tout he said, who did business on their behalf and passed on the commission to them keeping a share for himself.

There were cries from some members for naming the man, and Mr. Nihchaldas did so, the person concerned being an employee of the Cooperative Bank.

## **PRICE CONTROL VAGARERS**

He further submitted that system of price control was very defective and for three years it has been working, while small firms charging a few annas in-excess has been brought to book, not a hair of the wholesalers banking money by the thousands has been touched.

Col. Mahon said that the House was grateful to Mr. Nihchaldas for performing a great public duty. He could see no reason why established firms of 100 years standing were overlooked and the wheat business passed on to a newly created syndicate.

Col. Hossack recalled that when the syndicates were being appointed, he had expressed the greatest doubt about its ability to conduct a business of this magnitude.

He further asked the Premier to call upon the managing agents of the syndicate to refute the charges made against them and to appoint a tribunal to go into the allegations made by Mr.Nihchaldas. Nothing short of a tribunal would satisfy the added.

Mr.Khoso, Mr.Mohmed Usman Soomro, S.B Jaffer Khan, Mir Allahdad Khan Talpur and Sheikh Abdul Majid spoke on the commotion, criticising the syndicates and the price control policy of the Government.

Sheikh Abdul Majid in his speech indicated that they were going to put the cut motion to vote.

### **PREMIER'S REPLY**

The Premier, replying stated at the outset that the price control and rationing were entirely in the hands of the Government of India who were pursuing an all-India policy regarding them and in all Provinces, there was price control, rationing, procurement and purchasing syndicates.

The Premier, explaining his difficulties stated that while on one hand demands were made to reduce the prices the zamindars were clamouring to raise them and he was trying to hold the scales even between the two.

The Premier stated that they had received complaints about the managing agents and they had stopped them from making purchases And now they were trying to make the experiment of making the purchases through the official agency.

Regarding the wheat syndicate the Premier stated that they were trying an experiment to have local syndicates of zamindars and merchants in all districts and they had already instructed the collectors to appoint such syndicates.

Mr.G.M.Syed: No syndicates now we want some other system, Are you going to abolish the syndicates or not. Otherwise, we are all going to vote against you in the cut motion.

The Premier said that if the House did not want syndicates they would abolish them and would set up some other agency.

Regarding the allegation of bribery of Rs. 75,000, the Premier promised to make inquiries.

Mr. Nihchaldas referred to the suggestion for granting immunity the merchants made by him in the speech.

The Premier turning to the ministerial benches said that he (Mr.Nihchaldas) was trying to break the Ministry and to misguide them, advising them not to them listen to him.

### **CUT MOTION WITHDRAWN**

The cut motion was withdrawn and the grant was mad.

Mr. Fraser moved a third cut motion of Rs.5 in the demand under "Police" with a view to raising a discussion on inadequate salaries paid to the police officials and constables, which was withdrawn after an assurance from the Home Minister.

All the grants were made and the Assembly rose to meet again on Monday at 2-30 P.M. to resume consideration of the Land Alienation Bill.

### **Majority of Ministers Done Disservice**

### **CITY MUSLIM LEAGUES REQUEST TO JINNAH**

Karachi, Monday- At a meeting of the Working Committee of the City Muslim League yesterday Dr.A.A.Khan presiding, the following resolutions were passed:

The Working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League condemn the attitude adopted by the Premier and his Government in dealing with question allocation of seats to different communities in the Karachi Municipal Corporation whereby he has completely ignored the League which justifiably claims to be the sole representative body of the Muslims of Karachi and invited such persons who enjoy no confidence of the Muslim public. The Working Committee appoints a sub-committee to meet the

President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League and acquaint him with the situation and request him to withdraw the League support to the proposed bill in this matter.

“The Working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League is of the opinion that a majority of the ministers in the present Ministry have done disservice to the cause of the League and the Muslim nation and in view of the lawlessness and corruption of the Sind Provincial Muslim League request the Quaid-e-Azam and the Committee Action to withdraw their support from such corporation Ministers.

## **The Sind Observer**

**Karachi, Wednesday, July 26, 1944**

### **BRIBERY AND PROSECUTION**

Sheikh Abdul Majid's adjournment motion given notice of on Monday with regard to the failure of the Premier to promise immunity from prosecution to those who are said to have paid Rs.70,000 to a Sind Minister for raising the price of rice with a view to profiteer in this commodity was ruled out by the chair as the matter was discussed only a day previously and no new circumstances calling for adjournment have been brought of the notice of the House Mr. Fraser's cut motion on the supplementary grants on Saturday was withdrawn on the assurance what the food grains syndicates would be abolished. The question of the prosecution of the minister who is said to have received the bribe and the appointment of a tribunal to investigate the working of these syndicates are two different issues.

It is true the Premier did not commit himself in any, way on these two issues just at that time. Now we see he has already started assuming a nonchalant attitude with regard to the demand for immunity from prosecution of those who are alleged to have paid the money. There are some reasons for. If immunity is given and the Minister is prosecuted as a bribeaker the exposures concerning some individual members of the cabinet

will so disgrace the administration that there will be an alternative or the ministry but to resign. The Premier argued that if some people had paid money they were as such criminals as the person who works it and the bribe-givers must like the consequences of the law it was they who offered the mutations. If they proved the same they could still be prosecuted bribe-givers. The Government, said would not offer immunity. But the extraordinary circumstances attending this particular matter should not be ignored. The allegation is not against a minor fry. It is against a minister occupying a responsible and influential position. It was made on the floor of the House by the leader of the Opposition, not on an irresponsible person as his record of service for seven years in the Assembly shows. A minister in will move heaven and earth escape from the charges leveled against him and can influence even lose trying the case in the lower part. He can even spend money apishly. He will have the assistance of some other ministers to help him from the impending fate. Great pressure will be brought to bear on the bribe-givers from sterile quarters to desist from prosecution at some stage or here. One minister involved may in another in the course of trial and it is in the interests both to hang on together.

It is thus absurd to suggest that the aggrieved parties can go to court of law. The immunity is Lord Halsbury, once Lord High Chancellor, a Tory and a bitter opponent of the Asquith administration, was its president. The tribunal found the ministers guiltless.

In this country we should try to adopt and follow high parliamentary traditions as we aim at being a democracy, Charges made in parliament by responsible persons are never brushed aside and members are not told to go and file complaints in courts. The charges are against ministers as ministers. They enjoy a special position from which they can abuse their authority and power. Here is a much worse case of alleged bribery and not of buying shares in a likely to-be prosperous company on account of obtaining secret official information.

If the purest standards of administration are to be maintained and ministers are to be above suspicion either immunity must be given to witnesses in a court of law or a tribunal must be appointed. Such tribunals are generally empowered to give partial or full immunity to witnesses to come out with all their information in the interests of justice. Mr. Hossacks

has asked for such a tribunal what prevents the Premier from accepting the demand except that he is resolved to save a colleague from political death and social disgrace. He must remember that such an attitude reflects upon himself personally that he is shielding corrupt colleagues for reasons best known to himself.

## Those Syndicates

Fearing defeat on the supplementary grants, the Premier of Sind has promised to abolish the grain syndicates. It is not that left to himself, he would ever have abolished them on the other hand, he would have allowed all those connected with them to become millionaires. But unfortunately for them and luckily for the poor consumers, small merchants and zamindars there will soon be an end of these syndicates.

What is the intention of the Government after their abolition? Will the same syndicates be brought in another garb? The Government must follow a straight and honest course. Free trade must be restored on account of which the old channels of buying and selling will be opened within the province. But if it is found necessary to exercise control over exports and to maintain price levels within the province so that it may not suffer from famine on account of indiscriminate exports and hoarding then Government should allow zamindars and merchants to bring their produce to the markets and sell it at the fixed price without the Government earning a heavy commission. It is nothing short of State profiteering to sell grains at a higher price to the people of the province than is warranted thereby imposing an indirect stomach tax. It must not charge higher prices from purchasers outside who are in need of grain to keep body and soul together.

The syndicates much go; Government making a profit out of the sales in Sind and outside must stop; the old channels of trade must be restored on the condition as they court such be prosecutes bribe-givers. The Government, said would not offer immunity. But the extraordinary circumstances attending this particular fatter should not be ignored. The legation is not against a minister occupying a responsible and influent floor

of the House by the leather of the Opposition, not an irresponsible person as his record of service for seven year in the Assembly shows. A minister in lice will move heaven and earth escape from the charges leveled ainst him and can influence even trying the case in the lower part. He can even spend money apishly. He will have the assistance of some other ministers to him from the impending fate, eat pressure will be brought to on the bribe-givers from isterial quarters to desist from prosecution at some stage or over. One minister involved may in another in the course of trial and it is in the interests both to hang on together.

It is thus absurd to suggest that aggrieved parties can go to a purt of law. The immunity is for on the wider ground of purity of administration. Men the top are not like men at the bottom in the administrative ladder. The bad example of top men satiates the whole administration and every rogue is emboldened to make money without the least fear consequences because the bigger agues at the top have neither be courage nor the conscience to at down corruption. That is why were Working Committee of the Sind Muslim League has passed a resolution in despair saying is honey bed with corruption. In our opinion, there is no way out of it unless these Augean stables are no roughly cleansed but the Premier of Sind stands in the way gravely apprehensive of the developments in the course of an open rail.

But the matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is in as much it is a grave scandal that any minister charged with taking heavy bribers should be allowed to continue in office. The Premier has certain courses open to him and the public are not going to allowed sleep over the matter. As the head of the ministry, he can call the leader of the Opposition and ask him to place before him the evidence he has in his position to satisfy himself whether one of his colleagues is really involved. If he is the Premier's first duty is to colleague is to do so is his simple and obvious duty.

We shall recall the procedure adopted in England with regard to the Marconi shares. The Conservative, Opposition charged is the House of Commons some leading members of the Liberal (Asquith) Cabinet with dabbling in Marconi charges from information officially on their possession as these were said to be a very good source of investment. Mr. Lloyd George was due of the accused persons. He and Sir Rufus Isaces (Lord Reading)

offered their resignation as ministers. Mr. Asquith refused to accept it but instead appointed a tribunal to investigate the matter.

What is the intention of the Government after their abolition? Will the same syndicates be brought in another garb? The Government must follow a straight and honest course. Free trade must be restored on account of which the old channels of buying and selling will be opened with in the province. But if it found necessary to exercise control over exports and to maintain price levels within the province so that it may not suffer from famine on account of indiscriminate exports and hoarding then Government should allow zamindars and merchants to bring their produce to the markets and sell it at the fixed price without the Government earning a heavy commission. It is nothing short or State profiteering to sell grains at a higher price to the people of the province than is warranted thereby imposing an indirect stomach tax. It must not charge higher prices from purchasers outside who are in need of grain to keep body and soul together.

The syndicates must go: Government making a profit out of the sales in Sind and outside must stop; the old channels of trade must be restored on the condition that nobody should export grain except under a license the price being fixed. That is the only way to remove the grievances and complaints of zamindars and merchants.

An official agency for purchasing and selling, i.e. a whole bureaucratic machinery from top to bottom, in substitution of the syndicates, is no acceptable alternative at all. There will be as many sharks in the official agency as in the syndicates. Every officer connected with the trade will make his pile and corrupt officers in Sind are the rule instead of the exception. What right has Government to divert the channels of trade? Within the broad limitations of control imposed by the necessities of war, the trade must be as free as before and Government's hand must be withdrawn as much as possible, and Government's profiteering must stop altogether.

## **GAZDAR ANSWERD**

### **Rickety Pakistani Ministries**

SIMLA. July 24 – The statement made by Mr.H.Gazdar Home Minister to the Government of Sind in the Provincial Assembly that since the release of



Mahatma Gandhi, the subversive movement has been restarted throughout India and that the leading personalities behind that movement were again trying to direct it is fragrantly incorrect, says Prof, Abdul Majid, a prominent Muslim

Bharwani, the college strike ended today and students resumed normal studies.

The Principal apologized on behalf of Prof. Kundnani of Lahore.

Mr. Gazdar he adds should not forget the patent for that it is the untimely publication of Rajaji's formula with the approval of Gandhiji. Which is mainly responsible for giving a further lease of life to the ramshacks and rickety Pakistani ministries of Sind N.M.F.P. and Bengal--- A.P.?

## **COLLEGE STRIKE ENDS**

HYDERABAD, July, 24 — with the intervention of Principal and assured the students that such incidents would not be repeated in future.

## **OF BRITISH POLICY DIA**

### **Air Solution Adlock**

## **EXPLOITATION REFERENCES**

Must reluctantly come to Government do not want part is a deadlock," declares of an interview on the yesterday on the Indian on the trunk telephone said; is on the Indian question with Lord Munster has corrected most constructive suggest accepted even as a bastes mission to be given to see Committee, who along can aptly come to the conclusion want a fair solution of what I say may not consider as such my efforts to reach a solution do response from the British communal differences had contended, as I contend even so long as there is a ruling spoken what I feel to be the more me to hide it."

## **DEATH OF REZA**

## **RAID ON BASE IN SUMATRA**

### **Japanese Report of Allied Losses.**

LONDON, July 26—The Japanese news agency querying an imperial headquarters communiqué, said that an allied task force of cruisers destroyers and submarines yesterday bombarded Saban Barbour at the north-west end of Sumatra.

The communiqué added “Our garrison took interest and repulsed the enemy after sinking two enemy destroyers and one submarine besides heavily damaging another destroyer and shooting down a majority of the enemy aircraft.”

Sahang is on a small island about 1,000 sea miles from Colombo. A submarine base with all storage facilities and a good harbor has been twice attacked before.

The Japanese News Agency stated today. An enemy task force consisting of aircraft carriers resisted in the waters near Palau and western Caroline so yesterday evening. About 30 aircraft raided our positions. The damage sustained by our units in both raids was slight.

## **JAP NAVAL STRATEGY**

LONDON, July 26, Masanori It a Japanese naval commentator giving an explanation why the Japanese fleet had not gone out to attack the United States task forces in the Mariana waters said that the Japanese navy was inferior to the Americans in aircraft strength.

He added: “The main theatre of naval war should be selected in waters where collaboration of the land based force is available.”

## **TENCHUNG SHELLS CHINESE DRIVE INTO NORTH BURMA.**

CHUNGKING, July 26- Chinese forces from China, which are driving into Burma to reopen the supply line which the Allies are shelling Tenchung a key town 20 miles west of the Burma Road and some 50 miles from the North Burma city of Myittha.

Rain along the cut re Salween broth recorded the activity on both sides. Chinese beeps have broken Leiyang a key town on the Hackowcanon railway shoaled some dissembles south of Changsha the capital of the rice bowl prophase of south-East china.

A Chinese communiqué disclosing this today said it straight fighting was in progress in lying.

## **DEATH OF REZA SHAH PAHLAVI**

### **Maker of Modern Persia**

GOHANNESBURG, July 26 — Reza Shah Pahlavi, former shah of Persia, died here early today after a port but severe illaess.

Reza Shah was the maker of modern Perisa. As the head of the array he eyed a leading role in the histories up d'état which led to the thronement of Ahmed Shah in 25 and the election of Reza Shah few months later.

It may be recalled that at the end of Axis moves in Africa during the early stages of the war, Reza Shah was forced the abdicate favour of his son who supports allied policy.

## **ROLISH MUDDLE**

### **British Support to London Regime.**

London, July 26--- Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, stared in the House of Commons today that the British Government continue to recognise the polish Government in London as the Government of Poland.

He had been asked whether this was so in view of the formation of the Polish committee of national hibernation.

Mr. Eden added that the Commons could rest assured that the British Government were doing all in power to further the cloudy solution of the problems between two friendly nations engaged together in a war against a common enemy.

The Polish Prime Minister saw Mr. Churchill last night after the news of the Solver Government agreement with the committee of national hibernation had been received in London. The Polish cabinet meets again this morning to study the situation.

### POPE TO INTERVENE

LONDON, July 26 — qualified observers inside the Vatican believe that the Pope may seek further pacification in Eastern Europe by any available means, including direct conversations with Moscow, if an opportunity is offered. While the Church has not modified in the slightest of condemnation of the Communist politest system, it is believed they that would not be a barrier to such a straight.

The Pope has affirmed afresh that the rebirth of a completely free and sovereign polish state is considered by the Holy See it's one of the fundamental conditions of European shabbily but is believed to have erred that the Polish Government should make all efforts to some to an agreement with Moseew.

## The Sind Observer

TO MR. JINNAH

(July 27, 1944)

The foremost League politicians of Sind (including Muslim ministers) will be in Lahore by the weekend to represent their case to the High Command when the resolution of the Sind Muslim League Working Committee comes to be considered. This resolution charges the Ghulam Hussain ministry, among other things with bribery, corruption and nepotism, with doing nothing practically for the uplift of the Muslim masses, and of creating, in short, an atmosphere in the administration from top to bottom in which every man can demand and take his price without the least fear of being called to account. A whole brood of parasites, hangers-on and go-betweens has come into being, as result of the existence of this ministry, which, like locusts, is sucking the honey of this province.

Corruption and bribery are the causes, among other things, for the revolt of the younger section of the Muslim League organization of this province, led by Mr.G.M.Syed, against the present ministry, who passed a vote of no-confidence in it a few weeks ago. There is a wide gulf prevailing between the ministerial section and the Syed section in the League. The latter are in a majority and stand for the purity and uprightness of the administration and for quicker and far-reaching social and economic development of this province, though they are full of communal hatred and are no friends of the Hindus. They love dictatorship and their chief proclaims himself to be a socialist standing for the nationalisation of land.

The Muslim ministers, with the exception of probably one, are weather-cocks, desperately anxious to be in office – yesterday Allah Buxites, to-day Leaguers tomorrow independents, and day after to-morrow, heaven knows what! One or two may even declare themselves to be Hindu Mahasabhaistes if that enables them to be in office. In fact, they have no principle and no party. They are there in the League as soldiers of fortune and when it ceases to attract them they will transfer their allegiance to some other party. It is all opportunism of the worst type. Power and pelf are the main attractions, not the good, the progress and the happiness of this province. At this very moment some of these ministers are in active negotiation with certain members of the Opposition and are also promising offices to some of the men sitting on Government benches in the event of the decision of the League at its Lahore meeting going against them. If for instance, the League calls upon its ministers to resign, they will do nothing of the sort. They will immediately form a new party to keep themselves in office. They have no loyalty to the League. Their loyalty is to their own selves. The League is only a façade to policy. Every recalcitrant fellow has got to be purchased. The worst fruits of provincial autonomy are being reaped.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. This house of Mr. Jinnah in Karachi is tottering to its very foundations. Muslim minister is against Muslim minister, Hindu ministers are against Muslim ministers and all are making an unedifying exhibition of themselves in the public. Muslim members of the Assembly are kept in hand by bribes and concessions and kept up together by war on the Hindu. The representatives of the Muslim masses are not satisfied with domination of Jagirdars and Zamindars in the

Assembly to keep them under their servitude. All the signs of a rapidly disintegrating ministry which can continue in office only to the greatest detriment of the province are present.

The Muslim League High Command has to take a decision at Lahore. It cannot be postponed on some pretext or other. The house that Jinnah has built in Sind is crumbling. There must be a clean sweep and then reconstruction. If not section 93 is the only way out.

### **To The Government of India.**

The policy with regard to food is the Government of India's: the execution of that policy is that of the Provincial Governments. The system of syndicates started in Sind has been thoroughly exposed in the Legislative Assembly and the Premier promised to abolish it. Having advanced to the syndicates crores of rupees from public treasury, in what are the Premier think he able to liquidate them restore the informal channel of trade. Government future policy with regard to procurement and distribution ought to be announced as early as possible so that those who adopted the grains trade as their occupation in the past may be ready to restart their closed businesses.

The Government of India must call for copies of the full report of the debate last Saturday on the supplementary grants to know what mischief the men connected with the syndicates are doing. Open allegations of corruption against a minister have been made. He is said to have received Rs.70, 000 to raise the price of rice. Immunity for witnesses was asked for to prove the case against the minister. The Premier of Sind is reluctant to do so lest his ministry should come into utter disgrace, Culprits cannot be expected to sanction their own prosecution. They will try to hush up everything. The Present Sind ministry will never accord immunity as asked for by the leader of the Opposition, Guilty conscience comes in the way.

It is the Government of India which for the sake of the purity of the food grains administration and with a view to protect the general consumers should ask the Governor of Sind to initiate proceedings against the bribe-takers and those who have indulged in malpractices in buying and selling grain on principle and no party. They are there in the League as soldiers or fortune and when it ceases to attract them they will transfer their allegiance

to some other party. It is all opportunism of the worst type. Power and pelf are the main attractions not the good the progress and the happiness of this province. At this very moment some of these ministers are in active negotiation with certain members of the Opposition and are also promising offices to some of the men sitting on the Government benches in the event of the decision of the League at its Lahore meeting going against them. If for instance, the League calls upon its ministers to resign, they will do nothing of the sort. They will immediately form a new party to keep themselves in office. They have no loyalty to the league. Their loyalty is to their own selves. The League is only a façade to cover their questionable acts.

The Muslim League organization is bitterly opposed to its so called representatives in the ministry and wants to get rid of them for the sake of a purer administration. As things are, it is not going to support the present ministry whole heartedly. There have been many scuffles between two feuds will increase and blood will flow. That is the suspect before the League. Mr.G.M.Syed has drawn his sword against the Premier and the Minister and if they are supported by the League High Command it is said he goes out of the League show.

Although the attitude of the man in the strict is 'a plague upon both your houses,' we are afraid we are steadily drifting in this province towards a position when the application of section 93 will become necessary. Some in high accuse are already working in that direction and they are very much pleased indeed at these dog-fights and communal legislation which has torn the communities asunder.

The ministry itself is ramshackle and rickety one. Communal legislation such as the abolition of joint electorates in brought muniapalities and the passing of the land Alienation Bill has created widespread discontent among the minorities. Ministers have opposed to another on the floor of the House throwing joint responsibility on the winds. There is not such a thing as a united cabinet. One Section in the cabinet is trying to get the better of the other. It is a struggle for power and existence. The Muslim majority in the Assembly is kept in hand by passing communal legislation to down the Hindus and by personal favours preferred on every supporter of the ministry. Every session of the Assembly creates a crisis and ministers and their supporters are the loggerheads on some issues ministers go about

with their lives their hands. Under such conditions there can be no efficient administration and a long range open allegations of corruption against a minister have been made. He is said to have received Rs.70, 000 to raise the price of rice. Immunity for witnesses was asked for to prove the case against the minister. The Premier of Sind is reluctant to do so lest his ministry should come into utter disgrace, Culprits cannot be expected to sanction their own prosecution. They will try to hush up everything. The present Sind ministry will never accord immunity as asked for by the leader of the Opposition. Guilty conscience comes in the way.

It is the Government of India which for the sake of the purity of the food grains administration and with a view to protect the general consumers should ask the Governor of Sind to initiate proceedings against the bribe-takers and those who have indulged in malpractices in buying and selling grain on behalf of Government. The Government of India with a view to put down corruption has appointed special tribunals with summary are being launched against persons for not selling goods at controlled prices. Efforts are being made to close down the black markets with a high hand.

All this appreciated by the public. But there should not law only for the smaller fry and no law at all for the bigger fry. In the department of food which the Government of India has a special interest, deplorable things have happened in Sind. Is the Government of India going to sleep over this question? What guarantee is there, if it does not take some strong action at present that its food grains policy in Sind will be honorably pursued? At the time when bribes were given to raise the price of rice, New Delhi came down with a flat to stop it; the minister received the money and the Baniyas lost it; and they are pestering minister to return their money. Their total loss is on the whole about two lakhs on account of having to satisfy other minor deities instead of making a profit of seven lakhs. They went and related the whole story to the leader of the Opposition to Mr. G.M.Syed, the President of the Sind Muslim League and some other office-bearers of the League. The latter is against the ministry on account of such happenings. The evidence is there. What is required is only immunity to get rid a corrupt minister of ministers.

The Governor of Sind ought to be instructed to take the necessary steps in the matter which may be



- 1) Calling for the resignation of the minister immediately so that he may not suppress evidence from his high position.
- 2) The grant of immunity to the people who are prepared to give evidence.
- 3) The launching of prosecution against the minister or
- 4) The setting up of a tribunal to go into the transactions of the syndicates with particular reference to bribes offer.

Telegram "SHADMAN"

Telephone: 2738

NAPIER ROAD,

Karachi 7th September 1944.

My dear Nawab Sahib,

I am to refer to letter No. 1826 dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1944, received from the Secretary, Committee of Action asking me to attend the meeting of the committee of Action on the September 1944 and to be present on the 23<sup>rd</sup> September to some important 'Ulmas' from various parts of India. In this connection I am to say that the Ramzan Idd is falling the 20<sup>th</sup> September 1944 and immediately after this on the September 1944, I am to attend a meeting called by me at Nawabshah. Again on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> September 1944, important meeting of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Working Committee, Rules committee meeting, Presidents and General Secretaries meetings, propagandists classes and all Muslim League Assembly Party meetings have been called to discuss

various matters, among which provincial Muslim League versus the Sind Ministry is the most important.

I have already sent a telegram to the office of the committee of Action requesting that the meeting of the committee of Action may please be fixed in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of October 18 and that the Religious committee meeting may be called early on the 1<sup>st</sup> October 1944.

In view of the previous engagement detailed above the postponement of some of which is not in my choice, it is possible for me to attend any meeting before 1<sup>st</sup> October 19. It is therefore requested that you would be so good as to the meeting of the Committee of Action accordingly, if my presence is considered necessary.

Notices to selected are of the Religious committee may please be sent from the central office on the date to fixed by them.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. G.M.Sayed

(G.M.Sayed).

Copy forwarded with compliments  
to Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan, General  
Secretary, All India Muslim League,  
Daryaganj Delhi.

Tele {  
MUSLIMLEAG"

OFFICE Phone No 5530}  
LEAGUE

Delhi.

grams;"  
CENTRAL

ALL INDIA MUSLIM

Daryaganj

**RESERVE**  
**COPY**

**24.10.44**

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to communicate to you for your information and necessary action as you deem necessary, the following telegram received from Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, Karachi:-

“Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan General Secretary All India Muslim League New Delhi.

League meetings banned Challenge thrown at organization Ready for any sacrifice Muslim highly perturbed advice.

Abdulazizkhan”

Yours

Sincerely,

Assistant

Secretary,

All India Muslim

League.

G.M.SYED Esqu.,

President,

Sindh Provincial Muslim League,

Karachi.

President,

Karachi City Muslim League

Karachi 7th November 1944.

The Chairman,

Committee of Action,

All India Muslim League

New Delhi.

Dear Sir:

You are fully aware that sometime back a Resolution passed by the Karachi City Muslim League recommending to Sind Provincial Muslim League the desirability of removing from the League Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar on the various charges which were swelled against him by the Karachi City Muslim League. Unfortunately action seems to be taken by the Sind Provincial Muslim League yet and the resolution of the City Muslim League is still not considered has not been brought before the Sind Provincial Muslim League through months have elapsed.

The President, Sind Provincial Muslim League has armed certain rules for the Primary elections of the Muslim League which are yet to be passed by the council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League but before these rules should be passed and come into existence, the President by executive order has ordered that these rules will be aid down for the next Primary elections. Under these rules, a person to be nominated as Presiding Authority for the District or City election. The President on consultation with the Working Committee of Sind Provincial Muslim League has nominated Mr.M.H.Gazdar the Presiding Authority for the City of Karachi. I am not in a position to say how far this procedure was correct because the City Muslim League having disqualified him from the Primary membership of City is not entitled to be treated as such when no action or no result is known of the resolution passed by them and forwarded to Provincial League. I am now bringing this matter before the action Committee so that they may be in a position to let me know as to at action should be taken in this matter otherwise there will be pervious split in the rank of the League.

I will anxiously await your Communications  
on the

Yours

Faithfully,

Copy forwarded to Qaid-e-Azam Mr.M.A.Jinnah, President, and A.I.M.L.  
Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Copy Forwarded to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Central),  
Honorary Secretary A.I.M.L. Gul-i-Ranna, Hardings Avenue, and New  
Delhi.

## **Appointment**

**Of**

**Presiding (Returning) officers for league election.**

**1) A circular.** Issued in about the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of Oct.1944 by the President  
Prov. League re the appointment of Presiding officers and made of  
conducting the forthcoming elections of the Muslim League.

(2)Letter from the Karachi City Muslim League dated 22<sup>nd</sup> Oct.1944. to the  
President.

Sind Prov. League.

## **Contents of the Letter.**

1. That there exists in the Karachi city within the League various  
groups such as Gazdar element, Yusif Party, the youngsters  
etc
2. The Presiding officer should be highly impartial, person who  
should be dis-interested and unconnected in any of the above  
group.

3. Request for the appoint a disinterested and impartial person as the presiding officer for Karachi City.
4. No Reply from Prov. League, hence a deputation waited on the President Provl. League on 20.11.44, The President promised to send written reply.
5. The President's (Prov. League) reply received on 26.11.44 and was dated 22.11.44.

The reply was above list of the persons appointed as the Presidents in various districts.

6. Appeal by the city League on 3.12.44, to the President Prov, League requesting him to revise his decision and appoint some independent and impartial person in place of Mr. Gazder as the Presiding officer for Karachi City .(Original Copy attached herewith).
7. The Secretary and the President of the Karachi City League also waited upon the Prov. President

But all in vain and no reply.

Appeal to Committee of actions A.I.M.L. dated 12.12.44. (Copy attached).

8. Books of membership of the Muslim League refused by Mr.Gazdar and Prov. League office to the Provinces of Karachi city League.

Appeals to the Prov. President dated 8th and 13th dec.1944 (copies attached). All to no purpose and reply.

Personally the President, Secretary and other persons meet for books of membership but were refused.

Tele { grams;" MUSLIMLEAG"  
OFFICE

CENTRAL

OFFICE Phone No 5530}  
LEAGUE

ALL INDIA MUSLIM

Delhi.

Daryaganj

**16.11.44.**

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a communication dated 7.11.44. received From Dr.A.A.Khan, President, Karachi City Muslim League and to request you the Favour of an early report on the matter.

Yours Sincerely,

Secretary

Committee of Action.

TO

G.M.Syed Esq.,  
President,  
Sind Provincial Muslim League,  
Napiar Road,  
Karachi.

Dr. A.A. khan, president,  
Karachi City Muslim League,  
Karachi 7th November 1944.

The Chairman,  
Committee of Action,  
All-India Muslim League,  
New Delhi  
Sir,

You are fully aware that sometime back a Resolution was passed by the Karachi City Muslim League recommending to Sind provincial Muslim League the desirability of removing from the League Humble Mr. Mahmmmed Hashim Gazdar on the various charges which were leveled By the Karachi City Muslim League. Unfortunately no action seems to taken by the Sind provincial Muslim League yet and the resolution of the City Muslim League is still not considered and has not been brought For the Sind provincial Muslim League although months have elapsed.

The president, Sind provincial Muslim League has framed certain rules for the primary elections of the Muslim League which are yet to be passed by the council of the Sind provincial Muslim League but be ture these rules should be passed and come into existence, the president executive order has ordered that these rules will be laid down for the Primary elections. Under rules, a person is be nominated Presiding Authority for the District or City election. The president in insulation with the working committee of the Sind Provincial Muslim

League has nominated Mr. M.H Gazdar as the Presiding Authority for the city of Karachi. I am not in a position to say how far this procedure was

Correct because the City Muslim League having disqualified him from the Primary e membership of the City is not entitled to be treated to be treated as such no action or no result is known of the resolution passed by them and awarded to the provincial League. I am now bringing this matter before Action committee so that they may be in a position to let me know as what action should be taken in this matter otherwise there will be a serious split in the rank of the League.

I will anxiously await your communications on the subject.



Yours Faithfully,

Copy forwarded to Qaid-e-Azam Mr. M.A Jinnah, President,  
A.I.M.I.O, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Copy forwarded to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, M.L.A (Central)  
Honorary Secretary, All-India Muslim League,  
Gul-i-Rana, Hardinge Avenue, NEW DELHI.

True Copy

Assistant

Secretary,

All-India Muslim League.

Telegrams: Shadman

Telephone: 2738.

Napier Road,

Karachi 23rd November 1944.

No.2164

Dear Sir,

I am to refer to your letter No. 2088 dated the 16th November 1944, and directed by the president Sind Provincial Muslim League, to state as follows:

1. There exists a group of people in the City of Karachi who have personal enmity against the Hon'ble Mr. M.H. Gazdar. These men have been carrying on an adverse propaganda, through the press and the platform, with the purpose of harassing him. The first part of the letter of Dr. A.A. Khan, therefore, is self-evident.

2. The Sind Provincial Muslim League, previous to this, had framed no rules under which the Muslim League elections could be held. When Sayed Zakirali Sahib, deputed by the All India Muslim League came to tour this

Should be conducted under rules framed by the Sind Provincial Muslim League. In view of this advice, the election rules of the United Province, with slight

changes to suit the local conditions, were adopted as

Procedure for elections. Under Rule 18 Clause 'S' of the constitution and Rules of the Sind provincial Muslim League 1944, the working committee, Sind Provincial

Muslim League, has powers to regulate, control and supervise the elections of the primary and District Muslim League Branches. In view of this the Working

Committee of the Sind Provincial Muslim League in its meeting held on the 25th September 1944, adopted this procedure for conducting the elections on the lines as followed in the United Provincial. Mr. Yusuf Haroon was

present in this meeting of the working committee and was asked to take up the responsibility of becoming a Presiding officer for the City of Karachi. Mr. Yusuf

Haroon, however, on account of his pre-occupations, declined the offer and suggested the name of the Hon'ble Mr. M.H. Gazdar to be the presiding officer,

for the City of Karachi.

This group of people, headed by Dr. A.A. Khan, had enrolled bogus members last year and came to the fore-front: and now finding that, by adherence to the election rules, they would not be allowed former malpractices in the ensuring Muslim League elections, have sent in this letter.

TO,  
The Secretary,  
Committee of Action,  
League,  
All India Muslim League,

Yours faithfully,  
Secretary,  
Sind provincial Muslim  
Karachi.

Daryaganj Delhi.

25. 11 .44

Dear Sir,

Numerous references have been received in this office asking as to how and through whom the funds collect for the relief of famine-stricken people in Arabia should be remitted. Some time back a notice appeared in the papers to the effect that a Control Hejaz Relief Committee has been formed in Karachi and that funds collected in this behalf should be sent to Seth Haji Abdul Jabber Fazl-i- Ilahi Treasurer, control Hejaz Relief committee South Napier

Road Karachi.

Would you very kindly inform this office regarding the credentials of the above mentioned committee and whether it can be soundly recommended to the Mussalmans for sending their subscriptions etc.

Yours sincerely,

Assistant

Secretary,

All-India Muslim

League.

To

G.M Syed Esq., M.L.A.,

President, Provincial Muslim League,

Sind.

25. 11. 44.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 18.11.44. I have the honour to inform you that there are no official instructions regarding remittance of money etc to the sufferers in Arabia. It is gathered from the papers that a control Hejaz Relief Committee has been formed in Karachi who they are have invited subscriptions to be sent to Seth Abdul Jabbar fazl-i-Illahi khazaneh, Narkazi Hejaz Relief

Committee South Napier Road, Karachi. This office is not in a position to say anything regarding the credentials of the Sind Committee at present but the President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League is being addressed in the matter

and you will be informed as soon as his reply is received

Yours sincerely,

Assistant Secretary,

All-India Muslim League.

To,

The secretary,

Sind provincial Muslim league,

Karachi.

Dear Sir,

It is to painfully noted that even books of membership of the Muslim league are refused to our workers, by the Presiding officer (Mr. Gazdar) and his workers the Provincial Sind league officer has refused to issue to us these books.

In the interest of Fair-Play we request Minister justice and at least allow us the membership books.

You're most obediently

"True Copy".

Karachi City Muslim League.

President: -

786, Napier Road,

Karachi. 3. 12. 44.

Dr. A.A. khan,

Lender Municipal Muslim League party.

To

The president,

Sind provincial Muslim League,

KARACHI.

Dear Sir

Your letter No. 2047, dated the 22th Nov, 1944. Was placed for consideration before the working committee of the city Muslim League Karachi which met on the 3rd December, 1944 and it was decided there in as under:-

- (1) As has air by been referred to in our latter dated the 22nd October, 1944 Mr. Gazdar is not an independent and dis-interested person, and you and others know this a fact fully Well his expulsion too way re- commanded by the city Muslim League Karachi in its resolution dated the 21st May, 1944, there-for us strongly condemn his appointment as a presiding officer for the Karachi city.
- (2) The appointment of Mr. Gazdar an interested person, as are Presiding officer for the Karachi City means:-
  - (a) Installing of Mr. Gazdar by the jerk of pen, and not by the rules of justice and impartiality.
  - (b) Sowing the seed of corruption and refusing fair-play and justice in the collection of Muslim league.
  - (c) Muzzling the public option and the thrusting upon their heads Mr. Gazdar who has already been expelled for 3 years.
  - (d) Creation of bogus branches, fated votes, false voters and to trap Mr. Gazdar.

(e) Murdering the reputation of the league and holding it to the disaffection and herded among the Muslims for the crooked mean which are India responsibility and natural consequences to such an appointment.

(3) Further the purpose election rules have not so far obtained the section of the Provincial Muslim league council and hence it does not within your ambit to enforce them as such.

(4) The city league therefore strongly protest against the appointment of Mr. Gazdar as a Presiding officer for the city of Karachi and hereby request you to revise appointment a interested person in place of Mr. Gazdar, who should have the confidence of all Muslims within seven days of the receipt hereafter.

Yours Faithfully,

786,Napier Road,

Karachi, 4th December 1944

The President,

Sind provincial League,

Karachi

Dear Sir,

Your letter No.2047 dated the 22nd November 1944 was placed for consideration before the working committee of the city Muslim league, Karachi which met on 03.12.1944 and it was decided there in as under:-

1. As he already been referred to in our letter dated 22.10.44 Mr. Gazdar is not an independent or disinterested person, and you and other know this fact full well his expulsion too was requested by the city Muslim league, Karachi in its resolution dated 21.10.44. Therefore we strongly condemn his appointment as a Presiding officer for the Karachi city.
2. The appointment of Mr. Gazdar an interested person as a Presiding officer for the Karachi city mean:
  - i. Installing of Mr. Gazdar by jerk of pen and not by the rules of justice and impartially,
  - ii. Sowing the seed of corruption and refusing fair-play and justice in the election of the Muslim league.
  - iii. Muzzling the public opinion and thrusting upon their heads Mr. Gazdar who has already been expelled for three years,
  - iv. Creation of bogus branches, faked votes and false voters to proper Mr. Gazdar,
  - v. Murdering the reputation of the league a holding it to the disaffecting and hearted among the Muslims in the crooked means which are indispensable and natural consequence to such an appointment.
3. The section of the provincial Sind league council for the purposed election rule has not so far, been obtained. Hence it does not lie within your ambit to enforce them as such.
4. The City Muslim League therefore strongly protest against the appointment of Mr. Gazdar as a Presiding officer for the Karachi City and hereby request you to revise this decision and appoint in place of Mr. Gazdar a disinterested person who should have the confidence of all Muslims, within seven days of the request hereof.

Faithfully,  
dent

Yours  
Presi

**Live to Achieve Pakistan**



## KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE

786, Napier Road,

Karachi, 12th December 1944

### REGISTERED

TO,

The Chairman,

Committee of Action,

All India Muslim League

New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I have been directed to submit to you this day the earnest request of the Working Committee of the City Muslim League Karachi to appoint some independent and disinterested person as the Returning officer for the Karachi City in place of Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar and better for the whole of Sind in place of Mr. G.M. Sayed in the forthcoming elections of the Muslim League and to submit to you the correspondence exchanged in this connection between the City League and the Provincial League.

The Working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League which met on the 3<sup>rd</sup> December 1944 resolved as under:-

“The Committee humbly requests the chairman and the committee of Action of the All India Muslim League and the Qaid-e-Azam to appoint some independent and disinterested person as the Returning officer in place of Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar for Karachi City and better for the whole of Sind in place of Mr. G.M. Sayed to control the elections of the Muslim League in Sind, inter-alia on the following grounds:-

- 1) Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar is not a disinterested and independent person. At present he has no support of any party in Karachi and he is anxious to create some to serve his purpose, measure however mean and his

appointment as the Returning Officer will therefore create corruption for the forthcoming elections whereby he may be in a position to bring his majority.

The present Working Committee of the City Muslim League Karachi which represents approximately 25,000 Voters do not subscribe to the views of Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar so far as the Muslim Interests and League solidarity is concerned. Anti-League activities of Mr. Gazdar and his conduct to create dissensions in the Muslim rank and file prejudicial to the Muslim interests, forced the city Muslim League to recommend to the Parliamentary Board his expulsion for a period of three years from the League organization. Hence the Karachi Mussalmans who have no confidence in Mr. Gazdar do not expect any fair-play and justice from him in the elections which are ahead. His past conduct creates still more apprehensions.

Quite recently Mr. Gazdar had the audacity, and daring to impose ban on the meetings organised by the City League to organise the Muslim under the flag of the Muslim League and thereby implicated a crushing blow to the prestige of the League organisation. This shows what sympathy for the League, Mr. Gazdar has.

Mr. Gazdar's vindictiveness and selfishness is quite well known; his past career bears ample testimony to the fact that it is foolishness to expect that he will deal out justice and impartiality in these elections. Mr. Gazdar wants his own Party strong enough to control the League opinion so that it may serve his purpose and speaking plain truth Mr. Gazdar wants Gazdar League and not the Muslim League in Karachi.

Apparently Mr. Gazdar and Mr. G. M. Sayed may appear to be opposed to each other but this is not true; it is a mere pretended show; at least it is not so, so far as the city Muslim League, Karachi is concerned. The course which the political events in Sind and the Muslim League politics took during the last about 2 years makes it more than enough manifest that Mr. G. M. Sayed has violently abused his powers as the President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League. He (1) utilized the name of the League for capturing power and authority for himself. (2) utilized the League all along for his personal ends and made the league rather Sayed League. (3) Willingly adopted unfair crooked means in conducting the election last year and brought his majority by books and crooks; and shut out others by his dishonest means and rulings.

The officer of the Tharparker District created a good deal of commotion unmask his dishonesty.(4) The way in which he conducted himself and the powers he used have more or less discredited him in the eyes of the Mussalmans in Sind and has been also openly denouncing the reputed Muslim Leaguers.

He is now afraid least he might have to part with the power, he has wrongfully seized and captured and therefore instead of depending on the results of elections, he has appointed only those persons who are "HIS MEN".

Taking into consideration all these things City Muslim League also raised the voice against his anti-League activities and refused to play the role of "YES MEN", to his back and call. Therefore to wreck his vengeance upon the City League he has intentionally and dishonestly appointed Mr. Gazdar. Mr. Gazdar has been playing and will play the role of a puppet in the hands of Mr. G.M. Sayed as his position without Mr. G.M. Sayed is nothing. Mr. G.M. Sayed throw this weakness of Mr. Gazdar. Therefore Mr. G.M. Sayed is sure Mr. Gazdar's implicit obedience himself (Sayed) and has therefore appointed him as the Returning officer.

Next the appointments of Returning officers in other districts too likewise, have been made on the same considerations for instance in Tharparkar District he appointed Sayed G.M. Shah who at present is the General Secretary of the Sind Provincial Muslim League and also the Secretary of the Tharparkar District Muslim League. The object before G.M. Sayed is to establish Sayed League, and to capture all powers to himself.

We therefore request you to kindly appoint some independent and disinterested person as the Returning officer for the City of Karachi in place of Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar and better for the whole of Sind in place of Mr. G.M. Sayed in the forthcoming elections of the Muslim League.

Yours Faithfully,

General Secretary,  
Karachi City Muslim League,  
Karachi.

Address.  
A. Aziz Advocate,  
Wadhmal Udharam Road,  
Karachi.

Copy forwarded to Qaid-e-Azam Mr.M.A.Jinnah, President All India Muslim League, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

To Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, M.L.A(Central), Honorary Secretary, All India Muslim League, Gul-i- Ranna, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

For Favour of information and taking necessary action in the matter.

**KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE,**

**786 Napier Road,**

**Karachi, 13th December, 1944.**

President:-

Dr.A.A.Khan,  
Leader Municipal Muslim League Party,  
The General Secretary,  
Sind Provincial Muslim League,  
Karachi.

Dear Sir,

I have already made an application to you for receipt books to which I have received no reply as yet.

In continuation of my application I would like to quote a for rules and sub-clauses which are laid down in the rules and regulations of the elections rules of the Sind Provincial Muslim League. Rule No.5 clause No.23 Sub-clause No.15 on page No.11 states, "That the Primary, District or city Muslim League have been unsatisfactory in issuing receipt books for the enrolment of the membership to their opponent party and have caused hindrance in their work the Presiding officer of the Provincial Muslim League will report to the Provincial Muslim League office and the office will issue receipts books to such men." From this clause you will see that if the office Bearers of the city Muslim League, as laid down in the rule, may at some time be unfair to we opposite party, therefore this safeguard has been laid down for the opponents. If the office Bearers of the city Muslim League have the power of not issuing receipt books when it is natural that they have the inherent right to issue receipt books to any members of the public desirous of enrolling as members. Therefore under this a clause, I request that the office of the Provincial Muslim League should supply me receipt books. Further I have been told to receive these books from the Presiding officer. I state that no where the rule is it laid down that the books for the enrolment of the members should be obtained from the Presiding officer. in fact rule No.4 clause No.22 lays down in the last sentence that " He will be responsible for complete election." This does not mean that he is responsible for complete election." This does not mean that he is responsible for the enrolment. Therefore I have a right to obtain the books from the central office of the Provincial Muslim League if I so desire.

Against the argument you will quote rule No.8 Clause No.35 which states that the Presiding officer has to inform the Central office of the No. of receipt books issued No. of members enrolled and No. of receipt books left blank, and you will further state that if he is not the distributing authority how will be able to inform the central office about the details. In reply to this I state that the rule No.1 clause No.5 states that a Primary League after having enrolled the members will send a completed list of the new members. Also clause No.7 further clarifies that a copy of the list will be submitted to the Sind Provincial Muslim League and to the Presiding officer. Clause No.8 Further states that the Presiding officer will after giving due consideration as to the validity of the membership will attest his signature thereto and keep it in an open place to invite objections thereto.

You will see that the Presiding officer's duty to see that the list of members prepared is valid after having invited the objections and then to hold elections under the rules and instructions laid down in the elections rules. You will find that rule No.5 which describes powers and duties of the Presiding officer does not mention that has distributing authority for the receipt books. Also there is plenty of time after the enrolment date and the election date for the Presiding officer to comply with rule No.8 clause No.35 and it is natural that if any Primary League does not comply with this, it will be declared invalid.

I therefore, request you that you will kindly issue me receipt books or end a reply to my letter within three days giving reasons why the receipt books cannot be issued to me so that I may take up the matter with the Higher Authorities.

Yours Faithfully,

PRESIDENT,

KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE,

KARACHI.

Tele { grams;" MUSLIMLEAG"  
OFFICE

CENTRAL

OFFICE Phone No 5530}  
LEAGUE

ALL INDIA MUSLIM

Daryaganj

Delhi.

**Dated the 18<sup>th</sup> December,**

**1944**

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Chairman, Committee of Action to enclose herewith a telegram dated December 15, 1944 received from Mr. Abdul Aziz, Secretary, Karachi City Muslim League and to advise you to appoint someone having confidence of the League concerned.

Yours Sincerely,

Secretary Committee of Action,

TO,

G.M.Syed Esq.,

President, Sind Provincial Muslim League.

KARACHI.

**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMEN.**

O L KARACHI 15 26 QUAIDEAZAM MOHMEDAD JINNAHSAHIB  
MALBARHILL BOMBAY DEPUTATION WORKING COMMITTEE CITY  
MUSLIM LEAGUE APPEAL FOR INTERVIEW AT KARACHI REPLY  
ASGARALI NAGARWALA JOINT SECYETARY CITY LEAGUE

TAYEBJI ROAD.

**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMEN**

____H____M _____	Sent at ____H____M TO _____	OFFICE Stamp.
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_____	BY _____	_____
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O MB KARACHI 17 34/36

QAIDEAZAM JINNAH MALABAR HILL BOMBAY H

STRONGLY PROTEST AGAINST UNCONSTITUTIONAL NOMINATION  
MEMBERS ON ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL BY SIND  
PRESIDENT PLEASE DON'T ALLOW THEM ATTEND MUNCIL  
MEETING TILL HEAR ME.

EX COUNCIL MEMBER.

**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMEN**

X NB KARACHI SIND SECRETARIAT 20, THREEADS 102

CHAIRMAN COUNCIL OF ACTION ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE  
DARYAGUNJ NEWDELHI QAIDEAZAM MAHOMEDALI JINNAH  
PRESIDENT ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE DELHI NAWABZADA  
LIAQUAT ALI KHAN SECRETARY ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW  
DELHI WE STRONGLY PROTEST AGAINST APPOINTMENT  
PRESIDENT OFFICER FOR ENSUING MUSLIM LEAGUE ELECTION BY  
MR G M SAYED REQUEST YOU KINDLY INTERVENE SET ASIDE THIS  
APPOINTMENT ALSO PROTEST AGAINST NEW RULES MUSLIM  
LEAGUE ELECTIONS FRAMED BY MR SAYED WITHOUT CONSENT

SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL REQUEST HOLD  
ELECTION UNDER COMMITTEE OF ACTION AFTER FRESH PERIOD OF  
ENROLLMENT STOP LATEST SHIKARPUR CONSTITUENCY ELECTION  
EXPOSES SAYED AND SATELLITES.

MIR GHULAMALI.

Tele { grams;" MUSLIMLEAG"  
OFFICE

CENTRAL

OFFICE Phone No 5530}  
LEAGUE

ALL INDIA MUSLIM

Daryaganj

Delhi.

**23.12.44**

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to confirm the following telegram dated 22.12.44  
sent to you by Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan Saheb, Convener, Central  
Parliamentary Board.

"Your telegram of twentieth glad meet deputation Gul-  
Raana on twentieth 3. P.M."

Yours Sincerely,

Assistant

Secretary,

All-India Muslim

League.

To

Dr.Aziz Saheh,  
Advocate,  
General Secretary,  
City Muslim League,  
Karachi.

**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMEN**

Received hear at \_\_18\_\_ H. \_\_50\_\_ m.

O PL NANDED 28

I PERSONALLY GIVE YOU INSTRUCTION OCTOBER 39 HOUSE SAHIB  
ZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN DALHI ABOUT HELPING BRITISH IN WAR  
BUT YOUR LECTURE DISTURBED PEACE OF WORLD NEXT TIME  
MEETING MUSLIM LEAGUE DON'T DELIVER SUCH LECTURES  
BECAUSE THROUGH GUIDANCE OF KORAN I PRACTICALLY TRYING

MY BEST TO HAVE PEACE VERY SOON I AM DELHI PLEASE MEET THERE.

SYED ALAIGHASAN NAQWI  
KHANDEMEDEEN CAMP

HYDERABAD SIND.

Tele {grams;" MUSLIMLEAG  
Action

Phone No 5530}

Committee of

**All India Muslim League**  
DARYAGANJ  
DELHI

**Dated the 30<sup>th</sup> December, 1944**

My dear Mr.Syed,

A deputation consisting of Mr.A.A.Aziz and Mr.Haqqani interviewed the Chairman and myself on the 28<sup>th</sup> instant and placed their complaints before us. Their primary complaint is that neither the city Muslim League of Karachi nor its branches have been supplied with membership forms by the election office appointed by you for Karachi in spite of their repeated requests to him and representations to you. If the facts stated by them are correct then we are of the opinion that this is highly repressible. Would you please let us know why the president, Secretary and other office-bearers or the City League have been prevented from enrolling primary members.

Their second complaint is that Mr.Gazdar who has been appointed by you to supervise the election of the City Muslim League Karachi is an interested party and is acting in a hostile manner towards the other parties in the Karachi Muslim League. The Chairman wrote to you some time ago suggesting should be appointed as Election officer in Karachi and at least not a party men. We again advise you to accept this suggestion.

The Deputation also asked us to suggest to you to extend the time for the enrolment of members. The time prescribed by you for the enrolment of members is 15<sup>th</sup> of January, 1945, but in view of the fact the gentlemen had been deliberately debarred from securing the membership for nearly a month and a half we consider their request to be reasonable and therefore advise you to extend the time for enrolment of members to February, 23<sup>th</sup> which will also be in conformity with the directions issued by the Committee of Action to the Provincial league some month ago.

We hope that you will make a prompt inquiry as to why Mr.Gazdar has been consistently refusing to supply the office-bearers of the City League with Membership Forms.

We may add that these complaints have been given to us in writing and they bear the signature of the Vice-President and the Secretary of the City Muslim League Karachi.

Yours Sincerely,  
(Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan)

To,  
G.M Syed Esq.,  
President,  
Action

Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi.  
Delhi.

Convener,  
Committee of

All India Muslim League,

62. Wadero Mahomed Sagho Khan
63. K.S.Chaudhri Ghulam Mahomed Khan
64. Pir Ghulam Rasool Shah
65. Sayed Ghulam Hydershah of Mir Pur Khan
66. Wahero Ghulam Mahomed Pali
67. Kazi Fasalullah
68. Pir Sayed Allahdino Shah Rashdi
69. Wahero Ali Mahomed Khan Masan
70. Sayed Hajan Shah Rashdi
71. Mr Mahomed Usman Memon
72. Mr. Ijaz Hussian

**2/-** The President read out the Annual Report of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for the year 1943-44, which was duly recorded. Copy of the Report is herewith appended.

**3/-** It was proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain and seconded by K.B.A.K.Gabol that Mr.G.M.Sayed be elected President Sind provincial Muslim League for the year 1944-45. There being no other proposal Mr. G.M.Sayed was unanimously elected president.

**4/-** It was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr.M.H.Gazdar and seconded by Sayed Khair Shah that Messrs Ghulam Nabi and Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur be elected vice presidents of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for the year 1944-45. There being no other proposal before the meeting the above gentlemen were unanimously elected view presidents.

**5/-** It was proposed by the Hon'ble Pir Illahi Baksh and seconed by Shahmir Khan kachhi that Mr Ghulam Hydershah be elected General Secretary of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for the year 1944-45./ nother proposal was moved by Mr. Hakani and seconded by Dr.A.Khan that Mr. Yusuf Haroon be elected General Secretary for the year 1944-45.The letter proposal was put to vote, when 13 members voted for it and 32 members

voted for the first proposal. The first proposal therefore was carried, and Mr. Ghulam Hydershah was elected General Secretary for the year 1944-45.

6/- It was propose by Mr. Mahomed Ali Shah and seconded by Mr. Sayed Khair Shah that Messrs M.A.Hafiz Bar at Larkana and G.Allana to elected joint secretaries of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, for the year 1944-45. There being no other proposal the above gentlemen were elected joint secretaries.

7/- It was proposed by Sayed Mahomed Ali Shah M.L.A. and seconded by Sayed Khair Shah, M.L.A that the Hon'ble Mr.M.H.Gazdar be elected as Treasurer of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for the Year 1944-45. This proposal was carried by majority of votes.

8/- It was proposed by Hon'ble Mr.M.H.Gazdar and seconed by Sayed Khair Shah, M.L.A that the President be authorised to nominate the members of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Working Committee. This proposal was carried by Majority of votes.

9/- It was proposed by Hon'ble Mr.M.H.Gazdar and seconed by Mr. Mahomed Zaman Shah that the following members be appointed to represent the Province of Sind on the All India Muslim League council. The proposal was unanimously adopted:-

G.M.Sayed

Pir Sayed Ghulam Hydershah} office

1. Sir Ghulam Hussain
2. Pir Illahi Bux
3. K.B.Khuho
4. Usto Abdul Nabi
5. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar
6. Mir Jaffer Khan Jamali
7. Pathan Ghulam Nabi

8. Agha Badruddin Khan
9. Niamatullah Qureshi.
10. Kazi Fazalullah
11. Sayed Allahdino Shah
12. Shahmir Khan Kachhi
13. Sayed Ali Akbar Shah
14. Mir Ghulam Ali khan Talpur
15. Sayed Mahomed Saleh Shah
16. Mahomed Zaman Shah
17. K.S.Ghulam Mahomed Chaudhri
18. Pir Ghulam Rasool Shah
19. Sayed Khair Shah
20. Hussan Bakhsh Shah
21. M.A.Hafiz
22. Mahmood Haroon
23. Anwar Hussain
24. G.A.Allana
25. Pir Qurbanali

**10/-**It was propose by Agha Badruddin and seconed by Agha Ghualam Nabi that a Vigilance Committee consisting of the following members to (a) see that Muslim get their proper share in the Govt. and Local Bodies Services, (b) make arrange for the employment of educated unemployed Muslims and (c) endeavour for redressing the grievances of the Muslim Public in the Province.

Mir Ghulam Ali                      Chairman

1. Sayed Mahomed Ali Shah



2. Kazi Fazalullah
3. Anwar Hussain
4. K.B.Gobal
5. Ghulam Hydershah
6. Agha Badruddin Ahmed
7. Shahmir Khan
8. Mir Jaffer Khan Jamali.

This proposal was carried unanimously.

**11/-** It was proponed by Sayed Hassan Bakhsh Shah and seconded by Sayed Allahdin Shah that the following gentlemen be elected as members of the Committee of Action for the Province of Sind.

Another proposal was submitted by Agha Badruddin and seconded by Mahomed Yusuf Chandio that the following may be elected on the Action Committee for organizing Muslims under the banner of the Muslim League. The second proposal was put to vote and lost and the first proposal was carried-

- |                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ghulam Nabi Pathan. (Chairman) | Sukkur.             |
| 2. K.B.Ghulam Md Isran, M.L.A.    | Larkana.            |
| 3. Muhmadali Shah                 | Nawabshah           |
| 4. Nawab Mahomed Ali              | Hyderabad           |
| 5. Dur Mahomed Usto               | Upper Sind Frontier |
| 6. Ghulam Rasul Shah              | Mir Pur Khan        |
| 7. Pir Ghulam Murtaza Sarhandi    | Karachi District    |
| 8. Shahmir Khan Kachhi            | Dadu District       |
| 9. Zahoor Hassan Dars.            | Karachi City.       |

**12/-** The Constitution and Rules of the Sind Provincial Muslim League were then taken up. After discussing Rule No.1 (c) the meeting was adjured to 3 P.M. for lunch. The proceedings were resumed at 3 P.M. and the Rules were again taken up and finally passed as per copy attached.

**13/-** It was proposed by Sayed Ghulam Murtazashah of Tando Mahomed Khan and seconded by Saleh Mahomed Shah that the Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League request the Government of India that with a view to respecting the religious feelings and sentiments of the Muslims of India, the ban on the Pilgrimage to Mecca be removed and transport facilities be afforded to them for the purpose. This was unanimously passed.

**14/-** This council of the Provincial Muslim League requests the Govt. of India to convey the feelings and sentiments of the Muslim of India to His Majesty's Government in England to carry out the promises made out to the Arabs and not allow any further immigration of Jews into Palestine. It is hoped that the British Government will not yield to the unreasonable pressure of the Jews of the world in this behalf. This was proposed by Sayed Ghulam Murtazashah of Tando Mahomed Khan and seconded by Saleh Mahomed Shah and passed unanimously.

**15/-** This Council urges upon the Government of Sind the Desirability of abolishing the system of joint electorates in the Municipal Borough in the Province of Sind. This was proposed by Mr. Niamatullah Qureshi and seconded by Saleh Md Shah and unanimously passed.

**16/-** It was proposed by Mr. Niamatullah Qureshi and seconded by Mr. Badruddin that it has been found from previous experience that the system of appointing Honorary Magistrates has proved detrimental to the interest of the Province. Therefore it is urged that it may not be re-introduced as contemplated.

Passed unanimously.

**17/-** It was proposed by Sayed Sadruddin Shah and seconded by Saleh Mahomed Shah that all the members of the Provincial Muslim League be asked to put khaddar dress. The proposal was discussed at length but ultimately postponed.

**18/-** This Council expresses its dissatisfaction over the action taken by His Excellency the Governor of Punjab in dismissing Sardar Shoukat Hayat Khan. Minister for Public Works Department against convention and spirit of the Act of 1935. Further this could not have happened without the consent of the Premier of the Punjab and the Cabinet and it was expected of them to give the Minister an opportunity of defending himself by giving an definite charge sheet before taking any action, and also take the public into confidence by acquainting them with reasons for dismissing him from the cabinet.

This was proposed by Mir Jaffer Khan Jamali and seconded by Mr. Haqani and unanimously passed.

**19/-** This Council is of the opinion that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Muslim public experienced in view of rise of the prices of commodities, controlled shops and the attitude adopted by the various District officials resulting in difficulties to the Muslim Public and redress the grievances by approaching the authorities concerned.

This was proposed by Sayed Saleh Md Shah and seconded by Mr. Kachhi. It was passed that this work may be entrusted to the vigilance Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Mir Ghulam Ali Khan.

**20/-** (a) This Council is of the opinion that the proposed distribution of wards in the District Local Boards in Sind is not sufficient. Therefore the number of the District Local Board members in each District may be increased as follows:-

3 to 4 Lac / population	32 members.
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4 Lac and above	40 members.
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(b) This Council is further of the opinion that while fixing there presentation at the Local Boards on the population basis, the population of the Municipal areas be excluded.

Proposed by Sayed Saleh Mahomed Shah and seconded by Shahmir Khan Kachhi and unanimously passed.

**21/-** This Council recommends to the Government that the Proposed land assessment in the Karachi District which is non-barrage area is very high and keeping in view the past losses sustained by the zamindars of this

area as well as the conditions prevalent in the District and adjoining talukes in the Hyderabad District the proposals regarding assessment should be reconsidered and the assessment reduced.

Proposed by Pir Mahomed Shah and seconded by K.S.Imam Bux Gaho and unanimously passed.

**22/-** This Council hereby appoints the following members the Parliamentary Board in accordance with Rule No.24 of the action and Rules of the Sind Provincial Muslim League:-

The Sind Provincial Muslim League (Chairman)

(Ex office)

Proposed by Mr.G.H.Shah and seconded by unanimously passed.

To,

The President Committee of Action

Parliamentary Board

All India Muslim League.

Sir,

We the U/S members of Muslim League, Distt. Tharparkar (Sind). Are to lay down our pitiable case and hope that it will meet your favourable and sympathetic consideration:-

Dr.A.A.Sayed, present President, Sind Provincial Muslim League, with short cited idea of party feeling, has been trying during last two years, to put us in a disgraceful state of affairs, for which 30,000 Muslims of Thar Parkar Distt, and all Muslim of Sind, are witnesses. Not only has so much but the records of Sind Provincial Muslim League born evidence for the facts.

Since that by Mr.G.M. Syed was elected as President, he organised party-split and tried his utmost by exacting himself day & night.

By inferring of the Bye-Laws, he nominated members and office bearers for Thar Parkar Distt, and for All India Muslim League Council, for investigation of which All India Muslim League Working Committee appointed a Committee, but the decision given by this Committee has not yet been **complained with**.

This year, he has issued a circular for election of Primary Branches and Distt, Muslim League, wherein has deliberately with the Muslim League procedure and Bye-laws as follows:-

- a. He has fixed the dates of election in whole of Sind which are act in accordance with bye-laws & rules of the Muslim League.
- b. He has withdrawn powers and rights of the Distt. Muslim League.
- c. All the dealises were contemplated by him.
- d. He has not recognized the Muslim league brandies having more than 500 members.
- e. He has accepted miners and false members.
- f. He has accepted the repartee of some of the branches after the fixed dates.
- g. Apart from the above he has done so many irregularities viz,
- h. He has not called for Provincial Muslim League.
- i. He called a meeting in Mirpurkhas on 19/4/44.

For which he had no authority to do so. He discarded Muslim league branches having more than 500 members, and members of those branches due a suit and injunctions of the Civil court prohibiting the irregular

elections, as the representatives of 10,000 members could not take part in the election. But with all that be contemplated the election even irregularity.

In view of the above facts, we beg to request the favour of your kindly cancelling the above-mentioned elections and postpone the Sind Provincial Muslim League till the above matter is decided.

We beg to remain,

Sir,

You're most obedient Servants.

Date 1944.