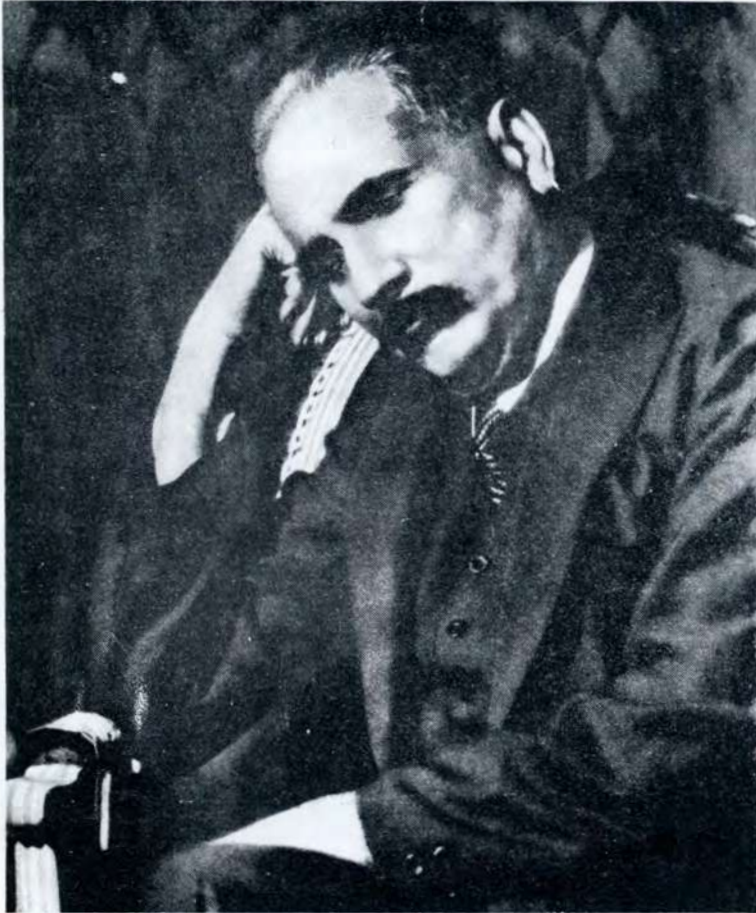


PAKISTAN REPUBLIC DAY

1978

خودی کو کر بلن رانا کہ ہر تقدیر سے پہلے
خدا بندے سے خود پوچھے تباہی تری رضا کیا ہے



Allama Mohammad Iqbal

Nov. 9th 1877 - April 21st. 1938

PAKISTAN CANADA ASSOCIATION

P.O.Box 24941 Station "C"

Vancouver, B.C.

Vol. 6 News.



RIASAT ALI KHAN (President)
Res: 873-1969



FAZAL KHAN (Manager)
Res: 873-1969



SARAJ KHAN (V. President)
Res: 112-787-7671
Fort St. John

Autoplan

- ★ Auto Insurance & License
- ★ Fire, Theft & Liability
- ★ Life, Accident & Sickness
- ★ Annuities & Pension Plans
- ★ Registered Retirement Savings Plans

Business Hours:
Mon., Tues., Wed. & Sat. 9.00 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Thurs. & Fri. 9.00 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Free parking available

KINGSGATE INSURANCE AGENCIES

**104 KINGSGATE MALL
370 EAST BROADWAY
VANCOUVER, B.C., V5T 4G5
Bus: 872-7827**

PAKISTAN - CANADA ASSOCIATION

655 WEST 8th AVENUE
VANCOUVER 9, B.C. V57 4G3
CANADA



REPUBLIC DAY OF PAKISTAN CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

MR. HARY DIAS

VICE CHAIRMAN

MR. MOHAMMED RAFI

MEMBER

MR. SHARIQ HABIB

ASSOCIATED MEMBERS:

MR. G.N. MIRANI

MR. SABIR ALI PANNU



CONTENTS

Trudeau's Message.....	5a
Dr. Farouk A. Rana (Message).....	5
Bill Bennett (Message).....	7
John Volrich (Message).....	9
President's Message	11
Mountbatten's tributes to Quad-I-Azam	13
History of the Pakistani People in British Columbia.....	17
Iqbal's vision of a seperate Muslim Homeland.....	21
Impact of the Aligarh movement.....	27
Liaquat - his role in building of Pakistan.....	29
Tourism in Pakistan	33
Glimpses of Social Work in Pakistan.....	37
Important Information	38
Programme.....	39
Photos of Directors	40-41
Education in Pakistan.....	43
Some thoughts on Iqbal's philosophy.....	47
Baluchistan	51
North-West Frontier Province.....	55
Punjab.....	59
Sind.....	64
Telephone Directory.....	67
Thanks a Million	74

BEST WISHES TO ALL ON PAKISTAN REPUBLIC DAY



PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE



On behalf of the Government of Canada, I wish to congratulate the Pakistan-Canada Association on the occasion of the Republic Day of Pakistan. By preserving and fostering the cultural heritage of Pakistan in Canada, your Association, and its constituent bodies, like other similar ethnic organizations in this country, plays a vital role in the enrichment of the Canadian cultural mosaic and in the attainment of the Canadian ideal of multiculturalism. This ideal is not a static or abstract concept; it is the dynamic process of people living together in peace and understanding. Progress towards this ideal is an essential feature of the civilizing mission, and makes each of us a better Canadian and a better person.

Canada, as a young country, is indeed fortunate to draw upon the world's cultural traditions through the mediation of organizations such as yours. I should like to extend to you my warmest wishes for continued success in the future.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

O t t a w a ,
1 9 7 8 .

LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Chohan Enterprises
Bains International Travel Service Ltd.
Shakti Gifts
Jhankar Films
Halwara Construction Ltd.
Frontier Cloth House Ltd.
Pamela Travel
KR-TV

United Realty Ltd. (Darshan Brar)

Globe Spices & Foods

Taj Mahal Restaurant

Karim's Deluxe Mart

Karim's Deluxe Mart

Brentwood Dodge

Shaheen Enterprises Ltd.

Halwara Holdings Ltd.

Patel's Supermarket & Evergreen Films Ltd.

Geetmala (Radio CJJ, Radio KISM 93 FM)

Rokko Sarees & Fabrics

Safeways Travel Agency Ltd.

Smithfields Meat & Fish

Gastown Curry Inn

"India Today and Tomorrow"

Bombay Curry Restaurant

Bombay Grocery Store

J B Foods

Kingsgate Body Shop Ltd.

Amir's Japanese Auto Service & Parts Supplies Ltd.

Punjab Fashion Store Ltd.

Kingsgate Realty Ltd.

Rio Theatre

Mars Realty (Amarjit Gill)

The Korner Malt Bar

North American Life Assurance Co. (Sudesh Kalia)

Vanco Promotions & Services

India Tea Centre

Super Saver Grocery Store

Himalaya Restaurant Ltd.

The Western Star

Exotic Kabab House

Al-ABD Corporation

Goyal Travels

Steele & Crombie Ltd.

Fiji Island Barber Shop

Excelsior Life (San Minhas)

Love Rock Realty (Manjeet Bhatti)

Artistic Printers & Stationers Ltd.

Jayka Enterprises Ltd.

Raja Restaurant Ltd.

India Gate Restaurant

North American Life Assurance Co. (Tak Kerar & Mike Mutti)

The Mill Restaurant Ltd.

Monarch Life Assurance Co. (T. Raj Kapahi & Ravi Mathur)

Shan Sarees & Knitwear

Ranjeet International Travel

Pakistan International Airlines

Eastern's Star Travel Ltd.

Kingsgate Insurance Agencies

Bhindi (Fiji) Ltd.

6684 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

6363 Fraser St., Vancouver, B.C.

6576 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

1370 S.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

370 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

6672 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

4877 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

6674 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

2443 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C.

6695 Fraser St., Vancouver, B.C.

2420 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

1034 Commercial Dr. & 1182 Robson St.

1034 Commercial Dr. & 1182 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C.

4650 Lougheed Hwy, Burnaby, B.C.

1090 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C.

370 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

2210 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

6201 Fraser St., Vancouver, B.C.

1391 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C.

451 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C.

128 E. Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

2065 West 4th Ave, Vancouver, B.C.

3934 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

3950 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

4531 and 6607 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

6856 Palm Ave., Burnaby, B.C.

6870 Palm Ave, Burnaby, B.C.

6665 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

370 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

1660 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

1437 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C.

370 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

1170-777 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C.

131-444 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B.C.

1335 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C.

6236 Fraser St., Vancouver, B.C.

2313 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

6-2475 Manitoba St., Vancouver, B.C.

1191 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

M.A.-Jinnah Road, P.O. Box 709, Karachi, Pakistan

4160 Fraser St., Vancouver, B.C.

17 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

630 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C.

510-1333 W. Georgia St., Vancouver, B.C.

5316 Victoria Dr., Vancouver, B.C.

143-444 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B.C.

2410 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

7271 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

616 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C.

402-4211 Kingsway St., Burnaby, B.C.

370 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

1520-777 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C.

6658 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

6566 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

7487 Edmonds St., Burnaby, B.C.

104-370 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

734 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.



EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN

170 METCALFE STREET

OTTAWA, CANADA

K2P 1P3

CABLES "PAREP"

TELEPHONE 238-7881

I am glad to know that the Pakistan-Canada Association of Vancouver is bringing out a special issue to mark Pakistan's National Day on March 23. On this auspicious occasion I have great pleasure in offering my greetings to the Executive Committee and through it to all members of the Association.

Every Pakistani abroad is an Ambassador of goodwill and symbol of our ancient civilisation and culture. Everyone of them therefore carries the stamp of Pakistan's rich heritage and tradition. It is the firm belief of the Government of Pakistan that the best way to serve the country of one's adoption is to be a good and worthy citizen of that country. They should identify themselves completely with the ideals and aspirations of the Canadian Society. By doing so they will bring credit not only to themselves but also to the country of their origin and thus help strengthen understanding and friendly relations existing between Pakistan and Canada.

The Pakistan-Canada Association of Vancouver has been making invaluable contributions to the cause of promoting Pakistan-Canada understanding and goodwill by organising social and cultural programmes and also by projecting Pakistan in its proper perspective. It is only through the joint efforts and contributions of all of us that we can achieve our cherished objective of fostering greater understanding and cooperation.

May I once again take this opportunity of offering my warmest good wishes to all Pakistanis in Vancouver.

(Dr. Farouk A. Rana)
Charge d'Affaires a.i.
Embassy of Pakistan
Ottawa



We hold one of the finest Collections in the country in Gold

BHINDI (FIJI) LTD.
734 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.,
(Opp. Eatons)
Phone: 684 8825

"IF YOU DON'T KNOW YOUR JEWELLERY, KNOW YOUR JEWELLER"



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

January 17, 1978



On behalf of the government and the people of British Columbia I am pleased to extend best wishes to the Pakistan-Canada Association as it celebrates the Republic Day of Pakistan.

British Columbians recognize the significance of this day for Pakistan. The independence of a country requires new effort and determination from all its citizens. Pakistani effort and were rewarded.

Members of the Pakistani community, who made British Columbia their home, are now making similar efforts in helping to build this province and their valued contributions are being recorded in our history books.

W. R. Bennett
Premier

Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia V8V 4R3

For the BEST SERVICE . . . Remember

Greetings on Pakistan Republic Day

CHOHAN ENTERPRISES

6684 Main Street • Vancouver, B.C.

TELEPHONE: 327-4911

**GROCERIES — CANADIAN and INDIAN
FRESH VEGETABLES and FRUITS**

☆☆

EXOTIC SPICES

HALAL MEAT

— ALL KINDS of INDIAN FOODS AVAILABLE at **LOW PRICES** —



BAINS INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.

I.A.T.A. APPROVED AGENTS □ 6364 FRASER ST.,

TELEPHONE: (604) 324-2277 VANCOUVER, B.C., V5W 3A4 CANADA

ABC CHARTERS TO: HAWAII, TORONTO, LONDON, ETC.

Book 45 Days in advance for special fares.

LOW FARES OFFERED TO FIJI - Monthly group departures.

ENQUIRE FOR TRAVEL TO INDIA, PAKISTAN AND ANY OTHER DESTINATION YOU DESIRE.

"PERSONALIZED SERVICE AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED" when booking with:

BAINS INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SERVICE LTD. - Three Offices to serve you -

6364 Fraser Street
Vancouver, B.C., V5W 3A4
Telephone: 324-2277

1710 Douglas St.,
Victoria, B.C.,
Telephone: 386-6363

935 Marine Drive
Capilano Mall,
North Vancouver, B.C.,
Telephone: 980-0351

REMEMBER.....ONE CALL DOES IT ALL!!!!!!!

**Head Office: 1710 Douglas St - Victoria B.C., - Telephone: 386-6363
TRAVEL IN COMFORT by AIR, STEAMSHIP and RAIL.**



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

JOHN J. VOLRICH
MAYOR



March 8th, 1978

I am pleased to extend my very best wishes to the Pakistan-Canada Association on the occasion of the Republic Day of Pakistan.

The Pakistani community plays a most vital role in the life of the City of Vancouver.

I am sure your 1978 Celebration will be wonderful cultural evening, providing an opportunity for the enjoyment of the music and customs of Pakistan, as well as renewal of friendships.

With sincere good wishes in your future endeavours,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in ink, appearing to read "Jack Volrich".

Jack Volrich
MAYOR

GOLD SMITHS

SHAKTI GIFTS
6576 MAIN ST. at 50th Ave.
Vancouver, B.C.

NEW ORNAMENTS OUR SPECIALITY
ALSO
REPAIRS OLD ORNAMENTS
AND
CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Bus: 321 - 6214

Res: 327 - 8259

BIG ENTERTAINER OF VANCOUVER
SHOWS INDIAN FILMS

EVERY SUNDAY.
(Punjabi & Hindi)
IN METRO THEATRE
1370 S.W. Marine Drive
Vancouver, B.C.

JHANKAR FILMS

For Movie Information -

Phone: 874-5514 Jhankar Film
266-7191 Metro Theatre
(Sunday only)

Greetings on Pakistan " Republic Day

halwara construction ltd.

" Residential & Commercial - General Contractor "

872-7827
874-2125



SARAJ KHAN (V. President)

HEAD OFFICE:
104 KINGSGATE MALL
370 East Broadway
Vancouver, B.C., V5T 4G5
874-2125

BRANCH OFFICE:
9429 - 96th Ave
Fort St. John, B.C.
Tel: (604) 787-7622

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

23rd MARCH has very special meaning for all Pakistanis and their friends. It is on this day in 1940 that a veteran politician of Indo-Pak sub-continent FAZAL-UL-HAQ (also known as Sher-I-Bengal, and who later on served as chief minister of East Pakistan) moved a formal resolution for the establishment of Pakistan at all India Muslim League session at Iqbal Park Lahore. Later on again it was on this day in 1956, that Pakistan cut off its last remaining ties of colonialism with Britain and became a republic. This day is a national Holiday in Pakistan and is celebrated throughout the country with great enthusiasm.

In Canada also various associations of Pakistani Canadians will be celebrating this day. Pakistan Canada Association of British Columbia has laid out a very elaborate programme at Queen Elizabeth playhouse Vancouver. It includes speeches on Pakistan and entertainment by local artist for the guests. Main star for the entertainment will be Mr. SALIM RAZA, a well known playback singer from Pakistan.

It is a privilege and indeed a great honour for me this year as President of Pakistan Canada Association to thank and welcome on behalf of our community all those who will be joining us in these celebrations. We value and appreciate the friendship that our fellow Canadians show by being with us at such functions.

I would also take this opportunity to thank our community for having placed their trust in me and my executive last year. We have tried to do the job the best way we could. Our Association celebrated Republic Day of Pakistan in MARCH 77. A function was held in APRIL 77. in memory of ALLAMA DR. MOHAMMED IQBAL and Independence Day was celebrated in AUG 77. Besides these Eid-Milan Party was held at the Association building where members of Pakistani community got together and enjoyed the evening.

The Executive also deliberated and concluded that there was a need for acquiring a bigger place for the Association. It was felt that present building at 655 West 8th Ave Vancouver, was too small for the community's day to day needs. The executive even received and considered some offers on the property but decided not to call and submit to general body meeting of the Association until an alternate property was available for purchase. This is being further pursued and some Real Estate Agents have been approached who are looking for an appropriate building. If such a building is found during the term of present executive then the proposal will be placed before the community for approval at a general body meeting otherwise this project will be left to the good judgment of the next executive.

An Education fund was also established for the Association by an initial pledge of one hundred dollars by me and another hundred dollars by Riasat Ali Khan. contributions to this fund will be very much appreciated from the community members and friends. Out of this fund one hundred dollars each will be given to an outstanding boy and an outstanding girl every year. Recipients of this award will be chosen by a panel of Judges. Students from grade 2 to 12 are eligible. I urge all members of community to get in touch with MR. GHULAM NABI MIRANI and give him all information about your children.

The election to the executive of the Association are Scheduled for April 29, 1978. The last date for filing the nomination papers is April 19, 78 and the last date to renew or obtain new membership of association is 1 p.m. April 29, 78. Further information can be obtained from chairman Election Committee MR. MOHAMED IQBAL CHEEMA and Secretary of the Association MR. DANIEL PAUL. I would like to urge all members of the community to come forward and take part in these elections. The decisions for the community will be made by the persons who will be elected to the executive. So please come forward and play your part by making sure that only the right kind of people are elected. It is the participation and dedication of members of a community which make it strong and worth caring about. So please take the important step forward if you have not done so as yet. You will find that there is no better joy than being of some service to your community.

At the end I would like to thank the members of my executive for having cooperated with me throughout the year. My special thanks however go to HARRY DIAS, MOHD RAFI, SHARIQ HABIB and GHULAM NABI MIRANI and all of whom I had to call on more than often in the performance of the duties of the executive. I must admit they all were always very willing and good workers. Any community would be proud of such members and I am sure that they will play an important part for our community in years to come. Thank you KHUDA HAFIZ.



A ALAM

FRONTIER CLOTH HOUSE

Specialist in SAREES & SUITS



SPECIALISTS IN :

- * INDIAN SUITS
- * SAREES, LEHNGAS
- * CAPES, HARS
- * & OTHER INDIAN GOODS

- * JAPANESE PRINT
- * PLAIN SAREES
- * & SUITS
- * DRAPES

Manager: Sushil Kumar
Bus.: 325-4424 Res.: 324-5156

FRONTIER CLOTH HOUSE LTD.
6672 Main Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Mountbatten's tributes to Quaid-i-Azam

By Yehia M. Syed

For not other reason, for the glowing tribute paid for the first time publicly by Earl Mountbatten of Burma to the Inns of Court Pakistan Society, Lincoln's Inn, the book "Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah: A Centenary Tribute: 1876-1976", is a very important and historical document.

This small book (only 72 pages, but fully illustrated with some rare and historical photographs) is edited by Khalid Hasan, Press Counsellor, Pakistan Embassy, London. Published by the Information Division of the Embassy, it is designed and produced (whatever that may mean) by News and Media Ltd., 33 Stroud Green road, London, N4, 3EF - the publishers of 'Impact International', an English - language fortnightly of Muslim viewpoints on current affairs.

Opportunity

"I am particularly glad", Earl Mountbatten told the Society on Feb. 15, 1977, "it has given me opportunity to pay tributes to one of the very great men of the world whom I had the privilege of knowing." Despite advancing years, he has a very clear and concise mind and in his speech - printed in the booklet entitled "A Viceroy Remembers", covering six pages, Mountbatten has covered everything very precisely and brilliantly.

About the Cabinet Mission Plan he said: "All the parties had agreed to it. The Muslim League; the Congress and the Princes, but unfortunately at different times." He did not specify that the Muslim League was the first to accept it and it was the Congress which had rejected it after first accepting it.

"He (the Quaid) put forward the idea that I should stay on after the transfer of power as a super-Governor-General, above the other two with complete powers to apportion the assets after the transfer", Lord Mountbatten said. "I told him (the Quaid), 'You have recreated the Viceroy under a different name I can't do that. I will tell you what I will do if I must or I want to: I am prepared to be Governor-General of both new Dominions until the assets have been transferred.'"

Surprise

"For the first time in my experience, he (the Quaid) did not say no," says Mountbatten in the book. "That led me to believe he meant yes. He did not mean yes at all. To my great surprise one day, he said to my Chief of Staff, Lord Ismay, that he (the Quaid) intended to be the Governor-General of Pakistan himself and Liaquat Ali Khan will be the Prime Minister. I asked Mr. Jinnah to come and see me. I said to him 'Mr. Jinnah, I really do not understand. If you have a constitutional Governor-General, as I would have been, it is the Prime Minister who gives the advice and it is the Head of State who has to abide by it constitution-wise.'"



"Not in the case of Pakistan' he (the Quaid) said. 'No, in Pakistan the Governor-General will make the decisions. The Prime Minister will implement them and nobody in the Muslim League will question it. And Liaquat Ali Khan has absolutely agreed that that is the way it is going to work.'"

"Then I did not know what to do. Meanwhile, I had been asked by the Indians to stay on as their chosen Head of State, the constitutional Governor-General, asked Mr. Jinnah what exactly to do. He said to me 'for God's sake, accept it! Please go and accept to be the Governor-General of India. you are the one person who might prevent them from choking Pakistan at birth.'"

The "millions, millions, millions of pounds in sterling balances" which India owed to Pakistan soon after Partition, according to Mountbatten - "without them there is little doubt that it would have broken the State. I thought it was a terrible thing to have the new nation throttled at birth."

To force the Indian Government to pay the sterling balances to Pakistan, Lord Mountbatten told his audiences last February, he persuaded Gandhi to fast unto death. The Indian Government soon relented and paid up.

"So, twice over," said Mountbatten with a glint in his eye, "Pakistan owes me something as Mr. Jinnah was kind enough to say in his last talk with me."

I did do my absolute best to see the assets were fairly divided," he said. "I have Mr. Jinnah my best ADC, the best ADC of about 40 I have had in my life since I first had one in 1942.

"That was Lt. Syed Ahson from Hyderabad, who had been in the Navy and wished to stay in the Navy. He was prepared to be transferred but they (Indians) would not take him into the new Indian Navy because, of course, he was a Muslim. At that time, they were very unwise. So he decided to go to the Pakistan Navy

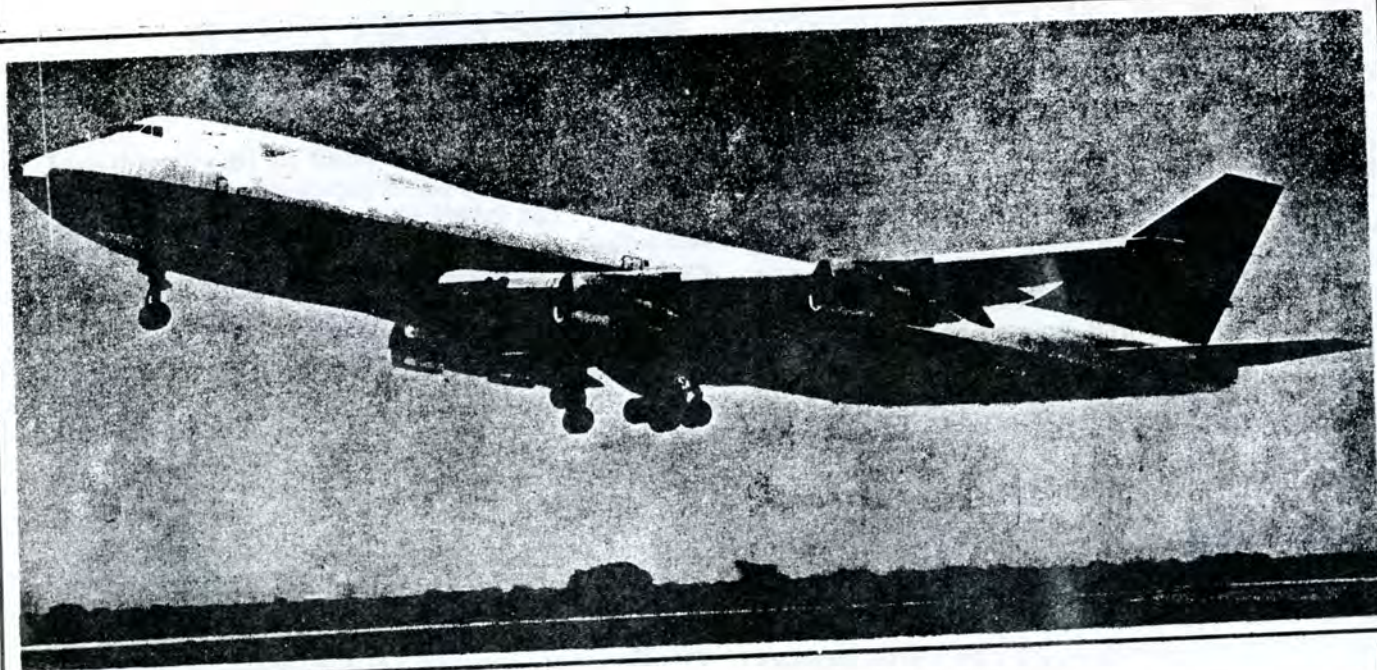
GREETINGS ON PAKISTAN REPUBLIC DAY

WHILE PLANNING FOR A TRIP

ANYWHERE — ANYTIME

CALL (604) 876-2248

PAMELA TRAVEL



SERVING YOU ALSO IN LOS ANGELES

(IATA AND ATC APPROVED)

**FOR FREE MONTHLY NEWS REGARDING TRAVEL TELEPHONE OR
WRITE US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS:**

**4877 MAIN STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.,
V5V 3R9**

and when he did, I said, 'What is more, you go to Mr. Jinnah to begin with, because you have learnt the art of being an ADC here and you can help him.'

Valuable Asset

He went to Mr. Jinnah who said afterwards to me. "This is the most valuable asset you have ever transferred". As you know after Mr. Jinnah's death he (Lt. Ahson) went back to the Navy. He was finally Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Navy and ended up as Governor of East Pakistan."

I had no idea of the great esteem (Lt. Syed Ahson's two bosses held him in when I regularly visited him at his Lexham Gardens flat near Earls Court (London) in the mid-50's. The Ahsons were so modest and self-effacing that they never mentioned neither the Quaid or Mountbatten.

"I divided my bodyguard, my Viceroy's Bodyguard, the Punjabi Mussalmans. I said to Mr. Jinnah that they will be under Captain Yukab Khan, a very bright young officer who later became a General and then an Ambassador. I asked Mr. Jinnah about his choice of Governors and his three Commanders-in-Chief. They were all British. In general, I did what I could to help him", said Mountbatten.

Then he tells the oft-quoted incident of how he went on the State drive in Karachi on August 14, 1947 with the Quaid-i-Azam when his CID had informed him that an assassination attempt would be made on the Quaid's life during the drive. After both returned safe to the Government House, Karachi, at the end of the State banquet held soon after, both the Quaid and Mountbatten went into another room and had a heart-to-heart talk.

Thanks

"He (the Quaid) told me 'I wish to thank you on behalf of the people of Pakistan for their independence. I can tell you that until you arrived on the scene, there wasn't the remotest possibility of

Pakistan ever being brought about. I also want to thank you for having stayed on as Governor-General of India and for the efforts you are making to get the sterling balance released; otherwise, by Christmas, we would be bankrupt.' "

The most important disclosure comes at the tail-end of his speech. The Quaid told Lord Mountbatten that the Press and the people would malign and condemn him, but he (Mountbatten) should forgive them. This is how Lord Mountbatten put it in his speech:

"He even said to me that the Joint Defence Council which I had created and which was to meet alternately in one country or the other and chaired by the host country's Head of State, would, when in session in Pakistan, be chaired by me (Mountbatten). He (the Quaid) said he was saying this to express his confidence in me. And so I did. I took the chair in Lahore. The Council did not work and was not used any more after the Kashmir trouble started. He then said to me, 'Don't be surprised or hurt if the Pakistan Press make you a scapegoat for all the birth pains we are going to go through. In the long run, the historians will know exactly what you did for Pakistan and they will give you credit for it, for its creation and its early support after birth. But I am afraid, you will have to be content with the thanks I give you on behalf of my nation and myself.' "

Friendship

"He (the Quaid) shook hands with me as he left the room. I never forgot this final act of friendship and that has given me the strength not to pay any attention whatsoever to the ill informed criticism practically all based on entire untruths, that has appeared in the Press, because I know that Mr. Jinnah foresaw its coming and said to me that this was how it might be and that I should understand. And I always have. So, God bless Pakistan! Pakistan Zindabad.

Best Wishes on Republic Day of Pakistan

KR - TV

SALES·SERVICE·RENTALS

T. V. - BLACK & WHITE, COLOUR - STEREO - TAPE RECORDERS



HITACHI
WHERE QUALITY ALWAYS COMES FIRST

6674 MAIN STREET
VANCOUVER 15, B. C.

PHONE: 321-6015

CHECK AND COMPARE OUR LOW LOW PRICES

Wishing you Happy Republic Day of Pakistan

Member of Medaillon Club, Master Member, Top selling salesman
on M. L. S. 1975.



BUYING OR SELLING

1. Homes, new or old
2. Revenue or Apartments
3. Mortgages



UNITED REALTY LTD.

Contact: **DARSHAN BRAR**

2443 KINGSWAY, VANCOUVER, B.C., V5R 5G8
OFFICE: 437-9431 RES.: 433-2300

HISTORY OF THE PAKISTANI PEOPLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY RIASAT ALI KHAN

The history of Pakistani, people in B.C. goes back to 1905, when people from British India started coming to the West coast of the continent of North America. All Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, from India were labelled as 'Hinduos' in early times and there is no historical data available which deals separately with these distinct communities. The people of these three separate communities in India were considered the same socially and politically until the partition of British India into two separate Sovereign States of India (predominantly Hindu) and Pakistan (predominantly Muslim) in August 1947.

Generally speaking almost all the immigrants from British India came from the Province of Punjab and had back grounds in farming. Official records of hindustanians settled in B.C. started in 1904. The news that Canada provided good prospects for immigrants had been taken back to India, and to the small hindustani settlements in Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Singapore and other parts of the Far East by Soldiers returning through Canada from Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887. At first there was little response to this knowledge; but, once a start had been made, others were ready to follow and during the years 1905-1907 about five thousand immigrants arrived in Canada. Initial contingent comprised of the people who had been serving as Policemen and Watchmen in Hong-King but the village folks from the Districts of Ludhiana, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Ferozepur, Ambala and Lahore in the Province of Punjab swelled the number and there was a steady flow of Sikh, Muslim and Hindu young men coming to America and Canada. Initially Sikhs and Muslims were almost in equal strength and had outnumbered Hindus but over the years Sikhs multiplied their numbers through marriages and bringing in relatives while Muslims lost their initial strength by returning to the homeland and not being allowed to come back and for the lack of bringing in fresh blood.

There were two incentives which attracted our people to come to Canada. On the one hand, there was the desire to earn money which would be useful when they returned to the homeland, as most expected to do; on the other, there was the belief that land was freely available which could be used for a more permanent settlement. However, this second incentive steadily weakened and then disappeared. Since immigrants on arrival found work mainly in the Sawmills, it soon appeared clear that to remain in industry and Commerce was far more profitable than to start farming. Thus Capital was not invested in land but in Sawmilling, fuel Wood distribution and Real Estate (houses and some acreage).

Feelings against Asian immigration erupted in 1907 and emigration from the Indian Sub continent ceased for all practical purposes the next year. Legislation was passed in both India and Canada creating requirements which was all but impossible for the people of the sub continent to fulfil. A series of efforts to enter, notably by the test case of the (Komagata Maru) only succeeded in effecting the admission of a small number of dependents as 'an act of grace'.

The Komagata Maru steamer had been chartered by Punjabi in Hong-Kong and had 375 Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus on board for entry into Canada. The Steamer was moored in Vancouver harbour for 8 long weeks till it was escorted out. On the morning of July 23rd, 1914, every roof top near the harbour was crowded by citizens who had risen early to watch H.M.C.S. 'Rainbow', which had been called from Esquimalt, to perform her first important Naval function in escorting out of Vancouver harbour a shipload of British Subjects.

It was only in 1917 that wives and minor children were allowed to join men already resident in Canada. At that time however, few of the immigrants had enough money to bring their dependents to the new country. The overall number of people from the Indian Sub continent decreased, until there were only an estimated 1100 in British Columbia in 1939. This number was almost entirely composed of single males, living in the bunk houses of different Sawmills, logging camps or in shared houses in Vancouver. A few men had brought families and had smuggled other relatives into the country but it is estimated that not more than 15 Sikh and 4 Muslim families were living in B.C. at the outbreak of the Second World War.

This had two important effects for the people from British India. In the first place, it hastened the progress of India and other Asian countries towards independence and a greater importance in World Affairs. With this went a change in Canadian opinion about Asians, who were now regarded as more assimilable than heretofore. In the second place, high wages in the Lumber Industry and general boom conditions in the Province resulted in greatly increased prosperity for the community. Sovereign political status gained by Pakistan and India in 1947 coincided with the Canadian Citizenship Act, which allowed the settlement of an annual quota of Pakistanis, & East Indians also giving legal status to those who had entered clandestinely in previous years. Quota agreement was formally signed between the governments of Canada and Pakistan in 1951 allowing 100 Pakistani nationals to migrate to Canada annually. This number was raised to 150 in 1957 and much to the disappointment of the Pakistani people

GLOBE SPICES & FOODS

ਗਲੋਬ
ਸਪਾਈਸਿਜ਼ ਐਂਡ ਫੂਡਜ਼



ਗਲੋਬ

6695 FRASER ST. (51st AVE.)
VANCOUVER, B.C.

• 321-2472

WHOLESALE

RETAIL

MAILORDER

FOR DAALS, RICE, SPICES, PICKLES, CHUTNEYS, MURRABAS, PAPADS, WARIAN,
ALL TYPES OF FLOURS, SNACKS, REWDI, GUR, ALMOND, PISTA, CASHEWS, NUTS.

Fresh vegetables and hundreds of other grocery items.

ALSO PUNJABI, HINDI & GUJRATI BOOKS & MAGAZINES, MUSICAL TAPES - SONGS & KIRTAN

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS FOR MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES & BULK ORDERS.

For out of town orders — — Special shipping arrangements

TOP QUALITY — LOWEST PRICES COME ONCE — COME ALL

MON. - THURSDAY & SAT.... 9:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

FRIDAY up to 9:00 P.M. SUNDAY - 12 to 4:00 P.M.

ALSO INDIAN SWEETS

ਗਲੋਬ ਸਪਾਈਸਿਜ਼ ਐਂਡ ਫੂਡਜ਼ • ੬੬੯੫ ਫਰੇਜ਼ਰ ਸਟ੍ਰੀਟ (੫੧ ਐਵੀਨਿਊ)
ਵੈਨਕੂਵਰ, ਬੀ. ਸੀ. ੩੨੧-੨੪੭੨

ਵਧੀਆ ਦਾਲਾਂ, ਚਾਵਲ, ਮਸਾਲੇ, ਆਚਾਰ, ਮੁਰਬੇ, ਚਟਨੀਆਂ, ਪਾਪੜ, ਵੜੀਆਂ, ਗੁੜ, ਰਿਐੜੀਆਂ, ਬਾਦਾਮ
ਪਿਸਤਾ, ਕਾਜੂ, ਸਬਜ਼ੀਆਂ, ਨਮਕੀਨ ਤੇ ਸੈਂਕੜੇ ਹੋਰ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ, ਘਟ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ ਕੀਮਤ ਤੇ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਯਾਦ ਰਖੋ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਤੇ ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਤੇ ਰਸਾਲੇ, ਗਾਣਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਟੇਪਾਂ ਵੀ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ
ਵਿਆਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਦੀਆਂ, ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠਾਂ, ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਕਾਰਜਾਂ ਲਈ ਖਾਸ ਰਿਆਇਤ।

● ਵੈਨਕੂਵਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਸਮਾਨ ਭੇਜਣ ਦਾ ਖਾਸ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਹੈ। ●

ਗਲੋਬ ਸਪਾਈਸਿਜ਼ ਐਂਡ ਫੂਡਜ਼

6695 ਫਰੇਜ਼ਰ ਸਟ੍ਰੀਟ (51 ਏਵੇ.) ਵੈਨਕੂਵਰ 321-2472

WE RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

in B.C., the quota agreement was cancelled in 1963 at the request of the Canadian Government. This quota was never used to its maximum limit due to the lack of Pakistani settlers who could sponsor for the admission of their families and near relatives. It was still helpful however in bringing in some young immigrants from Pakistan during 1951 to 1963.

With this liberalisation of immigration went an abolition of discriminatory legislation. Until 1947, only Indo-Pakistani people who had fought in World War I were allowed to vote in British Columbia. The law requiring the finger prints of Indo-Pakistani people on legal documents was revoked.

At present the Pakistani community in British Columbia is composed both of Canadian Citizens and of newer immigrants. Almost all immigrants take out citizenship papers in due course. Immigration to British Columbia had been almost entirely of the preference quota class, who were sponsored by their relatives in this province. The non preference quota immigrants were technicians, who travelled from Pakistan via U.K. and settled in Eastern cities such as Toronto and Montreal, where small communities of such settlers are forming. It was gratifying to note that for the first time, approximately 16 unsponsored Pakistani immigrants had landed in Vancouver in Sept-Oct, 1966 under the new immigration regulations. They are professional people and have been a great asset to our community.

The majority of older immigrants had come from the Districts of Ludhiana, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur in Punjab. These districts fell into India at the time of the partition of Indian subcontinent in 1947, when two thirds of the Province of Punjab went into Pakistan and one third (East Punjab) remained in India. The Muslims from East Punjab migrated to Pakistan and thereby became nationals of Pakistan. Similarly the Punjab Muslims in British Columbia had their interests and rights in East Punjab shifted from India to Pakistan.

This history of settlement, and in particular of the changing conditions under which emigration from India was allowed, lies behind the present demographic composition of the community. The older age categories are predominantly male and few early arrivals brought their women with them. The results of immigration policies have had wider social importance too. The immigrants have come mainly in the years 1904-8 and from 1951 to the present. From these periods stem the older and the younger Indo-Pakistan people. In addition there is the Canadian born population, hitherto relatively small and predominantly youthful since so few women came to Canada before 1927. The Pakistani community although not as large as some of the other communities from the Indian Sub continent is now fairly well established and the future outlook holds a great deal of promise for all who have migrated to Canada.

TAJ MAHAL RESTAURANT

Fully licenced



**Enjoy fine dining -
prepared by Kuldip Singh,
who in 1957 began to learn Muslim
cooking and in 1967 became chef of
The Maharaja of Patiala**

**FOR THAT GASTRONOMIC APPETITE try
some of Kuldip's specialities like Masala**

**Dosa, Tandoori Chicken and many other from over 50
dishes. NOT ONLY THIS BUT YOU CAN ORDER YOUR
SPECIALITIES JUST CALL KULDIP**

**Belly Dancing
Saturdays
only**

8-10 p.m.

**Book your
table**

-876-8133-

 
876-8133

2420 Main St.

Greetings on Pakistan Republic Day

REMEMBER

KARIM'S

FOR

**HALAL BEEF, CHICKEN AND GOAT
AND AHAMED'S PICKLES FROM PAKISTAN**

**SPECIALIZING IN:
EAST INDIAN GROCERIES AND PAKISTANI RICE**

KARIM'S DELUXE MART

SELF SERVICE STORE

1034 COMMERCIAL DRIVE

PHONE: 255-6122

1182 ROBSON AND BUTE *

PHONE: 669-1731

Brentwood Dodge
Really **DELIVERS!**

AND HAS FOR 17 YEARS

YOUR TRADE IN WELCOME

SEE US FOR

THE VERY BEST PRICE!

**LEASING
ALL MAKES
LOWEST RATES POSSIBLE**

**ON ANY NEW OR USED CAR OR TRUCK.
FULL BANK FINANCING O.A.C.**

299-9181
MDL 00801A

**ACROSS FROM
BRENTWOOD MALL
4650 Lougheed Hwy.
BURNABY**



Iqbal's vision of a separate Muslim homeland

By Abas Ali Jaffery

ALLAMA IQBAL, who in his early life was a staunch Indian nationalist and strongly pleaded for Hindu-Muslim unity in many of his patriotic poems, gradually came round to the belief that the solution of the sub-continent's communal and political problems lay in the creation of a separate state for the Muslims in areas where they formed a majority.

For a proper appreciation of the circumstances that brought about this fundamental change in Iqbal's views, it is necessary to make a brief survey of the socio-political conditions obtaining in the subcontinent following the deposition of the last of the Great Moghuls.

Struggle

The Muslims, who were regarded by the British as mainly responsible for the great mutiny of 1857, were subjected to indescribable persecution, including mass hangings and confiscation of property. The Harijan leader, Dr B.A. Ambedkar, has stated in his book, 'Pakistan or Partition of India': "By the end of the Mutiny, the Musalmans, high and low, were brought down by these series of events to the lowest depths of broken pride, black despair and general penury. Without prestige, without education and without resources, the Muslims were left to the Hindus. The British, pledged to neutrality, were indifferent to the result of the struggle between the two communities. The result was that the Musalmans were completely worsened in the struggle".

As a matter of fact the British did not remain neutral but favoured the Hindus against the Muslims. They extended increasing patronage to the Hindus, who realised the immense economic and political opportunities that collaboration with the new masters offered them. The Hindus soon supplanted the Muslims in economic and administrative affairs. A political consciousness arose among the Hindu intelligentsia. It gained concreteness in the founding of the Indian National Congress, which met for the first time in Bombay in 1885. The Congress, which included among its founders some British Liberals, based its programme and its labours on the unity of India

within the boundaries set by the British rule.

In the meantime, the Muslims, who had been left far behind as compared to the Hindus, found in the remarkable personality of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan the champion of their cause. He relentlessly struggled against great odds to bring about moral and material advancement of the Muslims. He firmly believed that their salvation lay in modern education and with this end in view he founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh and raised funds for it from all over the country. He warned the Muslims against participation in the Congress movement as they would be in subjection to the Hindu majority. One of the first to describe the Indian Muslims as a nation, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan can be regarded as the founder of Muslim integration in the subcontinent.

He died in 1898 and eight years after his death, the All-India Muslim League was founded at a meeting in Dacca of Muslim leaders to safeguard the political rights of the Muslims. At that time the majority of Muslim politicians were still ready to agree to Indian Union in some form.

In 1909 under the Morley-Minto Reforms, the British conceded the Muslim demand for separate electorates. This system was allowed to continue under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced ten years later, though it was not viewed with favour. In 1916 came the famous Lucknow Pact, under which the Congress and the League agreed on the main features of an all-Indian constitution with strong guarantees for the rights of the Muslim community, including separate electorates. As a result of the pact both the parties joined in a common platform, demanding self-government at an early date.

The rapprochement between the Hindus and the Muslims reached its climax at the end of the First World War when the Congress supported the Khilafat movement launched by the Muslims as a protest against the proposed dismemberment of Turkey by the British. This atmosphere of harmony and goodwill was, however, poisoned in early 1920s mainly as a result of the organisation of the 'Snuddhi' and 'Sangathan' movements by the extremist sections of the Hindus. The former was aimed at reducing the Muslim population by a process of re-conversion and the latter at or-

ganising a private army to exterminate the remaining Muslim population.

The aggressive and militant attitude adopted by a section of the Hindus also found expression in provocative and violent outbursts of their leaders against the Muslim community as a whole. These developments not only retarded the process of Hindu-Muslim understanding but also resulted in the outbreak of a series of communal riots all over the country. In the words of Dr. Ambedkar, "It would not be much exaggeration to say that it is a record of 20 years of civil war between the Hindus and the Muslims in In-



ALLAMA IQBAL

dia, interrupted by brief intervals of armed peace". Attempts at reconciliation made from time to time foundered on the rock of Hindu fanaticism.

It was at such a crucial moment in the history of the subcontinent that Iqbal decided to enter active politics, and dedicated the last twelve years of his life to the pursuit of his twin political aims — achievement of freedom for the country and of self-determination for the Muslims. He was elected a member of the Punjab Legislative Council in 1926. At that time the political scene of the province was dominated by Sir Fazl-i-Husain, who had organised the Unionist Party. The Muslim League existed on paper. Iqbal's sympathies were with the Muslim League and he wanted to see it organised as a truly mass party.

At the All-India level also, Iqbal consistently endeavoured to



President

AUTOMOTIVE CENTRE

SHAHEEN ENTERPRISES LTD.,
1090 KINGSWAY VANCOUVER, B.C.



Vice-President

873-2451 - 2 (Two Lines)

From Luxury Sedans to Transporters
QUALITY USED CARS
100% Financing on the Spot

Auto Collision Repair
I.C.B.C. Claims Handled Promptly
Quality Paint & Body work



Accountant's Manager

*Engine Rebuilding for Domestic & Foreign Autos General Repairs & Vehicle
Maintenance * Tune-ups * Carburetors * Brakes * Exhaust Systems &
Shocks.*

(STEAM CLEANING)

ALL WORK CONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED

WE SERVE YOU BETTER LET US PROVE IT!

BUSINESS HOURS - 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

establish a separate political identity for the Muslims. In the late 1920s, this policy pitted him against Quaid-i-Azam (then known as Mohammed Ali Jinnah), when he put forth his "Delhi Proposals". These called for proportional representation in Bengal and the Punjab, Sind's separation from Bombay Presidency, reforms in the Frontier Province and Baluchistan and one-third Muslim representation in the Central Legislature. Should these proposals be accepted, he said, the Muslims would not reject the joint electorate system with reserved seats. The Congress accepted the "Proposals", but these were vehemently opposed by the Punjab Muslim League under the leadership of Mian Mohammed Shafi, Mian Fazl-i-Husain and Iqbal. An All Parties Conference was held in Delhi but without success.

This was followed by the appointment of the Nehru Committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The Committee in its Report agreed to the separation of Sind and the elevation of the Frontier Province and Baluchistan to the status of constitutional provinces, but rejected the demand for reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal. Also, it insisted that residuary powers should be retained by the Centre and that Muslim representation in the Central Legislature should not be more than 25 per cent.

The Muslim League was divided on the question of accepting or rejecting the Report. Differences also arose on the attitude to be adopted towards the Simon Commission appointed by the British Government in 1927 to make recommendations for future constitutional reforms in India. One section led by the Quaid-i-Azam and Dr Kitchlew was in favour of accepting the Nehru Report with certain amendments and boycotting the Commission. (The Congress had already decided to boycott the Commission on the ground that it had no Indian members). The other headed by Mian Mohammed Shafi and Dr Iqbal rejected the Report and offered to co-operate with the Commission. Thus, the Muslim League was split into two factions - the Jinnah League and the Shafi League. Iqbal became Secretary of the Shafi League and was the brain behind it. The Shafi League appointed a Committee to draft a memorandum for presentation to the Commission. Iqbal, who was a member of the Committee, made a strong plea for provincial autonomy and separate electorates, but having fallen ill, he could not continue his work on the Committee. Having learnt upon his recovery that some of his suggestions, such as provincial autonomy,

had not been incorporated in the memorandum, he submitted his resignation as the League Secretary. The resignation was not accepted but the memorandum was suitably amended to harmonise it with Iqbal's views.

The Muslim leadership soon realised the need for political unity for effective bargaining with the Congress as well as the British Government. With this end in view, an All Parties Muslim Conference was convened in New Delhi in January, 1929, under the presidency of the Aga Khan. Leaders of both the factions of the Muslim League along with other Muslim leaders attended the Conference. It demanded, among other things, a federal system of government with the maximum of autonomy and the residual powers vested in the constituent states, the retention of the separate electorates and the weightage and due share for Muslims in the Central and Provincial Cabinets. In a last-ditch effort to retain unity the Quaid-i-Azam also formulated at about this time his Fourteen Points, which incorporated the nine points of the Muslim Conference. Now there hardly remained any points of disagreement between the two factions of the League. Yet the Muslim Conference continued to function for some time as a separate entity. Disgusted with the political dissensions and disunity among the Muslims and the overall incongenial atmosphere in the country, the Quaid-i-Azam departed for England in 1930. Iqbal provided the ideological leadership, spearheading the Muslim demand for a separate State of their own.

On 29th December, 1930, Iqbal presided over the annual session of the All-India Muslim League held at Allahabad and delivered a thought-provoking and memorable address wherein he enunciated the two-nation theory. He declared, "We are seventy million and far more homogeneous than any other people in India. Indeed, the Muslims of India are the only Indian people who can fitly be described as a nation in the modern sense of the word."

Pointing out that the principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognising the fact of communal groups, he justified "the Muslim demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India". He said, "I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State. Self-government within the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India."

In order to break India's constitutional deadlock, the British Government decided to hold three Round Table Conferences in London. The first of these opened on 12th November, 1930, and was attended by representatives of all political parties except those of the Congress whose leaders were in jail as a result of the civil disobedience campaign launched by them earlier. Iqbal was not invited. He, however, participated in the Second Round Table Conference which was held from 7th September to 1st December, 1931. The Congress was represented by Mr. Gandhi alone. According to the Aga Khan, during the Muslim delegates' discussions with Mr. Gandhi the argument always returned to the question whether India was one nation or two nations.

Communal Award

After this Conference the British Government announced the Communal Award in August, 1932. Under it separate electorates for the Muslims and other minorities were retained. Weightage was given to the Muslims in the Hindu majority provinces and to the Sikhs and the Hindus in the Punjab. But the Muslim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal were reduced to minorities. The Congress rejected the Award but Iqbal advised the Muslims to accept it even though it did not concede all their demands.

On 21st March, 1932, Iqbal presided over the All-India Muslim Conference held at Lahore. In the course of his momentous address, he declared, "The real parties to the present struggle in India are not England and India, but the majority community and the minorities of India, who can ill afford to accept the principle of Western democracy until it is properly modified to suit the actual conditions of life in India".

Iqbal also attended the Third Round Table Conference (17th November to 24th December, 1932), on the conclusion of which the British Government published the White Paper, outlining its proposals for reforms in the subcontinent. Iqbal, in a statement on 20th March, 1933, criticised these proposals, particularly the proposed composition of the Federal Legislature.

Disappointed at the unreasonable and uncompromising attitude of Mr. Gandhi and other Hindu leaders at the Round Table Conferences, Iqbal was convinced, more than ever, that the only solution of India's political problems was a division of the country. During his stay in London Iqbal had apparently not the Quaid-i-Azam seriously interested in what came to be

Wishing the Pakistani Community a Happy Republic Day

HALWARA HOLDINGS LTD.
PROPERTY OWNERS DEVELOPERS & MANAGERS



RAI AMANAT ALI KHAN
Chairman

HEAD OFFICE
104 Kingsgate Mall
370 East Broadway
Vancouver, B.C., V5T 4G5
Tel: 874-2125

BRANCH OFFICE
9429 - 96 Ave..
Fort St. John B.C.
Tel: 787-7622

Greetings on Pakistans Republic Day



**Patel's Supermarket
& Evergreen Films Ltd.**

Specialists in East Indian Groceries

INDIAN & PAKISTANI FILM RECORDS AND 8 TRACK TAPES. & FRESH VEGETABLES

WE ARE OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK

— YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME HERE —

2210 Commercial Drive at 6th Ave., Van. B.C.

(604) 255-6729

known as the "Pakistan Scheme", though he was unable to change the latter's mind on the unity issue.

In 1934 Iqbal and some other Muslim leaders succeeded in persuading the Quaid-i-Azam to return to the sub-continent to resume his leadership of the Muslim League which had suffered a great deal during his self-imposed exile. Iqbal had full confidence in the integrity of the Quaid-i-Azam and stood steadfast by him at a time when the future of Indian Muslims was at stake. Till the end of his life, which came on 21st April, 1938, Iqbal continued to give advice to the Quaid-i-Azam in all political matters as acknowledged by the Quaid himself in his condolence message to the poet's son, Javed Iqbal.

"To me", said the Quaid, "he was a friend, guide and philosopher and during the darkest moments through which the Muslim League had to go he stood like a rock, and never flinched one single moment."

Before his death, Iqbal, in his capacity as the President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, wrote eight letters to the Quaid-i-Azam. Two of them throw ample light on Iqbal's deep concern about the future of the Muslims in India and his profound trust in the ability of the Quaid-i-Azam to lead them to the goal envisaged by him.

In a letter dated 28th May, 1937, Iqbal wrote: "After a long and careful study of Islamic law I have come to the conclusion that if this system of law is properly understood and applied, at least the right to subsistence is secured to everybody.

But the enforcement and development of the Shariat of Islam is impossible in this country without a free Muslim state or states. This has been my honest conviction for many years and I still believe this to be the only way to solve the problem of bread for Muslims as well as to secure a peaceful India. If such a thing is impossible in India, the only other alternative is a civil war, which, as a matter of fact, has been going on for some time in the shape of Hindu-Muslim riots."

Pointing out that social democracy was incompatible with Hinduism, Iqbal said, "For Islam the acceptance of social democracy in some suitable form and consistent with the legal principles of Islam is not a revolution but a return to the original purity of Islam. The modern problems therefore are far more easy to solve for the Muslims than for the Hindus."

"But as I have said above, in order to make it possible for Muslim India to solve the problems, it is necessary to redistribute the country and to provide one or more Muslim states with absolute majorities. Don't you think the time of such a demand has already arrived? Perhaps this is the best reply you can give to atheistic socialism of Jawaharlal Nehru"

In another letter dated 21st June, 1937, after drawing the Quaid's attention to the series of Hindu-Muslim riots in India and the cases of the burning of the Quran in Sind and the villification of the Prophet by the Hindus and the Sikhs, Iqbal said he believed the real cause of these events was neither religious nor economic but purely political. He pointed out that in the new Constitution (the

Government of India Act 1935) the Muslims were entirely dependent on non-Muslims even in the Muslim majority provinces. He thought that the new Constitution, with its idea of a single Indian Federation, was completely hopeless. "A separate federation of Muslim provinces", he said, "is the only course by which we can secure a peaceful India and save Muslims from dominance of non-Muslims. Why should not the Muslims of North West India and Bengal be considered as nations entitled to self-determination just as other nations in India and outside India are?"

Iqbal's concept of a separate Muslim state in the subcontinent was adopted as its goal by the All-India Muslim League at its Lahore session on 23rd March, 1940, when it unanimously passed what is now known as the Pakistan Resolution.

After this historic session the Quaid-i-Azam said to his Secretary, Mr. Matloob Sayyed, "Iqbal is no more amongst us but had he been alive, he would have been happy to know that we did everything that he wanted us to do".

Three years later, in his foreword to Iqbal's letters, the Quaid-i-Azam wrote: "His views were substantially in consonance with my own and had led me to the same conclusions as a result of careful examination and study of the constitutional problems facing India and found expression in due course in the united will of Muslim India as adumbrated in the Lahore Resolution of the All-India Muslim League, popularly known as the Pakistan Resolution".

LISTEN TO HINDI * URDU * PUNJABI * RADIO * PROGRAM

GEETMALA

**EVERY SAT 9:05 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
RADIO CJJC - DIAL 800 AM**

**EVERY SUNDAY MORNING PUNJABI PROGRAM
8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.
RADIO KISM 93 FM**

**EVERY SUNDAY HINDI PROGRAM 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
RADIO KISM 93 FM**

**SAAZ AUR AWAAZ - EVERY SUNDAY
10:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PHONE: 327-3033

IMPACT OF THE ALIGARH MOVEMENT

BY DANIEL PAUL. M.A. (Hist), M.A. (Pol Sc)

Former Lecturer in History., Edwards College, University of Peshawar., PAKISTAN.

A cultural decay amongst the muslims set in during the last years of the Mughal Empire, and the period of the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth centuries was culturally barren. This decay was halted largely through the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-98). The muslim community, of which he found himself the leader in 1859, was bitter and demoralized by its defeat in its battle against westernisation. Numerically, it was much smaller than the Hindu community, and it was politically, economically and educationally immature. Sir Syed urged loyalty to the British, feeling that, since muslims and hindus were antagonistic toward one another, it was inevitable that another power rule over them. The intellectual problems facing the muslims, he felt, were the need for a better evaluation of western ideas.



Beginning in 1859 he developed a cultural and educational programme that culminated in the Anglo-Muhammadan Oriental College at Aligarh. He stressed the importance of English as the medium of instruction. In 1864 he founded a scientific society primarily for muslims that published a journal and translated scientific works. In addition he drafted a programme of higher education for muslims, which he put into practice at the Aligarh School and University. Three outstanding literary figures were associated with the Aligarh movement, Altaf Hussain Hali, biographer, critic and poet, Shibli Numani, poet, historian, biographer and Chiragh Ali, Sir Syed's chief associate. They worked with Sir Syed to establish Urdu as the language for the dissemination of new ideas. Neither Hali nor Numani, however, went as far as Sir Syed in adopting western standards. He approached Islam from the values of the modern west, whereas they tended to approach western values and contemporary muslim society from the viewpoint of early Islam. Hali urged muslims to emulate past greatness, Numani worked out a programme of liberal reforms from within the teachings of Islam.

Another muslim leader was Syed Amir Ali who was active in the Aligarh movement but diverged somewhat from it. His major work, "The Spirit of Islam" glorifies early Islam, emphasizing the rational content of Islam to show its compatibility with new ideas. Amir Ali believed that the spirit of Islam is progress. He presented an Islam that was already so admirable that it made few demands for reform on its adherents.

The giant among the muslim poets and thinkers of the 20th century was Sir Mohammed Iqbal, who had a great and lasting influence on muslim thought and who overshadowed his predecessors in current esteem. A highly gifted poet writing in Persian and Urdu, he expressed eloquently and passionately what his contemporaries were beginning to feel, but could not formulate.

His main contribution was spirit of dynamic activity. He called neither for a revival of the past nor for an accommodation to the present, but for the creation of the new society. In 1930 he gave a speech as President of the Muslim League in which he advocated an autonomous muslim state in India. His views subsequently influenced the character of the Pakistan movement in several ways. He was able to convince his followers that a muslim state could be achieved and urged them to support Mohammed Ali Jinnah as the leader of the muslim community. It was really the growth of the Aligarh movement that finally resulted in the establishment of Pakistan.



ROKKO SAREES

Rokko Sarees & Fabrics

**6201 Fraser Street,
VANCOUVER
327-3033**

**200 Brighton Rd.
South Croydon
ENGLAND
(01)-688-4590**

**635 Bloor St. West,
TORONTO
533-1106**

**7-5, 4-Chome,
Isobedori Fukiai-Ku
KOBE JAPAN
(078)-251-6440**

Liaquat—his role in building of Pakistan

By Prof. Ziauddin Ahmed

AFTER the sudden death of the Qaid-i-Azam, the responsibility for building up the new State fell on his closest lieutenant, Quaid-i-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan. The task was formidable, but Liaquat addressed himself to it with supreme dedication, faith and zeal and by the time and assassin's bullet removed him from the scene on October 16, 1951, he had steered Pakistan out of the trials and tribulations of the earlier years and made its future secure.

In two years the Quaid-i-Millat's government controlled the food situation to a considerable extent and made Pakistan a surplus area. No one can deny that foodgrains were exported on a commercial scale and also on humanitarian grounds. Both the Quaid-i-Azam and the Quaid-i-Millat believed that political independence was not possible without economic independence. Pakistan being a predominantly agricultural country where 80 per cent of the population derives its sustenance from agriculture, the Quaid-i-Millat's government gave top priority to the improvement of the village economy. The amelioration of the life of the peasantry and the development of agricultural industry. He was a believer in Islamic social justice.

Anti-feudal

Fundamentally, Islam is anti-feudal and its tendency is to prevent the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few. So, naturally Liaquat had no sympathy for landlordism or capitalism. Speaking before the members of the Muslim League Parliamentary party on April 3, 1951, he said, "The zamindars must quickly adjust their outlook on pressing agrarian problems of the country in accordance with the requirements of the time. They should not hold back today what the people would seize from them by force tomorrow".

He was not influenced by the devaluation of the Indian rupee in 1949 and kept the parity of the rupee unchanged in the international market, which enhanced the prestige of the country. Also, in 1950 after the devaluation of the pound sterling, almost all the countries of the sterling area devalued their currencies but Pakistan remained firm in its decision not to follow suit. India talked to Dundee-Calcutta axis and all the jute magnates of Calcutta kept off the East Pakistan market. But Pakistan found new world markets for jute and cotton. With his administrative ingenuity the Prime Minister worked ceaselessly for the economic consolidation of Pakistan.

Independent policy

Pakistan's economic and political independence was uppermost in his mind. On March 9, 1951,



Quaid-i-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan, first Prime Minister of Pakistan, whose 26th death anniversary was observed on October 16.

speaking at Gujranwala, he said, "Pakistan was not tied to the apron-strings of the Anglo-American bloc, nor was she a camp-follower of the Communist bloc." The recognition of the People's Republic of China and the establishment of diplomatic relations with that country was a clear indication of the Quaid-i-Millat's independent foreign policy. He stood for a progressive economic, social and industrial policy within the framework of a democratic society.

For bringing all the brotherly Muslim countries closer, economically and politically, the International Islamic Economic Conference was convened on November 25, 1949. The Quaid-i-Millat as Prime Minister of Pakistan gave his blessings to the conference. He paid visits to Iran, Iraq, Syria and Egypt to strengthen fraternal relations with those countries. He also invited the Shahanshah of Iran in March, 1950, for establishing close brotherly relations with Teheran. The distinguished guest addressed the Parliament in Persian and the Quaid-i-Millat welcomed the Shahanshah in his chaste Urdu.

To widen Pakistan's external relations he accepted an invitation to visit the U.S.A. in 1950. He did not go there to "discover" America but to introduce Pakistan.

Speaking before a distinguished gathering in the Town Hall in New York, on May 8, 1950, he said, "We Muslims believe in God and His Supreme Sovereignty. We believe in democracy, that is, in the fundamental human right of private ownership and the right of the people to be governed by their own



TRAVEL WITH CONFIDENCE & PRIDE
 WITH
 ANY AIRLINE YOU LIKE



WE ARE EXPERT ON GROUPS



GROUPS TO FIJI & INDIA EVERY MONTH CHARTERS TO LONDON, AND HAWAII

FLY NOW PAY LATER AVAILABLE

WE ARRANGE O. W. RT, AND EX. FARES TO ANYWHERE
 WE ARRANGE CANADIAN FIJIAN AND INDIAN PASSPORTS
 (4 DAYS) (3 WKS) (3 WKS)

NOTARY PUBLIC SERVICE AVAILABLE
 (Subject To Legal Requirements)

REMEMBER: YOU'R ALWAYS SAFE WITH

Safeways Travel Agency Ltd

HEAD OFFICE:

2978 Third Ave.,
 Port Alberni, B.C.
 723-3545



1391 KINGSWAY, VANCOUVER, B.C. V5V 3E3

(604) 873-5631



freely chosen representatives. We believe that each individual man or woman, has the right to the fruit of his own labour. Lastly, we believe that the fortunate amongst us, whether in wealth of knowledge or physical fitness, have a moral responsibility towards those who have been unfortunate. These principles we call the Islamic way of life. You can call them by any name you like."

In early 1950, when the political situation in India immensely deteriorated as a consequence of the killing, looting and driving away of the Muslims from their hearths and homes, the Prime Minister sensed the threatening danger and the necessity of doing something to prevent a serious conflict between India and Pakistan on that count. He expressed his sentiments thus: "For large numbers of them the future holds nothing but perpetual fear and misery; when the day dawns they do not know what their fate would be at its end; when the sun sets they do not know whether they will live to see another day."

Showing exemplary courage and statesmanship, he decided to visit Delhi and discuss the whole problem with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the prime Minister of India. He succeeded in his mission and signed the famous Liaquat-Nehru Pact of April 8, 1950.

This pact resulted in easing the tension between the two countries and saving both the States from a major catastrophe.

Throughout his life the Quaid-i-Millat followed the example of his guide and philosopher. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. He made determined efforts to formulate a constitutional scheme for the new State in his own lifetime. But his aim did not succeed partly because of the multiplicity of the problems of the earlier years and partly because of the machinations and intrigues by certain pressure groups and a section of selfish politicians acting in concert to perpetuate themselves in positions of power and authority.

Constitution

Like Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, Liaquat piloted the Objectives Resolution and the Status of the Rights of Minorities - the two historic documents which have since remained the basic source of guidance for the successive constitution-making efforts in Pakistan.

The Quaid-i-Millat strongly pleaded for the solidarity and integrity of Pakistan and advised the people to shun narrow and aggressive provincialism. He said, "Pakistan is not so much in danger of an attack from without as from internal dissensions. I

regret to say that there are some amongst us who still have a provincial bias. This is most dangerous to Pakistan. We should forget that we are Punjabis, Sindhis, Bengalis, Pathans or Baluchis. Everyone of us should consider himself a Pakistani above everything else. Pakistan can be strong only when there is complete unity of thought and action among us. The enemies of Pakistan who wish to start disruption among us should be avoided. If we allow them to cause disruption and to spread fear in us and if we entangle ourselves in petty provincialism, if we lose our determination and courage and if we shirk hard labour and sacrifice, Pakistan will collapse even without any external attack. But I am sure that this will never happen. I have seen for myself that our masses do not shirk work or sacrifice. Their morale is high".

Statesman

How correctly Major-General Osborne has summed up the personality of the Quaid-i-Millat as a great man and great leader. "There is an old proverb that runs: 'The hour reveals the man'. How true that was of Liaquat Ali Khan. It was only the emergency that revealed his true stature. His strength of character and sense of service were shown very early when he spurned the life of ease and luxury that was customary among most Indians of his class, and decided to devote his life to social service, and especially to education and politics. From his youth on he was a man of vision. He was a man of sound common sense. In fact, his sense of quiet humour hardly seemed to mark him as a political fighter.

"But the hour reveals the man. The mantle of Jinnah passed on to Liaquat Ali Khan. Greatness followed greatness. During 1947-51, under the inspiring leadership of Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan established her nationhood. Few Prime Ministers have had to face responsibilities more exacting and more continuous. He became a man of immense power. But great power that corrupts weak natures, ennobled his character and revealed in him a sense of destiny - a self-dedication that inspired him not only to surmount the baffling and intricate problems of his own people, but also to bring to international affairs a calm and wise counsel that marked him as a great statesman".

While assessing the great service and sacrifice of Liaquat in the cause of his nation, we cannot but remember the Quranic verse: "Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead. Nay, they live finding their sustenance in the presence of their Lord."

"Feel like an Emperor"

GASTOWN CURRY INN

128 East Cordova St.
Telephone 683-1032

SPECIAL CATERING FOR WEDDINGS, PRIVATE PARTIES & SPECIAL OCCASSIONS

Live Entertainment
Fridays & Saturdays



Gastown Curry Inn

The Best Food
of India

Specializing in
Charcoal Cooking

For details, see
'East Indian' in Restaurant Guide

128 East Cordova 683-1032

SPECIAL SMORGASBOARD

Mon - Fri

11:30 - 2:30 PM

2.99 with Coffee

TRY OUR DELICIOUS
SPECIALTIES:

- ☆ Tandoorie Chicken Tikka
- ☆ Miskaki (Boti Kebab)
- ☆ Sheesh Kebab
- ☆ Naan
- ☆ Biryani

We feature a wide variety of curry dishes —
beef, lamb, chicken and King Prawn, as well as
vegetarian dishes.

Saturday Special
Sizzler Menu

With a *Sizzling Belly Dance*.
Strictly By Reservation Only
Tel: 683-1032

- BOTI KEBAB - SHESH KEBAB
- TANDOORIE CHARCOAL CHICKEN TIKKA
- CURRY DISHES - BEEF - LAMB - PRAWNS
- SPECIAL ORDERS
- MISKAKI

FREE PARKING NEXT DOOR DURING EVENINGS.

DINER STARTS AT
5 PM 7 DAYS A WEEK

TOURISM IN PAKISTAN

By Mr. Sabir Ali Pannun

The earth with its many attractions and kingdoms has no centre, of course. However, if one chose to select one, one will certainly pick the old British Indian Empire. A young country born from the division of British India into one of the independent states. This occurred in 1947.

The bulk of Imperial India's population belonged to two main religious and cultural groups—the Muslims and Hindus. Muslims selected to choose Pakistan as the name for their new state comprising mostly of Muslims. The other continues to be known as India. Pakistan has an area of 310,403 square miles. Chinese province of Sinkiang to the North, Iran and Afghanistan to the West surrounds this picturesque country. Pakistan also leans on to the vast plains of Punjab and the deserts and Arabian Sea coastline of Sind in the South.

Pakistan, political wise, is a recent born baby. There is least doubt as to the fact that Pakistan is one of the most ancient lands known to mankind: the recently excavated cities flourished well before Babylon was built; the people of Pakistan learnt the art of good living and citizenship approximately four thousand years before European Renaissance.

Pakistan, rich in history, has seen the rise and fall of many a great empire. This land is a veritable crucible of cultures. Half a dozen civilisations have flourished here and left their marks on the "sands of time".

In some areas of Pakistan Civilization was at its pinnacle some four thousand five hundred years ago. In the North the Buddhist Stupas, monasteries and temples of Taxila, Takht-i-Bahi and Swat remind one of the great tradition of the Graeco-Buddhist Art. Lahore Multan and Thatta are prominent for the forts, mosques, palaces, gardens and tombs of the Mughals, who dreamed like poets and built like Titans. Out of cities offers one the Highlands in the North—the awe inspiring grandeur of the Himalayas. The natural and one of the most picturesque valleys of Gilgit, Swat, Kaghan and Chitral and the attractive and most peaceful hill resorts of Murree, Nathiagali and Abbottabad.

PAKISTAN'S HISTORY IN BRIEF

Pakistan traces its antiquity to at least 2500 years B.C. when a very highly developed civilization flourished in the Indus Valley area. Excavations at Harappa, Moenjodaro and Kot Diji have brought to light evidence of an advanced civilization that existed about that period.

PEOPLE

Nearly 90% of the population of Pakistan comprises of Muslims while the remaining comprise of Hindus, Christians, buddhists, Parees and some others. The national language is Urdu and Bengali. However, English is extensively know and is used in all official and commercial circles as well as in the big cities. English is also used as the media for instruction for higher education.

HOW TO COME TO PAKISTAN

Karachi is regarded as one of the most important air junctions in the East. As a result of this most of the Airlines operate into this port. Thus Pakistan is most easily accessible of the Eastern countries.

There are also ocean liners that frequently call at the port in Karachi, linking this port to three great continents: Asia, Europe and Africa.

Via surface there is no problem to cross the borders—the legendary Khyber Pass will lead you into or out of Pakistan. Only a short distance away, the city of Peashawar, 34 miles from the border will bid you welcome.

TRAVEL WITHIN PAKISTAN

There is every facility available for transportation within Pakistan. Sea, road or Air are readily available. Pakistan International Airlines operates a network of domestic services connecting almost all the principal cities of the Provinces.

The Pakistan Railways will assist in all railway transportation.

WHERE TO STAY IN PAKISTAN

Most of the cities offer first class accommodation for all tourists. Rooms with attached baths and cuisine are also offered. In most Hotels air-conditioned rooms are also available. Some important hotels are mentioned below.



"INDIA TODAY AND TOMORROW"

[serving the community since 1969]

YOUR DAILY EAST INDIAN RADIO PROGRAM

LISTENERS

THROUGHOUT LOWER MAINLAND INTO

INTERIOR OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALL OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

THE STATES OF

ON AND OREGON

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE THROUGH OUR PROGRAMME

ENJOY

your favorite East Indian radio program

"INDIA TODAY AND TOMORROW"

QUALITY RADIO PROGRAMMING FOR THE EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY

CONSISTING OF

LATEST POPULAR, FOLK AND CLASSICAL MUSIC

AS WELL AS

COMMUNITY

TALK SHOWS

KLYN - FM 106.5 MHZ STEREO

Every Sunday to Wednesday - 10 PM to Midnight
Every Thursday to Saturday - 9:30 PM to Midnight

KERI - FM 104.3 Mc STEREO

Every Sunday morning - 7 AM to 9:30 AM

FOR ADVERTISEMENT & FURTHER INFORMATION

PHONE: 734-4904 / 872-2900 / 273-9979

Mailing Address:

**2065 WEST 4TH AVE
VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA
V5T 4E2**

Hotel Intercontinental
Jabees
Hostellerie De France
Central
North Western
Tai

(All in Karachi)

Beach Luxury
Columbus
Metroploe
Midway-House
Palace
Tourist Inn

There are several other attractive Hotels within Pakistan which will serve to accomodate most of the Tourists. In smaller towns Government Rest Houses.

CLUBS

Several good clubs in the cities of Lahore, Quetta, Rawalpindi, peshawar, Abbottabad, Dacca and Chittagong provide accommodation for their members.

TOURIST SPOTS

Pakistan, as a vacation land, has many facets. Tourist attractions include archaeological sites, monuments, hill resorts, beaches, historical and modern cities.

KARACHI

Karachi, the main centre of business, commerce and industry, is the largest city of pakistan with population of over three million. Places of interest are Zoological Gardens, National Museum, KMC Aquarium, Mausoleum of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Manora Island, Sandspit, Hawkes Bay, paradise Point and Clifton. Elphinstone street, Bohri Bazar and Bunder Road are the main shopping centres.

MOENJODARO

Six miles east of Moenjodaro Railway Station, 412 miles from Karachi and 80 miles South West of Sukkur on the Dadu loop Railway line, Moenjodaro is the site of the world famous 5,000 year old Indus Valley Civilization.

LAHORE

811 miles to the North east of karachi is Lahore, "the city of gardens", and the capital of Punjab. It is an ancient town, rich in historical monuments including some of the finest specimens of Indo-Muslim architecture - the Badshahi MOSQUE of Emperor Aurangzeb, the shalimar Gardens of Emperor Shah Jahan.

RAWALPINDI

171 miles to the North west of Lahore, Rawalpindi is a fast developing town with excellent roads bordered by ornamental trees, many playgrounds, a pleasant club and good hotels. Rawalpindi is the last halting post leading to the numerous holiday spots and hill resorts of the Western Wing such as Murree, Nathiagali, Abbottabad, Swat, Gilgit, Hunza and Kaghan.

ISLAMABAD

Some seven miles North east of Rawalpindi, the new capital of Pakistan, Islamabad, is still a city in the making.

MURREE AND THE GALIS

About 40 miles from Rawalpindi and situated at an altitude of more than 7,500 feet above sea-level, Murree is one of the most popular summer resorts in Pakistan. the Galis are small hill stations situated North west of Murree. Most popular among the Galis is Nathiagali.

KAGHAN VALLEY

This is a picturesque 95-miles long valley which is becoming increasingly popular for its varied landscape, cool climate and excellent trout fishing.

SWAT VALLEY

Swat is a magnificent valley of colours and flowers with a rich historical past. Its lush-green landscape, towering snow-capped mountains; meandering river and rushing torrents, ice-cold lakes, fruit-laden orchards and flower-covered slopes are some of the gifts which nature has bestowed upon this ancient land.

GILGIT AND SKARDU

The tourist will find very few places in the world to compare with the beautiful Gilgit valley. There are several hundred peaks with an elevation of about 19,000 ft. and 60 of them rise above 22,000 ft, K-2 being the highest in Pakistan and second highest in the world.

HUNZA

It is an unspoiled tourist paradise famous for its scenic beauty, its invigorating climate, its wild-life variety, its fruits and orchards and its healthy, colourful people. There are lots of other places to be visited like, HUNZA, PESHAWAR, THE HISTORIC KHYBER PASS, TAXILA, QUETTA AND ZIARAT, SUKKUR, THATTA,

CLIMATE

Pakistan has three well-defined seasons: winter, summer and the monsoon or rainy season. The summer seasons starts in mid-April. Between July and September and the monsoon sets in and brings an average of 15 to 20 inches of rain.

BEST WISHES ON REPUBLIC DAY OF PAKISTAN

BOMBAY CURRY RESTAURANT



INDIA'S FINEST FOOD

CHICKEN CURRY, BEEF CURRY, VEGETABLE, LAMB, CHICKEN TANDOORI (SERVED WITH SALAD & RICE PILLAU), FRESH GREEN BEANS & POTATOES, MIXED VEGETABLE.

MOUTH WATERING SWEETS

ESU, PATISA, BESAN, BARFI, GAJARPAK, LADDO, PADHA, GULAB JAMUN, RASGOOLE, BADANA, JALEBI, AMRATIYAN, SHAKERPALE, NAMKEEN BHUJIYA AND MANY MORE.

AND FOR SPICY NAMKEENS

SAMOSA, CHOLE BHATURE, PURIS AND GOLGAPPE AND LOTS MORE.

Licensed Premises 3934 Main Street at 23 rd Avenue Vancouver, B.C., V5V 3P3

TELEPHONE: BUS: 874-5722

RES: 685-2633

NEXT DOOR TO BOMBAY RESTAURANT BOMBAY GROCERY STORE

SUPER SERVICES: LOWEST PRICES: QUALITY FOODS:

AVAILABLE: ALL KINDS OF:

Flour, Rices, Pulses, Pickles, Oils, Nuts, Snacks, Vegetables, Mixed, Records, Tapes & Cassetts, Vegetables & Utensils, Etc. Etc. Etc....

YOUR FAMILY'S SPECIALIZED INDIAN FOOD MARKET:

MON - SUNDAY

- 10 AM - 10 PM

BUSINESS: 874-3711

RESIDENCE: 685-2633



A DIVISION OF
SHUKLA ENTERPRISES LTD.
Res. Phone: 685-2633



IMPS OF SOCIAL WORK IN PAKISTAN

Mrs. Maud Dias.

l work in Pakistan is a product of humanitarian, economic and political forces. It has been practiced on a voluntary basis ng time in Indo-Pakistan, but in Pakistan it came into professional practices since about the last twenty years.

stan in its initial stages of existence found itself confronted with most problems, such as inadequate natural resources, ng food shortages and population resettlement. These emergencies accentuated the perential problems of poverty, disease teracy which hindered urban development and all progress of the country. So on the basis of the experience through ry exploratory ventures, the need for professional Social Work was felt and worked for. So under the auspices of the Nations, Technical Assistance, Administrative, and Professional University level training was given to the interested s who had the willingness and aptitude to work in the field

trained Social Workers, equipped with the principles and techniques of practice in different fields of case work, group community development and social research, were introduced in the field to bring about involvement of people for their uplift. With establishment of a Government Social Welfare Department, work started in agencies, schools, health centres, g projects, employment counselling services and local bodies. To improve productivity of labour forces, provision was ide for improved enforcement of standards of safety, sanitation, health and elimination of child labour, settlement of ial disputes, the beginning of social insurance programs and extended facilities for fact finding and research. Social has a substantial mention in the first and second five year plan.

y and gradually people started realizing the utility of services government stressed more on community developing s. The term community development in social work has come into international usage to connote the progress by which rts of the people themselves are united with those of the government to improve the economic, social and cultural ns of the country and to integrate these communities into the life of the nation. Also to enable people to contribute fully to l progress. The important points emerge from the above definition i.e. participation of people in an effort to improve their nditions through their own initiative with the provision of technical and other services to encourage initiative, self help tual help. The field of social work has grown and developed in Pakistan and has made a reasonable contribution to the l uplift.

If You Are Looking For **QUALITY, PRICE & SERVICE**

Then Check & compare J-B-Prices !!!

We have all the fresh vegetables from Fiji & California

COME HERE FOR OUR RENOWN —

J.B. ROTI ATTA, MOGO — (CASSAVA) BASMATI RICE FROM PAKISTAN

ALMONDS — DALS — SPICES — ETC — ETC —

J B FOODS

TWO STORES TO SERVE YOU WITH A SMILE

**4531 MAIN STREET,
(Main at 29th Ave.)
VANCOUVER.
874-3474**

**FOR FREE DELIVERY
PHONE - 321-0224**

**6607 MAIN STREET,
(Main at 50th Ave)
VANCOUVER.
321-0224**



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Compiled by G.N. Mirani

The Embassy of Pakistan

170 Metcalffe St., Ottawa Ont., K2P 1P3
(416) 238-7881

Pakistan International Airlines

Toronto (416) 364-1375
Montreal (514) 861-2495

Vancouver Emergency Numbers

Fire	911
Police	911
Ambulance	911
Poison Control Centre	874-5000

Burnaby Emergency Numbers

Fire	291-1234
Police	299-8822
Ambulance	872-5151
Poison Control Centre	434-2600

Crisis Centre (for Persons in emotional Crisis)

All Areas: 733-4111
RCMP Emergency: 666-6211

Immigration

1550 Alberni: 683-8131

Passport Office

1111 W. Georgia: 666-1221

Citizenship Court

1075 Georgia: 666-3971

Post Of Canada Custom Service

349 W. Georgia: 666-3531

Doctor

All Areas: 683-2474

Unemployment Insurance (Information Service)

1110 W. Georgia: 681-4211

Customs

1001 W. Pender: 666-1545

CPCN Telecommunications

(To send Telegram or Cablegram)

175 W. Cordova: 681-4231

Family Allowances

1525 W. 8th Ave: 732-4181

Medical Plan of B.C.

Vancouver: 669-4211

Income Tax Department

1166 W. Pender: 689-5411

Postal Code Information

750 Cambie: 689-5731

Office Of the Rentalman's

525 Seymour: 689-0811

Bus Information Local

All Areas: 324-3211

Vancouver Sun

To Place ad: 736-2211

Pakistan Canada Association

655 W. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.,
P.O. Box 24941 Station C
V5T 4G3

B.C. Muslim Association

P.O. Box 34395 Postal Station D
Vancouver B.C. V6J 4P3

REPUBLIC DAY OF PAKISTAN CELEBRATIONS



MARCH 25th 1978

RECITAL FROM HOLY QURAN

FARASAT MALIK

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

PAKISTAN & CANADA

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

AFTAB ALAM

PAKISTAN A-REPUBLIC by

DANIEL PAUL

DANCES

BHANGRA (FOLK DANCE) by

PUNJAB CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

"INTERMISSION"

Light Music: Roni & Naimat
Saleem Raza -Laila Kaba

PRIZE DRAW

CLOSING ADDRESS:

MOHAMMED RAFI

Produced and Directed by Mohammed Rafi
Hosted by Hary Dias

BOARD OF TRUSTEES



RIASAT ALI KHAN



GHULAM MOHAMMED



M.Z. KHAN

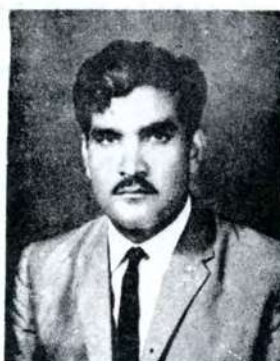
MOHAMMED ALI

NOOR MOHAMMED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



**AFTAB ALAM
PRESIDENT**



**RAFAQAT BAJWA
SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT**



**NASEER CHAUDHARY
VICE-PRESIDENT**



**DANIEL PAUL
SECRETARY**



**SHARIQ W. HABIB
Joint Secretary**



**SAGHIR JAN
TREASURER**



M. RAFI
DIRECTOR PUBLIC
RELATIONS



H. DIAS
DIRECTOR



G.N. MIRANI
DIRECTOR



EHSAN MALIK
DIRECTOR



GHULAM MOHD
DIRECTOR



KARAM -UD-DIN
DIRECTOR



FAROOQ RAI
DIRECTOR



RIAZ TYAB
DIRECTOR



RIASAT ALI KHAN
DIRECTOR &
PAST PRESIDENT

KINGSGATE BODY SHOP LTD.

6856 PALM AVE BBY, B.C.

**COLLISION REPAIRS ON ALL MAKES AND MODELS
QUALITY PAINTING
I.C.B.C. CLAIMS HANDLED PROMPTLY
COURTESY CARS AVAILABLE**



(Our Language Spoken)

CONTACT: AMIR DHANANI

434-6608

(24 Hrs)

AMIR'S JAPANESE AUTO SERVICE & PARTS SUPPLIES LTD.

6870 PALM AVE. BBY. B.C.

**COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
ELECTRONIC TUNE UPS, BRAKES, VALVES ETC.
FOR ALL MAKES AND MODELS**

USED — EXCHANGE — REBUILT TRANSMISSIONS — MOTORS

CARBURETORS — STARTER — ALTERNATORS

**COURTESY CARS:
(Our Language Spoken)**

CONTACT: AMIR DHANANI

434-6608

(24 Hrs)

EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

by Daniel Paul

M.A. (History) M.A. (Pol Sc) Former Lecturer in History,

Edwards College., University of Peshawar (Pakistan) Secretary: Pakistan Canada Association.

The earlier schools known to have existed on the Indian Sub-continent were Hindu Brahmin Schools. Originally intended to train priests, they enrolled members of the warrior, merchant, and farmer cast some times before 500 B.C. Primary schools existed in most large villages and were composed of twelve to twenty students and their teacher usually the village priest.

The Muslims brought with them, their own educational system. Schools were generally attached to Mosques and the Holy Quran and other Arabic & Persian literature formed the basis of the curriculum. Muslim children received instructions from the IMAM, a spiritual leader, in the Holy Quran or attended the MUQTAB, the primary school attached to the Mosque. The older children attended the Madrash or the secondary school and studied intensively the various branches of Islamic learning in both Arabic and Persian as well as, grammar, logic, geometry, algebra, astronomy and theology. Children of the wealthy were often tutored privately in their homes: this provided the only education for women.

MADRASHADS decreased in number and standards with the decline of the Mughal Empire in the eighteenth century. Muslims expressed their hostility towards the British by withdrawing into their own communities; their schools were strictly theological and could not help the individual adjust to the changes brought by westernisation. A leader of the Muslim Community Sir Syed Ahmed Khan urged his countrymen to emerge from their isolation and take advantage of the British Schools Sir Syed believed much of western technology compatible with Islam, and his programme of education for Muslim youth stressed English and Science. The Anglo-Mohammadan Oriental College now known as Aligarh Muslim University which he founded in 1875 at Aligarh helped increase the number of educated Muslims in the civil services it also helped ease the adjustment of the younger generation from the conservative Madrasah to the increasing pace of the modern world. Many leaders of the Muslim separatist movement in India were products of the college.

The British system included primary and secondary schools, colleges, and Universities. The British System continued to be used when Pakistan became a separate country in 1947. The Educational ladder in Pakistan consists of a potential 17 years of schooling including Kindergarten. Three major curricular options, technical, agricultural and general or academic are offered with specializations in each. The academic stream has historically dominated education and continues to do so.

In the early 1970's approximately 48% of the eligible age attended primary school, and approximately 20% attended middle school. The drop-out rate was almost 50% in all primary schools, but only 22% in private primary institutions which accounted for 18% of the enrollment. Passage between levels of schooling, such as between primary and middle school is controlled by a standard government administered examination, of those eligible, about 60% continued from primary to secondary school. At the secondary school level the drop-out was about 50%. By the middle school level, the private schools accounted for 40% of the enrollment in 1972 the figure rose to 50% in the high schools grades. Thus, the institutions serving the more privileged segments of society accounted for an increasingly large proportion of the total enrollment. Until the enunciation of the new education policy in 1972, promotion at the end of each school year depended on performance on an annual examination. The new policy proposed that, instead of laying such heavy emphasis on learning and performance at a single sitting, promotion be based on continuing evaluation of the entire years work, along with periodic partial examinations.

The new education policy was announced in March 1972 as a major initiative to remake the society through reform of the educational system. The plan would drastically expand in easy access to education, reorient education towards greater emphasis on vocational training, and nullify the social prerequisites of high-quality education.

The major goal of the policy was universal free education and close to universal literacy. Enrollment, especially in the primary grades, was to be vastly increased, reaching 100% of primary age boys in 1979, and 100% primary age girls by 1984. All fees were to be abolished up to grade eight and in 1972 and up to grade Ten in 1974, in both public and private schools. Except for institutions specifically exempted, nationalization of private schools and colleges began in 1972. The great British style schools were to be run under terms that would guarantee their continued high quality while opening them to talented youths regardless of means. Salaries of teachers in private



"FASHIONS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD AT LOW LOW PRICES"

PUNJAB FASHION STORE LTD.



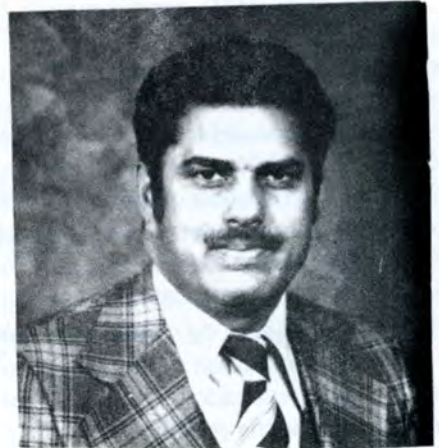
Imported Printed, Plain & Embroidred Sarees,
All kinds of Quality Fabrics for Suits, Wedding Daj & Bari,
Men's Shirts, Cardigans & Children's Wear
and Latest Fashion From Japan, India & U.K.

TELEPHONE: BUS: 604 324-7521
RES: 604 324-8796

6665 MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER
B.C. V5X 3H3 CANADA

KINGSGATE REALTY LTD.

- * RESIDENTIAL
- * COMMERCIAL
- * APARTMENTS
- * BUILDING LOTS
- * FARMS
- * MORTGAGES



RIASAT ALI KHAN (President)

104 Kingsgate Mall
370 East Broadway
Vancouver B.C. V5T 4G5

TEL: 872-7827
873-1969

schools were to be raised to equal those of their public school counterparts. A revised curriculum was to produce more vocationally trained graduates. A nationwide adult literacy drive was to bring education into the country side. Access to books and study material was to be drastically increased universities would under go expansion and reorganisation. By August 1973, three thousand six hundred and ninety three schools and 178 colleges had been nationalized to be administered by the provinces, except for those located in the Islamabad capital area. Under the terms of the nationalization, the government over the administration of schools. Under the authority of the policy, the provinces could exempt those schools it considered fit. School, exempted were required to admit 20% of their enrollment on a scholarship.

To meet the systems physical needs, the policy foresaw an eventual need for 61,000 new class rooms, including 38,000 for use in primary grades rather than bearing the delay and expenses of new construction, however, the government proposed the use of non conventional and innovative methods such as double shifts in existing school buildings and also the use of other public buildings. Where construction was inevitable the government planned to use standard low-cost plans to minimize expenses. Curricular reforms will include freezing the number of places in secondary level liberal arts programmes. Thus, the percentage of liberal arts students at this level projected to fall from 70% in 1972 to 33% in 1980. At that time science and technical education are each projected to account for 33% of enrollment as well. In addition, technical programmes would be placed general schools also.

The extensive expansion of the University system, which consisted of eight institutions in 1972, includes the establishment of new medical and engineering programmes, as well as of several new universities. Centres of excellence in highly specialized fields will concentrate on research and graduate training in given disciplines and prevent duplication. Whether the economy will be able to absorb the graduates of their programmes, then it has the graduates of the past programmes, is a question that will have to be answered by the present government.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL MY MUSLIM BROTHERS ON REPUBLIC DAY OF PAKISTAN
FOR ALL YOUR MEAT, FISH & POULTRY, VISIT:

SMITHFIELDS
MEAT & FISH
451 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER (Next to Produce City)

PHONE: 254-4913 10 A.M.- 5 P.M.

OPEN DAILY - SUNDAYS

Best Wishes on Republic Day of Pakistan

BUYING, SELLING, TRADING?

PROFESSIONAL SALESMAN TO SERVE
YOU AND YOUR PARTICULAR REAL
ESTATE NEEDS.



CALL ME

AMARJIT GILL
Res. 278-5443

MARS REALTY

1437 KINGSWAY, VANCOUVER.

872-0131

(Under the Escalator)

THE KORNER MALT BAR

Kingsgate Mall - 370 E. Broadway

Soft Ice Cream
Twin Twist
Malt

Pizza Snack
Mushroom
Pepperoni
Salami Combo

Pepsi - Orange
Root Beer - 7up

Coffee Donuts

COMING SOON - THICK CREAMY
MILK SHAKES



NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

1170 - 777 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6Z 1S8

(National Award Winner)

1977

OVER 8 BILLION OF INSURANCE IN FORCE
FOUNDED 1881 - A MUTUAL CO.

**"I've got a plan to help you
build a better tomorrow."**

REDUCE YOUR INCOME TAX AND BUILT
A GUARANTEED PENSION

My Company Offers -

1. All Forms of Registered Retirement Plans
2. Complete range of Business Insurance
3. Personal Insurance - Permanent and Term
4. Educational Contracts for Children
5. All Types of Company Fringe Benefits
- Group Life, Disability and Pension.

It gives you two things that don't show up on a policy.
Freedom. To do what you want, when you want, for as
long as you want. And peace of mind. That starts the
minute you let me built you a tomorrow.



Sudesh Kalia

MAKE THAT CALL NOW

BUS: 685-9335
Res: 254-5837

H. E. HARRISON
CLU
Manager.

Some thoughts on Iqbal's philosophy

By Prof. Ziauddin Ahmed

ALLAMA IQBAL shines as a star of first magnitude in the galaxy of poets, scientists, philosophers, thinkers and men of letters. It will not be out of place to discuss here briefly the international concept of Iqbal's educational philosophy in relation to the ideologies of the East and the West.

The life of a nation depends on its economic, industrial, social and cultural achievements, but the foundation of all economic growth scientific and technological advancement, is education, which is a problem of paramount importance for every developing nation. Education is the pivot of all phases of developments and its is measured by the character, ideology and a high degree of cultural attainments.

There is no denying the fact that Pakistan in 1947 did not inherit a progressive and dynamic pattern of education to create individuals imbued with courage, initiative, discipline, co-operation, leadership and tolerance; rather it got a legacy of imperialistic and feudal structure most unsuited to the genius of a free and independent nation. It was like an inverted pyramid with no base for a sound educational edifice.

With this frail structure Pakistan started on its nation-building task, but the nation could hardly make any substantial headway to the advancement of science and technology. The light that shone on the Indo-Pakistan horizon and radiated rays of new educational ideology was the Sage of Sialkot who correctly felt the pulse of the nation and visualised a happy cultural fusion of the East and the West based on international concepts.

What is Iqbal's contribution? How far did he go in making us realise that education had to be radically changed and given a new spirit to produce free citizens endowed with the spirit of "Dare and Live"? Quaid-i-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah rightly said: "Optimism, industry, faith, self-confidence and courage are the principles on which Iqbal bases his philosophy and which, he believes, are the essential factors for the purification of human soul, and for the elevation of human character. The obstacles and setbacks in life make life worth living. The sacrifices and losses made and incurred in the service of a right cause elevate a nation and make life more glorious and worth living."

"Iqbal never believed in failure. He believed in the superiority of mankind over all the rest that God created. In fact, he was convinced that man is a collection of all that is best in God's universe. Only man does not know himself. Man has but to utilise his great potentialities and to use them in the right direction for the realisation of that "Self" which finds itself so near to God."

Creative Activity

The basic principle of education is creative and



ALLAMA IQBAL

purposive activity which should enable man to control his environments and develop his "whole personality" and inner resources with an indomitable spirit of conquest and adventure to overcome the surrounding obstacles and hindrances of the psychical and physical world. It is a continuous process of readjustment and reorientation and an active participation in life. It demands a complete harmony between the individual and the community:

فرد تمام ربا ملت سے ہے تنہا کچھ نہیں
موت ہے دریا میں اور بیرون دریا کچھ نہیں

Iqbal has not totally rejected the western culture; rather he has given a progressive interpretation of the Quran in the light of the rapidly developing modern science and technology. He is against "over intellectualistic" concept of education and lays emphasis on all aspects of experience - cognitive, conative and effective - which weave out a full texture of life. Man should endeavour to mould and shape his purposes which should enable him to rise to undreamt of heights when he becomes the architect of his Fate:

خودی کو کہ بلند اتنا کہ ہر تقدیر سے پہلے
خدا بندے نے خود پہنچے تباہی ترے رضا کی ہے

Iqbal thinks that the world is a stream of happenings a perpetual flow of events. Change is the essence of existence. The ultimate units of a concrete flow of experience are neither points of space nor instants of time nor particles of matter. They are events which have a three-dimensional character, a concrete content occupying a point of space at an instant of time. Space, time, matter, and life are abstractions from a happening with a qualitative character and a spatio-temporal setting. This world is a process consisting of events.

The Italian scholar Dr. Bausani thinks that, "Iqbal's theory of divine time is an original

VANCO PROMOTIONS & SERVICES

For all your travel needs: Air - Sea - Land - Groups - Charters
For all your Business, Insurance and Financial Services

TRY US FOR RESULTS

131-444 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1X9 - Tel: 669-3522
P.O. Box 2280, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5

1335 ROBSON STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.
FREE DELIVERY IN THE WEST END.

INDIA TEA CENTRE

EAST INDIAN CUISINE
IN
EAST AFRICAN STYLE

Featuring

SAMOSAS, KABABS, KACHORI, BHAIJA, CUTLETS, BHEL, etc. etc..

SUNDAY to THURSDAY from 10.30 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.
FRIDAY to SATURDAY from 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.
MONDAY .. CLOSED

Takeaway Orders & Party Orders - - - Phone 669-4641

SUPER SAVER GROCERY STORE



6236 FRASER STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V5W 3A1

INDIAN & CANADIAN
GROCERIES

FRESH FRUITS
&
VEGETABLES
GOAT MEAT

ITALIAN GIFT WEAR

LATEST — INDIAN FILM SONGS
ON CASSETTS & 8 TRACK TAPES

KIRPAL (PAL) DHINJAL

BUS: 324-1838



RES: 278-5802

contribution to the concept of time as opposed to Plato's 'uncyclic time' and 'archaic time' of Hindu philosophy which conceive of a premature and fixed universe. Iqbal's theory gives us a universe, which is continuously creative. Each moment is original and predictive, and not fixed and pre-determined".

Aminals are conscious, men are self-conscious and so have greater dignity than stones, or plants or animals. men have a restless urge to reach out for ideals. The human individual has to work his evolution consciously and deliberately. His growth is not effected fortuitously or automatically. He has to act responsibly and cooperate willingly with the purpose of creative evolution. He must move onward and recognise his "Self" and individuality when God himself acts and commands.

Deeply immersed in Western ideas and thoughts, Iqbal did not lose his original thinking and independent reasoning. Unlike Kant who restricted knowledge to empirical reality, Iqbal believes that man can apprehend the Absolute Reality not through his reasons and senses but by having recourse to a unique experience which he calls Intuition or Love

Close Affinity

It seems apparent that a close affinity exists between the thought of Iqbal and Bergson. In order to resolve their philosophical problems both the thinkers turn not to reason but to a faculty of a particular character: intuition. For Bergson the Elan Vitale is a blind force - capricious, arbitrary and unforeseeable; it leads nowhere, it has no purpose. On the contrary, for Iqbal the creative will is of the same nature as thought and intelligence. It has an object and is oriented towards an end. The Universe must be conceived as a **"Creative life rationally directed."**

For Bergson the world is divided into two disparate portion - on the one hand, life, on the other, matter, or rather that inert something which the intellect views as matter. Matter is relatively passive; it is the inversion of the principle of life. The Elan, in order to overcome this inertia, has endowed organic beings with an individuality and consciousness in man. This individuality or personality is an instrument at the service of the Elan, which seeks to conquer its freedom. It has no genuine reality and is only a projection, a projected shadow.

Iqbal is not in line with this thought. To him matter is essentially living and active; it changes and transforms itself ceaselessly. He believes in the reality and existence of the Ego. According to Iqbal, the Elan culminates and finds its justification in the Supreme Ego or God, but to Bergson it ever stands as the Supreme Reality. The former is led to Monotheism, the latter to Pantheism.

Some critics of Iqbal have misinterpreted the influence exercised by Nietzsche on the poet. They have gone to the extent of calling him a disciple. This is far from truth. A searching analysis will reveal that

Nietzsche is an atheist and Iqbal a believer the Kingdom of God on earth, while the other proclaims that God is dead.

There is no doubt that both are aiming at the creation of a "Superman". But Nietzsche's Superman is an incarnation of violent and merciless "will power", whereas Iqbal's "Superman" finds his object and strength in love.

Tho Nietzschean man, like the Iqbalean man, lives in a perpetual state of tension but the former's aim is to glorify his physical and mental force by breaking on his way all that could hinder him, whereas the latter seeks to purify and ennoble himself without destroying anything on his path. The one preaches fanaticism, the other tolerance. As Iqbal says, 'Nietzsche's Superman is a biological product. The Islami Perfect Man is the product of moral and spiritual forces.'

Such a type of individual so fully develops the potentialities of his character that he has few needs and does not submit or bow before any person or thing except God or Laws of God, and becomes Godly or divine, approaching nearer and nearer to God by acquiring divine attributes which is implied in the Quranic words "Baptism of Allah and who is better than Allah in Baptism."

مُبَیَّحَةُ اللَّهِ وَمَنْ أَحْسَرَ مِنْ اللَّهِ

or as the Prophet has said:

مِثْقَلُ خَلْقِ الْإِنْسَانِ مِثْقَلُ الذَّاتِ

"Create in yourself the Divine attributes". Iqbal rightly says: Such a man becomes a Saint above needs, brave, fearless, benefactor and uplifter of the down-trodden and needy. In short, a sort of Superman by sheer dint of the highest possible divine character and who uplifts nations. Says Iqbal.

آگ اس کی چھونک سکتی ہے بڑا وسیع کر
لاکھوں میں ایک بھی ہو اگر صاحبِ یقین





VOL. 2 NO. 5 Wednesday March 8, 1978

35¢

Second Class Permit No. 4096 Postage Paid at Vancouver B.C.

MONTREAL IS OKAY

PIA wants fifth freedom in order to serve Canada

Pakistan International Airlines is hoping to come up with a commercial agreement with either CP Air or Air Canada so that PIA can begin serving Canada according to the carrier's managing director Enver Jamall.

more over 40,000 Readers

SUBSCRIPTION: \$8 PER YEAR

"THE WESTERN STAR" is the Indo-Canadian (East Indian) community newspaper for the people of British Columbia.

We cover news, tid bits, and things for all different communities within the community - Hindus, Muslims, Punjabis, Ismailis, Fijians and have successfully managed to produce one newspaper for all. We feel it is very important for us to know what is happening within our community.

From time to time, we feature interesting articles/the old countries, about people, about politics, movies, shows, restaurants, fashions, music, sports, travels, and about more current affairs like immigrations, multiculturalism, etc. The list of our regular features is always growing.

Subscribe to "THE WESTERN STAR" and become part of something good it's only \$8.00 per year. Our circulation is a good 10,000 with a readership of about 45,000. Published and mailed delivered every second Wednesday, "The Star" is an excellent venue for you to market your services and products. For further information, give us a call.

THE WESTERN STAR
SUITE No. 6-2475 MANITOBA STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.

V5Y 3A4

PHONE: (604) 879-6351

MON.- THURSDAY & SAT..... 9:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

BALUCHISTAN

Baluchistan, the centre of coalmining in Pakistan, is the largest of the four provinces and also the most sparsely populated.

Due to difficult terrain, large areas have remained inaccessible to mechanical modes of travel and this has to a great extent helped Baluchistan retain its air of pastoral peace and tranquillity. The province lies to the west of the Punjab and Sind and stretches from the Afghanistan border in the north to the Arabian Sea in the south. To the west of Baluchistan lies Iran.

SIGHTSEEING

The provincial capital is Quetta, situated at an altitude of 5,500 ft. above sea level, still comparatively untouched by the march of so-called progress. Quetta was ruled by the Moghuls from the 13th century up to 1559. A.D. Later the Moghuls and the Safavid Kings of Persia rivalled each other for its possession until 1709. After that it was ruled by a succession of minor dynasties until the coming of the British in 1839.

Prospect Point is situated 3 1/2 miles from Ziarat on Baba Kharwari Road which winds its way through a dramatic terrain of hilly ranges above and sheer drops below. A rest house here invites an overnight stop. The sun's rising and setting with all the changing effects of light, shadow and colour are an enthralling sight. The world famous Bolan Pass, 54 miles long is again situated in this part of the province and starts at Mach. It was used as the gateway by most of the invaders from Central Asia in their bid to conquer the sub-continent. A railway line runs across the rugged terrain through a mass of tumbled rock and several tunnels. The Khojak Pass in the Toba Kakri Range connects Quetta with Chaman and terminates near the Pak-Afghan border.

Turbat is the headquarters of Mekran district. This place is noted for the Fort of Punnu, tragic lover in the Sassi-Punnu legend of love. Inhabitants of the area continue to place flowers and offer prayers at the site where the lovers are said to be buried.

SHOPPING

Shopping in Quetta centres around Jinnah Road where beautiful Baluchi handicrafts entice foreign and domestic tourists. Intricate and beautiful Baluchi embroidery and needlework, woollen garments, sheepskin coats, caps, furs and exquisite articles of camel leather and ivory are available here.

CLIMATE

The climate of Baluchistan is healthy and invigorating but mostly dry since the province is not with the range of monsoon winds. Consequently, the rainfall is scanty - average between 5 to 12 inches annually. The temperature of Quetta/Ziarat ranges from 15 - 20 F. in winter and 85 - 95 F. in summer. Snow fall in late winter. Autumn and late spring are the best seasons.

EXOTIC KABAB HOUSE

FOR

FAMOUS EAST INDIAN AND PAKISTANI FOOD : CHICKEN TIKKA, BOTIKABAB
SEEKHKABAB CURRIES ETC.....

Enjoy our Delicious **KARACHI FALUDA**

PAN: .35¢

1191 COMMERCIAL DRIVE VANCOUVER B.C. TELEPHONE: 254-7514

IF YOU HAVE EARNED FOREIGN EXCHANGE ABROAD, YOU CAN IMPORT OR GIFT A RECONDITIONED CAR INTO PAKISTAN

- * Pay less duty according to new Gout concessions.
 - * Cars are certified by Japan Auto Appraising Institute.
 - * Cars feature radio, heater, tool set and thorough overhaul.
 - * Can import a Pick up, Sedan or Station Wagon.
 - * Offer Famous makes like Toyota, Mazda or Datsun.
 - * These cars have better vacu in Pakistan because they cost less and have less duty.
 - * We offer reliable and competitive Service.
- For booking information please write or cable Telephone: 230 920, 214589 Cables "Dextrous"

AL - ABD Corporation
21-D Wahab Arcade, Denso Hall

M.A. Jinnah Road, P.O. Box 709
Karachi Pakistan

CHEAPEST FLIGHTS



TO PAKISTAN AND INDIA
WE HAVE ALSO SPECIAL FARES FROM
PAKISTAN

GOYAL TRAVELS

4160 FRASER ST., VANCOUVER

872-7658

NORTH - WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE



Kunhar River



Remote region of Kalash



Dancing in Hunza



Qissa Khwani Bazar, Peshawar



Peshawar Museum



Bee farming in Swat

BEST WISHES ON REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

Your introduction to:

STEELE & CROMBIE LIMITED

17 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C., V5Y 1P1



Dave (Devender) Sood
President



Autoplan

License Plates - Decals for Cars, Trucks, Etc..
Garage Policies for garage owners.

PHONE: 874-8422

Look for us in the yellow pages under
I.C.B.C. Authorised agents. Please
remember us for our service.
(Solid as Steel)

Dear British Columbians,

For quite some time there has existed a need for a professional service in the general insurance industry.

We have therefore, decided to provide you the service your lifestyle today demands.

We are ideally located in the centre of Vancouver for your convenience with parking facilities at the back of the office.

We handle all kinds of general insurance. Some of the services are mentioned above.

please give us a call for any insurance you may require.

DAVE (DEVENDER) SOOD:

I was born in India & after completing my Higher Secondary Education from Dehli, studied Automobile Engineering in Agra and moved to England for further studies, completing the G.C.E. 'A' levels, and afterwrd graduating in Mechanical Engineering then studied the post graduation in business management.

In July 74 I came to B.C. and have since resided here. For one year I have worked for an Engineering Consulting Co. then as president of Sud Business Management Consultants (A division of Sud International Corporation). Since September 1976 I have been managing Steele & Crombie Ltd. &

have been serving you with the best of my ability backed with my experience as a fully qualified General Insurance Agent.

We take great pleasure & pride in serving you and hope you will find us appropriate people to deal with. May I futher assure you that our services are second to none in B.C. so please give us an opportunity to show you what we mean.

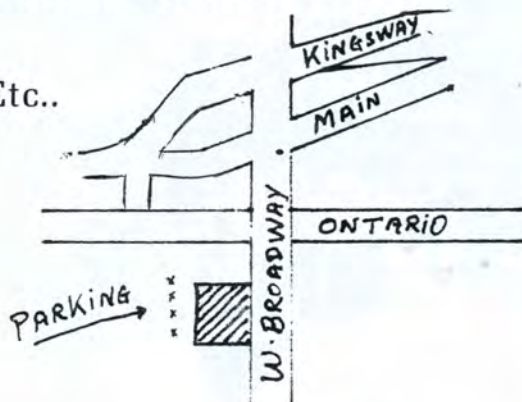
STEELE & CROMBIE LTD.

Although Incorporated in 1964 but the basic roots of the company goes way back to 1908. In September 1976 Mr. Steele & Mr. Crombie retired. Mr. Sood was appointed president of the company.

GENERAL INSURANCE:

Tenents package
Home Plan — Home owners.
Mobile Homes & Pleasure Crafts.
Fire & Theft & Liability
Commercial Insurance
Insurance for Farmers.
Glass.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.



NORTH - WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

The mountainous North-West Frontier Province with its interesting historical past, scenic beauty and archaeological interest in a favourite with tourists from abroad as well as from the other regions of Pakistan. Since 1500 B.C., the strategic Khyber Pass has been a gateway for invaders, including Alexander the Great and the White Huns, as well as peaceful visitors.

SIGHTSEEING

A visit to the N.W.F.P. will take you from one extreme to another - from the valleys to the high rugged mountains, from crowded bazaars bustling with life to serene mountain resorts where you can enjoy the beauties of nature.

Peshawar, the one time capital of Gandhara, was before the advent of the British, an important town. As a provincial capital, and important centre for manufactured goods, its surrounding towns and villages catered for the production of goods which found their wholesale disposal in Peshawar easy and advantageous. With the patronising of old skills and crafts the indigenous worker's hopes have revived and his products are on display in all big cities and towns. The Peshawar Cantonment with its main road, The Mall, is beautiful with an avenue of trees.

The Peshawar Museum is situated on the Grand Trunk Road in the Cantonment area, housing manuscripts, art treasures and sculptures, mainly of the 4th century B.C. to the 4th century A.D.

The University Campus is a well laid town, with shopping centres, staff residential bungalows, and Colleges of Agriculture, Medicine & Engineering. Its cleanliness and greenery is attractive.

Mahabat Khan's Mosque, a beautiful edifice built during the reign of the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, is worth a visit.

On the hillocks of the Peshawar Vale you find the ruins of the Buddhist Monasteries. Gandhara was an ancient kingdom, west of the Indus, including Peshawar Valley, Swat and Buner. Once having been the capital of Gandhara, Peshawar became the centre of the great art known as Gandhara Art. This "sculpture in stone bronze and stucco, in coffer, plaques, bowls" according to Wheeler represents the impact of the Roman upon the Eastern world. Shahji-ki-Dehri once a stupa of the 2nd century, with 13 storeys made of wood, topped off with an iron pinnacle, is just outside the Gank gate of Peshawar; nearby are found the remains of a big monastery. Another Buddhist stupa, the EYE-GIFT, is in Charsadda, 18 miles away. In all probability this is the city Alexander besieged for thirty days in 324 B.C. Another important archaeological site is Takh-t-Bahi about 50 miles away.

The Bala Hissar fort, in Peshawar, was built by the Mughal Emperor Babur in 1519 A.D. It affords a good view of the city of Peshawar. Two gardens adjoin the Fort. About 18 miles away is the huge Warsak Dam.

The Khyber Pass about eleven miles to the west from Peshawar pulsates with the history of its area and is the cynosure of all tourists. Since 1500 B.C. it has witnessed numerous invasions from the North. The Aryans, the Persians, the Greeks, the Ghaznavis, the Mongols, the White Huns, the Scythians, and the Parthians all came to add new colour to existing textures. A railway line bores through the Pass and ends at Landhi Khana 32, miles from Peshawar.

Dera Ismail Khan is the city where the invading hordes halted. Lying on the banks of the Indus its topography is beautiful, low-land and high hills, with extremes of climate. Its Gomal Pass has been of strategic importance for centuries. The arts and crafts of significance here are lacquer work, basket weaving, wood-carving and ivory work.

The Kohat Pass which lies about 25 miles south of Peshawar is the home of the Afridi tribe. Fifteen miles away is Kohat, a small city from where the famous Khattak dance originated. Kohati mats, baskets, and chappals are popular tourist buys.

Rice and fruit, especially apricots, pears, oranges and peaches are grown in the valleys of the Malakand Division.

The hillsides are covered with olive and pine tree. Once the centre of a prosperous Buddhist civilization, this area has a number of archaeological spots. Swat, the "Switzerland of the East", attracts tourists from far and wide with its beautiful lush valleys, frozen lakes, orchards, emerald mines and remnants of a rich cultural past. Once the seat of a Buddhist civilization, with as many as 1400 monasteries, Swat still remains interesting antiquities and monuments. On the way to Saidu Sharif is a life size Buddha sculpture.

Greetings on Pakistan Republic Day

**Well Groomed Men Patronize
the
FIJI ISLAND BARBER SHOP**

**Moe Usman
Certified Hair Stylist
PHONE 876-6918**

**HRS. 9:00 to 6:00 p.m.
CLOSED WEDNESDAY
SATURDAY 9:00 to 5:00 p.m.**

630 KINGSWAY

ExcelsiorLife

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company

San Minhas, Assistant Manager

DO YOU KNOW?

Ask any father. He'll tell you that college education today is an expensive proposition. What's worse, the tuition bills must be paid with after-tax dollars. For example, let's assume you're in a 50% income tax bracket and you estimate it will cost from \$8,000 to \$16,000 to put a boy or girl through school. Actually, you have two bills to pay with your income. For every two dollars you earn, the government will bill you for one of them, and the college bills come out of what is left. Thus it will take from \$16,000 to \$32,000 to pay both of the bills.

"Field News", Leader's Magazine

Suite 510-1333 W. Georgia St., Vancouver

Vancouver, B.C., V6M 2B5

Bus: 682-8531

Res: 271-1248

BUYING,

SELLING,

- * HOMES NEW OR OLD
- * COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES
- * APARTMENT BLOCKS
- * FARMS — HOME ACREAGE



MANJEET BHATTI

OFF: 324-3888

RES: 434-4060

**FOR ANY KIND OF PROFESSIONAL ADVICE
RELATING REAL ESTATE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT**

**LOVE ROCK REALTY
5316 Victoria Drive, Vancouver, B.C.**

Saidu Sharif is the administrative centre of Swat, and the museum here displays antiquities of the Gandhara period.

You can drive past numerous orchards with luscious fruits, wooded hills with bubbling streams pouring into the Swat river as you tour this area. A skiing resort is under development at Malam Jabba, 8,700 feet above sea-level 30 miles north-east of Saidu Sharif.

From Swat one can go to Chitral, in the north, situated in the upper valley of the Kunhar River at the north west tip of Pakistan, and separated from the Soviet Border by about 7 miles. It comprises 15 green and fertile valleys, with beautiful fruit orchards.

The 3 valleys of Kafiristan lie between the Hindukush and the Karakoram, experiencing severely cold winters with rain and snow and short moderate summers. The people here are fair with blond or brown hair, and brown or green eyes. Attractive in traditional dresses, in caps decorated with shells or feathers, wearing bracelets or necklaces of coloured beads, they are a peaceful people. The young girls are belles of no mean order. Their revelries and dances, customs, and beliefs, are strange measured by accepted standards. They do not bury their dead, but place lids of stones on the graves, with effigies standing by. Living close to nature they have imbibed her honest ways.

At the northern tip of the Hazara District nestling in the mountains is the Kaghan Valley, still unspoiled by man's modern concepts of beauty and comfort. The visiting season is mid-May to mid-October. These rest of the year it is snow bound. Nature in its serenity and grandeur holds you, spellbound here, but the awe-inspiring Kunhar River is your fellow-traveller, turbulent in parts. The road to lake Saif-ul-Mulk is enchanting. Over a thousand feet above sea level the lake is surrounded by mountain glory in snow-capped peaks, blue skies and a silence that is magical. The chief sport here is fishing and seasonal shooting of birds.

Abbottabad is one of the hills stations of the NWFP. It has an exhilarating climate, with beautiful surroundings and scenery.

NORTHERN AREAS

The enchanting northern areas include Hunza, Nagar, Ashkoman, Yasin, Ghizar, Pungal and Gilgit. This area is beautiful in its scenic effects with valleys and mountains and many orchards. It has the second highest mountain in the world. Mount Godwin Austin, now known as K-2, snow-capped peaks, narrow valleys, glaciers, and icy river. Dancing is an art cultivated for pride of performance. The music is rhythmic and simple. The men and women look picturesque and live a free and simple life. During winter the place is covered with snow, looks desolate, but with spring life revives with gusto, songs and blossoms. The road to Hunza is extremely risky but the drivers are experienced and experts. To see is to believe, for Hunza is a real mountain paradise. Gilgit surprisingly is a dusty town surrounded with green fertile fields and irrigated terraces. It abounds in fruits like apples, pears and peaches. It is a quiet resort for those seeking peace. Further travel is possible via the Karakoram highway - the Silk Road which connects Pakistan to the Chinese Border.

AZAD KASHMIR

Azad Kashmir is also a region of great scenic beauty with inviting spots. Banjosa is the most picturesque. Dhirkote is the tourist centre with a beautiful landscape. A Moghul Fort of 4 storeys on top of a hill with a lake nearby is an ideal beauty spot. The Neelum Valley area is excellent for trekking game and fishing.

SHOPPING

The mile long Kissa Khawani Bazaar (The Story Tellers Market) was once the camping site for caravans, where military personnel related tales of war and adventure to the settlers eager for outside news. Dressed in their tribal shalwars (baggy trousers) shirts and embroidered waistcoats, the bredred Pathans sell material, brass and copper ware the famous Pathan chapals with gold and silver embroidery, Jinnah caps and beautiful waistcoats and shawls. The "Peshawri Chappals" are also available at Mochi Bazaar. Another Bazaar, known as the Bata Bazaar (The Street of Partridge Lovers) adjoins the Kissa Khawani Bazaar. This was once the site of a large bird market. Local handicrafts and dry fruits are sold here.

CLIMATE

The climate in the mountainous regions of Hunza, Chitral, Swat and Kaghan is extremely cold in the winter from October to March. The air is dry but exhilarating. Snow covers the face of the land. The spring months April to June are very pleasant. The lower region of Swat (Mingora and Saidu Sharif) are actually very warm in July and August. Further south in Peshawar and its environs the summers are hot and dry. The best season in and around Peshawar is during the months of April to June.

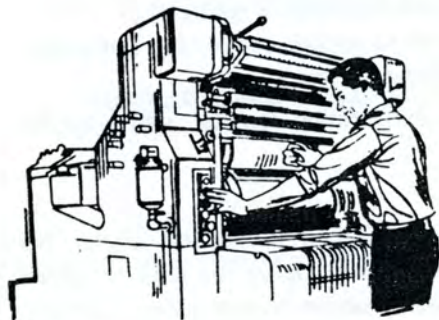
**MAKE IT EASY ON YOURSELF
CALL THE EXPERTS**



ARTISTIC PRINTERS & STATIONERS LTD.

**Serving your printing needs, from concept
to finished products.**

QUALITY *plus* SERVICE



**FOR SERVICE CALL:
H. PATEL**

**DESIGN & TYPESETTING
SPECIALIZING IN 4 COLOR PROCESS.**



**ADVERTISING &
PROMOTIONAL IDEAS**

**SCREEN — OFFSET
LETTERPRESS PRINTING**

Now located in a bigger location to serve you better

**143-444 Dunsmuir Street,
(Opposite Main Post Office)
Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1X9
PHONE: 682-3947**

PUNJAB

The Punjab has been called "The Granary of Pakistan." Its backbone is the River Indus and its five tributaries depositing rich alluvial soil brought down from the mountains in the north. It is both an agricultural and industrial region with busy textile, oil and flour mills which keep the land humming and harnessed taking giant strides to boost production.

For the tourist, the Punjab is a veritable treasure house of historical sites and places of interest.

SIGHTSEEING

On the banks of the River Ravi lies Lahore, the provincial capital - its monuments a constant reminder of the rich cultural heritage of the Muslims of the sub-continent.

The historic Lahore Fort, about 12 miles from the Airport, was built by Akbar the Great, on the site of Mahmud of Ghazni's citadel. Subsequent additions to its grandeur were made by Jehangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, his descendants. The names of these Emperors are inscribed on the monuments with dates.

At Jehangir's Quadrangle, built by the Emperor Jehangir, a 55 minute programme known as Son-et-Lumiere (Sound and Light) recreates the rich historical past and draws local and foreign visitors.

The Hiran Minar (Deer Tower), an artificial lake with fishing and rowing facilities, just 26 miles outside Lahore, was also built by Jehangir.

Shahjahan, the great builder, has left his mark in the Punjab as well as in Agra, India where the world famous Taj Mahal stands. At Lahore there are a number of halls, mausoleums and mosques built by him which attract visitors through the superb workmanship, intricate designs and the use of precious stones and glazed tiles. Shahjahan also completed the Fortress Palace. On the Elephant Gate his name is inscribed with the date 1632. His Diwan-e-Am (Public Hall) and Diwan-e-Khas (Private Hall) re-echo the pomp and glory of the Mughal Era. In the Shish Mahal (Hall of Mirrors), the decoration dazzles the eye of the fascinated visitor. Twelve pillars of marble support this dream of Shahjahan.

To the west of the Shish Mahal, Shahjahan built the famous Naulakha Pavillion of Marble in the Lahore Fort gem-studded with precious stones and with delicately designed screens, the whole is a masterpiece of exquisite artistry.

Three miles from Lahore, Shahjahan built a mausoleum for his father at Shahdara. The 99 attributes of Allah have been inscribed with floral decorations on the tombstone. The tomb of Nur Jehan, wife of Jehangir, who once virtually ruled the Mughal Empire, also lies near Shahdara.

The famous Shalimar Gardens (Home of Bliss), 3 miles north east of Lahore, were built in 1637 as a place of recreation for the royal family. These gardens are now open to the public, and are also the venue of receptions for visiting royalty and V.I.Ps.

To his father-in-law's memory Shahjahan built a tomb known as ASAF KHAN'S TOMB. Asaf Khan was the brother of Nur Jehan. A 17th century monument of bright mosaic tile work, the tomb can be categorised as "Jewelled Architecture".

WAZIR KHAN'S MOSQUE is also attributed to Shahjahan's list of monuments. Wazir Khan was a physician, who became the Governor of the Punjab. This mosque reflects the Persian style of arabesque and lacquered tiles.

The imposing BADSHAHI MOSQUE was built in A.D. 1673-74 during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb. Its domes and minarets have resounded in unison with the voices of millions whose prayers and obeisance, specially on important Muslim festivals have left imprints of use for centuries, substantiating the belief that all men are equal in the eyes of Allah and each had a right to worship beside his fellow man.

Nor far from the mosque, in a tomb, rest the remains of the poet philosopher of the east DR. MUHAMMAD IQBAL, who inspired the Muslims of the sub-continent with the awareness of their lost glory and the need of an Islamic entity and home.

A visit to the Lahore Museum with its eight galleries, will prove an enriching experience for tourists. Relics from Harappa, Moenjodaro, Taxila, Banbhore and Kot Diji are on display for those interested in archaeology. A study of the Mughal miniatures is also offered at the Museum and lures many lovers of the pictorial art of painting.

Other places of interest are the Golden Mosque, Chaurji, Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Samadhi and the Mosque of Dai Anga.

PUNJAB

Historic Lahore Fort



Trolley — ride in Ayubia



National Park, Rawalpindi



Taxila Museum



The shrine of DATA, GANJI BUKHSH is reputed to be like that at Lourdes. The disillusioned, frustrated and sick find here an answer to their prayers. DATA GANJ BAKHSH was a prolific prose writer. His book Sufism has been translated into English. His tomb lies covered with offerings of garlands and wreaths of thousands of believers.

Another more recent monument is Minar-e-pakistan constructed on the site where the historic Pakistan Resolution was passed in 1940.

The Bagh-e-Jinnah and Zoological Gardens are places of interest for both children and adults.

About 37 miles away is a man-made forest. **THE CHANGA MANGA FOREST.** Thirty-two miles of a miniature railway winds through it. Tourists interested in archaeological sites will want to visit Harappa where the Indus Valley civilisation flourished as far back as 1500 - 2500 B.C.

The important towns around Lahore are Sahiwal, Lyallpur and Sargodha, all growing as industrial towns. The keen tourist who wants to take home an impression of the versatile Pakistani life will also want to visit the numerous Punjabi villages which have a charm of their own.

Sialkot is a town famed for its excellent sports goods which are sent to other parts of the country and exported as well.

Pre-Mughal architecture can be seen in the five famous tombs at Multan of which the tomb of the Saint Rukn-i-Alam (1320-24 A.D.) is the most outstanding. It has been described as "One of the most splendid memorials ever erected in honour of the dead."

The Mangla Dam on the River Jhelum is one of the largest of its kind.

12 miles north-west of Jhelum is the famous Rohtas Fort, built by the Afghan interloper, Sher Shah Suri.

Bahawalpur is famed for its characteristic pottery and earthenware, its needlecraft and embroidery. Rawalpindi, once a garrison town still reflects its past, while at the same time it is a rapidly-growing city. The Army Museum, with choice possessions of genuine value, was set up by the dedicated efforts of army officers, spurred by patriotic fervour after the establishment of Pakistan. There is also an interesting Art Gallery, the Liaquat Memorial where our first Prime Minister was assassinated.

Rawalpindi is growing fast, and sharing much with its twin sister city Islamabad, which is the Federal Capital of Pakistan. A new city, Islamabad houses the important Government offices including the Central Secretariat and is surrounded by hills with ultra-modern buildings specially the Islamabad Mosque and the State Bank Building. A beautiful view of this small, compact city can be had from the top of the Shakarparian Hills, especially at night when the city is lighted up.

The Rawal Dam on the River Kurang is an artificial lake which provides a good spot for boating and picnicking.

The Murree Hills, about 37 miles away, are a summer resort. During winter, the picturesque view of the snowfall is exhilarating.

From Murree one can take the winding road to Ayubia and Nathiagali from where Mount Nanga Parbat can be seen. Nathiagali is another summer resort, less crowded and even more breathtaking than Murree. On the way Murree is the Soan River Site where rough and rugged implements of 500,000 years ago were found.

Taxila on the way to Peshawar is a famous archaeological site. The MUSEUM here displays Gandhara art and sculpture as well as the relics found in the vicinity revealing Buddhist art and culture.

Tarbela Dam on the river Indus is the largest earthfilled dam in the world.

Then we move on to the important **ATTOCK FORT** which guarded the crossing of the Indus at Attock, built by Akbar to keep the Empire intact - 1583 A.D. The modern steel bridge was opened in A.D. 1883 adjoining the site of the Fort. **AKBAR** had a Mint built here in 1591.

SHOPPING

The city of Lahore has a number of bazaars and shopping centres to attract tourists throughout the year. Anarkali Bazaar is centrally located and offers all sorts of goods at reasonable prices. In the old section of the city is the crowded Shahalmi Bazaar, with a number of smaller bazaars adjoining it. Yet another frequented bazaar is Bano Bazaar. The Mall is the main shopping centre, with modern shops and department stores. Gulberg Market and Shah Alam Market are two other shopping centres where traditional as well as modern items are available.

In Rawalpindi, the main shopping centre in The Mall where goods of all kinds can be bought. There are also a number of excellent handicraft shops in the city to delight the foreign or local buyer.

PHONE: 873-5613
RES: 872-8009

CABLE:
JAYANT, VANCOUVER

Jayko Enterprises Ltd.

ASSOCIATES:

• JAYKO HOLIDAYS • JAYTOURS

GROUPS TO FIJI ALL YEAR AROUND

ALBERT N. JAYANT
PRESIDENT

2410 MAIN STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V5N 3E3

7 DAYS OPEN

HALALMEAT DISHES ALSO AVAILABLE

India's famous tandoori chicken. Keema Naan. Special naan.
Samosas. Bhatura chana. and lots and lots of others.

Indian sweets of all kinds

Weekend Special
Maid Di Roti & Saag

Raja RESTAURANT Ltd.
(Licensed premises)

Catering for
Wedding & Small Home Parties.
For Pick Up Phone: 325-5014

7271 MAIN ST. at 57th, VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA.

LUNCH
TIME: 11:30 to 3 p.m.

Dinner
Time 4:30 to 10:30 p.m.

Onyx and brass items, seals, traditional Peshawari pottery, wooden screens and tables, beautiful lamps, Sindhi and Baluchi embroidered garments and shawls as well as rugs are just some of the numerous traditional items which attract tourists and local shoppers alike.

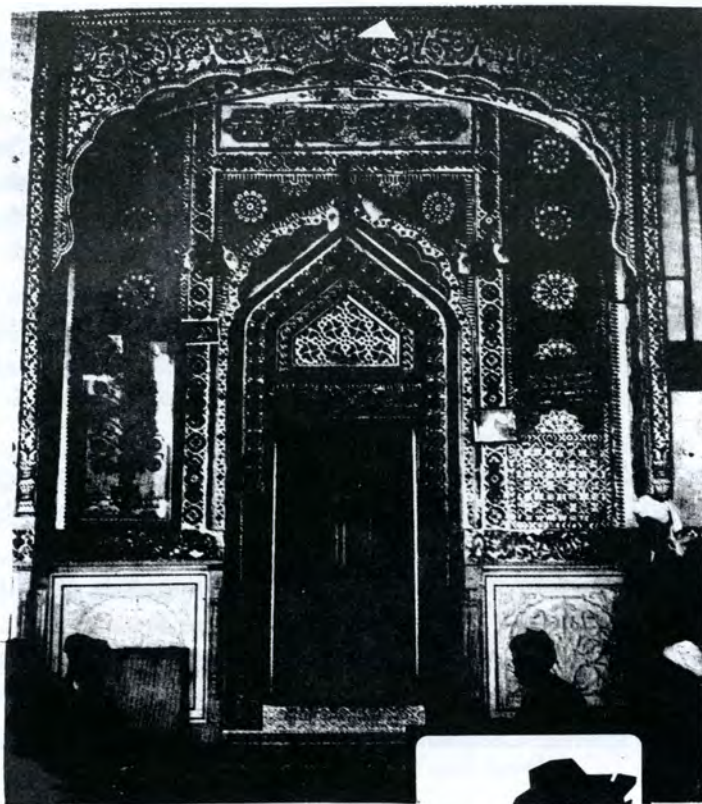
CLIMATE

The summer season starts in mid-April. During an occasional heatwave temperature in the plains may rise to 115 degrees, Otherwise it ranges between 90 degrees F and 105 degrees F. Between July and September the monsoons set in and bring about 15 inches of rain to the plains and 60 inches to the hills.

The Winter season (November to March) in the mountainous region, is extremely cold. Woollen overcoats are necessary during winter even in the plains because of the shapr drop in temperature in the mornings and nights.

During the day-time it is usually sunny and plesant and medium weight woollen clothing is adequate. Heavy woollens are necessary for a visit to hill resorts.

SIND



SIND

The name Sind has been derived from the word Sindhu (Indus). From earliest civilization to the present day, the Indus River has played an important role in the economic; political and social life of the Sindhis.

Unfortunately, very little is known about the early history of Sind, since there is not much authentic recorded literature about this region. It is from the time of Mohammad Bin Qasim's conquest (712 A.D.) that we have authentic records of the history of this province and it was through the Arab invasion and the gateway of Sind that Islam got a firm foothold on the sub-continent.

From the excavations at Moenjodaro in 1922, however, we know that as far back as 2500 B.C., the valley-dwellers of Sind had attained a remarkable degree of civilization.

SIGHTSEEING

Karachi, the throbbing metropolis of Sind, is usually the tourist's first stop on a tour of this province. Fascinating for its versatility of people, customs and buildings, Karachi has a number of interesting tourist spots.

Hawkes Bay and Sandspit, the two most frequented beaches are ideal places for a day out swimming picnicking, fishing, sailing or just strolling on the beach watching the glorious sunset. A camel ride should be a novel and exciting experience for young and old alike. On a moonlit night in October, you can sit and watch as the female turtle digs a ditch to lay her eggs. In a few weeks, these eggs will be hatched and the baby turtles can be seen heading for the open sea.

Gadiani is a less crowded beach appreciated by those with an eye for rugged nature.

The beach at Clifton is not for swimming, but a centre of attractions for drives and a walk along the Marine Drive. Horses and camels are also available at Clifton for those interested in riding. An aquarium and play-land for children are other attractions.

Tourists interested in sports will be pleased to know of an eighteen hole mini golf course in Hill park in P.E.C.H.S. This park affords a breathtaking view of the city and has a number of snack-bars to provide refreshments after a stroll.

The National Museum has preserved antiquities for local and Foreign visitors to enjoy. On the ground floor, the history of the Independence Movement has been traced through the collection of historic documents, letters and writings. There are separate galleries for the Prehistoric, Hindu-Buddhist and Muslim eras, while a children's gallery has been provided to keep youngsters entertained usefully while their parents tour the museum at leisure.

Huge and impressive, Quaid-e-Azam's Mazaar is centrally situated and can be seen for miles from any direction. This marvellous marble mounument, the mausoleum of Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan, is well-worth seeing. A beautiful chandelier, presented by the People's Republic of China, is duly appreciated by visitors.

The former museum of Karachi, Frere Hall is a colonial building which has now been converted into a library. Its green gardens, known as Jinnah Gardens, surround the main building and afford shade to visitors from the sun.

The Sulphur Springs at Manghopir where, according to legend, the crocodiles guard the grave of saint Mangho also attract tourists.

Near the Defence Commercial Area, the glob-shaped Defence Housing Society Mosque is a contemporary building worth a visit.

About 14 miles from Karachi, the splendid Chaukundi tombs stand to testify to the exquisite artisanship of the 13th century Sindhis.

Banbhore, originally the sea-port of Debal, lies 40 miles east of Karachi. The remains of three different periods - the Scytho-Parthians, Hindu-Buddhist and early Islamic have been preserved at a museum on the site.

Nearly 54 miles from Karachi lies Asia's greatest waterfowl reserve- the Haleji Lake. The lake is famous for fishing and picnicking.

The town of Thatta, 61 miles east of Karachi, was once a centre of learning and arts but now can only interest visitors in the ruins of its glorious past. The Jami Masjid, built by the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan (1644-1647) and the Maki tombs (15th - 17th century) are constant reminders of Sind's rich cultural heritage. The mausoleum of Isa Khan Turkhan the Younger, Governor of Sind (1627) is the best of the many beautiful monuments of the Makli Necropolis - the biggest in the East.

Situated at a distance of seven miles from Thatta is the Kunjhar Lake - the biggest man-made lake of the country. This twenty six mile lake is an ideal picnic resort abounding in fish.

The picturesque Kalri lake, eleven miles north of Thatta, provides facilities for angling and speed boating.

Continuing further northwards into Sind, the city of Hyderabad about 120 miles from Karachi is the tourists' next stop. A curious mixture of old and new is noticed in every aspect of life in this city, including its architecture. The tombs of the Talpurs, a ruling dynasty before the British conquest and the Old Fort are worth seeing for their historic value.

On the outskirts of Hyderabad is the village of Hala known for its glazed pottery and enamelled woodwork. Also noted for exquisite embroidery, decorated pottery and woodwork is Nasarpur, the oldest town of Sind. A few miles away is the tomb of the renowned poet-saint of Sind, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai.

The legendary Arab city of Mansura, which was excavated in 1969, should attract visitors interested in archaeological sites.

Regarded as one of the world's most important archaeological sites, Kot Diji dates back to 3000 B.C. which makes it an earlier civilization even than Mohenjodaro and Harappa. Excavations, which began in 1955, brought to light a well-organised city with a citadel area, which makes it the first fortified town of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

Fort Ranni Kot in Dadu district, the largest of its kind in the world, is of great historical importance as well. Other historical sites are Amri, Umarmkot, Chanhudaro, Bukkur and Sukkur.

If your visit to Sehwan coincides with the Urs (death anniversary) of the esteemed saint of Sind, Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, you will witness the fervour and frenzy with which thousands of devotees from miles around come to pay their homage. They come in a medley of transportation-camel and horse-drawn carts, bullock-carts, cars, buses, and on foot. Dressed in long robes and covered with beads and bracelets, the dervishes dance rhythmically and with total abandon to the beat of drums, finally ending in a spiritual trance which communicates itself even to the spectators.

The Kafir Qilla (Fort of the Infidels) said to be built by Alexander the Great is another site worth seeing in Sehwan.

About 10 miles from Sehwan is the largest lake of the country- Manchar Lake, spread over 98 square miles. Winter is the duck shooting season at Manchar. The highlight of a visit to Pakistan for many tourists is a trip to Mohenjodaro, "Mound of the Dead"

SHOPPING

Shopping in Karachi is always an enjoyable and rewarding experience for tourists. The main shopping centres are Zaidunnisa Street, Abdullah Haroon Road and M.A. Jinnah Road. Bohri Bazar and Tariq Road are the other busy shopping centres. Bohri Bazar is the best-known of the bazaars with its small, crowded lanes and small shops selling all kinds of wares. Street vendors following shoppers about and pavement vendors complete the oriental age-old look which one reads about in books of the East. The ready-made garment stalls selling traditional clothes as well as embroidered and printed maxis, long skirts, blouses and smocks attract buyers with their colourful and inexpensive design. In Saddar there are numerous small and large handicraft shops with beautiful articles of marble, wood, brass and mirror work to dazzle the foreign shopper.

In Hyderabad, the main shopping centres are Shahi Bazar, Reshmi Gali, District Council Shopping Centre (Thandi Sarak) and Cantonment Shopping Centre (Tandi Sarak).

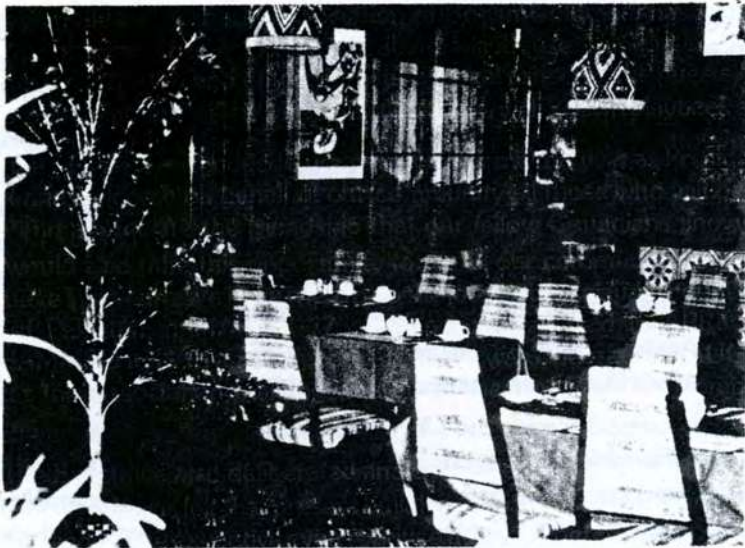
CLIMATE

Sind has a dry desert climate. The rainfall is scant and the dryness enables the dust to remain suspended in the air. However, Karachi, and other coastal areas enjoy the cool sea-breezes which make the evenings very pleasant. The best season of the year is the mild winter from November, gradually warming up by March. The hottest months are May and June.

INTRODUCING

India Gate Restaurant

*Vancouver's Finest
Curry Restaurant*



*A Thrilling Adventure In Good Eating Awaits You
In Our Air-Conditioned Dining Room*

Experienced Manager RAJINDER SINGH CHOWDRY with well trained, disciplined and turbaned staff will make you feel as a guest of honour



India Gate Restaurant

616 ROBSON STREET • VANCOUVER, B.C.

FULLY LICENSED

OPEN
7 DAYS A WEEK
LUNCH & DINNER
11:30 a.m. -
11:30 p.m.

AIR CONDITIONED

DIRECTORY

Directory compiled by Sabir Ali Pannu

Ahmed Ansar	5588 Willingdon Ave., Burnaby, 1	437-8884
Ahmed Bashir	2004-27th st., Vernon, B.C.	545-5108
Ahmed Nazir	Box 253, Boston Bar, B.C.	
Ahmed Nazir	2232 E. 35th Ave., Vancouver,	
Ahmed Nazir	2232 E. 35th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	324-8866
Ahmed Shahid	1722 Carney St., Prince George, B.C.	563-2348
Akhtar Zahoor	2320 Willet Road, Richmond, B.C.	526-5083
Alam Aftab	2759 E. 22nd Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	433-2512
Alam M. Kursheed	4880 Boundary Road, Burnaby, B.C.	438-8002
Alam Mumtaz	2556 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	874-2773
Ali Mubarak	11815-98A Ave., Surrey, B.C.	588-4265
Amin Mohammed	4311 15th Ave., Vernon, B.C.	545-2856
Anjum Inayat	1854 Fraser St., Port Coquitlam, B.C.	942-8196
Anwar Mohammed	Boston Bar, B.C.	867-9345
Ashraf M.	7883 116 A St., Delta, B.C.	594-7498
Aslam Mohammed	8623 Oak St., Vancouver, B.C.	263-3042
Awan Mahmood	724 Anvil Crescent, Richmond, B.C.	274-0465
Awan Anwar	1046 Buoy Dr., Coquitlam, B.C.	461 3066
Aziz Abdul	North Bend, B.C.	867 9402
Bajawa Amjad Javed	2225 Mannering St., Vancouver, B.C.	433 8198
Bajwa Habib Ullah	3272 Mahon Ave., North Vancouver, B.C.	985 3429
Bajawa Hafeez Ullah	5216 Killarney St., Vancouver, B.C.	435 4943
Bajwa Imtiaz Ali	2225 Mannering St., Vancouver, B.C.	433 8198
Bajwa Liaqat Ali	02225 Mannering St., Vancouver, B.C.	433 8198
Bajwa Mukhtar	2225 Mannering St., Vancouver, B.C.	433 8198
Bajwa Najeeb Ullah	5163 Hoy St., Vancouver, B.C.	438 1577
Bajwa Rafiqat Ali	3885 S.E. Mariane Dr., Burnaby, B.C.	434 9910
Bajwa Shafaqat Ali	8550 Oak St., Vancouver, B.C.	325-7982
Bajwa Tahir M.	204-2240 Wall St., Vancouver, B.C.	253-8010
Bajwa Taqi Ullah	839 Catherine St., Coquitlam, B.C.	931 5443
Bhutta Iqbal	305-6920 Gilley Ave., Burnaby, B.C.	437-4645
Bukhari Syed Yawar	97 North Sea Ave., Burnaby, B.C.	299-1866
Butt Aftab	c/f F.Muhammed 45766 Yale Rd., Chilliwack, B.C.	792-6816
Butt Shakoor A.	8950-113 A St., Delta, B.C.	596-3251
Butt Dr. Imtiaz	303-1493 Johnson, White Rock, B.C.	536-2188
Chaudhry Akhtar	105-801 E. 6th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	879-8740
Chaudhry Amin	8317-150 St. Surrey, B.C.	594-5223
Chaudhry Ijaz Ahmed	216-665 Borland St., William Lake, B.C.	398-8986
Chaudhry Jamil	2580 McGill, Vancouver, B.C.	255-9941
Chaudry Mohammed Aslam	3254 E. 27th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	434-5840

Greetings on Pakistan Republic Day

INFLATION HURTS EVERYTHING

Tok Herar
Bus: 438-1315 Res: 826-8657

Even your life insurance coverage.
Which means it may not do what you
intended it to -- when you need it.

Mike Mutti
Bus: 438-1351 Res: 522-7167

To keep your coverage up with inflation, call us. We
have Indexed plans that take the sting out of inflation
and years of professional experience that assure you
expert advice on all your life insurance needs.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Suite 402-4211 Kingsway St., Burnaby B.C. Telephone: 438-1351

Delicious **HOME-COOKED** Meals
in a Warm Family Atmosphere



FULL FACILITIES

The Mill

HOURS:

Mon.-Wed.
8AM-8PM

Restaurant Ltd.

Thurs., Fri.
& Sat.
8AM-10PM

370 E. Broadway 879 1044

The finest in Family Dining

Best Wishes for the Future to the
Pakistani People



T. RAJ KAPAH C.L.U.
UNIT SUPERVISOR
RES. 433-3441



RAVI MATHUR
REPRESENTATIVE
RES. 438-2307

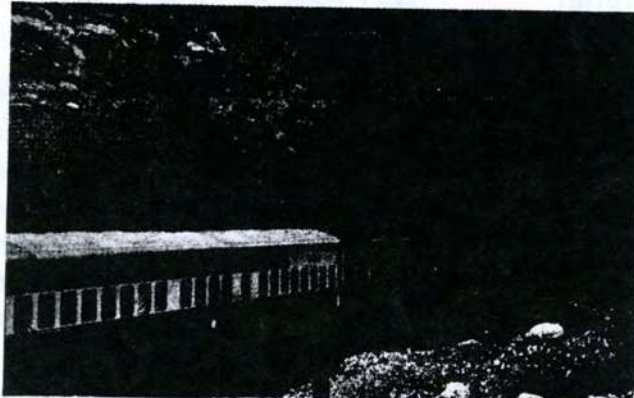
1520-777 HORNBY STREET, VANCOUVER,
B.C., PHONE: 689-8831

MONARCH LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chaudhry Mohammed Hussain	6070 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.	294-1085
Chaudhry Nasrullah	3242 Parker St. Vancouver, B.C.	253-2173
Chaudhry Nasir Ahmed	6471 Charles St., N. Burnaby, B.C.	
Chaudry Mohammed	P.O. Box 82185 N. Burnaby, B.C.	294-5601
Chaudhry Rashid Ahmed	1049 Delestre Ave., Coquitlam, B.C.	931-8339
Chaudhry Shaukat Pervez	216-665 Borland St., Williams Lake, B.C.	398-8986
Chaudhry Sharif	11816-99th Ave., Surrey, B.C.	
Cheema Mohammed Iqbal	5421 Earl St., Vancouver, B.C.	438-2054
Chohan M.Y.	6684 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.	327-4911
Desai Ghulam Ahmed	213-2345 W. 5th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	733-8417
Desouza Brian	1175 E. 60th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	327-8865
Desouza Dammian	1911 E. 34th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	327-6031
Dias Harry	667 Gatensbury St., Coquitlam, B.C.	939-5469
Dias Saleem Raza	1968 Coquitlam Ave., Port Coquitlam, B.C.	941-8724
Din Karmud	2232 E. 35th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	324-8866
Fernandes Tony	310-1540 E. 4th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	254-6825
Farouqe Salim	315-275 W. 2nd Ave., N. Vancouver, B.C.	980-2382
Gehlen Javaid Akbar	1116 Adlum Dr., Vancouver, B.C.	254-5675
Gilani Mumtaz Ahmed	14110 79th Ave., Surrey, B.C.	596-0178
Ghani Abdul	P.O. Box 1373, Golden, B.C.	344-5547
Ghani Abdul	North Bend, B.C.	
Ghauri A. Razaq	310-830 E. 7th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	873-2952
Guhman Tariq Mahmood	11815 98th A. Ave., Surrey, B.C.	588-4265
Habib Shariq	1502-1616 Pendrill Place, Vancouver, B.C.	689-9692
Haque Fidaul	1554 Mary Hill Rd., Port Coquitlam, B.C.	941-7814
Haquie Mobin	116-522 E. 8th Ave. Vancouver, B.C.	879-4431
Haqq S.A.	1024 River Rd., Richmond, B.C.	
Henry Micky	90-5820 E. Hasting, Burnaby, B.C.	299-7324
Henry Saleem	2145 Fraser St., Port Coquitlam, B.C.	941-9182
Hussain Qalandar	760 Porter St., Coquitlam, B.C.	931-2188
Ismaeel Mohammed	North Bend, B.C.	867-9302
Ismi Iqbal	1602-650 16th W. Vancouver, B.C.	926-5042
Iqbal Zafar	2743 W. 22nd Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	
Iqbal Mohammed	2267 E. 11th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	254-7629
Jagani Hussin S.	7311 Decourcy Crescent, Richmond, B.C.	277-7291
Jamal Roshan Ali	330 E. 18th Ave. Vancouver, B.C.	873-5975
Jan A. Saghir	3272 Mahon Ave., N. Vancouver, B.C.	980-2115
Javaid Jamshaid A.	11962-85th A. Ave., N. Delta, B.C.	596-1185
Jutt Abdul Ghaffar	435-5th St., New Westminster, B.C.	524-0578

BALUCHISTAN

Bolan Pass



Rosy apples, tempting as ever

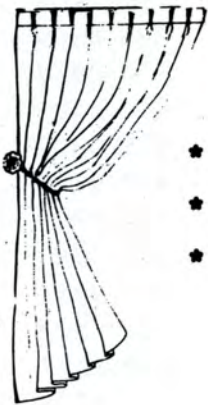


Baluchi embroidery on leather



Karim Salim A.	121-801 E. 6th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	874-0160
Khaliq Abdul	4210 Stewart Rd., Yarrow, B.C.	
Khan A. Iftikhar	11962-85th A Ave., N. Delta, B.C.	596-1185
Khan A. Latif	7969 Burn Lake Dr., Burnaby, B.C.	299-7032
Khan Abdul Khaliq	10304-102nd St., Fort St. John, B.C.	787-7908
Khan Abdus Sattar	8349 Laurel St., Vancouver, B.C.	324-0209
Khan Akbar	40-640 Gore St., Vancouver, B.C.	253-0374
Khan Athar	31-2441 Kelly St., Coquitlam, B.C.	941-2167
Khan Arif	14936-102nd A Ave., Surrey, B.C.	588-0992
Khan Arshad and Sultan	4474 Joyce St., Vancouver, B.C.	438-9157
Khan Dilshad M.	10306-102nd St., Fort St. John, B.C.	787-7908
Khan Fazal Rehman	104-370 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.	872-7827
Khan Ghafoor	519 Sahtlan Lake, Cowichan, B.C.	749-6434
Khan Ghulam Sarwar	10306-102nd St., Fort St. John, B.C.	787-7908
Khan M.Z.	4566 Epps Ave., North Ave., B.C.	929-2837
Khan Missal	2556 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	874-2773
Khan Mohammed Akran	311-7240 Lindsay Rd., Richmond, B.C.	271-0785
Khan Mohammed Gul	4375 Willow St., Vancouver, B.C.	879-5968
Khan Nasim Ahmed	204-2355 W. 2nd Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	733-9758
Khan Nasrin	Box 476 Lake Cowichan, B.C.	
Khan Niamat	104-2105 W. 32nd Ave. Vancouver, B.C.	688-6148
Khan Rahman Abdur	3420 Morseby St., Richmond, B.C.	274-8675
Khan Rashid	2026 Dillarton Hwy, Riverside, North Vancouver	0929-2981
Khan Rai Amanat Ali	4148 Gladstone St. Vancouver, B.C.	873-1969
Khan Riasat Ali	4148 Gladstone St., Vancouver, B.C.	873-1969
Khan Saraj	9429-96 Ave., Fort St. John, B.C.	787-7671
Khan Arshad	9429 96th Ave. Fort St. John, B.C.	787-7622
Khan Sarwar	4892-42 B Ave., Ladner, B.C.	
Khan Zaheer	835 Dog Creek, Williams Lake, B.C.	
Kudra Bali M.	2278 Pacific Ave., Victoria, B.C.	592-4673
Kulvi M.A.	P.O. Box 99, Port Hardy, B.C.	
Manki Arshid	4549 Inverness St., Vancouver, B.C.	873-9191
Manki Zaheer	5166 Aberdeen St., Vancouver, B.C.	437-0744
Malik Farasat	8720 Camden Crescent, Richmond, B.C.	274-8267
Malik Ihsan	8720 Camden Crescent, Richmond, B.C.	274-8267
Manuel John	1968 Coquitlam Ave., Port Coquitlam, B.C.	941-4796
Mahudin Mohammed	103-1435 Pendrell St., Vancouver, B.C.	
Mirani G.N.	110-612 E. 7th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	876-3628
Mohammed A. Salam	11048 River Rd., Delta, B.C.	588-4047
Mohammed Bashir	P.O.Box 277 Boston Bar, B.C.	867-9498
Mohammed Faqir	45766 Yale Rd., Chilliwack, B.C.	792-6816
Mohammed George	P.O.Box 506 Fort Nelson, B.C.	
Mohammed Ghulam	P.O.Box 145 Boston Bar, B.C.	867-9438
Mohammed Jamil	4311-15th Ave., Vernon, B.C.	545-2856
Mohammed John	P.O. Box 506 Fort Nelson, B.C.	744-2246

SHAN SAREES & KNITWEAR



VISIT US FOR:

- * CUSTOM DRAPES
- * DRAPERY - TRACKS
- * INSTALLATION

- * SAREES
- * FABRICS
- * CARDIGANS



THE BEST FOR LESS

6658 Main Street

Vancouver, B.C. V5X 3H2

BUS: 321-0847

RES: 325-8342

OUR BEST WISHES ON THE REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

RANJEET INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

**FOR ALL YOUR TRAVEL NEEDS
MOST DEPENDABLE AND COURTEOUS SERVICE**

FOR LATEST NEWS AND VIEWS ON INDIA AND PAKISTAN

READ RANJEET NEWSPAPER

English and Punjabi Fortnightly

SUBSCRIPTION: YEARLY \$10.00

**6566 - MAIN STREET
VANCOUVER B.C.**

CONTACT: PHONE: 325-1824 / 874-0372



My interest in music from early childhood kept me in close knit with music teachers like Sadiq Ali, Khan Shaib Ashiq, Hussein Khan and many others.

I feel highly privileged to be noted as Pakistan's first leading singer and remained such for eighteen years. I sung for hundreds of films and performed for radio and T.V., and composed my own music as well. I have to my credit Pakistan's seven Public Film awards and one silver disc which is a very special and rare award.

Having migrated to Canada I have every minute of my life missed the world of music I lived in. To fill in the big hollow of emptiness I have tried to keep my spirits up by forming a (singers) group and imparting the little knowledge and experience I have. It would be my pleasure to have more people join the group and see it expand.

SALEEM RAZA
941-8724

HIMALAYA RESTAURANT LTD.



JAGMOHAN SINGH PABLA
Specialist for East Indian Sweets

FULL DINNER Vegetarian \$2⁹⁵

Non-Vegetarian \$3⁹⁵

LUNCH: 11-30 A.M. - 2 P.M.



KEWAL SINGH
PABLA

(LICENSED PREMISES)

2313 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

876-2911, 327-1888

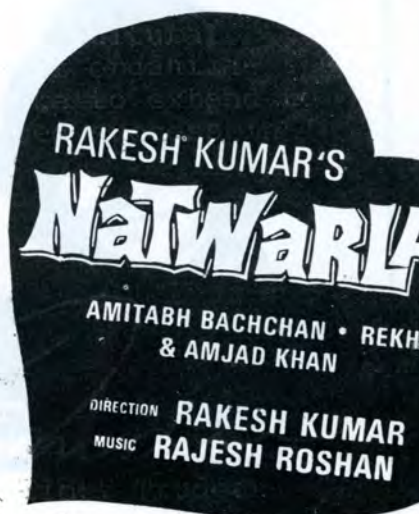
WHERE YOU CAN GET:

Lamb Curry, Beef Curry, Prawn Curry, Goat Meat (Special), Vegetables, Samosas, Puree Chhollay, Lassi, Daheen (Curd), Gulab Jaman, Barfee, Baesan. Gajrela, Ladoo, Jalebi, Petha and many more.

**INDIA FILMS OVERSEAS INC., WHO GAVE YOU
HIT AFTER HIT LIKE**

"SHOLAY" "KABHI KABHIE" "BOBBY" "PAKEEZAH" "AMAR AKBAR ANTHONY" "DEEWA"
"YADON KI BARAAT" "SHOR" AND OTHERS

**NOW PROUDLY ANNOUNCE THEIR
LIST OF ROADSHOW FILMS FOR 1978**



COMING SOON AT THE RIO THEATRE
1660 East Broadway, Vancouver
PHONE: 873-1412 (24 HRS.)

Mohammed Niaz	3905 Oxford St., Burnaby, B.C.	299-0149
Mohammed Nawaz	P.O. Box 277 Boston Bar, B.C.	867-9498
Mohammed Noor	Boston Bar, B.C.	867-9609
Mohammed Iqbal Javaid	305-319 Knox St., New Westminster, B.C.	522-8851
Mohammed Sarwar	114 Tupper St., Chilliwack, B.C.	792-8361
Mohammed Zafar	213-2345 W. 5th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	732-3677
Munawer Iqbal	3436 Pandora St., Vancouver, B.C.	294-9565
Naqvi Mehdi	66 North Delta St., N. Burnaby, B.C.	299-1072
Nasim Mathias	752 Blue Mountain, Coquitlam, B.C.	931-5931
Pannun Sabir Ali	3235 W. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	738-5928
Paul Daniel	2147 Fraser Ave., Port Coquitlam, B.C.	942-5463
Paul Javaid	1964 Coquitlam Ave., Port Coquitlam, B.C.	941-8716
Quereshi Asad	3265 Robinson Rd., N. Vancouver, B.C.	980-1885
Rafi Mohammed	112-807 E. 6th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	876-1481
Rafiq Mohammed	465 Dougal Road, N. Kelowna, B.C.	765-1549
Rajput A. Sattar	225-1985 Wallacy, Vancouver, B.C.	224-2677
Rashid Ajmal	435 E. 35th St., Vancouver, B.C.	325-5972
Rashid Sultan A.	1027 Mill Stream, W. Vancouver, B.C.	922-5772
Said Mohammed Idris	10153-129 A St., Surrey B.C.	588-3235
Said Abdul Majid	10153-129 A St., Surrey, B.C.	588-3235
Saki Naki	66 North Delta St., N. Burnaby, B.C.	299-1072
Saleemi M. Rafiqu	252 E. Woodstock Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	327-6415
Sarwar Sultan Ali	529 Fleming St., Vancouver, B.C.	879-1264
Sattar Abdul	Vavenby, B.C.	676-9554
Shah Mr. & Mrs. Rehmat	255 Grand St., Lake Cowichan, B.C.	749-3946
Shah S.I.	6-9707-103 Ave., Fort St. John, B.C.	785-3932
Shaheen A. Idress	11815-98 A Ave., Surrey, B.C.	588-4265
Shama Mitt Ali	459 Thomson Rd., Richmond, B.C.	327-1493
Shama Nasib Ali	434 Thomson Road, Richmond, B.C.	522-5846
Shama Nasir Ali	465 Boundary Road, Richmond, B.C.	526-7329
Sharif Dr. M.	8317 150th St., Surrey, B.C.	594-5223
Small Kadajah	104-707 Hamilton St. New Westminster, B.C.	524-9988
Syed Ali Zaheer	4913-44 B Ave., Delta, B.C.	946-7098
Syed Amjed Shah	310-830 E. 7th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	873-2952
Syed Ashfaq A.	Chilliwack, B.C.	
Syed Arshid A.	P.O. Box 111, Deroche, B.C.	826-6516
Syed Asif Ali	1695 Lawson, W. Vancouver, B.C.	922-8269
Syed Azhar	2835 Victoria Dr. Vancouver, B.C.	872-7953
Syed Masood A.	P.O. Box 81 Deroche, B.C.	826-6516
Tyab Mumtaz	10306 102nd St., Fort St. John, B.C.	785-5051
Tyab Riaz	3969 Perry St., Vancouver, B.C.	874-5588
Wasti Syed Q. Hussain	5241 Port Land St. Burnaby, B.C.	437-8178
Yaseen Mohammed	325-787 E. 6th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	873-6124
Zafar Mohammed	2743 W. 22nd Ave. Vancouver, B.C.	732-3677

THANKS-A-MILLION

Hary Dias

Chairman: Publishing Committee

A MILLION means a lot when we talk about dollars: but strange how it may sound to the readers, a million thanks has more significance as help and kindness can certainly offer lots more than millions' worth. While I am sitting here thinking, and looking for words really suitable to convey and express my thanks to all who have made every thing a success, some how, grateful, obliged & thankful means the same to me, I am so undecisive as to what to say, because the help and assistance I have received from all corners of the community and the core of friendship inside and out side of the community both, word THANKS does not look at all adequate enough to convey the sense.

However, I would like to start by thanking The Board of Directors of Pakistan Canada Association, who have so much confidence in me that they entrusted me with such a delicate and very intricate responsibility to be the Chairman of the Pakistan Republic Day Celebrations, which means our show in the Q.E. Play House, and publication of this souvenir, you are reading right now.

I am sure you all would like to know as to how everthing fell into its place, and how could I have arranged all this all alone by myself. I know if I tell you the secret, all I am gone get from you is a big B-O-O-O, but I am going to disclose everything, this all is a team work, which fortunately has very high spirits and moral, the team is:



All my advertisers who made this publication possible.

My associates, Rafi, Mirani, Shariq, Pannun, and of course Alam & Riasat Ali Khan, Present and Former President of the Association.

My wife Ruby, who always kept her cool, and overlooked so much extra work I did, and spreading Junk in the house.

Also, I would like to thank all my sponsors for the gifts, they have donated for the Lucky door Prize, which made you a lucky winner, if not "Better luck next time"

I am very grateful to the all the Artists who donated their valuable services to Make this show so colourful and exciting and a Hit.

I am highly obliged to the Newsmedium, Press, T.V. and other local reporters for the coverage we have received, this also includes all the Radio Stations who gave us free advertisement.

I would not hesitate to mention that I am relly obliged to have received all the help and assistance from the Crew of Q.E. Play House.

I am thankful to **Artistic Printers, Mr. Harshad Patel** whose nerves I have been riding for more than a week to get this Souvenir printed and who has done a fantastic job as usual.

Last but not least is all you Ladies & Gentlemen, without you all there would not have been anything to thank for and talk about, I am thankful to you from the core of my heart.

Before I conclude, I would like to thank you all for allowing me to be the M.C. for this function. We may have made many mistakes for which I would like to extend an apology. I am sure you all know now why I wanted to offer a MILLION THANKS!!



Take a ride on success.

When you get down to it there is only one way to judge an airline. The only sure guide is increased passenger support. Over the last three years we have increased our passengers at the rate of 33% a year. Considered this way, we at PIA come out very near the top of the airline league.

One of the copybook success stories of recent years, acknowledged by the international press.

So take a ride on success, it's a great feeling. Ask your Travel Agent about the Pakistan International Airlines tours to undiscovered Europe, the undiscovered Mideast, and undiscovered Asia. They all begin at New York.

 **PIA**
Pakistan International
Great people to fly with.

FOR ALL YOUR TRAVEL NEEDS

B.C. TRAVEL REGISTRATION NO: - 164-3



SABIR ALI PANNUN
TRAVEL CONSULTANT



APPOINTED AGENCY



JAVOID MUHAMMAD
MANAGER

WE CAN ARRANGE:

- * DOMESTIC & INTERNATIONAL
- * EXCURSIONS & CHARTERS
- * PASSPORT & VISA APPLICATIONS
- * EURAIL PASSES
- * CAR RENTALS
- * HOTEL BOOKINGS
- * CRUISES
- * TRAVEL INSURANCE

CALL US OR DROP IN:

EASTERN'S STAR TRAVEL LTD.
7487 EDMONDS ST., VISTA PLAZA

BURNABY, B.C.
CANADA V3N 1B3

525-6655

