PAF. COLLEGE SARGODHA

SHAHBAZ

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CONTENTS

Editorial Notes			5
Islamic Military Organisation - Capt. Shahid Pervaiz (AEC)		114	7
Life is like That - Cdt, Musammar Ali Syed	3.8	44	11
General Dynamics of F-16 Aircraft - Sqn. Ldr. Saadatul	lah Khan		13
See Yoll - N-Cdt, Ahmad Rehan			15
Man who Made History - Cdt. Rizwan Yunus		100	16
Chemistry of a Cadet - Mr. G. R. Bajwa	Si i	44	18
Hydrofoils - Cdt. Ahmad Amin		25	21
The Wooden Giant - Flt. Lt. Sajid Husnain	alouge -		23
The Measure of Man's Conduct : - Wg. Cdr. (R) Ageel Qu	reshi	2.5	25
The Message, Misunderstood - Flt. Cdt. Nadeem Zafa			27
The Nuclear Submarine - Cdt Ahmad Amin			31
The Miserable — Flt. Lt. Sajid Husnain	33	100	33
Jurisprudence of Punishment - Flt. Lt. Sattar Chaudhry			37
"Air-Borne" - Flt.Cdt. Kamran Mujahid			39
The Message - Flt. Cdt. Humayun Bashir	43	2.6	41
Leadership Camp - 1983 - Cdt, Musammar Ali Syed	4.9		43
How Lurge is a Billion? - Flt, Cdt, Rashid Khan		+4	45
Do you Know ? - Cdt. Asad Ikram		11	46
Journey to the Moon - Flt. Cdt. Nadeem Siddiqi		4.0	47
What is Inferiority Complex? - Flt. Cdt. Kamran Mahbub			49
Test Your General Knowledge - Flt. Cdt. Azjar Sjejzad	0404-0	2.7	- 51
What you, do Why you do -Flt, Cdt, Azhar Shehzad			52
Population Crisis - Cdt. Muzammil Aftab		7.4	53
Life Without Religion Fet. Cdt. Azhar	4.0		54
Academic Prizes: - 1983 - 84	44	93	56
Certificate of Merit - 1983	4.57		61
Inter-Squadron Sports Trophy: 1982		7.	63
Inter-Squadron Sports Trophy: 1983		14.4	0.3
Quaid -i- Azam Trophy : 1982		1600	64
Quadi -i- Azam Trophy: 1983	3.4		04
College Records in Athletics			65

Editorial Notes

Pakistan Air Force College, Sargodha is an institution with a purpose. It was established to educate and train the youth of today into the heroes of tomorrow. It has been carrying out this mission efficiently and course after course of Flight Cadets have been graduating and proceeding to Risalpur for professional flying training. Of late the College has also been entrusted with the task of educating the would-be aeronautical engineers of the P.A.F. upto F.Sc.

In January, 1984 Mr. A. Rehman Quraishi relinquished the charge of Principal of the College, Mr. Rehman Quraishi's association with the College dates back to October, 1957 when he joined here as Assit. Master, soon to be promoted as Housemaster and then Head of Science Department. In June, 1967 he was selected as the first Pakistani Principal to succeed Mr. Hugh Catchpole. He remained at the helm of the College for over sixteen years. It was during his tenure of service that the College was up-graded to B.Sc. degree level in 1973. Mr.Rehman Quraishi is now Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore. We wish him the best of everything in his new appointment.

We welcome Gp. Capt. C. M. Latif, T. I. (M), who has been appointed the new Principal. Gp. Capt. Latif brings with him rich administrative and teaching experience. We wish him every success in his present assignment.

The year 1983-84 has been full of events and activities, both curricular and extra-curricular. Details of the Inter-Squadron contests are given elsewhere in this issue. Flight Cadet Akmal Abbas of 79th G. D. (P) course and Cadet Sohail Mahmud of 25th CAE course secured top positions in the Sargodha Board F. Sc. examinations held in Spring 1982 and 1983 respectively. 80th and 82nd G.D. courses went on a para-jumping course in December, 1983 and did well. PAF Inter-Base Husn-e-Qiraat competition was held at PAF Base, Lahore in January, 1984. Cadet Soban Nazir of 28th CAE course was adjudged the Best Qari and was awarded the Chief of Air Staff Husn-e-Qiraat IQRA Trophy. Besides, he was awarded a special cash prize by the CAS, PAF, and a free trip to perform Hajj. Well done Soban!

The PAF Cadets Triangular Sports Championship between PAF Academy, Risalpur, College of Aeronautical Engineering, Korangi Creek; and PAF College, Sargodha was held at PAF College, Sargodha form 20th to 22nd April, 1984, Hockey and Basketball matches were played. The overall Championship was won by PAF College, Sargodha. The prizes were given away by Air Commodore Anwar, the Chief Guest on the final day.

Mr. Khurshid Motilal passed away in December, 1982. We still feel the presence of his absence in the atmosphere. May God rest his soul in peace! Our heart-felt sympathies to the bereaved family!

Begum Rehman Quraishi's sad demise in December, 1983 after protracted illness was another tragic event. May Allah rest her soul in bliss! We offer our heart-felt condolences to Mr. Rehman Quraishi and children.

The Annual Prize distribution was held on 11th April, 1984. Academic Trophy was won by Iqbal Squadron and the overall Championship Quaid-i-Azam Trophy by Munir Squadron. We congratulate all the prize-winners, especially the overall Champions for 1983-84.

We are grateful to the members of Staff and Codets who have made contributions for this issue of SHAHBAZ. As for the quality of the contributions, let the readeres be the judge?

> S. H. A. A. K.

ISLAMIC MILITARY ORGANIZATION

To maintain that the Arabs were quite ignorant of organized warfare and military affairs before the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) would be a great blunder. Earlier contacts with the Byzantines and the Persians had brought the Arabs face to face with the most highly developed powers of the then known world. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him), in the organization of his army, equipped his soldiers with the same weapons as were used by the Romans and the Persians.

(1) No Standing Army

- (a) In Arabia no standing army of paid soldiers was kept by the state; at every emergency the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) had to send couriers throughout the length and breadth of the Penisula to urge the various tribes to subscribe volunteers. Fortunately a large number of such volunteers could always be depended upon to respond to the call—partly from religious fervour and patriotic enthusiasm and partly because of economic considerations. Thus, national emergencies were met by a national response and every new demand on the nation meant, in effect, the raising of a new malitia.
- (b) The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) considered the "Ummah", or entire community of the faithful, as his army and whenever new tribes accepted Islam they were obliged to swear to defend not only the ideals but also the territory of the new State. This greatly increased the number of volunteers, entire tribes often offering their services to the State.

(2) Profession of Soldiery

- (a) Under the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him), however, soldiery was to become, for the Arabs, the noblest of all professions, one that was sanctified by the Quranic injunction that the "Jehad" was a sacred duty, incumbent on every grown up male. To a people already so warlike in character, this meant in practice never missing an opportunity of fighting in the path of Allah.
- (b) For a Muslim soldier, nothing was more glorious than a willigness to fight in the name of Allah. The early Arab historians have left us graphic descriptions of these pious zealots, who were as eager to die as to live and who preferred the bliss of martyrdon to earthly gains. It must, however, be remembered that for many others the prospect of amassing immediate wealth in this world was an even stronger inducement than acquiring merit in the next.

(3) Obligations and Conduct of a Muslim Soldier

- (a) Those Muslims who joined the ranks for "Jehad" had to cast off all ties of kinship whether tribal or domestic, and any previous friendly relationships that might have existed between them and those tribes inimical to Islam against whom they now found themselves at War. A very high ethical code was also demanded of them. They were expected to observe strict discipline and to carry out scrupulously all orders and instructions issued by their superior officers together with the Caliph's injunctions ordering them not to kill the monks, the clergy, women, children and slaves, nor the sick and the aged.
- (b) Regarding the conduct of the Muslim soldiers in enemy territory, the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) was very explicit. He forbade the sack of any part of the territory, the cutting down of the trees, or the burning of the enemy's settlements. No corpses of the enemy were to be burnt or mutilated or sent to Medina, and respect was to be shown to the burial of any dead bodies of non-Muslims. On the battlefield itself, every soldier was expected to stick to his post and not to desert his ranks or turn his back. In the Qur'an the fate of those who deserted or showed cowardice in the face of the enemy has been irrevocably sealed — their abode is hell - fire.

(4) Sources of Muslim Strength

In subsequent wars against the Persians and the Romans, the Muslims were to be overwhelmingly victorious while their enemies were to suffer the greatest carnage. The princip: cause of these victories can only be ascribed to the high morale of the Muslim army. Muslim mobilisation was very fast and quick.

(5) Preliminaries to War and "Three Alternatives"

The Muslims were not permitted to invade the territory of their enemies until after they had served an ultimatum on them. The ultimatum usually offered three alternativez, viz. acceptance of Islam, payment of tribute or decision by the sword. In cases where the enemy capitulated, protection of life and property was granted to the people and if any infidel accepted Islam on the battlefield his life was to be spared. But those who fought and were captured might be kept as slaves or held to ransom or exchange of Muslim prisoners. Sometimes they might even be set free.

(6) Instructions to Commanders

The provincial governors were the commanders of the troops stationed in their territory and they were expected to keep their columns in readiness for any emergency. It was also their duty to maintain and preserve discipline in the ranks



College Staff, 1984.

and to punish offenders; they were required to look into the sanitary condition of the camps, to provide rations and provisions for the soldiers and to supervise the condition of the animals. As representatives of the central government they also ratified treaties and concluded truces. After the appointment of a commander, it had been the custom of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) to enjoin him fear of God, both in regard to the treatment of the enemy and of those faithful, who had been mobilised under him.

(7) Weapons of Offence and Armour of Defence

- (a) The weapons of the Muslim foot soldiers consisted chiefly of the sword, the bow and arrow and the sling: and at a later date, the Javelin. The sword was carried in a scabbard, made of wood or metal, which hung from the right shoulder. For the cavalry there was the lance which was generally ten or eleven cubits in length. Its shaft was made of bamboo, called "Khathi". These shafts had a short iron point and could be fixed into the ground. Spears were also used frequently.
- (b) Of the defensive armour, mention should be made of coats of mail, the helmet and the shield. The shields were of two kinds, the large and the small, the former being made of wood and covered with leather, while the latter were round in shape and generally mounted on metal. Helmets were made partly of iron rings and partly of leather.

(8) Uniforms

Uniform is worn chiefly to differentiate between friend and foe, but it also helps to give to each individual soldier a feeling of solidarity with all other men dressed in the same way, a point which the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) obviously appreciated, for it was he who ordered the Muslim soldiers to wear special cloaks during his various military expeditions. Thereby he introduced the practice, for the first time in Arabia, of wearing a uniform. There is, however, no evidence that the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) provided all the Muslim soldiers with uniforms; indeed he could scarcely have raised the funds to do so in those early days but we know that on the memorable day of Badr the Muslims were called upon to wear as a distinguishing sign, the "Sufah", a kind of woollen crest. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) also used watch-words on various occasions. Uniform for all troops was not established until the reign of Hazrat Ali.

(9) Signs of Surrender

By the time of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) military science had not yet been developed. For instance, we do not hear of the expression "Flag of truce", until the reign of Hazrat Ali, and in the time of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) the usual sign of surrender, on the battlefield as elsewhere, was the holding up of the hands, laying down arms, or simply first crying for mercy.

(10) Exchange of Prisoners

Prisoners were exchanged on payment of ransom. The Holy Prophet's (peace be upon him) government did not fix any definite sum of money for the exchange of war-prisoners; the Muslim soldier who captured an enemy prisoner was allowed to exercise his own discretion about how much of ransom to ask for. It was only in later times that prisoners were exchanged for a fixed sum of money.

(11) The Army Court

The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) did not appoint any special judges to accompany the foreign expeditions. In case of a dispute between soldiers, the commander of the army had the power to function as judge, his decision being considered final, though in actual practice the commanders almost always co-opted distinguished members of the judiciary to assist at the trial.

(12) National Ambulance Service

In the time of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) medical aid was supplied on the battlefield by several doctors and nurses, who accompanied the army into action. Very many instances are found in the lifetime of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) of an organised system of medical aid consisting of nurses, doctors, special transport for the sick and wounded and even of field hospitals, in addition to the use of the mosque as a base hospital, and Medical aid was given as a humanitarian duty.

> Capt. SHAHID PERVAIZ (A.E.C.)



Passing Our 79th G. D. (P) Course.



Air Cdre. S.M. Saleem, A. C. A. S. (T) and Air Cdre. Altaf H. Shah Commandant P. A. F. Academy, Risalpur visited P. A. F. College, Sargodha on 5th April, 1984.



Group Captain (Then Wing Commander) C.M. Latif took over charge of Principal, P.A.F. College, Sargodha, on 19th January, 1984 from Mr. A. Rehman Quraishi.

LIFE IS LIKE THAT

"Thank you very much. I am already awake."

This is what one normally hears when waking up a cadet early in the morning. But this sentence does not actually mean what it says. In fact, it is said in order to dismiss the awakener. Let us see what happens about half an hour after this sentence in pronounced.

"There is no sound coming from outside. Why should there be? Everybody must be sleeping at this hour of the night. But where then is this light coming from? It is not from the window. Is it? Oh No! It is already quarter to seven. I am late again." Looking at his watch and trembling with confusion, the cadet gets out of his bed and his room in just one stride and rushes to the toilet.

What is this? He has cut his face from four different places while shaving. Well, it is nothing to be shocked about. It usually happens when a person is to shave his beard in under three minutes.

"Hurry up with it. It is ten minutes to seven." The cadet thinks as he runs towards his room. OHH! He has slipped and hurt his leg. But nothing to worry. He will make it to the assembly point even if he has to crawl all the way.

"And what is he doing now? No, not like that. You have buttoned up your shirt all wrong. Do it again and for God's sake, hurry up."

He has changed from his night suit to uniform in just three minutes. But this is in no way remarkable. The record time for doing the same is two minutes flat.

Hurrying down the stairs he slips again. "Oh my God, why does it always have to hurt at the same place?" Stumbling he gets up and starts a limping trot towards the College block. The time is the dot of seven and the parade is to be called at ten minutes past seven. "People are still going, so I can slow down a bit." He thinks as he slows down to join the group that is coming from his rear. But they are the F.Sc. termers and their morning assembly is excused. "My dear God! why do you have to be so cruel to me!" Murmuring to himself he resumes the half running, half walking, limping pace. There is the assembly point. Time is eight minutes past seven and there is still two and a half minutes' way left. He is

increasing his speed but he has a long way to go. The time is nine minutes past seven and he is almost there." Here is the first Squadron. I better hurry up as I have to reach the last one. Thinking so he tries to get even faster than before. No. It cannot be true. The parade commander is calling the parade.

"Stop there", the G.S.T.O. shouts. "Talib, take nis name and number and give him seven days restrictions." The Squadron Under Officer too is steaming with anger as he crosses out his name from the absent column and marks him present on the parade state. "Report to me with a punishment chit for five days restrictions," he growls.

"Where were you in the morning inspection?" asks a semifinal termer and without waiting for an answer tells him to get another three days' restrictions signed. "Well, it has not been all that bad", he thinks as he stands in the flight. I have seven plus five plus three, that is, fifteen days, restrictions in all. He thinks how these fifteen days will pass. Very soon, no doubt, as they always have. But what now? The G.S.T.O. is inspecting the turnout of the cadets, and once again he is approaching our dear friend. Here we go again. He forgot to wear his name-plate. Another five days' restrictions are awarded to him after a quick scolding.

Hence, at the end of the morning assembly, he has twenty days, restrictions in his pocket and most of the day is still to pass. Life is like that!

> Cadet MUSAMMAR ALI SYED (AD)

GENERAL DYNAMICS F - 16 AIRCRAFT

L The USAF designations for F-16 aircraft are F-16A and F-16B. The F-16A is a single-seat light weight airc combat fighter. The F-16B is a two-seat fighter/trainer. The description of its various parts is as follows:-

Wings .

It is a cantilever mid-wing monoplane, of blended wing/body design and cropped-delta planform. The blended wing/body concept is achieved by flaring the wing/body intersection. This deisgn not only provides lift from the body at high angles of attack but also gives less wetted area and increased internal fuel volume. In addition, thickening of wing root gives a more rigid structure, with a weight saving of some 113 kg. Basic wing is sweptback on leading edges by 40°. The structure of the wing is mainly of aluminium alloy, with 11 spars, 5 ribs and single upper and lower skins, variable wing comber is achieved by the use of leading-edge manoeuvring flaps those are programmed automatically as a function of Mach Number and angle of attack. The increased wing camber maintains effective lift coefficients at high angles of attack. The trailing edge of wing carry large flapersons (flaps/ailerons). The maximum rate of flaperon movement is 80°/Sec.

Fuselage.

It is a semi-monocoque all-metal structure of frames and longerons. Along the fuselage forebody there are highly-swept vortex control strakes.

Tail unit.

4. Tail Unit is a cantilever structure with sweptback surfaces. Fin is a multi-spar and multi-rib structure with graphite-epoxy skins and aluminium tip. The fin and its root fairing is made of glassfibre. All-moving tail-plane halves are constructed of graphite-epoxy composite laminate skins. The split speed-brake is installed inboard of rear portion of each horizontal tailsurface to each side of nozzle, each deflecting 60° from the closed position.

Landing Gears .

5. It is hydraulically-retractable type. The nose unit retracting aft and main unit forward into fuselage. The nosewheel is located aft of intake, to reduce the risk of foreign objects being drawn into the engine during ground operation, and rotates 90° during retraction to lie horizonatally, under engine air intake duct. The runway arrester hook is provided under rear fuselage.

Power Plant.

6. One Pratt and Whitney turbofan engine rated at 111.2 KN (25000 Lb.St.) with afterburning is mounted within the rear fuselage. The intake is of fixed geometry type with boundarylayer splitter plate beneath fuselage. A variable-geometry intake can be fitted without difficulty, if desirable to improve high-

speed performance. The underfuselage intake position was chosen because here the airflow suffers least disturbance throughout the entire range of aircraft manoeuvres, and because it eliminates the problem of a gun gas ingestion. The foreign object damage is avoided by placing the nose gear aft of the inlet lip. The standard fuel is contained in wing and in five fuselage cells which function as two tanks. The internal fuel weight is 3162 kg in F-16A and 17% less in F-16B. Inflight refuelling system exists in top of centre-fuselage aft of cockpit. Auxiliary fuel can be carried in drop-tanks on underwing and under-fuselage hardpoints.

Accommodation.

7. In F-16A only pilot is accommodated in an air-conditioned cockpit. The zero-zero-ejection seat is installed. The bubble canopy is made of poly-carbonate which is an advanced plastic material. The canopy design provides 360° all-round view, 195° fore and aft, 40° down over the side and 15° down over the nose. To enable the pilot to sustain high-g forces, and for pilot comfort, the seat is inclined 30° aft and the heal-line is raised. A limited-displacement, force-sensing control stick is provided on the right hand console, with a suitable armrest, to provide precise control inputs during combat manoeuvers. The F-16B has two cockpits arranged in tendens and equipped with all controls, displays, instruments and electronics required to perform both training and combat missions.

Armament.

8. One 20mm multibarrel cannon is installed in the port-side wing/body fairing. The cannon is equipped with a General Electric ammunition handling system and a "snap shot" sunsight and 500 rounds of ammunition. There is a mounting for an infra-red air-to-air missile at each wing tip. There is one underfuselage hardpoint and six underwing hardpoints for the carriage of additional stores. The total possible external weapon load with full internal fuel is 4763 kg. The typical stores loads include two wing tips-mounted side-winders with up to four more on the outer underwing stations. Also a 2200 lb. bomb on the underfuselage station, a laser tracker pod along the starboard side of the naceelle, single or cluster bombs and air-to-surface missiles are provided on the four inner underwing stations. The weapon delivery capabilities include air-to-air combat with gan and Sidewinder missiles. For air-to-ground a gun, rockets, conventional bombs, special weapons, laser-guided and electro-optical weapons are provided. There is a provision for radar-guided sparrow air-to-air missiles.

Performance .

- 9. The Performance of F-16A is as given below :-
 - (a) Max. level speed at 40,000 ft = Above Mach 2.0
 - (b) Service ceiling = More than 50,000 ft.
 - (c) Radius of action = More than 575 miles
 - (d) Ferry range with drop-tanks = More than 2,303 miles.

SEE YOLL

(Although this poem is not written by me, in my collection I like it as the best, so read it and I will see you all).

So another day has passed away, Another blue sky has turned grey, Tomorrow I may not be here, But my song and smile will be as gay. And it is the way I have seen The passing shows of a moving road Leading me on to my distant dream. Some time I stop and wonder why The quest of time makes us fly Why the unknown makes us meet one day Know each other . . . then say good bye. We don't know we shall be the same But the bond that we form by a warm bandshake Is a bond that will always remain, So as I leave I promise you. A time will come when I and you Shall talk much of these golden times The times we meet and say, "See You."

Naval Cadet AHMAD REHAN

MAN WHO MADE HISTORY

India has been trying to keep Pakistan suppressed and subdued eversince Pakistan came into being. A part of India's mission was the reconnaissance flights which started as early as 1959. Indian Canberra spy planes would fly over the territory of Pakistan and take photographs of what the Indians would like to be their targets. Pakistani radar units would pick these up very high and beyond the reach of Pakistani fighter interceptors, F-86's.

10th April, 1959 was Eid-ul-Fitr day. The people of Pakistan had started celebrating it with usual religious zeal and fervour displayed on such happy occasions.

Even on this beautiful and peaceful morning, the northern skies of Pakistan were not so peaceful. The fighting Eagles of Pakistan were on their routine patrol flight to safeguard the borders of their motherland.

A young officer who had recently graduated from Royal Air Force Academy Cranwell with flying colours was on duty in the Air Defence Command. This young lad was Flying Officer Mohammad Yunus.

When on the morning of 10th April, 1959, the radar unit picked up an Indian Canberra (reconnaissance plane) entering the air space of Pakistan, the Air Defence Command was ordered interception.

The Indians had thought that the Pakistanis would be busy celebrating the Eid, but they were caught on the wrong foot when they found that the Shaheens of Pakistan Air Force were waiting for them.

On receiving orders from Air Defence Command, two F-86 aircraft scrambled from Peshawar. The two pilots were Flt. Lt. M. N. Butt and Flying Officer Mohammad Yunus. Neither of them had ever come across such a situation in his life and therefore was quite excited. Their hearts were beating violently, their pulses were fast, sweat ran down their faces, but still, they were operating their aircraft with great expertise.

The Indian Canberra was flying at an altitude of 50,000 ft. On seeing the aircraft, the flight leader Flt. Lt. M. N. Butt tried to establish a radio contact. At first, the Indian pilot did not respond, but then answered in a feeble tone as if he had some kind of radio trouble.

Both the intercepters continued their chase and tried to persuade the intruder to land, but all in vain. The aircraft, instead, tried to escape. But the Pakistani aces were ready for this move.

They came into action at once. Flt. Lt. M. N. Butt fired a barrage of his guns but missed narrowly as the target was at a higher altitude. It is common practice that when the leader misses his target, he changes his position with his number two. So Flt. Lt. M. N. Butt changed his position with Flg. Off. Yunus.

When Yunus took over the number one position, he felt a strange feeling, the feeling that he never had before, the feeling that something great was about to happen, that God was about to give him a prize that he so rightly deserved. He was confident that he would bring the years of his hard training into practice. A cold chill ran through his body when he saw that while executing a turn over Rawalpindi, the enemy aircraft was losing height. Quickly, as if by a reflex action, the index finger of his right hand moved towards the trigger. He saw the enemy aircraft coming within his target circle and his heart started beating violently, at the thought of what was about to happen. He felt as if his heart would burst with happiness when the target hit the dead centre, yet he confidently pressed the trigger. The bullets from 6.5 mm machine guns struck the Canberra behind the canopy resulting in it's catching fire instantaneously. It started rolling towards the ground from the height of 47,500 feet. The Indian pilot Sqn. Ldr. Sen Gupta bailed out and was later taken into custody.

Yunus was in a state of utter amazement at what he had done. He had been looking at the smoke trailing from the destroyed plane, in complete astonishment. Then he heard his mission leader congratuling him on such an accurate hit.

This was a great day, not only in the life of Flg. Off. Yunus, but also for the Pakistan Air Force. The first ever air-craft of the Indian Air Force had been shot down.

Fig. Off. Yunus became so famous not only in the air force but throughout the country that he came to be known as Canberra Yunus.

Let us all pray to God Almightly to give us the strength, courage, determination and perseverence to train ourselves in such a way as to be an example like Yunus. Only then can we say that we are ready for our enemy and that we shall prove to be — if not better — at aleast equal to our heroes.

> Cadet RIZWAN YUNUS 28 CAE

CHEMISTRY OF A CADET

Introduction

I have been teaching Chemistry for the past 26 years and naturally must have wished to have some discovery to my credit. Thank God, I have finally performed the feat! Let us share my experience and knowledge of the new find.

The Cadet particularly of the "Shaheen Species" is a very tare compound, found in the valley of mankind. It is an embodiment of courage, ability, determination, ebullience and tenacity — the five elements out of which this complex compound is synthesized. The comparative increase in its occurrence was naturally accelerated by the catalytic effect of the confrontation of "IBLEES" with "ADAM". It was, therefore, believed that this compound, though in rudimentary and impure form, existed since then. However, its percentage in the human atmosphere even today, is insignificant by the 'Mass Unit', yet it is a very important, vital and influential compound by its Functionary Unit. In its present, crystalline and above all transformed and seasoned form, it might even be more precious than the Crown of a Kingdom. The crown in many cases would then be at its feet and mercy.

Its Empirical and Molecular formulae are the same because each element has a single atom in it (CADET). Its abbreviation for practical use is "Cdt"; erroneously you may call it its symbolic formula.

Occurrence

It is normally found almost buried in the inert human rocks, particularly in the upper strata, where the western wind has frequently crossed and caressed. The finished product, however, would be generally of better quality if the ore is mined out rather at raw stage and that too from the rural or sub-mountainous regions. The "western-wind-effect" though makes the ore look lustrous, yet deteriorates its casting quality. The environment of Eastern and Islamic values would normally improve its quality.

Extraction

- (a) Some chunks of human rock with this compound are magnetised through the news media, to be attracted, separated and macrosieved by the "Selection Machines", installed normally in the vicinity of ore abundant areas. The brain-cum-brawn rich ore is filtered, labelled, packed and scheduled to the "Grinding Mill". This process is called concentration of ore.
- (b) The Grinding and Grading Mill is situated at Kohat and is indeed the best

Appointment Holders with the Principal,



in the country with most reliable and efficient performance. The ore is vigorously churned, centrifuged, electronically analysed and finally branded with its instrinsic value. The 'atomic number', indicative of characteristics, would generally eclipse the 'mass number' during this process. The microsieved pure substance is then transported generally to Karachi, under Government licence, for Bio-structural Quantumisation. This is very critical stage because traucoma and heartmurmur etc. are the common crystal defects in the indigenous ore. Once the ore is declared fit, it at once becomes precious and starts wearing a cloak of pride and prestige. Now it is ready to be scheduled to the "Casting Mill".

(c) The Casting Mill is situated at Sargodha, where just after reporting, this cloak is husked away, like the robe of a boxer in the arena. The water of crystallisation is drained out by the monarchish fever of the penultimate juniors and it consequently loses its solid crystalline structure and colour. In a few more days it is pulverised further to a mere clayish stuff. This convention is called "Ragging."

After having received the 'Activation Energy', it is now ready and destined to be cast into a potential officer dye. The metamorphosis has already begun; he starts resembling his Darwinian ancestors in the true sense; he copies his seniors, shirks gathering, walks only on the side paths, salutes even the flying bird he comes across, obeys his master on the faintest signal and above all provides amusement to his elders. His chaotic limbs, blurred vision, melted aching mind, under all conditions of temperature and pressure obey the "Recruit Law" and hence is called the "Ideal Cadet". Now privileged to book-out and enter the out-of-bounds places for further reaction according to the law of 'Definite Proportions'.

Chemical Properties.

- Its valency (combining capacity) is zero in the beginning but increases gradually to + 4 in the final term, when it attracts almost all four classes.
- Like carbon it can also bind together on all four sides, making different crystalline shapes or formations, particularly when present on the tarmac.
- It has more chemical affinity for all places of reaction and has also a reciprocal inertness to academics and personal discipline.
- It is very reactive to water and has high 'Heat of hydration'; that is why
 less water is made available in the squadrons and the swimming pool is
 almost kept dry.
- It has the ability like gases to occupy all available space; therefore, they are normally kept well packed in the dorms.

- Even a Robot would burn out in front of it, because the former cannot match the sleeplessness and fatigue bearing ability of this tensile compound.
- 7. Its digestion ability of raw and rough stuff is twice better than Kjeldahl's digestion flask.
- Its 'Heat of sublimation' abruptly decreases when subjected to the C. Wing erucible. 00
- street atmosphere; the rate of diffusion is directly proportional to the Its lustrous appearance is tarnished, when diffused for longer time into the prison term. œi,
- 10. Screening is carried out in the College auditorium every week-end to assess and suppress its aesthetic radioactivity.

Conclusion.

"No one had a Rainbow without a little Rain."

G. R. BAJWA

HYDROFOILS

Transport has always been a basic need of man and he has always wanted it to be faster and more efficient than before. In all the other forms of transport except ships man has increased the speeds dramatically. Cars and aeroplanes are the common examples.

But with ships, there is a problem. They move in water which is 815 times denser than air. Thus, due to high drag the speed of ships could be increased only by making the hulls sleeker and using more powerful engines. But these conventional methods touched their limits and the ships were only three times faster than the earlier steamer.

To make water vessles faster, a new idea was tested and it marked the birth of Hydrofoils. A hydrofoil is a ship which has small wings attached beneath the hall with the help of struts. When a hydrofoil moves through water, after reaching a certain speed which depends upon the weight of the hydrofoil, the wings produce enough lift to haul the hull clear out of water. So, only the wings remain submerged. This decreases the drag considerably as lesser area is in contact with resisting water. As a result speed increases.

Hydrofoils enjoy many advantages over common ships. They use far less power to reach far greater speeds; consequently they conserve fuel, an important need of today. These skim the water, so they are also able to travel in shallow waters where other ships will get stuck. Thus they present an efficient means of transport in rivers too!

Modern research proves that a hydrofoil can efficiently do the job of other ships, notably larger in physical dimensions. Armed with missiles and two times faster than other battleships, it can prove to be a hard hitting and a hard to hit warrior.

Hydrofoils are mostly used for patrolling. They patrol a given area faster than other boats and they can comparatively be more heavily armed.

There is one advantage not mentioned before, because it mostly concerns modern navies. Nuclear subs are a great threat because they can remain submerged for very long periods and have high speeds. They can do 40 knots, under water while the destroyers used to hunt them do the same in calm waters only. In high seas destroyers drop their speed to 10 knots, while the nuclear subs beat them by maintaining theirs. But hydrofoils, even in adverse weather when the surface is very turbulent, travel at 50 kts, and exhibit superb stability. Thus, they provide a sub-hunting platform operational in all types of weather. This is an invaluable property for a navy whose adversary is armed with nuclear subs.

is increasing steadily. Their improvement is also proceeding at a tremendons ride the water but instead of shipping industry, aircraft manufacturers lead this The hydrofoils are still not very common but their military and civil use rate. But they have one thing strange related to their development. Hydrofoils

It is foresceable that by the end of this decade we will see another transport revolution in the waters of the world in the form of huge and speedy hydrofoils. Cadet AHMAD AMIN 28th C. A. E.

THE WOODEN GIANT

The devotion, dedication, determination and patience, of the para-training school staff and officers' carry the trainee throughout the course. The course starts off with a 'Get Ten' sign at the entrance of the school. On reading it the trainee has to carry out ten push-ups. To qualify for the course, a basic physical efficiency test has to be taken. After this, the regular training begins with morning P.T. and para training.

The training includes lectures and practicals pertaining to the course. After completing the ground training the trainee is moved to a 34' — 2" Mock. Tower which throughout the course stands like a dry wooden giant at the centre of all his activity. The trainee is pre-reflectively aware of this giant but is not ready to perceive it consciously because a thought of jumping out of it gives him a sudden sinking feeling and sends a shudder through his spine. The cool, callous, expressionless giant knows that every trainee will have to ultimately enter it and pass through its depressing, agnozing mood with which it eternally stands radiating dark rays of awe and fear.

At the top floor of this giant the trainee is hooked to a pulley which slides across the parade square, as soon as the jumper jumps out of the giant's mouth. The trainee is made to stand at the edge of the mouth and is asked to look down at the staff and shout his number.

As the trainee stands at the edge, he begins to have butterflies in his stomach; his breath gets stuck in his throat. As he looks down to shout his number be has a vertigo feeling as if the earth is moving away from under him, as if he is looking into void and empty space. He shouts his number but it becomes inaudible to him. At this point there is a strong battle between fear and ego which generates energy into his system and the egotist trainee in a state of delirium lets out the energy by jumping out at the first tap from the staff.

After the first jump rest of the jumps become an agonizing monotonous routine. After scoring five satisfactory jumps with proper body positions, the trainee is qualified to jump from the plane.

At six in the morning the trainees are to report at Peshawar Airport for the real action. They put on their parachutes and assemble on the side of the runway to board the C-130. They keep their morale boosted up by shouting "Air Borne" slogans. These slogans help them to keep their minds off from the fear of the unknown which spreads over them like a dark sheet.

The plane has landed and is seen moving towards its position like a monster creeping towards its prey. The rear of the plane opens to swallow the jumpers, who force their way through the propellor wash and sit in its belly. The fear of the

unknown makes them feel heavy in the stomach and their psyche is clamped. The only thing they are conscious of is the opening of the door and the leap into uncertainty.

The plane has taken off. The trainees are ready for the action. After the required cues both the doors are opened. The sound of the engine and the draft penetrates straight into their very being. The last cue is passed on to the jumpers, they get up heavily on their feet, hook their static lines to the cable. The first jumper is made to stand in the door. He is aware of nothing, the only thing he is conscious of is the uncertainty.

A sharp flash of death magnified as a distorted abstract dark image is felt in his system. As he gets the tap the image of death is swallowed by the silver light in which he is drenched during his free fall, the awaited heavenly jerk is received, and the parachute opens. For a moment he does not exist, then gradually the wing of the parachute brings him back from his secret abode to where his being has escaped and once again he becomes conscious of the surroundings.

The peace and serenity is ecstatic. He feels himself drenched in the divine spirit. It is an experience of God both as a transcendental and as an immanent being. He descends through this divine space and as he hits the ground he gradually becomes conscious of the sombre worldly surroundings.

The awe, the fear of the unknown, the uncertainty, the wooden giant, the jump, the creeping monster C-130 do not scare him any more. He carries about himself the elated sense of achievement and reflectively wants to go in for the next jump.

Fit, Lt. SAJID HUSNAIN

THE MEASURE OF MAN'S CONDUCT

- 1. We sacrificed over a million lives in the achievement of Pakistan so that we may shape our lives according to the tenets of Islam. We have, however, become oblivious of the foundations of justice and the roots of freedom. It cannot go well with us if we continue on this course. The Roman Empire disintegrated from within; and moral corruption was the main cause of its decline and disappearance. That fate would also befall us if we did not awaken to the danger which threatens us from within, Mastery over material things will avail us nothing if we lose mastery over ourselves.
- 2. Mastery over self is the primary concern of morality. Morality involves the correct and careful regulation of three relationships, of man to Allah, of man to himself and of man to fellow men. Man's social life becomes intolerable unless justice and benovelance govern the operations of the State and relationship between individuals and groups.
- 3. Allah's will is the standard by which all human actions must meet the test of rightness or wrongness. What conforms to Allah's will is right; what goes counter to His will is wrong. Unless man lives by this rule, he cannot come to that abundance of life destined for him by Allah. If man is to reach this abundance of life, it must be through the way he lives his every day life. He has no other course. It is idle and dangerous for him to do otherwise. The thoughts, motives and deeds which make up his daily rounds will determine his growth in characters.
- 4. When the human heart is governed by the law of Allah, all human actions, no matter how commonplace or how removed from the eyes of men, are made pleasing to Allah. This means that Allah's will and His plan for man are kept constantly in mind. When man has learned to direct his thoughts, his speech and his actions in this way, he has mastered the great maxim of the moral order. "Not my will but Thine be done". The point of reference in his life is no longer his own selfish will. Such a man sees that he enjoys a unique status in that Allah has committed to him a work which no one else in existence is to perform. Allah has committed some work to every person which he has not committed to another. Every person is a link in the chain, a bond of connection between persons.
- 5. There is all too frequent today the spectacle of men who divide their lives to suit their own convenience. Only when it serves their selfish purpose do they conform to Allah's will. Their business life, their professional life, their life in the home and in the community occupy separate compartments unified by no central force. Expressions such as "my life is my own affair" or "I may do as I please" are all too common. We must be clear on this point. To pretend that any part of man's life can be private affair is to violate the most basic claim which Allah bay on man. There is no time in his life when man is excused from obeying the morn law. In politics the principle that "any thing goes" is grossly wrong. We have to

of public trust on the part of the elected official which give meaning and dignity recover that sense of personal obligation on the part of the voter and that sense to political life.

He is not self-sufficient and needs ALLAH's FAZAL at each step. He need never fear the trials and tests which life imposes. Let Pakistanis in every walk of life re-dedicate themselves to the wisdom so memorably expressed by a philosopher: life are to be so integrated that the standard to which a man subscribes in private life principles as an individual, he will be faithful to moral principles as a citizen and in all his actions as a member of the society. To live by this single standard of morality man needs the motivations and sanctions which only religion can supply. This single standard of morality sets a clear, positive and complete pattern of right living. It gives an integrity to outlook and action in daily life. All aspects of be also extended to his life in the community. Then, if he is faithful to moral

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that National morality can prevail to the exclusion of religious principles." Wing Commander (Retd.) M. AQEEL QURESHI

THE MESSAGE, MISUNDERSTOOD

"GK/336, clear line up and take off", was the permission given by the ATC at 0410 hours on a pleasant Sunday morning. A DC-10 of American Airlines took off from California International Airport for the destination London.

The weather reports showed that the sky would remain clear till 1700 hours in the evening and clouds were expected after the time given.

The final flight level was 38,000 ft. It took them eighteen minutes to reach the level and the plane levelled off. The crew flying the plane and the cabin crew were doing their respective duties perfectly well. The DC-10 was loaded and the strength on board including the crew totalled to 243 people. Most of the passengers were going on the winter break which was usually of one month's duration. Everybody seemed to be happy going home.

The cockpit crew were one of the best the American Airlines had. They were Captain James, First Officer Philips and Flight Engineer Ibrahim, who was on deputation from Iran. The Captain had above eighteen thousand flying hours experience in his pocket. The first officer had some good eight thousand hours of flying and the flight engineer about eleven thousand engineering hours on planes like 707 s, 720 s and Dc-10 s.

Pleasant jokes were going on in the cockpit. Philips had got married just three months earlier and got a nice partner to assit him in his old days. He had a liking for poetry and used to write verses. He was basically a nice, good looking, cool man. Captain James was fifty-six years of age and had sons in aviation. He had just four more years of his service before he got retired. The flight engineer had a long way to go as he was only thirty yet.

The flight engineer pulled the throttle back just to reduce some power and the plane became steady, levelled at flight level 330. The airspeed indicator showed an airspeed of 310 knots. The artificial horizon stood steady showing the nose on the horizon. The altimeter digits looked at 33,000. The turn balance indicator was in the middle. The direction indicator showed 045° East. The vertical speed indicator which tells the rate of descent and climb in a minute, stood at zero. Life seemed quite pleasant till the point. The plane was flying above the Atlantic Ocean; therefore, radio was switched off. If one happens to enter the cockpit of a DC-10 he will feel good as Dc-10's cockpit is a nice place to sit in.

Everybody at the rear was asleep and the crew were having tea with a little bit of chit-chat to pass time over the Atlantic.

As the plane approached England, Captain James tightened his seat belt, adjusted his seat and set the approach frequency on the radio channel. The frequency was 119.60 (one one nine, decimal six zero). Soon the Captain's voice

was audible in the cockpit: "Pan Am GK/336, Good Morning, England Approach. Do you read me?" There was no reply. The Captain repeated the call and this time a girl answered: "Go ahead GK/336 England Approach hearing you loud and clear. Please identify your call sign."

The Captain looked towards the first officer, who was keeping a tight look on the instrument panel when the Captain was making contact. When the Captain looked at him he meant that he wanted the first officer to do the rest of the communication, First Officer Philips got hold of the mike and replied: "Roger, this is GK — BBA." (Golf Kilo-Bravo Bravo Alpha). The air-traffic controller girl replied: "Roger copied."

Captain James told the first officer to ask the girl the new route, weather, London approach and tower frequency.

The next moment the first officer said: "GK-BBA flight GK/336 here. We want the latest weather and London frequencies." In response the girl came up with the answer: "Weather is hazy clouds, 3 octa sirra charlie, temp 2°C, visibility three kilometres, and QNF London is 1020.3 mb. "London Approach is 118.50 and London tower at Heathrow is 112.35." The first officer copied it out and siad: "Roger, copied and GK/336 now passing approach at GMT 35." In the end, the girl said: "Happy Landing," and the first officer said: "Good day to you madam."

At GMT 51 they reached London approach and now the descent started. The first officer asked the approach for descent from 33,000 ft. to 15,000 ft. "This is GK-BBA asking for descent, now maintaining flight level 330 heading east 045"." The approach replied quickly and said: "Roger GK-BBA, you leave flight level 330 at GMT 55 and level off at flight level 150."

At GMT 55 the first officer told the controller, "GK/336 now leaving flight level 330 for flight level 150." With that call the Captain got the plane out of auto pilot and selected it on semi autopilot. Then he pulled the throttle back to idle and the nose of plane sank down towards flight level 150 maintaining and heading 045" east. After having levelled at 15,000 ft. the first officer told the air traffic controller, "GK/336 has levelled at flight level 150 asking permission to descend from level 150 to flight level 50." The call was made and here the error took place. In reply to the call the air traffic controller said, "Roger GK-336 cleared for flight level 70."

Here we see that the air traffic controller cleared them at flight level 70, i.e. 7,000 ft. but the first officer had asked for 5,000 ft. Therefore, he thought he got the clearance for 5,000 ft. But actually he was cleared for 7,000 ft.

He told the Captain that the clearance was for 5000 ft. The Captain once again pulled the throttle back and the nose sank down once more. At 5,000 ft. nice piece of poetry also recorded. It was in the first officer's voice. It said :

"I want you to hear me, I want you to talk to me, I want you to feel, One day my last breath."

> Fit. Cdt. NADIM ZAFAR 85 G. D. (P)

the first officer gave a call after levelling but the air traffic controller did not point the error that the plane was cleared for 7,000 ft. and not 5,000 ft.

At that moment the weather conditions started going bad, Clouds began to become thicker. Flight GK-336 continued and then the air traffic controller gave a call, "GK-336 turn right on the radical 195, course 080" and descent at 1900 ft. per minute." "Roger, GK-336 starting descent and turning right on the new course 080", " was the flight officer's reply.

No sooner did the air traffic controller's voice crackle in the headphones of the first officer which said, "GK-336, you are No. two in pattern, give call on threshold and take a left turn on to 060" at GMT 12. Runway 36 right and the winds easterly. Select ILS (Instrument Landing System) as the weather is not favourable. "Happy Landing". "Roger, this is GK-336 message copied." "Charlie, charlie."

Now the plane was on its own and they expected landing in another seven minutes as the height was 7000 ft. and they were to descend at the rate of 1000 ft. per minute. But actually they were at 5000 ft. due to the error they had made while asking clearance for 5000 ft. and getting clearance for 7000 ft. from the ATC. The ATC had in mind that they had seven more minutes whereas they had just five minutes before touch down. So they were flying 2000 ft. below the given level.

The plane carired out the descent and when the altimeter showed 2000 ft. they started performing the pre-landing checks, whereas they should have been at 4000 ft. The distance from the touch down was about ten miles, which was perfectly all right for a height like 4000 ft. but was not safe for a plane flying at 2000 ft. They kept going down till they were at 500 ft and ready for landing. They had carried out every check but could see nothing outside as it was cloudy. At this point they should have been at a height of 2500 ft. Suddenly the Captain realized that they were going to face a very big problem. The first officer was busy with controls whereas the Captain was trying to locate the runway.

As the Captain was busy he suddenly saw a horrible sight. He saw tall cypress trees rushing up towards the plane as they were losing height. The Captain yelled at the first officer, "Pull up, otherwise we are gone!" The first officer also looked out of the front wind screen along with the engineer and the next moment the first officer was heard saying, "Holy Smokes: we have lost the game." He gave full power but the plane was in a very light situation and could not gain speed and height. The plane hit the trees and crashed on a farmhouse killing the old couple staying there and all on board.

When the cockpit recorder was replayed, many of the officials felt tears in their eyes, but there was nothing to be done. Along with the screams of the Captain, first officer and the flight engineer just before the impact, there was a

THE NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

The advent of the submarine has changed the strategies of Naval warfare. Even the great naval powers were fearful of this sneaky killer as it could neutralize any of their battleships. All the conventional subs from the very initial stages have been diesel electric. They used diesel engines on the surface and electric motors while submerged. But the batteries used while under-water could generate electricity for only a limited time. Thus these conventional subs had to surface and reveal their position till the batteries were operational again. With the passage of time Anti sub Warfare (ASW) techniques improved and the conventional subsecame vulnerable.

It was natural that improvements in the propulsion system should follow and this quest for a better propelled submarine led to a new breed, the nuclear sub. The energy used by this propulsion system is the tremendous head produced in a small nuclear reactor due to nuclear fission. The heat energy is then converted to mechanical work in different stages. Such a power plant also dispenses with the need of dual power sources, one for the surface and other while submerged.

A nuclear sub can be studied with reference to two aspects, as a sub and as a nuclear deterrent. As a sub it is much bigger, faster and more manouverable than the conventional one. Armed with tropedoes and faster than the destroyers present to hunt it, it can do all the jobs assigned to a sub very efficiently. Its noiselessness adds another feather to its crown. Conventional subs produce a typical sound while submerged which can be detected by SONAR. SONAR is an important constituent of ASW. But as the nuclear subs are almost noiseless, so the use of sonars is quite futile against them.

Such subs can go round the world while submerged, because a large chunk of Uranium can sustain the reactor for quite a long time. It is ironic that these monsters reach bases to collect commodities for the crew instead of fuel for themselves. It is difficult to track subs of such tremendous under-water endurance. This is a great advantage in the role of nuclear deterrent. The real terror of these killers lies in the Sub Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBM's). Each sub can carry about sixteen modern SLBM'S. A modern SLBM in turn can carry ten or twelve nuclear warheads, each capable of destroying a separate target. So a nuclear sub provides a well hidden, hard to find and hit platform for nuclear weapons.

The big powers prepare a three pronged nuclear deterrance, i.e., Land — based ICBM s, Long-range bombers armed with thermo-nuclear weapons, and SLBMS. In case of an unexpected, all out nuclear strike from an adversary, the first two stand little chance to escape. But the nuclear subs can not only remain untouched but also ready to retaliate. This prompts the navies having such subs to keep the maximum number of them at sea at any time of the year.

THE MISERABLE

That day cosmic hypochondria prevailed all about the atmosphere. It was out there and within me. I felt empty. Time passed by and the emptiness grew larger. It was a holidy and like all the other summer holidays it was depressing and covered with black mist. There was lethargy, I got up, stretched myself and yawned, tears began to flow out of my eyes and they were itching. I decided to go to the canal bank, find a remote corner and drown myself into the sleepy mood of the atmosphere. I began treading my way heavily towards the canal carrying the weight of my abstract being on my weak legs. I felt as if some force was pressing me down into the earth and I resisting this force was moving forward not knowing why I was going to the canal. What will I do there? I said to myself but had no answer to this question. It seemed as if going to the canal was an escape that I unwittingly chose to run away from I don't know want.

After passing through the thick fog I reached a remote corner of the canal. The trees, the birds, the grass and water had one singular languid expression. I became a part of it. From the environment frame of reference I was in total subjectivity to it. I moved forward and decided to sit on the bank of the canal; the place was covered with dry grass and leaves that had withered away. I swept my hand over the place, so as to clean it. I wanted to sit but the leaves were strongly clinging on to the grass and nothing changed. I was too heavy to sweep my hand for the second time. I slowly squatted and gently placed myself on the leaves and grass, taking necessary precaution not to hurt them.

I took off my shoes, rolled my trousers, stretched my legs straight and dropped them into the water. A sharp sensation ran through my spine, I shivered. I did not imagine the water to be that cold. I could feel a cold tide rising from my feet and moving through my body to my head. The thick smoke of the previous mood began to vanish away and it seemed as if a new cold bright mood was entering my system through the water of the canal. I was meditating on the transformation taking place inside me. I could feel the change in its essence. I was feeling the whole metamorphosis, I stretched my arms over my head and lay down on my back. I got captivated by the world that existed within those trees. The trees were peopled with the population of beautiful green leaves, the movement of which was subject to the blowing wind. The insects and the birds in the trees were lazily existing in their own cosmic gloom.

As I relaxed to straighten up, a silhouette of a tree had taken the form of a man. I suddenly turned my head and saw it was not a tree but a man — old, frail and gaunt looking down upon me with an expressionless face. His face was dry, with a thousand creases left by the snares of time. His clothes were in rags. There were tears in his eyes; it seemed as if those tears were in his eyes since beginning of time. I got up, pulled my legs out of the water. The new bright mood drained out of my system through my feet into the canal and the old mood like a dark smoke

entered my system through my head and spread all about me choking my psyche.

I stood up, held him by the shoulder and said "What's the matter with you? who are you? why are you crying? Tell me I might be able to help you?"

He broke out into convulsive spasmodic sobs. After he had recovered from the fit I made him sit and talk. He said "Son, I have nothing to say. If you have time I shall show you every thing."

I got up, put on my shoes and walked away with him. We crossed a field is at the other end of which was a small village hidden behind a grove of trees. As we reached the village I had a feeling of dry mud all about me. The strong stench of dung mixed with mud and gloom struck me like a thunder bolt and penetrated deep into my system. The surface drains were covered with black fungus and stangant dirty water with mosquitoes, villagers and other insects moving about feeling at home. Dirty water puddles scattered everywhere. I was afraid to step into them. Carefully and calculatingly, I strode forward with the silent old man. The cows were lazily chewing their cud, covered with dried up dung which had formed dry crust on their bodies and had cracked at places. The small wheel cart for fodder was lying idle with residue in it.

I had delved deep into the environment when suddenly the old man entered a vary narrow lane with a dead end. The dead end of the lane was the dead end of world for him. He stood at the second house, turned hastly towards me and said, "come in son".

A voice echoed in my mind "Humans don't live in such places", and faded away. At the main entrance of the house there was a torn dirty canvas curtain. The door of the house had worn out by the snares of time and lay against the wall off its hinges. The floor was of dry earth. There were two small rooms., if I may call them rooms. The most prominent thing in the house was a mud goblet lying in one corner with a mud bowl placed inverted over it. Any amount of cleaning would not make the house cleaner than what it was. The house was clean — if I may call it cleanliness.

As I turned, I was paralysed. It appeared as if a weird spell had taken over me. An old lady (perhaps the wife of the anonymous old man) was swinging her dupatta over a bed. On the side of a bed a young helpless girl of about eight was kneeling. Her arms were folded and rested on the bed, she had placed her chin on her arm and with empty looks was staring into the dark vacuuity of the atmosphere that existed all about the bed. I moved forward like a zombie and stood near the bed looking onto the most pathetic state of mankind. A child lay on the bed sweating and withering away. A dry rusk was lying in a plate on the ground with flies having feast on it. The old lady, would stop swinging the dupata to tap the child'sforehead to wipe the sweat, afterwhich she would again continue with her monotonous swinging routine. There was a tin can lying on the side of the bed in a puddle of somit with flies hovering above it, touching it and snapping away and some were clinging to it in clusters. I at once guessed that he was suffering from cholera.

Nausea. I felt like vomiting myself. I would have, if the old lady had not taken my by surprise to distract my attention from the disgust. Suddenly she leapt at me and held me by the arm "Help us my son, help us", she wailed "The child is my grandson and the girl with a blank expression is his sister. Their parents died two years ago, leaving them to the mercy of time and to our desolution. We are old and poor, my husband (pointing to the man who accompanied me) is a village cobbler. His bread depends upon the number of soles that wear out. Now-a-days, the villagers mostly move around bare foot. Our son is sick, the village quack was unable to cure him, we don't have money to feed him light diet. Our prayers have kept him alive so far. Please help us".

I walked over to the bed and saw the child wearing a white vest that had turned pale. It seemed as if the colour of his skin was melting away. He gave me a forlorn look. I could get the message out of his pale, weary look. He was sub consciously saying "Help me, I am dying". I could feel his hard stomach, his dry throat and his body drying up because of dehydration. A sudden twang of pain in his stomach made him squeeze, he held his stomach with both his hands and turned to the side writhing in pain. I did not feel like touching him. He was having an air of Nausea all about him. I forced myself to bend over him but the old lady once again came to my rescue and in a state of utter frenzy asked me for help. The next thing I knew was that I was running across the field towards the main road. As I reached the main road I grabbed the taxi and told him to drive to the nearest hospital. I fetl as if death was warning me to move faster or else it would kill the child.

At the hospital I entered the office of the doctor who had the maximum degrees on his plate outside. I told the doctor about the plight of the family. The doctor did not waste much time and in the same taxi we got dropped on the main road, near the village. I paid him off and moved on hurriedly towards the village. We were alone but we walked like a band of soldiers descending on a town.

The shriek and wailing of a woman from the house clamped my spirit. I was nailed to the earth. I plucked myself and entered the house. A white sheet had been spread over the child's face. He was motionless, free from the knawing misery of the world. The grand mother of the child was sitting cross legged on the floor, holding her head with both her hands as if it would fall off her shoulder. She had a weary, wornout, expressionless face without any tears. Grief had dried her from inside. She had no thoughts. She was free from the agony of thinking. From the remote corner of her sub-conscious mind a thought of the child would

break the barrier of her consciousness and make her shudder with a sudden scream. She would writhe in pain and gradually cool down into the same blank expression again. Pitch black darkness had swallowed her hopes and enveloped her. Under her town clothes I could feel her crumbling away like dry earth.

The little girl still had the same stance and expression, except that her cheeks were wet with tears and her nose flowing.

The old man's name I did not know. Perhaps he had no name. He was the anonymous representative of a class of people who exist at a sub human level.

I took out a handful of money from my pocket and offered it to the doctor. He refused to take the money and apologised to me for not having been able to help. He begged leave and went away. I stayedon, arranged for the funeral with the help of the other villagers as I myself did not know anything about funerals.

I moved with a strange kind of guilt towards the old lady who was still sitting on the floor. I had some money I placed it on the floor in front of her and sat down next to her placing my hand on her shoulder. The touch dissolved me into the gloomy recess of her mind. I was no longer an object but her subjectivity. I was her mood, thinking and feeling like her.

A question flashed though my mind: "Who is responsible for the fate of these sub-human creatures"? I had no answer.

I got up, walked away feeling more isolated and lonely; the trauma I left behind was like a large hole in my psyche.

FIL Lt. SAJID HASNAIN

JURISPRUDENCE OF PUNISHMENT

Two words, Jurisprodence and Punishment, are under discussion here. Jurisprudence has its root in the Latin word "Jurisprudencia" which is a combination of juris meaning 'Law' and prudentia meaning 'Knowledge'; hence jurisprudence means comprehensive and systematised knowledge of Law. Moreover, it is not mere knowledge of law, it is science of law. Jurisprudence in this sense has three ingredients.

- (a) Expositive. This concens legal exposition of the system.
- (b) Historical. This concerns the history of development of laws.
- (c) Critical. This aspect of jurisprudence relates to the science of legislation.

Jurisprudence deals with the ethical, analytical, historical, continental, social, moral and contraband aspects of human life.

Punishment means discomfort for wrong-doing, which the crime-doer gets in return of his felony. It is awarded for the implementation of public justice. Public justice has two folds — Civil justice and Criminal justice.

Civil justice deals with the enforcement of rights which may be primary or sanctioning whereas criminal justice is concerned with their punishments. The problem of criminality must be approached from a realistic and not a dogmatic point of view. It is observed that all men of society may not besaints; it is quite possible that some of them are sinners and criminals. It should not be forgotten that crimes and violations of laws are, not upto small extent, due to unhappy situations and defective organization of the society. Hence the need to approach the problems of crime from a sympathetic and humanitarian base becomes imminent.

To control and grasp this problem, punishments are awarded. The following are the objects of punishment:—

- (a) Deterrent.
- (b) Preventive.
- (c) Reformative.
- (d) Retributive.

Deterrent Object of Punishment

The basic and primary object of criminal justice in awarding punishment is to deter the people of society from comitting crimes and offences. Some people raise objection on this aspect of punishment and argue that the fear of the unknown is effective as long as a criminal has not been punished. But once he is punished, punishment loses its terror. This objection may be true in some cases but it does not hold good for all cases. Punishment is awarded to deter not only the offenden but also other like-minded people. Rectification is impossible without action.

Preventive Object of Punishment

The object of this type of punishment is to prevent the repetition of the offence by the same offender, by disabling him. By imprisonment, the thief is disabled from committing further the offence of theft. By hanging a murderer, he is disabled from repeating that crime. This aspect also has been objected to on the grounds that it has undesirable effect of hardening first offenders by throwing them into constant association with habitual offenders. This objection can be removed by putting the juvenile offenders separate from hardened criminals.

Reformative Objective of Punishment

This object of punishment is based on identifying crime with disease. Consequently, it consists of the application of such curative and medical forms of punishment as will cure the criminal of his diseased mind. Supporters of this punishment say that slaughter is not a suitable penalty for murderer. It is just as the poison is injected in the body of the patient instead of giving him proper dose of medicine. They advocate that the criminals may be transformed into good citizens by physical, intellectual and moral training and reformative action. This sort of punishment is applicable only to civilized societies.

Retributive Object of Punishment

Retributive object serves to satisfy the sense of retribution which is naturally stirred up when a person is aggrieved and he is to be compensated by awarding the same punishment to the crime doer, such as tooth for tooth, eye for eye. This is justified on theological ground as well. Almost every religion prescribes punishment for the evil-doer although the form and extent may vary to a great extent. This is purely based on theory of atonement or expiation. Islam emphasizes this theory of punishment. It simply means that the crime is done away with or cancelled by suffering of its prescribed penalty.

Flt. Lt. ABDUL SATTAR CHOUDHRY

"AIR-BORNE"

Para-Jumping is one of the desires of every uniformed person, but for a flight cadet, it is the heartiest desire of all. He wants to jump from the highest possible point and wants to enjoy the lovely, soft touch of the air which he is going to command after his training as a pilot. Keeping this keen interest of the flight tadets in view, the College arranges a para-jumping course almost every six months.

I also got a chance to go for a para-course with others of my entry. After getting through all the physical and medical tests, we received orders to report at the Para-Training School, a day after Eid-ul-Azha. We were happy and excited on being selected for the course, so we all reported at the School on the given date. First of all we were given a physical fitness test, which we all cleared easily. Then the actual training started. It consisted of different stages. Every stage was tough and tiring, but the spirit of adventure overcame every difficulty. As we were getting the teater to out goal, our keenness was increasing every moment. At last the stage tame for which we had been undergoing a tough training for about a month. This stage was of actual jumps from an Air Force C-130 aircraft.

We were taken to the PAF Base. We waited there for an hour with a twenty-pound-heavy T-10 type parachute on our back and a sixteen-pound-heavy reserve parachute. Then, when we heard the bellowing sound of C-130, our hearts seemed to be jumping up into our throats. But still there was a smile of hope, courage and new experience which we were going to have soon. The C-130 came and stopped at about a hundred metres away. Its back door opened like the wide jaws of a great whale. We went inside where we were guided by the training staff. We sat side by side on rope chairs. The door closed and the aircraft started rolling on. As it broke ground, one of the staff shouted: "What are you?" "Air-borne", we shouted back with one voice. This is a typical para-slogan which we had been taught during our training. At that moment, the Jump-Master shouted, "Twenty Minutes", which meant that twenty minutes were left for reaching the drop-zone. Then he gave six minutes warning. As we were getting nearer to the drop-zone, our hearts were beating faster and faster. The only sound coming into our ears was the drum-like sound of our hearts. Our eyes were fixed at the door which in the meantime opened with a jerk and fresh air rushed into the aircraft. It helped us to bring our heart-beat to a normal rhythm. It gave a bit of relaxation to our tense mind. Our view changed; we waited for the Jump-master's next command, holding our breath and trying to calm down our anxious, accelerating heart beats. The Jump-Master then gave the warning of one minute and we had a last look at our equipment and gazed at each other. Our jump could end in a fatal accident. Our eyes went back to the open door, from where we could see the ground about thirteen hundred feet below. Things looked like a blurred picture from that height. There was a red light on at the door, which meant that the drop-zone had not yet arrived. Then the red light went off and there lit a green bulb. This was the indication that the drop-zone was approaching ahead.

The Jump-Master gave the final command and said: "Go", to the stickleader. It was the most momentous and memorable event in the life of the parajumper. The stick-leader sprang outside and then there was a stick to follow him.

As I jumped out my body was swept away by the strong blast of the engine. I felt myself like a piece of straw in a wind-storm. After a few seconds, the parachute opened and I took a sigh of relief. Then the ground was looking like a beautiful painting. It was so quiet that I could hear the sound of my fellow jumpers from about a mile away. We descended for about forty minutes and landed on hard ground according to the method taught us. It was also a beautiful sight that a few jumpers were still in the air and a few were packing their parachutes, who had just landed, and a few were on their way back to the collection point with the heavy bags on their shoulders. We got together and were again taken to the Base for further jumps. We completed the jumps with the same feelings and spirit. With the completion of the fifth jump, we had completed our para-course.

The Para School arranged a wing-awarding ceremony in which para-wings were given to the eligible cadets. Para-wing is one of the honours for anybody in the armed forces. So we got that honour after ceaseless work and dynamic efforts.

At the end, we shourted "AIR-BORNE" with one voice, and walked back to our usual ways of life.

> Flt, Cdt, KAMRAN MUJAHID 80 G, D. (P)

THE MESSAGE

Science gives wealth, power and satisfaction; only one does not find oneself through it. But, in act lies the secret of life, "Verily, God will not change our condition till we change what is in ourselves". We must not entangle ourselves in the common pursuits of this world. We can scale still higher categories of time and space.

Allama Ighal through his poetic vision and political insight as reflected in his writings, speeches and political works, elaborated for the Indian Muslims, political ideology which could form the basis for a separate Muslim state later to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The political Ideology of Pakistan as elaborated by Iqhal is deeply rooted in Islamic values contained in the Qur'anic teachings and the traditions of the Prophet of Islam.

In contrasting the believer with the unbeliever Iqbal says :-

کافری ہے کوں کہ آئے۔ کان کے میان کر کم آئے۔ کان کہ اس میں ہے آفاق The Holy Qur'an is not a Book of detail, but it gives fundamental knowledge of every thing that has happened and will happen upon this planet of ours. Our misfortune today is that the Muslims are completely ignorant of the meanings enshrined in the Qur'an's divine words. We pay more attention to the language of the Qur'an than to its contents.

The present day Muslim generation is very fond of imitation of the west; they wrongly believe that they can climb upto the peak of culture and civilization by adopting the hedonism of the west. They also believe that competition in dance and music will help them to attain their goal. Iqbal unambiguously corrects this notion of the present generation. He says: المراب المراب المرابع

المشروسنال اذل عادى دراسكر "What is this life? It is full of care, we have no time to stand and stare."

In reality there is no rest and no permanance. Life is not a movie film. It will not give you achievements and failures like films. We need continuous struggle and hard work to capture the film of life, to show it to our coming generation.

Time itself is like a stream flowing into the future. All vibrations can reassemble, and re-constitute into the original body, just as we catch the waves and project the pictures on our television set. It is in a similar manner that the ashes and bones of man will re-assemble from the radiations and vibrations of dead matter to witness the Day of Judgement. Every thing here is vibrating and radiating. مادم مال ب النال بركست يوان زندل

God has given man the gift of brain which is comparable to a boundless ocean and the speed of thought which emerges from the brain is much greater than the speed of light. One has only to think of a distant galaxyand one is them, looking through the mind's eye. The power of reasoning and judgement of a human being is immense and to this extent Iqbal says:—

"Exalt yourself to such heights that before destiny, God himself may ask his slave: "Tell; what is your will?"

It is commonly said that the fate of a person is inscribed on his forehead.

This belief may be right or wrong but Iqbal explains it thus:—

"Now write your destiny with your own pen. God's pen has left your forehead empty."

It is your hard luck that the desire to reach the shore in not yet born in your heart. But if you possess the spirit of a true Muslim, look into your heart and the Qur'an; a hundred new worlds lie in its verses, whole centuries are involved in its moments.

If you wish to know the essence of religion, look into the depths of your heart, as Iqbal says :

"With the power of self-awareness, comprehend the world! And discover the secret of this place of colour and fragrance".

> Flt. Cdt. HUMAYUN BASHIR 80 G. D. (P)



Cades Raheel Pasha - The Best Athlete - receiving Gold Medal from Air Cdre. Akram Lodhi.



S. U. O. Flt, Cdt. Ranjha receiving Academics Trophy for Iqbal squadron for 1983.



Flt. Cdt. Shaukat receiving Championship Trophy (Basketball) for P. A. F. College, Sargodha at Triangular Sports from Air Cdre. Anwar M. Khan.



Flt. Cdt. Shafiq receiving Chamionship Trophy (Hockey) for P. A. F. College, Sargodha at Triangular Sports from Air Cdre. Anwar M. Khan.

LEADERSHIP CAMP - 1983

Cadets have always been taken to different courses in order to make them good soldiers and officers. It has been an old tradition at P.A.F. College, Surgodha. Each year some courses are offered a camping course at some place mostly in hilly areas. This is called Leadership Camping. It is not only a good experience for the cadets but also a necessary one to inculcate in them toughness and roughness in view of their future life.

28 December, 1983 was the day when 80th G. D. (P) and half of 82nd G.D. (P) accompanied by Flt. Lt. Umar Farooq and Flg. Off. Dewan set off for such a piece of exercise. The area chosen was Sakesar, about eighty miles from Sargodha. The road was not that bad, but the chartered buses of the GTS shrieked at every turn of the winding road. The site for the camp was the helipad of PAF Sakesar.

Everybody was ha; py to reach a cool hilly resort after a continuous spell of heat at Sargodha. The tents were pitched and everybody started unpacking the few things that had been brought along. It was almost dusk when everything was placed in order and arrangements were made for the night. The night was unexpectedly cold with the temperature falling below zero. Still everybody seemed to enjoy it in the cosy atmosphere of the tents and warm beds. The morning — as it came — was even colder, with frosty winds blowing and freezing one's face — the only part of the body left uncovered.

It was the 29th of December and time 8 O' clock in the morning when the campers set out for route march. The target was Nimbal Lake, estimated at about ten miles from the camp. Unfortunately, seven cadets were separated from the rest. A rescue party was sent out in search of them and at 11.45 p.m. they returned to the camp. It had been an awful experience for all those out on the hill that night.

Walking up and through the shrubs, in the light of a single torch that was more like a candle, with temperature below the freezing point and no warm clothing, with absolutely no water and empty stomachs for more than twelve hours after the morning meal, the energy level falling to minimum, everybody experienced the so-called animal instinct for survival. Walking on those unidentifiable hilly, tracks, vomiting with nothing in the stomachs, everybody felt as if it was some external force that was driving them forward, and leading them to the safety of their camp. It was a tough experience but no doubt a memorable one.

30th December was in no way like the previous day. Strict steps were taken to keep the cadets together. A long chain was made without any gap. Everybody enjoyed it down in the valley that was the target chosen for the day. The hike back on the rocky tracks full of gravel was tiring but everybody reached the camp, in the everning, gay and hearty.

31st December was not bad either. Route march was done from the camp to the Sakesar Lake and back — a distance of ten miles in all. It was all a well made road and the cadets sang all the way. They reached the camp at lunch hour and immediately after the lunch started preparing for the 'Camp Fire' — the variety programme to be followed that everning was well enjoyed. The jokes, songs and skits, everything was well prepared. The few officers and their families who had been invited from PAF Sakesar seemed to be enjoying it more than the cadets.

We all sat together round the fire and talked about thingstill about twelve in the night. The new year was welcomed with prayers for the bettermment of the country, the people and ourselves. The time to sleep did not come before about 2 A.M. when we dispersed to our tents.

On the morning of 1st January, 1984, tents and the rest of the things were packed and we headed for Sargodha — sad to leave Sakesar and the memorable incidents connected with the place, but glad to be proceeding on leave for the next fifteen days.

Cadet MUSAMMAR ALI SYED
(AD)

HOW LARGE IS A BILLION?

Suppose you had a billion rupees, and in your desire to be entirely unique, you decided to invest it, without interest or any dividends, in a very bad stock company. Now suppose that the company was so poorly run that it lost a thousand rupees of your money every day of the week, but it still managed to stay in trainess. Then it would take you more than two thousand years to lose that one billion rupees.

Again assume that you are seventeen years old and you started to count up to a billion, one count every second, day and night, without stopping to eat or sleep. Of course, you cannot do this without going on shifts. So, well assume that two of your seventeen year old friends help you in counting. By the time you reached a billion you would be in your late forties.

If your fountain pen were enlarged one billion times, it would be 95,000 miles long, and 8,000 miles high. The cap of your pen would be big enough to enclose the earth, whose diameter is 7,900 miles.

Then there is the story of an ancient king who, being under obligation to one of his subjects, offered to award him in any way he desired. The subject was a man of mathematical mind and simple tastes; so he simply asked for a chess board with one grain of wheat on the first square, two on the second, four on the third and so on, doubling the number of grains each time until all the squares on the board were accounted for. The old king was delighted and relieved with this simple request, but was soon sorry for what he granted.

To account for every square on the board the king had to supply 63 + 1 grains if wheat which in round figures is 9,460,000,000,000,000,000,000. Now, assuming that there are 250 grains in a cubic inch and 2,150 inches in a bushel, one bushel will contain 540,000 grains of wheat. This number, then, would amount to 12,382,000,000,000 bushels. Since the yearly output of wheat of the entire U.S.A. is a little more than 1 billion bushels it would take this nation 16,000 years to satisfy this 'modest' request.

The story goes no further but the chances are that the king lost his temper and the subject lost his head long before the 64th square of the chess board was reached.

> Fit, Cdt, RASHID KHAN 82nd G. D. (P)

DO YOU KNOW?

MRCA: Multi Role Combat Aircraft

DPSA : Deep Penetration Strike Aircraft

STOL: Short take off and landing

VTOL : Vertical take off and landing

SRAM: Short Range Attack Missile

ASM : Air to Surface Missile

AAM : Air to Air Missile

SAM : Surface to Air Missile

ECM : Electronic Counter Measures.

ECCM: Electronic Counter Counter Measures

SLAR: Side Looking Airborne Radar

MAD : Magnetic Anomaly Detector

SCAD: Subsonic cruise Armed Decoy

BDM : Bomber Defence Missile

QRA : Quick Reaction Alert

ICBM: Inter-Continental Ballaistic Missile

SLCM: Sea Launched Cruise Missile

ALCM: Air Launched Cruise Missile

ATM : Anti Tank Missile

Cadet ASAD IKRAM 27th C.A.E.

JOURNEY TO THE MOON

The First man who went in space on 12th April, 1961 was Major Gagarin. He travelled in space for 108 minutes.

In December, 1969 'APOLLOX' entered the orbit of the Moon.

From 13th June, 1969 arrangements started being made for the wonderful journey to the Monn by 'APPOLLOX'

On the same day fuel started pouring into 363 feet long rocket "STERIN" which was to take the spaceship.

There were three American astronauts, Armstrong, Collins, and Aldrin, who were selected to travel to the Moon.

On 16th July, 1969 at 9: 31 A.M. APOLLOX left the Earth for the Moon from "Cape Kennedy" space centre.

After about two hours of flight, when the speed of the spaceship was 24250 mile/hour, it broke away into space towards the Moon.

On 18th July, 1969 the spaceship was about 26,500 miles away from the Moon and its speed reduced to 2,605 miles/hour.

Astronauts corrected the direction of the spaceship by starting the engine for three seconds, and the ship broke into the orbit of the Moon after 72 hours of flight from the Earth.

The astronauts shifted into the Moon vehicle twice to make sure that the arrangements were satisfactory.

At this time the spaceship was only 70 miles away from the Moon and was continuously revolving on its elliptical orbit.

On 19th July, 1969 the Moon vehicle got apart from the spaceship at 10.47 P.M.

Armstrong started the engine of the Moon vehicle when it was 1,600 yards away from the Moon at 12.45 P.M. on 20th July, 1969.

Only Armstrong and Aldrin were in the Moon vehicle while Collins stayed back in the spaceship.

On 21st July, at 1.17 A.M. the Moon vehicle "EAGLE" landed on the

surface of the Moon.

On the same day at 7.56 A.M. Armstrong came out of the Moon vehicle and by landing his left foot first on the surface of the Moon, preserved his name as the first man on the moon in the history of mankind. That was really the most wonderful and elegant moment in the history of the world.

Just after that both the astronauts erected the U.S.A. flag on the Moon and installed the plate which was having the autographs of the most important persons and great leaders of the world.

These activities were seen by the people on the Earth on television, and that was another wonder.

American President received telegrams of congratulation from every comer of the world.

American President also sent congratulations to astronauts from his house. That was the moment when men became able to speak to each other through space.

While coming back the astroauts brought some stones alongwith them as a mark of their great achievement.

On 23rd July, 1969 the moon vehicle took off from the surface of the moon and rejoined the spaceship.

Till this time the spaceship had completed 14 rounds of the Moon.

Finally, on 24th July, 1969 the astronauts reached back on the earth and boarded HORNE, the seaship.

Fit. Cdt. NADEEM SIDDIQI 80th G. D. (P).

WHAT IS INFERIORITY COMPLEX?

There is an element in human life without which a person cannot face the world. It is respect for one's own person and character. Our existence in this world is valuable and beneficial for us as well as for others. If we pay respect to our own personality and care for the rights and demands of this respect, we can conquer not only this world but also our own personality. Lack of self-respect is termed as "Inferiority Complex".

But, in fact, there is no one who never suffered from inferiority complex. The important thing is that we should try to overcome our weak points instead of trying to hide them. There are some practical methods of overcoming one's weaknesses and some of these are as follows:—

(1) Examine Yourself

Examine your personality and character because possibly you may not be knowing your real self. People suffering from inferiority complex only see and feel the successes of others as more brilliant than their own. They think that their own successes are ordinary. This is the main reason why feelings of inferiority take birth.

(2) Don't try to hide your failures

Instead of hiding your failures and drawbacks, you should face every situation bravely and resolutely. Only thus will you emerge successful.

(3) Try to be beneficial to others

Only those people live a healthy and happy life, who try to be more and more useful and beneficial to others. If the people feel you are working for their benefit, they will pay the highest respect to you; then you won't have time to worry for your self.

(4) Some Important Rules

If you think you are beaten, you are.

If you think you will lose, you are lost.

If you like to win, but you think you can't, you won't.

"Life's battles don't always go

To the stronger or faster man,

But sooner or later the man who wins

Is the man WHO THINKS HE CAN."

Flt. Cdt. KAMRAN MAHBUB 80 G. D. (P)

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- Q.1. Which one of the following second world war planes was of Russian Make? Me. 109, Lag-5.
- Q.2. Who was first to fly solo over the British Channel? (One point for "Just" telling the nationality).
- Q.3. Who was second world war's leading air ace?
- Q.4. Who is all time greatest woman ace?
- Q.5. Much has been said in favour of the 'audicious' R.A.F. pilot who fought in the second world war. How many enemy aircraft did the leading British Ace, Grp./Cpt. James Edgan Johnson, shoot down during W. W. II?
- Q.6. During world war II who was the leading night figher Ace?
- Q.7. Who holds the world record of shooting down most planes in a single day?
- Q.8. Who holds the world record in shooting down most planes in a single sortie?
- Q.9. Who holds the world record in shooting most planes in the shortest time?
- Q.10. Among the World War II Fighters who had the best 'Kill' average per sortie flown?

(See Answers on Page 62)

Fit. Cdt. AZHAR SHAHZAD 80th G. D. (P)

WHAT YOU DO, WHY YOU DO?

The concepts are startling and disturbing. Conflict between parents and children is biologically inevitable. Children are born deceitful. All human acts, even saving a stranger from drowning or donating a million rupees to the poor, may be ultimately selfish.

These are some of the teachings of socio-biology, a new and highly controversial scientific discipline that seeks to establish that social behaviour, human as well as animal, has biological basis. Sociologists claim that without consideration of Biology study of human culture makes no sense.

The most striking tenet of socio-biology is that human behaviour is genetically based, the result of millions of years of evolution. The same socio-biologists go so far as to suggest that there may be human genes for such abnormal behaviour as racism, spite and homosexuality.

Sociobiology seems to have an explanation for nearly every human phenomenon. Maternal love is a genetic investment policy. Friendship and love are probably rooted in reciprocal altruism and its calculus of self-interest. Ethical pride can be reviewed as an irrational generalisation of the biological tendency to distract the strangers and prefer the company of individuals, who look like ourselves. Similarly altruism is actually genetic selfishness. The bird that warns of an approaching hawk is protecting nearby relatives, thus increasing the chance that some of the genes will survive.

But still sociobiology is more on theory and short on proof. Its opponents have a great deal of arguments. The strongest is that it underrates the emergence of the human brain, consciousness and culture. Similarly someone may use it to show that some races are inferior, the male dominance over female is natural, racial difference in I. Q's. has a genetic basis and social progress is impossible due to pull of the genes.

This doctrine as usual has emerged from the West. But a few years back while going through a Pakistani novel I came across a similar theory in which a character claims that "Rizq-i-Haram" causes some sort of the mutation in human genes which affect his normal social behaviour. While writing this, the novelist himself perhaps just wanted to run the story. But who knows that tomorrow someone proves it scientifically and our religious ethics comes out to be a scientific truth.

Fit. Cdt, MUHAMMAD HANIF 80 G. D. (P)

POPULATION CRISIS

Although the problem of population is not a matter with which a soldier is directly concerned, yet in the days of peace he should be well aware of the big problems of the world.

Now-a-days the biggest problem faced by the third world is rapid increase in population. According to the state of world population report, the whole world must move towards an average of two children per family if the world population is to stabilize, whereas an average of 3.9 children are born to each woman in the world, but there are wide regional variations. In this connection Europe and America are trying their utmost to decrease the world population rate. But on the other hand, most of the countries of Asia are increasing this rate. For example, in our country, Pakistan, every family has an average of 6.3 children. But in Europe and North America every woman produces only 1.9 children.

Large population is one of the things which creates hindrance in the development of Pakistan. Because of this higher average increases the population topidly which creates economic, nutritional, cultural and political problems for the country. There are also wide variations in population within a region, for example in Asia the figure for China is 2.8, while for Pakistan it is 6.3.

However, the U.S.S.R. which has the 2nd largest population of the world is now trying to check her population and at present it has an average of 2.3 children to each woman.

It has to be seen that those countries which have low literacy rate have a greater average of children to each woman. As Asia and Africa have low literacy rates, both have rapidly increasing population rates. On the other hand, Europe and America have high literacy rate and low population rate.

World population is also increasing rapidly because some of the countries are unable to plan their families and have more children than they want.

As it is clear from the above description, Pakistan has a high birth rate, which in any way is not beneficial to her. So, we, being soldiers, have a commitment that when we are married tomorrow, we will not go beyond limits.

Cdt. MUZAMMIL AFTAB 28th C.A.E.

LIFE HAS NO MEANING WITHOUT RELIGION

Religion is as old as life itself and it will remain an inseparable part of human society so long as life exists in the world. Religion always played a conspicuous role in the formation of human society. Whenever the latter was on the verge of total moral collapse, religion provided spiritual light to the utterly exhausted souls. We cannot but ask when we hear the cries of an atheist urging us believe that it is simply a mechanical process, evolving from no one knows what, in a direction no one knows whither, what is the ultimate end of all human grandeur? Does the greatness of man lie in enhancing the value of life which will end up in the dark?

It is religion alone that provides us a satisfactory answer to this perplexing question that continuity of life will never be broken its form may undergo a change, but it will certainly continue.

"What's time? leave now for dogs and apes, Man has for ever,"

God has created this world in love and for good: It will not pass into oblivion; at the end of time, it will be day-break everywhere. Man is great indeed, far greater than one can imagine. It is only man who can surpass the limits of time and space. And we definitely know from history that the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) did achieve this greatness.

All kinds of evil attack man when there is spiritual paralysis which is due to lack of reverence and wonder. The social reformers always concentrate their efforts upon recalling the people back from the idol of materialism. The cure of all human ills lies in believing in a certain kind of religion. So long as one does not believe in the moral order of the universe, society cannot be reformed. Religion creates an indissoluble bond between man and man. Today most of the nations are anxious to run the affairs of their respective countries on democratic lines and they never feel wearied of counting the merits of democracy. But why don't we care to remember that a basic principle of Islam is that all men are equal before God? Our homeland — Pakistan — was achieved in the name of Islam. In 1965 war with India it was our faith in Islam that came to our rescue.

Religion is not a new thing. History makes it abundantly clear that even the most ancient races — the Hindus, the Greeks, the Egyptians — did believe in a system of life guided primarily by religion of some kind. It would be immaterial to question the validity of their religions. For our present purpose it is sufficient to know that they were guided and moved by the force of religion, Even today when the world is so advanced, religion continues to play a prominent role in governing the lives of the people scattered all over the globe. This very continuity of religion proves beyond every shadow of doubt that it forms an integral part of life and that life would be meaningless without the touch of religion. The lives of the great men of history were ruled by their firm faith in the sanctity of what they



College Basketball Team.



College Hockey Team.



Inauguration of Tree Plantation Compaign at the P. A. F. College,



Alam Squadron Cross Country Champions.

believed to be true. That is why they were able to mould the course of history. Socrates laid down his life at the altar of truth. History of Islam is full of such people who preferred death for the sake of truth. By his glorious example Imam Hussain imparted a forceful meaning to life which gets a new impetus after every sacrifice:

"And what is our failure here But a triumph's evidence!"

> Flt. Cdt. AZHAR CHAUDHRY 79 G. D. (P)

ACADEMIC PRIZES 1983-84

(A) Pre-F.Sc. Examination April; 1983 (80th GD (P) & 25th CAE)

Class II Yr. A

818014 ← Ad Khalid Saifhullah
 818013−I Asad Ali Shirazi

Class II Yr. B

818030—R Syed Babur Ali
 818039—Mn Muhammad Hanif

Class II Yr.C

812519--M Sohail Mehboob Qureshi
 812523--Ad Kamran Matin

Class II Yr. D.

812542—Mn Nauman Mazhar
 812554—I Mehtab Baig

(B) Pre-Sc. Examination April; 83 (78th GD (P) Course)

Class IV Yr. A

1. 797829-Mn Muhammad Yousaf 2. 797812-Mn Shahid Akhtar

Class IV Yr. B

1. 7978106-1 Pervaiz Akhtar 2. 797895-Mn Muhammad Aftab

(C) E Se, Examination SGD. Board (Spring) 1983 (80th GD (P) & 25th CAE)

1. 812519—M Sohail Mehboob Qureshi
2. 812554—I Mehtab Baig
3. 812526—Y M. Afzaal Saced

(D) B. Sc. (P.U) 1st Annual 1983 Examination (78th GD (P) Course.)



Cadet Soban Nazir Syed receiving Certificate of Merit for being adjudged the Best Qari at Inter Base Husn -e- Qirat Competition held at P. A. F. Base, Lahore.



S. U. O. Flt. Cdt. Ranjha receiving Inter Squadron Athletics Trophy for Iqbal Squadron.



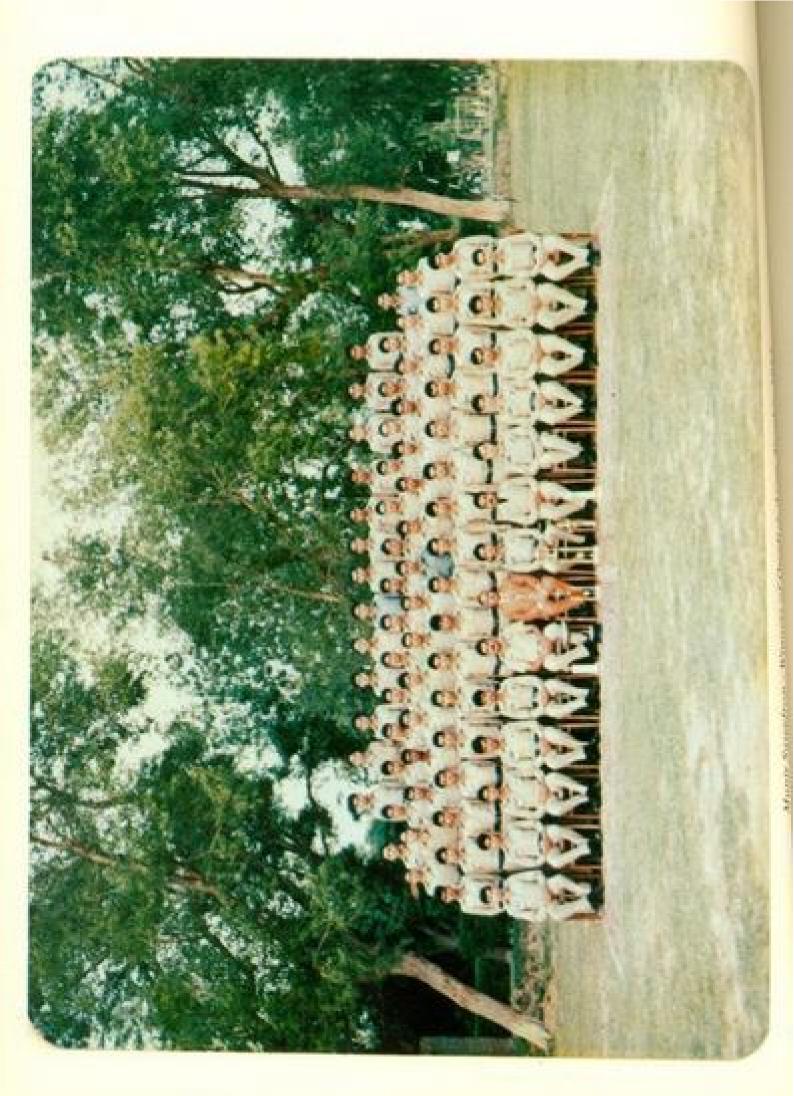
W. U. O. Flt. Cdt. Tariq Yazdani receiving Gold Medal for being adjudged over-all Best Cader for 1983.



S. U. O. FIt Cdt. Aamir Siddiqui receiving over-all Championship Quaid -i-Azam Trophy for MUNIR SQUADRON for 1983.

1. 2. 3.	7978106-I 797812Mn 7978105I	Pervaiz Akhtar Shahid Akhtar Shahbaz A. Siddiqui		
Tero	ninal Examination May, 1983 (79th GD (P) Course)			
1. 2.	807914-S 797823Y	Akmal Abbas Arif Khan		
Class	s II Yr. E (81st GD (P) Course		
1.	828115-Ad 828111-R	Tariq Amin Tameez-ud-din		
Clas	s II Yr. F			
1. 2.	828151-M 828145-R	Naveed Haider Minhas Jauhar Ali		
Clas	s II Yr. G (26th CA	AE Course)		
1. 2.	822619-Mn 822626-I	Zahid Ahmed Bhutta Raja Muhammad Imrar		
Clas	ss II Yr. H			
1. 2.	822638-S 822668-S	S. M. Saad Hussain Mukhtar		
Clas	ss I Yr. A (82nd GD (P) Course)			
1. 2.	828214—I 828218—Ad	S. Nasir Raza Hamdani Abrar Ahmed		
Clas	ss I Yr. B			
1. 2.	828237—1 828252—Mn	Safdar Ahmad Moazzam Shahzad		
Cla	ass I Yr. (27th CAE Course)			
1. 2.	822724—Mn 822707—Mn	M Zahid Karim Sajid Bilal		
	ss 1 Yr. D			

	1. 2.	822759I 822750M	Nadeem Khalid Asad Ikram				
	Class	Class I Yr. E (83rd GD (P) Course)					
	1. 2.	836307-I 838310-Y	Arshad Iqbal Gondal Gohar Majeed				
	Class	Class 1 Yr. F					
	1. 2.	838350Y 838360A	Syed Hamid Ali M. Suleman Aziz				
	Class	Class 1 Yr, G (28th CAE Course)					
	1. 2.	832805-I 832835-Y	Amjad Saeed Sair Rizwan Ahmed				
	Class	I. Yr. H					
	1. 2.	832842-S 832839-M	Farhat-ur-Rehman Khawaja Ahmed Amin				
	Pre-F	re-F.Sc Examination September; 83 (81st GD (P) & 26th CAE Course)					
	Class II Yr. A (81st GD (P) Course)						
	1. 2.	828111-R. 828115-Ad	Tameez-ud-din Tariq Amin				
	Class	II Yr. B					
	1. 2.	828151-M 828145-R	Naveed Haider Minhas Jauhar Ali				
	Class	Class II Yr. C (26th CAE Course)					
	1. 2.	822619-Mn 822626-I	Zahid Ahmed Bhutta Raja M. Imran				
	Class	II Yr. D					
	1. 2.	822638-S 822659-I	S. M. Saad Hussain Syed Afzal dussain				
(G)	F. S. Examination SGD, Board (Autumn) 1983 (81st GD (P) & 26						
(e	1. 2.	822659-1 822638-S	S. Afzal Hussain S. M. Saad Hussain				



(H) Terminal December Examination, 1983

Class IV Year, (79th GD (P) Course)

807914-S

Akmal Abbas

787648—R

Abdul Khaliq

Class III Year. (80th GD (P) Course)

1. 818038-1

Muhammad Haseeb.

2. 818014-A

Khalid Siafullah

Class II Yr. E (82nd GD (P) Course)

1. 828214-1

S. Nasir Raza Hamdani

2 828216—H

Amir Masood

Class II Yr. F

1. 828249-1

Haseeb Gul

2. 828252-Mn

Moazzam Shahzad

Class II Yr. G (27th CAE Course)

822724-Mn

Muhammad Zahid Karim

822707—Mn

Sajid Bilal

Class II Yr. H

822750-M
 822759-I

Asad Ikram Naveed Khalid

Class I Yr. (83rd GD (P) Course)

838310-Y

Gohar Majeed

2. 838307-I

Arshad Iqbal

Class I Yr. B

838350-Y
 838360-A

Syed Hamid Ali M. Suleman Aziz

Class I Yr. (28th CAE Course)

832827-M

Azhar Nasir

2. 832835-Y

Rizwan Ahmed

	Class I Yr, D					
	1. 2.	832842-S 832839-M	Farhat-ur-Rehman Khawaja Ahmed Amin			
	Class	Class I Yr. E (84th GD (P) Course)				
	1, 2.	838407-M JC-15/3054-M	Umer Rafi Asif Anjum			
	Class I Yr. F					
	1. 2.	JC-15/3074+-S JC-15/3071S	Shahid Hassan Ali Abid Hussain Bhatti			
	Class I Yr. G (29th CAE Course)					
	1. 2.	832903Ad 832916Mn	Muhammad Aamer Rizwan Riaz			
	Class I Yr. H					
	1. 2.	832955-M 832952-Mn	Imran Ali Chaudhry Ali Raza Naqvi			
(J)	Pre-B.Sc. Examination April, 1984 (79th GD (P) Course)					
	1. 2.	787648-R 807914-S	Abdul Khaliq Akmal Abbas			
(K)	Pre-F,Se. Examination April, 1984 (82nd GD (P) & 27th CAE)					
	Class II Yr. A (82nd GD (P) Course)					
		828214-I 828216-M	Syed Nasir Raza Amir Masood			
	Class	II Yr. B				
	1. 2.	828249-1 828248-Y	Haseeb Gul Muhammad Siddique			
	Class II Yr. C (27th CAE Course)					
	1. 2.	822724—Mn 822707—Mn	M. Zahid Karim Sajid Bilal			
	Class	II Yr. D				

Asad Ikram Nadeem Khalid

822750-M 822759-1

1. 2.



A View of the Audience at All Pakistan Declamation Contest November, 1982.



F. J. Medical College, Lahore Team receiving Winners Trophy at All Pakistan Declamation Contest held at P. A. F. College, Sargodha.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT: 1983

Hockey:				
1.	Pak/818023	Flt. Cdt.	M. Shafique Akmal	"R"
Football:				
1.	Pak/807916	Flt. Cdt.	Ikram Mahmood	"Mn"
2.	Pak/828223	Flt. Cdt.	Tariq Zaheer	"M"
Basketball :				
1.	Pak/828264	Flt. Cdt.	Saadullah	**M**
1750	1 80,02020	110000	Communities	- 557
Cross Countr	The first transfer of the second			
	Pak/797830	Flt. Cdt.	Khalid Mahmood	"S"
2.	Pak/797824	Flt. Cdt.	Furqan Ali	"S"
Aeromodellia	ng:			
1.	Pak/832839	Cdt.	Khawaja Amin	"M"
2,	Pak/832927	Cdt.	Mian Shahzad Aziz	"R"
Electronics :				
1.	Pak/818033	Flt. Cdt.	Kamran Mahboob	ed.
2,	Pak/818019/	Flt.Cdt.	Arshad Munir	"I"
Painting:				
1.	Pak/818037	Flt. Cdt.	Wajahat Mirza	"A"
Wood Work :				
1.	Pak/807954	Flt. Cdt.	M. Arshad Tufail Dar	"A"
2.	Pak/828220	Flt. Cdt.	Fareed Ahmed	"A"
Photography		POSSESSION IN THE PARTY.		
1.		Flt. Cdt.	Waqar-ul-Hassan	"A"
Collection:				
1.	Pak/807908	Flt. Cdt.	Haroon Kyani	wyn
2.		Cdt.	Salman Ahmed	wym
AZISA Impila dibust				11-5-11-1
Best Comper		20000000	2000 W	33353
1.	Pak/807905	Flt. Cdt.	M. Ismail	"R"
Folk Dancer				
1.	Pak/822645	Cdt.	Abdul Malik	"Ad"
Best Singer:				
	Pak/822720	Cdt.	Zafar Iqbal	"A"
				6

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1984

		zine (Urdu Sect	ion)		
	1.	Pak/807944	Flt. Cdt.	Akmal Abbas	"S"
	2.	Pak/807932	Flt. Cdt.	Mujeeb-ur-Rehman	"Ad"
Cramatic (The second account of the second			
	1.	Pak/807911	Flt. Cdt.	Zahid Kiani	"M"
			COLL	EGE COLOURS	
Athletics					
	1.	Pak/833821	Cdt.	Raheel Pasha	equ.
	2.	Pak/807911	Flt. Cdt.	Zahid Kiyani	"M"
Basketball					
	1.	Pak/818011	Flt. Cdt.	Syed Shaukat Ali	"M"
Best Enter	tai	ner:			
	1.	Pak/818033	Flt. Cdt.	Kamran Mahboob	nqu.
Naat Khaar					
	L	Pak/807911	Flt. Cdt.	Zahid Kiyani	"M"
			ANSW	ERS	
ANS. 1:	1	Lag - 5			
ANS. 2:	1	Louis Bleriot			
ANS 3:	1	Major Erich Hart	man shot dow	n '352' enemy sizeraft	

	ANSWERS
ANS, 1:	Lag - 5
ANS. 2:	Louis Bleriot
ANS. 3:	Major Erich Hartman shot down '352' enemy aircraft.
ANS. 4:	Lilya Lilvak, Russian Lady, shot down '13' Planes.
ANS. 5;	'38' ! Yes indeed.
ANS. 6:	Major Heinz Schnaufer (German Ace with 121 Kills)
ANS, 7:	Major Emil Lang.
ANS. 8:	Major Erich Rudorffer ('13' Kills in a single sortie)
ANS. 9:	Fl./Lt. M. M. Alam (Pakistan Air Force) Shot down '5' I. A. F. planes in approximately '12' Seconds).
ANS.10:	Lt. Guenther Scheel (German ace) 71 Victories in 70 Sorties - on the Russian Front).

SPORTS TROPHY: 1982

os	Squadron	Football	Hockey	Basketball	Drill	Cross Country	Athletics	Declamation	Total	Position
So.							9	- 1	0.0	111
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8	Yunus	4	12	10	24	٩	71			
				SPOF	T STAC	TROPHY: 1983				88
os	Squadron	Football	Hockey	Basketball	Drill	Cross Country	Athletics	Declamation	Total	Position
óZ									O.	VIII
T.	Alleman	10	CV	4	20	16	**	+	5 1	11111
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60	Inbal	4	9	N		0 9		1.0	OC L	>
1	Minhas	14	10	14	12	10	2 1	9 0		-
i w	Minnir	16	16	16	00	90	7.7	07	101	IV
5 02	Patienti	12	14	9	24	4	15	0 0		F
i t	Caff	00	00	12	28	14	18	N	200	101
- 0		b d	9	10	16	63	9	14	50	1
ó	Tunus	0	24							

QUAID-E-AZAM TROPHY: 1982

	Alam	Allauddin	Iqbal	Minhas	Munir	Rafiqui	Saffi	Yunu
Academics	8	24	56	40	64	48	32	16
Sports	83	46	71	92	61	79	90	96
Total:	91	70	127	132	125	127	122	112
Position	VI	VII	П	1	Ш	П	IV	Y
					-			

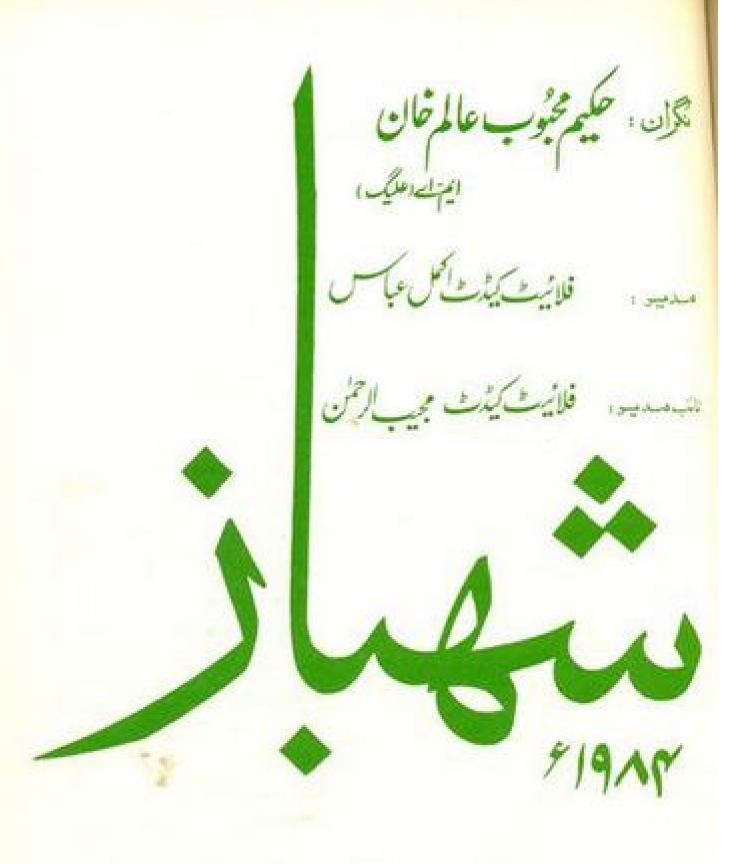
QUAID-E-AZAM TROPHY: 1983

	Alam	Allauddin	Iqbal	Minhas	Munir	Rafiqui	Saffi	Yunus
Sports	59	57	82	78	101	81	90	64
Academics	40	24	64	56	48	08	16	32
Total:-	99	81	146	134	149	89	106	96
Position:	VII	11	Ш	I	VII	VI	VI	
Position :-	V	VIII	П	Ш	1	VII	IV	VI

S. No.	Even	t	Time/Distance	Name	Year
1.	100	Metres	11 Secs.	Fayyaz (A)	1975
2.	200	Metres	23 Secs.	Qureshi (Ad)	1976
3.	400	Metres	52.2 Secs.	Tanveer (M)	1978
4.	800	Metres	2 M. 1.1 Secs.	Tanveer (M)	1978
5.	1500	Metres	4 M 18.5 Secs.	Saqib (R)	1979
6.	110 %	detres Hurdles	16.2 Secs.	Zafar (Ad)	1970
7	400 N	Aetres Hurdles	58.00 Secs.	Randhawa (S)	1982
8.	Relay	4 x 100 Metres	45.5 Secs.	Alam Sqn.	1975
9.	Relay	4 x 400 Metres	3 M. 41.5 Secs.	Rafiqui Sqn.	1979
10.	Long	Jump	20 Ft. 2 inches	Warsi (M)	1960
11.	High.	Jump	5 ft. 6 inches	Aftab (I)	1959
12.	Pole !	Vault	10 Ft. 2 inches	Azhar (1)	1968
13.	Javeli	n Throw	155 Ft. 2 inches	Inam (Mn)	1982
14.	Discu	s Throw	101 Ft. 4 inches	Marwat (I)	1977
15.	Shot	Put	56 Ft. 10 inches	Marwat (I)	1977
16.	Triple	e Jump	41 Ft. 3 inches	Shahzad Toons	1982
17.	Cross	-country	25 M. 43 Secs.	Saqib (R)	1978



المالية المالي



مجله بيني النايف كالج ٥ مركودها

فهرست

	مريان	5/6
4	فلايث ليقتينت عبدات وجوه صرى	مع ک منوست
	جابعنشروارأ	مث ہی اگر،
A	بعثاب يحكيم محبوب عالم مشال	نتيه أ
0	جناب واحدحسين فشان	. J. 13
190	فعايت ليفايتك محدد اسلم بقرح	اقبال ادراسلام كي نشأة عهنية
14	جتاب كيم يحبوب عالم حناف	فزل
14	جناب خنيق احدقوفي	خورفيدوس شابان
14	جنتاب مقازم وسول مباحبوه	وَش رُهُن
**	فلائي كيذنا كمارعباس	Euse
17	ڪيڏڻ عنن منتشر	A co
rr	للوثية كيدث معمدا الدون	فكرة وكستان
ro	فلاتية كيدث محتد حنيت	غزال غزال
71	فلاتيث كيذت صفد وحسين واجد	(بی زبیت
ţA.	كيذت محندا عجاز حيدر	اے وطن میں جوال وانگرا
14	فلانيت كيذث فاشبحاث	فاموشی فبادت ہے
H.	فلائيككيذث محتدحتيف	ب دن اگر،
rı	كيدُن حسن شريف	يديدين
rr	غلافيت كيدث عبدالجلييل واشد	من زل
24	خاويت كيذث المهرجوه هراد	مُورُدُ والشَّائِينِ
13	محيثات عن منتشر	من زل
24	فلائيث كيذث احمد شهدريار	فالمصايف كالخارم والبعوضة
P4	فلائث كيدث اظهر جودهرى	ئىن. ئىنىڭ
7	ئەرنىئ كېداشە ئەرنىئ كېداشە	لاحاكم المثاني
۲'n	فلانتكيذن تاسع بسنى	ن نندل

شہباز کا شار ہو شاہ ایک سال کی تا خیرے ماہنرہ جانے کویں ہوئی اور کیے ہوئی ج یہ ایک پیجیدہ سوال ہے! برتی رو منتلخ ہم نی یا فنی خزانی میم ہرمال آپ سے مغدرت خواہ میں ایسس دوران میں آئینہ کو دوبارہ زندہ کرنے کی کوشٹ میں ہوئی کہ کائی کی اولیا وزُمّا تی ۔ زندگی بائل ہمرد کا شکارنہ ہم جائے بیکن صرف ایک اڈیشن شائع ہو سکا، قصد مختصراب انتھار فرمائیے " کا وقت ختم ہواا در شارہ آپ سے

بالنے ہے۔

گذشته دوسال کابلی کی زندگی میں کانی بنگار فیزگذرے۔ مذوجوزی شنویت بی سے زندگی کا محمد در گؤگی اور فع کے آئے بانے ، ی

سے کتاب جیات کا وجود قائم ہے گزشتہ سال کابلی کا ایک نبایت مرد اور پہنخصیت فور شید ہوتی ال ایم سے بہنے کے جدا ہوگئے فور ثید
ماسب کیا ہتے کون ہے کیے تھے بہ بناب فیلی قراشی کا مضمون آپ کو بتا کے گا، ہم ان کے فا خان کے فم میں شریب ہیں۔
سابل ترسیل حباد المن قراشی ایک طویل عوصد گذار نے کے بعد اپنے فیسب سے سبکدوش ہوگئے۔ ان کا عومتہ طافر رنب ہوتیات کے میں اس بال ترسیل مباد المن قراشی ایک طویل عوصد گذار نے کے بعد اپنے فیسب سے سبکدوش ہوگئے۔ ان کا عومتہ طافر رنب کا میں ایک سے معاملات کے بنیا جم موجود و رنبی گروپ کی ٹوئی ہوئے۔
میں میں کابلی میں کوب کے بیات اور اسے گذر کرانی موجود و مالت کو بنیا جم موجود و رنبی گروپ کی ٹوئی ہوئے۔
میر اطریک کو فوٹ کا مدیکتے ہیں جو ایک مستعدا دیات وار مہنے گئے جائے جائے جائے ہیں۔ جاری دُما ہے کمان کی آمر کابلی میں ایک نے اور سے ڈور کابیش نے برخی برخیاب ہو۔

بم جناب عَقَدُوار تَی ، جناب واحد مین نشآن رسابق گارڈن پیرواکزر، جناب نمایم رسول یا جوہ ا جناب خلیق قربیش نوئیٹ نوئیٹ نیٹیٹنٹ عبائ چور همری ، خدائیٹ نیفٹیٹٹ محد اسلم بلوی کے قلمی تعاون کے فٹکرگذار ہیں ۔ کمال صاحب اور جنب مکیم مجبوب عالم کی رہنا تی کے بیے اُن کے مند در میں

یر کیا اُس کی ملی اوبی اشعری کا دشوں کے ساتہ ہم آپ کی فدمت میں بیشارہ کیشیں کرتے ہیں۔

علم كي عظمت

انسانی زندگی بین علم کی ایمینت کسی تعریف و تحمیدی اور تشریخ و قریش کی رین شنت نیس ہے۔ بیات روز رو تن کی طرح میاں ہے اوس کے اوس ایس میں ایک اندائیے ہے جاری کا کھٹا نوز رو تی جی جائے ہی فوت و طوفان اور آندهی کاؤر و فناکی تھی کا اندائیے ہے جگر یک ماہا ہے کہ میر ترم کی فناسے مُہزا ہے۔ بھر زندگی کی رُوپ رواں ہے بی وزن کی ضوری واضوری قوقوں کو اہا کر کسنے کا چاہیے ہی اس سے تقریبی قوت سیلی بہیا ہوتی ہے۔ باری ایس کی رویت روان ہے بی وزن کی فوت ویا ہے۔ ایک ہے باخر بروان کا پہلا زیز ہے۔ اس سے توان کی کی رویت اور اور میر وران کی کی رویت اور اور اور اور وران کی کی رویت اور اور وران میں مفات جسسی خودی سابق خیالی عزوجی کو افزات کی موان میں مفات جسسی بہیا ہوتی ہیں اور اور کی کو افزات کی موان کی کھڑئی ہے۔ اور کی کا آن اور اور کی کو ان کی کھڑئی ہے۔ اور کی کو ان کا رویت کی موان کا کھڑئی ہے۔ اور کی کو ان کا رویت کی موان کا کہ کو ان کا رویت کی موان کی کھڑئی گئی گئی گئی گئی گئی گئی گئی گئی ہے۔ اور کی کو ان کا رویت کی کو کھڑئی کر کے کہ کی کہ کا رویت کی کو کھڑئی کی گئی گئی گئی گئی گئی گئی کا رویت کا کہ کھڑئی کر رویت کی کا رویت کی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کی کا رویت کی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کی کو کھڑئی کی کھڑئی کر رویت کو کو کھڑئی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کو کھڑئی کو کھڑئی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کی کھڑئی کر رویت کو کھڑئی کے کہ کی کھڑئی کی کھڑئی کی کھڑئی کر رویت کو کھڑئی کو کھڑئی کے کھڑئی کو کھڑئی کی کھڑئی کر رویت کی کھڑئی کے کھڑئی کو کھڑئی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کو کھڑئی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کی کھڑئی کو کھڑئی کر رویت کو کھڑئی کے کھڑئی کو ک

دادی مام نے کی مشامات بھم کی نشیعات اورها اب عم کی پیمیت پراچنہ فیال ساطع کا انسارہ وایاستِ ؛ حلف الیسکید خیرتیف کی عمل حشانی ششیلہ کی خشیف نجرہ میں علم ماصل کرنا مبرسعمان مروا و رحورت پر فرض ہے۔

ا خد کرم قرآن پاک پر بین ماه رقره تے بین والفّنا یَقْفُها اللهٔ بن جارہ العُلَمَا آن این خداک بندوں بی سے جوم خلاے ڈرتے تی۔

ندا و ندا قدس سے ڈرٹ والوں سے بینے تو ہم اسی بیان بولی قربانی، بنان خاف ندش م ڈیٹ بہ بھیلٹ ان دمینی جو تھس اپنے رہ سے سے صفو پہتی جو نے سے ڈرا اس کے بینے دو بشتیں ہیں۔ گر داللہ تعالیٰ کا نوٹ جانت کی گئی ہے اور یہ توحت علم ہی سے بیدا ہو آ ہے۔

علم کے منی جانتا واقلیت؛ خود آگا ہی وحق ثناسی اور مکست علی کے ہیں۔ اس کے حالب علم کو تقلم اور یہ متابع طلیم بخشادالیا اور عمل کی تھیا۔ بتائے والی بین کو منم کے مقدس ہم گزامی سے فواز اگیا ہے۔

علم او چل قدام بین علم کافیزهل او هل کافیزهم بینه می اور میت بین جنور پاک فردت بین داخت نین داخت با انجند با بعث نوند مینی ب مجه میادت کرنے وال فرانس کے گذشہ و کو او کسیل ، کی دانند ہے۔ سورة الجمدير بي يئ منهون بيان فروا كياب كربية على شال كم شال كمست كاي بيتي يركم بي لدي بوقي بول."

خان کاننات سب سے پیومعظم ہے جس نے صنیت آدم مالیارہ کا کام کی فقیدت سے فازا۔ ای فقیدت نے انہیں مقام طلب وارتم وی اور فرنٹے بی آدم کے صفور مجدور زبو نے۔ ای احترام سے کسی کومبرائیل ای اور کسی کومیکائیل کا خطاب طا اور عظم کے تعظیم سے ماری اور تفریق سے انھری فیمیلان کے یا بھی تعظیم منظم و تعلم قرب انہی اور تدنیل تعلم وعلم قبرائی ہے ۔

قوم اور معاشرے کو تین عم مرکزی نیشیت رکھتاہے۔ سالانگام سی کے گر و گھوت ہے۔ قومی بعیشا فراد کے بہی میں جول سے بنی بی ، جی قوم کے افراد عم کے زور سے آماستہ ہوتے ہیں اوہ ایک صلاح تول کو عم کے خان ہے سے تعن کیا تھے بی نئیں بیں بکر پی کا قدر بیل فیت بی اور قوم اقرام عالم میں ایک خاص متام حاصل کرمتی ہے۔

علم آدی پی انسانیت کی پہان کی ملاحیت پیدا کہ آپ بیان کو بیادت کا منصب عطا کرتا ہے کیکن پر عملت تھل کی مربوب منت ہے کیک انسان میادت کا منصب عامل کرنے کے بعد قوم کو تقسیل می عطا کرسکتا ہے اورائے دنیا کی تگاہ میں ذلیل وخوار می دیکی تو اعلی ہم آبان کھر تی انسان ہوگا ایسار نیا فلومی اور دیانت واری کی جائے تغییری جاتا ہے۔ رہناؤں کا فلومی ہی قوموں کی عظمت کا مذہ ی ہوتا ہے اورائیس پائیس ای کی بدولت متی بین کیکن اس کا فقدان ڈکٹول کا باصیف بی جنا ہے۔

روی ب فرشس فرکس و یک تھے نے باتھ باگ پر سے نہا ہے، ماک میں

قرآن پک حدیث بنوی اوراولیا نے کام کی کتب سے طم کی اہمیت اور فرخیت منعیز شہود پر آتی ہے کشف الجوب میں رقم ہے، وی میں برس طم کے حصول کو فرض قرار دیا گیا ہے اس سے مراو ٹونیا جہان کے برطم کا حصول نیس ہے کو ککہ و نیا میں تو ہے شارعوم میں۔ ان سب کا حصول نہ مرافعان کے بیٹے تک ہے اور خداس کے بیٹے منزوری اور فرض ہے جس علم کا بیکٹ فرض ہے وہ فدا تعالیٰ کی شرعیت و فیسون اس کا فراخش و وا جہات کا علم ہے ۔ اس کے ساتھ وو مرہے علوم کا اس مدیک حصول جس مدیک پے شرعیت النی کے احکام اوران کے جمقاعت ہو جھنے کے لیے ورکار جول اوران میں اس سے آپ انٹروری جو جا آ ہے۔"

گولاله علم کا تقین کی گئی ہے جو ہوری وین اقدار کو جائے اور مذبی شوج اوج پیدا کرنے کے بار مزدی جو اسبت کا کرم زندگی کے میتی اور اصل مقد سے آگاہ بوکرایی روش افتیار کری جس پراٹ کرم نے افعام دینے کا وجہ و فوایا جا درای اقدارے کو موں وورج جائیں جن پر عمل ذکرے کے کی تبیید فرائی ہے کمیں ایسا نہ ہو کہ روز افتریش فعا و نوافد کریس یوں مجرک وی کو افعان ڈوائیوم ایڈ الشیف موڈ ڈوالند آئے۔ ڈوائیوم فائن الشیف موڈ ڈوائند آئے۔ ڈوائند فائن نے ایک افغان کا کو نوائند آئے۔ ڈوائند کا کو بالنا کا کا کا کو بالد کا کو بالد کا کا کو بالد کا کا کو بالد کر بالد کا کو بالد کو کو بالد کا کو بالد کو بالد کا کو بالد کر بالد کا کو بالد کو بالد کا کو بالد کو بالد کا کو بالد

بین پابی کیمیشان کرم کی ثمت سکامید داریت رسی اوراس سمانی اسلات اور باش عم کی درخواست کرتے رہی تاکہ بازی نبات ک مواقع پیدا در سکیس آئین)

"هیب این اَنْ والی نسلوں ککر دارک تشکیل و تعیرکون ہے،
جب کا مطلب ہا اعلی اخلاق دیانت اشرات و تم کسے لون
خدمت اور و قد داری کا احساس "
میر نور و برایات میں کا تفریح کا تفریح

ارث و قائماً علماً

شامين

زازامی تراه م مکار بی قرم کی سربندی کامیار بی اکنایی جگ یں تومرک رنگ میں ___ شاہرکارون مرمیام دس

الے محت ب وطن تو ہے تا ہب وطن شعار تیری تنظر آند حیاں بال دیہ ہے کمکٹال راستہ مرحبا مرحب

ئىرى ئىمىين گردىنى ئەرئىنى ئىرى ئىمىين گردىنى ئەرئىنى ئىدى ئىلىرى ئىدى ئەرمېرى ئىرىكى ئامۇرى ئىرىكى ئامۇرىكى ئری پرداز مدنظرے ہے۔ پاپ تیری کرسے تخصیے اپنیٹٹ ٹو نکسس ہمرل ٹو ۔۔۔ تو سیر فعنس مرحیا مرحب

ئے ہراک سائن پُرُاُول کے تقال جوزین وطن آخوال آساں رہنا ہے تری نشرت ایزدی ____ رتمت معطف مرحیا مرحب اور آئی آنے پاؤل کی دعول ہیں نیرے گزار میں آگئے پُھول ہیں داؤ فمزے تب 'گلافی قبارے سے خوان تیری قب مرجا مرحب

مقلّر وارق

نقيب دا

کچه داه پینتر مجه گرفت کانی سرگاه های بیک اونی نفل می شرکت کرنے کا موقع طاعلبری انجین اوب سے زیراتیکم اقبایات کے مونون برا سی نفل جی نوترم کمال ها مب نے ایک مقاله بیش کیا جس پر بعدی سوانات وجابات کا ایک ملسله می روا کیکی اس تقریر کا فزک و دمقاله یا نفل که گفتگونیس مکر بعدی چائے کی میز روج گفتگو موفی و داس کا فوک بی .

ال المؤسنون من اقبال كفيف كرتام فل المؤيل كرك ابت كرناة على بين كران الانفقال والمساكمة المؤلفة المؤل

اں مرید پر شروری معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ بہم ایک کی شاموی کو فریب انظر کے کان کے فیٹے کی مورخی ایمید سے کہ کھیں انتظام ای باز وان راہ جیات کی صدائے میں ان کے مشہر رضیتے میں گوئی کی تکن اے ورفو ہا میں نیسی مجاگی تکا کر شان کا کہ کی انڈیا مو کا افزانسس کے سالا نامولاس منعقدہ الا بور کا صدر فرنسب کیا گیا۔ ایٹے نظر مسارت میں انہوں نے جو بات کی وہ وراس نو فوداس مول کا جواب فوریم کر آن ہے کہ ان کے فیلے کی جارے یہ کیا اجمیت ہے۔ انہوں نے فرایا:

"ان شوش انگیزوین می آپ نے اس اجھا تاکی صدرت کے بیسکی مکٹر کانا تکب فربایا ہے میرا نیال ہے آپ نے ایساس بے کیا ہے کہ آپ کو اس نتیقت کا اساسس ہوگیا ہے کہ قوم کو ایسے وقت میں ایک مکٹر کی مزورت ہوتی ہے: اس کے جدآپ نے جوالم فربایا وہ اس قابل ہے کہ پاکٹان کی ہوری گاہ کے درو دوار پر بلی حووث میں کھرکہ اونان کرویا جانے دوجھ انگریزی نبال میں اوں تھا :

WHERE THERE IS NO VISION, PEOPLE PERISH"

ین و قرم کاری مدورت سے فروم ہوجاتی ہے۔ وہ مخواجی سے زورہ جاتی ہے نیٹا تیجہ اس کا نیتر ہم نے دکھا کاری کاری مدا میں میں بیوا کیکے کو محالات میں جب مواد وی کے آپ بی ای اور میں اس کا کو کے سیعانی اور قائدا کا کو دعمت وی کرآپ بی اس کو کیے۔ یں ٹال ہوجائے کوئو اگریز کی خان سے بجات پانا قربالا مشترکا مقصد ہے قوفا نہ افتا ہے۔ دیا، گاندی ہی قوم کوفاؤں کا احترام سمحائے فافر نجی ان بین نے زمانے ایک مزتبراس کی ماہت پڑگی قومجرآئ جس بینا ہے انسٹا گریز کی طریب نے کس کائٹ خوداک کی مت ہوجائے گا انسانیت کا پہنا و رحقیقی فلسفہ ہے تو ہورہ کے میکا ول فلسفے کے مقابطہ میں اقبال نے بھی دیا ور دنیا نے دیکھاکہ مرت پانکی سال بعد و نیا کے فیلے پر ایک این دیاست ا ہوئی جس کے دو صول کے درمیان ایک ہزار میل کا فاصلہ تھا۔ اور ہر کیم الافت اور نظر پاکستان کی کا شے مرت شام مشرق مجھنے دالوں کے با تقول اے مجرتے بی و کھا کہ کو کرحقیقت ہی ہے کہ ہے۔

> ئىلى ئازە كىلىنىڭارئاندىكى بېغۇد كۇنگ دۇخت سەبو ئەنىن جان بىل

در امل اب محکز باکشان او خطاب می نیمانا برگیا ب اور بین اقبال کوایک نیا خطاب دینا میا بیندادر ده خطاب ب نقیب فردا "

کلیم مجرمپ شعبه أرد و

AS INDICATED BY BUILDING BY SERVICE BY SERVI

قطع___ه

انی اصلیت سے ہوآ گاہ اے فانسٹ ل کر تو

قطره بين من إلى بحرب إال مي ب

كيول گرفست إطلهم نيني تقسل ارى ب تو

د کھید تو پہشمیدہ تجدیمی شوکت طوفال بھی ہے

اقتبآل

事事が25年25年37年37日本が26年27日本が26年27日本が26年37日本の26年37日本で

ملى نغمن ئ

بری بنت ہے تر پاک ارض وطن ے ڈالی نیائے ہے سری ہیں اندان ومخست تری فاک کی بخ بخ تصنق ت نامره و زن الذالات أبالان عدية ولكن بانفزا اسدوات إسكانك فتن تعديا يبسلم يراءي چناب S. JUL012105 وزه وزه تراسش المسيل يري ی ساجب رزی میسے ورزمدان کیت فسوں کے بی بلیائے بھے Jo > 16/1/2 - 1/90. توصلے مند مسئود سے معن لکن بخيرة بان كروي كي ي و ون الحاف درس كرى آن ير بالكب بس فرب يسرناكن ایے گروجواں بن کے سیس برن J. Seicia vitinos لاياذا متراشان ين زن كرن به ب الرن -اےمیرے ہاتھے باسے باسے وان سندوا فيسسين نفاآن

اقبالًا وراسلام كى نشأةِ ثانيه

> قهم تُمازرنگ وخون بادتراست تِمتِ بِک اسودش میدانداست

اس شرکامنوم پیپ کاملان قوم نگ ونل کے فرق سے پاک ہیا ہی اسلام میں سیادنگ دال میٹی کی خنیات بیکڑوں شریع وسنیدونگ کے واگوں سے بڑھ کر ہے۔

> اُردوی ارثاد برتاب سے جوکت گا آبیاز نگ وخوں بٹ بائے گا تُرک فرگھری بوزیالا مسدانی دالا بسد پیرفاری میں فرباتے میں سے تیزنگ و پُوبر ماجوام ہت کو تیزنگ و پُوبر ماجوام ہت کو تیزنگ و پُوبر ماجوام ہت

فارى مي فرطايات

اس شو کامنوم بیت کرسمانوں کونس اقیاز رتنا جاز نہیں ہند کیو کہ وہ کیک ندا اورایک ربول کو باننے والے بی نان ان کی بیان تو قویر برات اُرُه وی فرماتے ہیں : یک بول معلم عرم کی پاسسیانی کے بیان یُن کے سامل سے اے کہ براک کا شغر الفرض اقبال نے اسرار فودی اور زموز ہے فودی کے ذریعے الگاہ جین اسلیمی کی کوشش کی افرادِ نسب اسلیمید جی احساس فودی اجا کیا۔ زموز بے فودی جی افراد کے دِحمّا ع سے جا عت کی تنگیل اور جا عت جی قالید دکھل فودی کی صور جی جیٹی کیں۔ ای طرع ہیم مخرق جی خود واری اوالا اعزی اور جزائیا ہی کا مبتق دیا جوایک کا مل سلمان کی تصوصیات ہیں۔ انسول نے اپی مشور فرقم مجد قرطب جی سلمانوں کو ان کی حقیب رفتہ کی یا و دو کو اسلام کی فضائیہ آئید کی بیش کو ڈن کی ۔ اپنی کیا۔ او رنگم خطاب با فوجو آناین مسلم میں میں معمان فوجوافوں سے بول مختاب جو شدہ

من کی اے فردان کل بھر بڑی کی گوڈ نے وہ کی گرووں تھ توجی کا جب کل ڈواجو آبادہ جھاس قوم نے بالا جب آخرش کوئٹ میں کیل ڈوا تھاجی نے بالارس کا کام روالا

ا قبال بقین رکمنا ہے کر تمام بیای مصائب و صدمات اور حوادث والام کے باوجودا سلام میں نئی زندگی اور تازگی کے آثار پیا جو سکتے ہیں بان خیالات کا انجمار انہوں نے اپنی شہر اِنکل طلوع اسلام میں یوں کیا ہے ،

معمال کوملمال کردیاطوقان مؤرب نے

توالم بائے دریابی سے بندگوہری سیرانی

عطاموں کو بھرود گاہ تی سے بوغے والا ہے

قکوہ ترکمانی ، ذری مین شدی ، نباقی اعرابی

مکل کے محواسے میں نے روماکی ملطنت کوارث ویا تعا

يرونايا _

ا قبال کوچ رایش ب کامغرنی تندیب زوال پذریوگی اوراسلام کاول بالایوگای سلمان چوکدا قبال کی نظرین خدا نے لم بزل کا دست قدرت اور زبان ہے وہ اقبال کے نزد کیس خدا کو آخری جاودان اورازل وابدی محیطاً خری پہنچ ہے اورا قبال کا بیابان ہے کہ اسلام وونام بیں اس بیماسلام کی نشاۃ نیزیر بی نوٹ تر تقدیر ہے۔ وہ ماوس کی مشاہات وتجربات کے باوج وطب اسلامیں سے کہی نامید نیس ہوئے بگداس کی صلاحیتوں اورا ملیتوں کے نوٹی نظری کتے رہے جیں کہ ۔ نیس ہے، نامیدا قبال ایک شت ویاں سے ذرائم ہو تو یہ مٹی ڈی زنی زفیسے نہ ہے۔ سا آق

اقبال پنتہ بیتین رکھنا ہے کو طب اسلامیر میں اب مجی کی طارق ٹیم اور صلات الدین اوبی موجود میں جنیں فقط بیدا رکرنے کی منزورت ہے۔ دوج نظام اسلام سے دنیا کی تعریر فوکر سکتے میں اور اقبال کتے میں کر دنیا کی تعریبی و پی کرسکتا ہے جس نے اضابیت سکسیلے و نیا ہی جست الحوام بنایا شااور اردائیم و فوٹاس کے دارٹ منصادر دنیا کی تیا دت کا فلم سنجالاتا۔

ا قبال چاہتات کر کمہ کا پاسیان بانی بیت الودم اور ما الی بینیم اسلام بعر مالی قیادت کے بیے میدان میں اترے اور م قن قنع کرکے توریب کو آمریہ ہے بدل ڈائے ۔ قرامیا دائی اور مذہبی کا مین کے طابق نظام اسلام اور بعد از ال نظام عالم کی قعمیر نوکرے ۔ اقبال کمان مبتد ا خیادت اور تعزیات کی چندم میکیاں ان کے اس اوز وال واڈ اٹی نغر میں دائے فرما نے۔ ۔۔۔

نهوسس ازل را قواین قواین و دارائی جال را قوایادی قولین است بنده ناکی و آوی قواین و آوی است بنده ناکی و آوی از قوایت و آوی نیز از فوایت آون از قوایت آون از فوایت آل از قوایت آل این می این از قوایت آل این می این می آل این می آل

ان اٹھار کا مغیرم کچرس طرت ہے کہ مطامر اقبال مسلمان کو تما طب کرتے ہوئے فرماتے ہیں اے ملمان او بی ایندا سے عظمت انسانیت کا

گاربان ب اور تُوْبِ سلالمین عالم کا یارو در و کارب ، اے فاک انسان ایتراواسطا درتعلق زمین و زمانے سے بنداور اس سی تجھیکسی شک و شبہ کے بغر بین کال کرانیا چاہیے کہ تو واقعی پاسبانی عالم کما البیت رکھتا ہے۔ اقبال پکار پکارکوکر کررہا ہے ! تُوَخفنت کی گری نیندے بیدار ہوکرا پنے نے نسداننی حیمی نبسال !"

ا قبال مغرب کی اموداسب میش و مشرت اور رومان و مبنس سے معراد طرز زندگی سے بناہ مانگئے ہوئے اور مغرب سے مانگلی طر غامبان اور نا جاز قبضہ کے خلاف فریاد کرتے ہوئے مسلمان سے کہتے ہیں کا لے کھر کی تعمیر کرنے والے ایک بار بھرانشاد ماس جنان کی ہی تعمیر توکیداب گری نیزد گری نیزد اور بحنت گری نیزد سے بیدا رجوجات مینی خفلت و کا بی کومپوز کرمصرو ہے جمل ہوجا۔

فلازث ليثينث تواسلم بوي

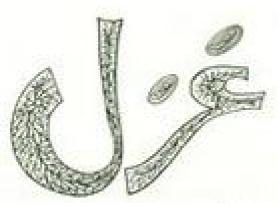
مصاف زندگی می سیرت فولا دبیب ماکر

شبتان مجنت مي حريه و پرنيال جو جا

گذرجابن کے پلِ شُندروکوہ وبیاباں سے

گلتال راه می آئے تو جُوئے نفر نخوال ہو جا اقب ل

いあかなかかかのあるののかかかかか



ترك آداب كيا توجيت قاتل حيوزا

پھر سمندری سمندر تھاجوٹ ک چھوڑا

آپ صحابمیں بستی میں بلانے آیا

روپینداری برشوق کا محل چیوژا

كربجيم أبوبهانول كي صرورت كيسي

بنم پیدی گئے ہم نے کمبی دل چیوڑا؟

بلنا ہوا آؤ کھی دشت کی بینائی میں

شهرين علته بي ون لوگ كاس بل جيوزا

ولولے أور جوال ہو گئے طوفالوں میں

جب كشى كو بوا ول كي مت إلى جيوالا

المائي سے كانوںكى زبال بندىكى

معركة كب يرميان حق وبالب ل حيورًا!

ول ك قطرك كوبنايا ويست رماتم

آسمانول کے الے اکھ میں اک بل چوڑا

عالدعات مهر

خور من بيابك ط بال

مخان روزن فررخید مرق ال ای بیدا گاب می آگانور شده صاحب یو تسو دینر باسک بال محال ہے باسک بال این دویژو تی است المان الله ورزو تی مناف برای الله ورزو تی مناف برای الله ورزو تی مناف برای الله و المروز الله و الله

کی جا حق کا اجرا ہوا تو فریشہ صاحب نے کہا آار ووی ہی جیزائی کی آسیدان کے اسامڈ وزیاد و پُرامید شیں مقے گرفورشید صاحب پاس ہوگئے۔ گوئی و دایا انہیں گیا کہ فورشہ صاحب ٹریک ٹوٹ پہنے اسکٹ بال کورٹ جی تھڑ آئے ہوں خورشید صاحب کا تی کیسے نے پاس ہونہی ان کا نفیب العین قار و و حاصل ہوگیا۔ کھیلتے کھیلتے انوں نے بی ایڈ می کریا۔ جب تافش دوزگارے ملطومی نائیمی پاکھ قوانیں پڑ چاکہ وہاں رام انے آگاش کی مزورت ہے۔ واپس آگر پوکھیوں می حروق ہوگئے۔ ایک دوزقعی اپاکس بیس پڑ چاکہ فورشیا ہم اے آگاش ہی پہلے نا جا ب کو ان کے ارا و وں کا پڑ چانا تھا ندان کے افراد کئیر کو کہ وہ کی انتمان کی تیاری کر رہے ہیں بس اپاکس فریش واق تی وو بی تو تھائے بعد بالکوا کی فروش کی ان کے انتقال کی فیرش اپاکس می فورشدائی انتمان سے بی ایفرشد فور رفاد وق فیروز فائن نے ہو بھول کی چاد ویڑھائی بڑوم میں مجلی صف میں کی کی مرکوش سائی دی ۔ آئ فورشد فورس ہوگیا ۔ جس نے فاروق صاحب پرنفراں جاتے ہوئے کہا جیس نے فورس ہونے والا فورشید نیس ۔ وفاروق صاحب فورشد کی شاگر دوں ہی سے قاروق صاحب پرنفراں جاتے ہوئے

یار نور نید کوالی مزانس چاہیے تھا۔ وہ تو ہراکیک بات بان پیٹے تھے اس دفعری بانی کرکئے۔ وہ نوس آخری وقت تک باسک بال سے بیار زہوا کیکن موت کے ہے رہم باتھوں نے وقت سے پہلے استہم سے چیس لیا موت بڑی تی گر ٹھوں نیقت ہے نور ٹید تو دو مرول ک ہے زندہ تھے انہوں نے زندگی میں کو نبائنکو دکیا تھا۔ وہ تو دو مرول کو شکمی دکھنا چاہتے تھے بنور ٹید صاحب نے بنی ہوی کی جنجی کو گو دسلے
لیا تھا اسے بھی بڑی سے بڑھ کر چاہا املی تعلیم سے آزات کیا کہی کی کاس ان تک نے دو کو نسریان کی بھی بنی سے اچھا کھالیا الم چاہدا یا اپھو کیا
تعلیم باز شخص کے ساتھ دھوم دھام سے اس کی شادی کی یا دول، و تھول کی منیافت میں فواضل سے فرق کیا۔ اپنی بساطسے بڑھ کرجیز دیا۔ افوس
توریشہ کو تن مسلت نہ کی کردہ این بھی شادی ای شان و توکست سے کہا تھا۔

توریشہ کو تن مسلت نہ کی کو دہ این بھی شادی ای شان و توکست سے کہا تھا۔

خوشیدها مب کے تعلق مشور تھا کہ وہ بیار خوری اس شہرت کے ذمتر داروہ خود ہے۔ دوات اللی ظرت تھے کمانی ذات کو مرکز نیا کو شیاد الطینے میں ساتے تھے ایک و فور کھنے گئے ایجل میں ڈائٹٹ کرما ہوں ایمنی جدو ان میں اور چوسات شام نیں نے پوچیا ڈائٹٹ سے پہلا انہوں نے کہ بارو چودہ کے بدیمی گئے کا ہوش نیس رہا بیت نیس یا من اطیفہ تھا یا حقیقت ایک بات لیتی تھی کہ دو ان دو ٹی جی مرشکرے کھا گئے تھا در چکن بریا ڈی جی میدارک ملیط میں حواص نیس نے کھا نا ایھا نے ہو تر ہاتھ کھنے بینا ان کا شار نہ تھا۔

میارزندگی کانیان اگرکارت قوجب بهارے کی بی شان عمر کے ہاس کارنس متی آوان کے ہاس تقی جب ان کے ہاس کارتی آو ایسا معلوم ہوتا تقاکر سب کے ہاس کارپ جس کوجب مجی مزورت برتی کارمو خورت بیماسب ما مزدو تی بھڑخورٹید معاصب نے سوچا کہ کاست هیمت بن گمزنه پیام وبات اندااندل نشکاریکا دی اور پری تگرسائیگ پراکشاکیا. آیری نے خورشید کو باسکٹ بال کما ہے۔ امید ہے وہ آرانیس انیں گئے بیر کورانجاکیس تومیر کو اور کیا چاہیے. اوّل وَآخِوْ فِنا ﴿ عَالِمِ وَإِلَّمِنْ فَنَا

نورشد مېست بدا بوگفاه د پاسکت بال ان سه بب بی بم پاسکت بال کارت یک کوفریکا و پیکفت پیشتین توانیدا صوی بو تا به کالمی کاف سه خورش صاب پینه انسوس زیک شوت بین بر ۵،۵، ده کلما بواقا پیننه بوت مینی بجات بوت کل آن سگاه در کان سه کیس گئے : کیون بنی مُنازه تُنی میزوان میسی فول گئے : مین خوش کا کاکان مُول سکت به می اوار سه کیا میزد کومی بنوا با سکتاب به منیق اور ترخی

رص يرامياسا فياوشي جل كويات J. J918 19 19 بدن بائے مِن قريم ڪيانون مي Belowie خزراجال كرتاجات Les trained S. S. S. C. S. S. S. S. 31/02/00 من وسلوي كالماري بدايانون نافكرول كاخول بوجي ال كماين النادد فاكى بدين كوراه فدار مهينث جزهادو خفة باك مِن اكريت بمور بوجي الله ع ويدان كوالري كروو 16.75 のとこしんしか منت سيفخراجيا قا ومن نماة 15: 5033 يم دندك مذت وا

خان مشسدره كدر إب

جناب فلام رمول باجوه

So the King

اب بب بات

مرقداه داریث آباد کے درمیان نتیباللی ہے کوئی ڈیزد کومیٹر کے قاصلے پر دانتے ہی اسامیت میں کا ڈیاغ بنظے مندے ، ۱۸۴ فٹ بندی پر داقع ہے ۔ ہم دارجولائی کوجزل مردانیول کورس کے لیے کا ڈیاغ پہنچے۔

پینده و بینته بین آورد و بیم نے کیچ زیں تند ایا و برود مرے دن م منافات اور قربی قبیوں تک گئے بی بی ہے تھیا تی ڈوٹا تی باراء اور بین اور بین این اور این بین اور بین بینت نور این بینت کے بین بین اور بین بینت نور این بینت کے بینت کے بینت کے بینت کے بینت کے بینت کی دور بین بینت کی دور بینت کی بینت کے بینت کی بین

جنت سے کیں اُر مکون سے اوالی ہے جم سرے افک کی جو زیس میرا وطن ہے

آخرگارای کوری کا آخری مومد شروع جوا او رمیس دوگر و جوان پر بانش کرتی ام زمیان او رمینی نگ بگوز کدمی اندازگری او دویالیا، قام آ داسته سرمینز و شاداب پسائدول پراو نیجه او نیجه و رخوان تلف شار جوارا بیث آباد کا معاف شقرا او دبیادار اشرافقا آباد کا لهان کے بعد جاری رقاریخ مانی کی وجہ سے مزدر کم جوگی اور بم شام سائد سے یا بخ بجے فعند پانی پہنچے رفعنڈ پانی سطح مندر سے ۱۹۸۰ منٹ کی بازی پر جدادر اس کا ام فعند پانی کول رکھا گیا اس بات کا انداز و میس و بال پہنچا کر فرایس بوان بوری بورا شروع ہوگیا، و بال پر فی وی کا یک بار شری تا قام ہے۔

جاری منزل دی تھی جاں سے ہم ہیلے تقدیمیٰ کالاباغ کیکن مرک کے دائے نیں کو جگل او پساڑوں کے درمیان جیبی ہوئی بے شار گیڈ ڈولوجی سے ایک انجانی گیڈٹڈ کی تھی۔ وہاں سے ہم نے سامت تھے رضت مغربائہ علاور مغرشروع کیا۔ جارا پساڈ ٹراؤ بیرون کی تقابلہ می اثنا میں ہاٹی شروع ہوگئی اور مروی دی مزیدا عنافہ ہوگیا، ای کے ساتھ ہی موری پساڑول کے تیجے او تبل ہوگیا اور ہم نے اپنی اُرچیں، وش کرامی، شروع شروع میں تو اترانی کھی

اللے دن ہم نے ڈگری ناکرے اپنے افزی حضے کا مفرش وی گیا۔ ڈگری ناکرے کا ایاج ٹیک رات گھنے جگل ہیں ہے ہو گراڑ ہے ہم نے پنے
سنر کا آخاز میں فوزیکے کیا اورائیٹ آباد پر میں کے وقت الوواعی ناکاہ دواڑائی اور ڈگری ناکر کو فعا حافظ کیا۔ رائے میں دو فول طرف گھنا جگل ہے جم ہیں بند ا فوج در فوج ہمارے استعبال کے لیے موجود تھے۔ راستے میں ہمار پالا چند درگر حظی جافوروں اور سانبوں سے مجی پڑا، دوسری طرف پر راستہ سب سے لمبا بھی تھا اور میں کوئی مناسب کھانا دستیا ہے ہوئے جی تین روز گزر چکے تھے لیکن بیا خوری چودہ میل بی بم نے بوری دفیق کے ساتھ جی ساتھ میں
میراں جانی کی ج ٹی جی آخری مرحد میں بخیر دخوبی سے

فلازيث كيثث اكمل ميكس فان



عوب م

ایک اُس۔ کے لیے ماحلی کی جانب و کمیو ارتقاد کے تمیں اسباب میں گے واگو

تکوہر ڈوری مخرت کے نشاؤں کابہت عزم وہنت کے حوال سے نظر آئے گا

> عزم بردوری تابسنده نظان سندل عزم سه نودی سن مانین شکستاسندل

إرتقاء كى ب فقط حسنهم دارا دست منود موم س دُنيا بيا مسندم سه انسال كادبود

مرم ایون کاروانب، قاسم کانکار موم میو کا انو مسنرم عن کی تھار

عوم سے موان جانسب زیمال یں بریکار عوم سے قرمت باطل ہے معمال کا تکار

عوم رازی کی ترب مومب بین کا گدان عوم جو برکی زبال ، عوم جسن سے کی آواز

عوم سے شوکتِ اللّم ہے کمٹ دوں کا بیر عوم سے وقت کے قدیوں مِی پڑے گی زیخر

موم بمریک گزرگا ہوں بی عرب تنور موم ہے وقت کے ماتھے یہ جال شنبیر

عوم منصور کانون افسندم سب مینی کاملیب عرص سند قت بنا حقمت الشال کا نصیب

موم ہے تیق ہونی ریت پر ا*ل کیشب* بیسے محسساؤں میں ہو اورانس کی افرید

عزم ہے بھزنگا ہوں سے بہت بالات عزم تو نفست عقلیٰ ہے، بہت احلٰ ہے

كينث من عفر

انظريه پاکستان

الكونو يكتان جيد آن جعن بياى شده وباندل نے اپنے انسوس مقاوات كا تحت خلاطا کہ وبات آن سيتم بال پينے آون کا الرا معان اور مبران کی طرح و وفتان تقااوراس وقت برخمی اپنی کھوں سے دیکھر با تقاوراس کے فقات شیر بیا پہنے کا اور سے مجا برگرکے اللہ سے گا اور جہنا کہ اور ال کی کا کو گھا کہ کئیں تیس بری جیج بٹ جائیں تو افری بندور سی تھی گھوں میں دھوم بھا بھا دکھا ڈی اسے مجا بھی ہے۔ اگر کہ وقتی دوران کی کی کو گھا کہ کئیں تیس بری جیچ بٹ جائیں تو فقرنو پاکستان بھا تو ہی بندور سیان کی گھوں میں دھوم بھا بھا دکھا ڈی اسے اللہ میں کے فقر بھی بھی اور میں کی اور میلان قوم کا اس کے گھٹ کا دی جنوب کی ۔ ختا ایس سے مور ہوں گی اور میلان قوم کا ایس کے کہ اس کے گھٹ کا دی بھی اور میں وارون کی اور میلان قوم کا اور میں ہوئی وی اور میں اور میں وارون اور تو رون اور میں اور میں گھر دو تو اور دون کی اور میں اس کے تو اور اور تو بھی وی وی اور تو رون اور تو تو رون اور تو رون اور تو تو تو رون اور تو تو رون تو رون اور تو رون اور تو رون اور تو رون اور تو رون تو رون تو رون

ووالكوي لاعاة

وه نظريوسب خدا ول كي نفي اورايك خدا كا قرارتها. وه نظريو إن الدخت تعرُّ إذَّ بعنه "

م سردرى زيبا تقطاش دات يديمناكوب مكران بدايك وي باقى بتان آدرى

گاگری تھا، فضاؤں جواؤں اور تا ضاؤں نے باواز باند کیا ؛ پاکسان کا مطاب کیا ؟ اُوالزا اُوَاتُ مین پاکسان میں ضاکی بادشندی ہوگی۔ گھر ہول افٹہ کی شرسے قرانین تیار ہوں گے، معالتیں اس کے مطابق اپنے فیصلے ، اُولز کی اوازات شاہی اس کے وزیے ہوگا ہیں گے۔ امہیوں میں اس کے فغمات شیری کی تشریع ہوگی اورائٹ کا مریح ہوائے جات کے مطومت کرے گی خوش کھر کہ تو کھٹ سے کے کا اطاب سے کی گئری بھر سب پرمیرے آتا وہوں کھر کرمیم موں اُنہ علیہ وہلم کی کھرائی ہوگ

نظرنے پاکستان اسلامی تفاع جیات کا عملی قیام ہے۔ اسلام کا عادالاند قانون ہے جس کی تظریش شاہ وگدا برابر ہیں جس کے سائے میں زندگی غونتگوارز زندگی کے جام آوش کرتی ہے جس کی حکومت میں ایک بڑھیا ہی خلیفہ وقت کا دائمی کھینے سکتی ہے، جوغریب کوم پہلو شے امیر کر درتا ہے: جس کا تزایہ

ے۔ جواشیوں کو مال و دولت کا این بناویتا ہے۔ نظرنے پاکستان قرآن کا ایا جواد ستو بھیات ہے جوزندگی کے تمام شہوں پر میطاہ جس کی سیاس عاد لاز سیاست جس کی میشت ناصول کفالت پر استوار جس کی مداشت جیا داری کا پر آوا جس کی تبذیب زندگی کا جام خوانگوار جس کا گھراُ و بٹائم کی جیات جس کا اخلاق اخلاق محدی جس کا تا فون مساوات کا آمیزاؤ جس کی صدائیں

"ساؤم عَلَيْكُمْ جِلْبُ ثُمَّ مَنَا وْخُلُوهَا عَالِدِينَ كَدَارُلِي العَلاتِ بِي لِكِن الوَلَ كِمِ غَالَ مِبِعِنَا كُوْمِ عَلِيكِ

دیاج مباردن کے لاتے ہونے مباد واُرول کو آن واحد میں تجدہ رز کرسکتا مقاادراس کے ریکس توسامری کو اختیار کر پسیکزول رے بنا لے مزالا نے بیں دن دونیاد وؤں میں والی وخوار کر کے رکھ دیا ورات سو کا توقیا کا اس کے راند کر دیاہے ہے جواز اگر ایست مقام یا ہے بالكرقى بدرى الدوار مانت كى مكانى منزت نعيم صدفى تركيب عدد برائدى كاب فرات بي :

> جنزافية زين لابوسف بدل كيا تنديب كمانقام كاصورت وي ري اسلم كريسيال لأكول محرك الماخوت كى بوا قربارب دحى دى الاقت كريداد صورات المقاب النان كي خودي قروني كي وأن ري عاصل میں بواہے کہ آتا ہوں گئے ۔ آزادی عمام نصیحوں سبلی ری

يا تفويز ياك تان ب الخزات بي كانتجب كرآه ما مك كمث كريندوتان كي جون بي جايزا اه د باقداه ه بي أن احيري كوفي بيناسندم ك و مولک پر این رہا ہے اور کو فی کونٹ کا کونٹ کونٹ کے جوئے ہے گوئی نجاب کی عنصت کی دبائی وے رہا ہے اور کو فی سوشلزم سے خوتی عفریت كرمنة من قوم كو دينتك كالمشسن كرريا ب اس طرح است سلر جو سيسريا في جو في ديوارك ما نداعي أمّنار كانتكار بو كل ب ما قا في حبيتين سراتماکرناگ کی طرت ڈس دی جی جیاتی ہواتی کا گھڑ کا شدر یا ہے بہ معان مسلمان کی جان مل مورت و آبر و کو اس طرت کوش و بات جس طرت سكد درندول نے شرقی بنجاب میں اُڑٹا تھا۔ اور پر بے غیرتی كی اُنتہا طاخلہ فرمائیں كامسلمان سورتیں ہندو فنڈول سكے ليے ابلورتمنے۔ تغويرتوا يحب بالأروال تغو بندوسان وي

مىلمان ئىگەنقرۇنى قوم ئېداس كانىگ ندا ئىگەربول ايگ مغابطة جيات يىن قرآن ئىگە كىبادرىگە بىي مزرل تقعود ئېدىران circle dies

يادركي كريب عافرتي نفام كادني بوني استيري تين بن سيمان يا الكريز كايتاركرده أين مِل ديات بس شرمين اينه ان مقامه سعبت وربينك والبيان كاليام في اكتان بنايا تقاص كالنفوكان في يزون كاليون وكزار بورتون في تصمتون كالم ڭ كراد أوج انون نے درندگى كاختار جوكر كائے تے آؤچر اسى يديمينا كوتتام لين كيز كداسى كركت سے بم اند و في اوريو في وختول كو ناكون پينة جوا سكتة بي اوراي كے طفیل مم ونياس كامياب و كامران بوسكتے ہيں-

حنل الأسلم كى غرب يرمته م يوكئ أزكيا دنياسه قرائب رفاك راكجزر بأخلافت كي بنادُنيا من ويو كستوار تركعت ركابي بويا الوان والذكبر الكير التعاديم

生んかりんりかいいん ينل كدما مل عدي الماري الم Energia Establisheda



وقت کی شب ٹر گئی ہے فاصلول کے درمیال اب میں اک رابطے تا فلوں کے ورسیال لهرك بن بن كراهب_ تى دُوتى بين خواشين درہا بن کے بہہ رہا ہوں بازو کا کے درسے ال عشق لا ماصل کا عاصل ایک خوابشس کی ککبیر وہ بھی کھوکے رہ گئی ان دائرول کے درمیال کر جزیرے یاد کے تعے دہ بی زیرآب بی درد کا جاری سمندرہے دلول کے درمسیال مئلوں کے جمکھٹے میں کی خوابوں کا مفسیب ر مے اندعاآ کیب بروتیروں کے درسسال

فالبث كينت أومنيك

فوجی تربیب پنی

بنگ بیک باز دنیا کی نعد از بین بین بین مین کرد و در این او بازی بیشتری شده بازی بیشتری مین بین بین بین بین بین گذاف بادل دنیا کی نعد از بین بین بین بین بین اور استماریند قرص این داران کوشده بازی کرند بینی بونی انگر آنی بی سکه محافات دارش کردینی بین به بین بین بین بین وجود کو به قرار کمنا چابی بین ان سکسیده بین بین کوان کادفاری مشهود بود ان سکیا این ایک زیردست آریت دافته فرن جوج او قب منزورست محل وقوم کی فاطریدان مین کام آسک و نیا کاقافوان سید کرها قتر کرد. بر د صب به آسید بر برزی فیمی نیمونی مین کوبر آن سید جونیت مؤمر این کن فیران مین کام آسک و نیا کاقافوان سید کرها قتر کرد.

تندیک قامنی کایر فتری به ازل سه به جرم شعینی کی مزامرگیرمن بات آرین ماهر پزنتونی نیس قرمرت پزنتوات کا که طاقتورا قوام نیکزورا قرام پر نند کرسکاهندی جین میں بمکندراشا اور سارے طرق پر چیاگیا۔ محمود فوزنوی نے بندوت نیوں کو روند کر مکدویا چیکیز فال اور ملاکوفان نے مشرق وسطی کولز و براندام کردیا۔ نیولیوں نے سارے یورپ کی اینٹ سے ایشٹ بجادی۔

ا فی تیت کوبر نوجان کے بینے اور می جائے ہے کوئی نیا تجربی نیس ہوگا۔ اس طرح کسے تمام افراد فوٹ ہی ہی جائے ہیں اور پیٹن کوفٹ میں مکیل دینا مغید نیس ، اس کا ہند داست ہے ہو مکتا ہے کہ دوتیں سال طور و تربیت دینے کی کبائے سکولوں اور کا لجزش اس کا ہند داست کرایا جائے تاکہ دوران تعلیم ہی میں فوجی تربیت ہی ماصل ہوجائے۔

مگوت نے اس مزورت کوشوں کیا ہے اورای کے بینی نظر منتلف کالجزش منٹری ٹرفیگ وینے کا بند وابت کیا ہے۔ مزورت مال ک بات کی ہے کہ برکول اورکا کی جمعت مند فوجانوں کے لیے ڈبی ڈبی ڈوا دیا جائے گذرا وہ سے نیا وہ اوجان اس فن جس مہارت مال کی خیری جم سلمان میں اور برسمان بیدائش مجاوج تا ہے۔ اسلام میں جماد کی خفیلت سب سے نیا وہ ہے۔ جس قوم میں جذبہ جا و باتی میں بہتا و مغز بھی سے برٹ جائی ہیں۔ بی جذبہ جا دھاجی کی دو ہے ممان قوم تھوڑ ہے جا جیسے میں ونیا پر بھائی کا جکہ میں قویسی مالہ ہے کا ورق کی اس کا کھورت اور کہ کا موت نہری ہوری ہے۔ کہ ورق کی موت نہریں۔

فری تربیت کا پر متصد مرکز نبین کریم دو مرسے مالک سے بنگ چیرٹ کے تمنی ہیں۔ بکداس کا مقصد کی دفاع فری استحام اورآزاوی گرو آور کمنا ہے۔ نیز فری تربیت عرف بنگ ہی کے بلئے مغید نبی جکہ مام زندگی ہی بی اس کے تصد فرائد ہیں۔ تربیت کی وجت کرور آوانا ہوجاتے میں صحت یہا جہاڑ پڑتا ہے۔ افسان جاتی وجو بندر بہتا ہے اور اکا و اور نظم و منبط کی تربیت متی ہے جو کی استحام کے بلے نمایت مزود تی ہے اگری و معت بدیدا ہوتی ہے اور افسان شکلت کامرواز وار مقابلہ کرنے کے قابل ہوجاتا ہے۔ بیٹ اجسے کی بات ہے کہ منزی کہوں کے تعلیم ایک فرج ان آنیا وو جیست و جالک ہوتے ہیں .

فلاثيث كيثث مفدحين راج

1-sedy 3-sely

توولن ک ہے جب ان اے وال کے جمال 18 0-18.59 توبى ب ياسيان اے وطن کے جوال اے نخب ہر ہراں آرے ہیں وطن ! دلیس کی تر زبال دسس لاقے ول اے وطن کے جمال وليس كا وَلَثْ نِ رسیس کی آبردا! وسیس کی واویاں يرعدم عجال اے وطن کے جوال تميداعسةم دليش يرع يردسنان تميدي لين ركا معرفث سيجبسال اے وطی کے بھال اک گزاانخسال تواسدد کے لیے مسشل تيني روال تر انس ۽ تن اے وطن کے جوال اے جال سے بحث توسدا كاموان المركورے فيسل اركوكهانشان

كيدث فدا فبازجيد

اے وطن کے جوال

خامونثی عبادسیے

زبان بغام ريجندين دومينا كك كرشت كايك وتمزاي ب محرونيا جي بعية ضاواس وتفرت في بيا يك شايدي كي وج عديوك بول ا وَانْ مُكِرُّكُ وَقَانَ وَمُوسَ كَرْمِينُ مِن وَبِانَ صروتَ لَقُولَ إِنْ سِيرَوَل كَامِتَ زَيَادَه بِالنَّانِ إِنْ مُعْرِدُول كَامِتَ زَيَاده بِالنَّانِ إِنْ مُعْرِدُونَ اللَّهِ فَي مُؤْتَى اور برقم کے بنیات کا عمار زبان ہی سے کرتاہے۔ نامط باتین منت تکنے سے آدی کا دل تجویدہ ہوتا ہے اور پر تجید گی آلنووں کی شکل جمیا کھول سے بنے گئی ہے۔ زبان کی دست درازیاں تو دیجنے کوشرق سے مغرب اور ٹال سے جنوب مرطرف ای کی فقت پر دازیاں تفرآنی ہیں۔ فاموثى بى زان كا قابوس، كى كالمح در ميدا درطرانة ب، فاموش آدى بر بينته كي صلاحيتى دومرول سے زيا دو بوتى بين اس كى بائے بولئے ك نتسانات ديكيد انك الدُفان انتخاص ن اور مرت إني زبان ورازي كي وجهت واللي وخواري شرا وروض سدا مُما كرفوش به يهيك ويُصكّ بندولوگی ای صلاحیقال کاندها نے اور مرکز کرنے کے بیے خاموشی اختیار کیا کرتے تھے۔ اگریم نِسے لوگوں خفا آن شاق نیوان اورجو علی وفیروشوی بسنيوں كے تعلق بڑھيں آئم و مجيس كے كروہ تمام كے تمام خاموش طبع اور كم من افراد تھے۔ ايک دونه اكبر يا و شاہ نے ايک درباری کا دوپياڑا ہے دریانت کیا بتا و نشریں بے وقوت کتے بیں اور مشکن کتے ؟ قوق نے اس سے بین دن کی مسلست آگی اور شرکے سیسے بڑے بازاری دی بنے بیٹر گیا۔ اب جو آیا پرچینا کا یہ کیاکر رہے ہو جا کہ ہا وٹ ہ کا بھی گزرہا۔ اس نے کلی بی پاچیا۔ کا نے ان سب کے نام ہے وقونوں کی فرست یں درج کر ہے اور فاموش رہنے یا یہ ہم چھے دا لول کڑ گھارتی کیوں بٹتے ہو ہ عکمندوں ہیں۔ دوسرے دان اس نے پاسٹ اکبرکی فدمت میں وَنْ كَى اكْرِائِنا يَعْمِ اللهِ فَرِسَتْ مِن وَكُوكِ بِسَتْ مُلا عَنْ بِهِ الدرومِ فِي قُولُةُ فَيْ كَما كَآبِ وَيَعْ بِينَ مِن اللهِ عِنْ أَلِي اللهِ عِنْ أَبِيلُ أَبِيكًا مِن اللهِ عَلَيْ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْ اللهِ عَلَيْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُوا اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُولُ اللّ پر بچاک^ائی کیاکر، با جوں . آپ فاموش رہتے تواجیا متا . نوش کدایات بے شار دا تعات بوسے بڑے جوں۔ اسلام میریمی فاموشی کی ٹرے اچھالفاظ میں تعربیت کی جہدا تخفزت نے فرایا کدامیان اس وقت پھے می نیس ہوتا حب یک ول

اسلام میں جی خاموش کی ترے اپھے الفاظ میں مولیف ٹی ٹی ہے۔ احضرت سے وہایا ادامیان اس وات بہت میں جی احب بعث وال میں نہواور دل کی اصلات کے لیے صروری ہے کوزبان کی اصلات کی جائے اور زبان کی اصلات آو فاموخی میں ہی ضریب آنمفور نے فاموش کو جا دت سے تبدیر کیا ہے۔ آپ نے فربایا کہ دب کسی وہیسا ور فاموش ہوک کی طرف دکھیے آواس سکہا سی جاؤد اس میں اندور کیر صاحبتیں ہوں گی۔

نیاده بولنے والے کے دخمن ہی زیادہ ہوتے ہیں کیونکہ وہ اکٹراد قات منہ سے فلط ہاتیں تھا لنار جنا ہے جس سے دوسرے کے دل میں نفرت اور کینے پیدا ہو تک بے ویا ہے ہی ہم اپنی روزمز و کی زندگی میں مجی دیکھتے ہیں کہ بون ہی صیبت کی جوشہت جو بھی زیادہ بولااس کونتسان اٹھا کا لڑا بس خاموشی میں مبادت کے ساتھ ساتھ انسان کی مبدائی مجی منظم ہے ۔

فائيث كيثث التب جان

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ریزرین، در دی است قروت رینها کلے بی در دی گفت بین کا دی در از از ارسی مری در از از ارسی مری در میری میسی گریس در میری این است کسان میران ارت کسان بیزسیاه دیون کسان بیزسیاه دیون کسان میران آگری و بیون کسان میران آگری و بیون کسان

بن استی دور می نی نید سن دن آیا سادن آیا برگریت دشور میائ سادن آیاس دن آیا براس کی آمالات کر اندر بی اندوے کانی اسس گر کی برگی دوایی الرا الأموب طال كايارة پت برا ايون الخاورس مرا ايرت الخيورس والى كانسد جذون بيما الدو ايك منافق سلان شيك رميا الريك يما

بابرک برجیسی زیال سل اندرمالاریت بی دیت در افق پرگیسی به دادل بالری باکی تصویر - دموان بابرک رو بخد کی جو کک بابرک رو بخد کی جو کک بابرک رو بخد کی خودک بابرک بیدنام ی افتانگ بابرک بیدنام ی افتانگ

پرتاپت جشن بسال

فانيت كياث الأحيف



جہب ساندان نے اکھے اور فی کر رہا شروع کیا ہے۔ تب ہی ہے ہمائے ایجاد ہوئے ہی کو کہ ہمائے انیں گئے ہی کو جب سوری اللہ کا مایہ وہ رہے ہوا ہوں کا مایہ وہ ہوئے ہیں کا گرانسان اکٹے رہے کا مایہ ہوئے ہیں کا گرانسان اکٹے رہے کی انسان کے رہے کی انسان اکٹے رہے کی انسان کے رہے کی انسان کے رہے کی انسان کے رہے کہ انسان کے رہے کہ انسان کے رہے کہ انسان کے ایک اور انسان کا گائے ہوئے ہم آئی آپ کو اپنے مہمانیاں کا مال مائے ہیں گوکہ وہ انوی می کے لماطے تو ہمارے میں بنے کو کھ ایک آور کہ انسان کے ایک اور انسان کے ایک اور انسان کے ایک اور انسان کے ایک اور انسان کی انسان کو انسان کی انسان کی انسان کے ایک انسان کے ایک انسان کے ایک انسان کے ایک انسان کو انسان کو دو ہوئے گرائے گ

بتانین کان کا کیے عون کیا جائے شرافت نامی پیز آو کو فیان میں جاتی اور حورث ذات سے از نام م ناسب نیس مجھے اس بے شریق جی کی دمائیں نیفتے رہتے ہیں ۔

جادے گوئے ما منے ایک بہت بڑا گالاب ہے جس می ساما ون جارے نیکے قبیباں پڑتے ہیں اور تیرتے ہیں۔ اس کے جس رڈے فالٹ وی - ایک قور کر کھانے کم بال باق بنے ہوگر ہم وہ مرے جمالوں کو ہی جھنے ہیں۔ وہ سرے پر کبادے نیکے اس میں کفتیاں چوا کراپناشوق ہی پورا کرتے دہتے ہیں .

برا سے کرے فعال میں ایک محل اور برائن ہو ایک جو ایک ہے کو یں کے ایک بڑے براول میں سے ایک مروار ہے ہی ان کے ہی ساترست بى ايى تىلقات بى كوكروو بدايست فيال كرت يى كوير كى نوست بران كى كرے فرال باق ب بدايك دوس ك الركان ١٤ بانك بين ايت ال مبعلت برواحي فخيت كوكداخول ندايت كي زّا بون كافود نين كيا. ال فل كه ماية ي توجيعة اما كوب ال یں ایک نمان صاحب ایٹ بچوں کے ساتھ دیتے ہیں۔ دہ بجارے مجی ہست ایسے آدی ہی ' گوان کے گور ایجل ایک بڑا بی فوتخارقم کارکھے مذاہب بن توست زیاده می جونا ہے۔ قان صاحب اِس آنجل ای دیکھ کوئلانے کے بیٹے ہی سے بین فرکیا کریں پر رکھ می نے زمانے لاجہ ای نے اپنی کال کے نیچ پیز نیس کئے کبشے ووٹ پہنے ہوئے ہی کا کی گولیاڑی ٹیں کر ٹیادر یکھ میا سے میں کوٹے مزے سے قبان ما سے کفنہ كان واليك بيز كرك برج زير وبالكردب في أباخول في يقاوره في دكمات كرجي كي الحياس كي ميش كوكم ال خفر الساف كي الكريز پر بیدنیں کا کیا کہ جائے۔ مارے تقروف ہی اس رکیے سے پر خوفزہ این کئیں خان صاحب کے گرکے بعدان می گوری باری وا جائے۔ بالمنتظرك مغرب مي ماك أور كرب بري ايك موقاتاها مب ريت مي وه فود جي بيت ياكباري بالارايت كالري كالتي كالتي ماكنتي كالتي ك رہے ہیں گران کی ایک حادث جو ہیں ایٹ ہے وویہ کردواپنے اللی ساتھ والے مبالے سے اٹستے رہتے ہیں، شاید می کی دن ایساگرز آنا ہوب ووال لك وورب عدا كالم الله من المن يتك نفوذ ألى بيم ما معالم والما كن وفع كالم يك يلى يك ووفول ال مدارون كالأل عداراً جأين قران كافرن يرفون كسنس رهيق النااب بم غدانس ايف مال يرجوز ويا بي كافروي والاكرتاك جأي كاوشايد بالمائي گرفی العال قرکونی این صورت نظرنیس آتی ، و یسے مولانا صاحب سے جارے تعلقات ٹمیک شاک بیں اوران کے انگار بہائے سے بی جاری ہوئ ب آفری دیشارے براول کا مال مجوی طور برای کرتے ہوئے کہ سکتے ہیں کہ والے جائے مشرقی جمائے کے باقی مارے جمائے بہت したころいろとというかんいんと

غزل

مبت یں میں سرے گذر جانا ہی آب تزنیا گریس آ آ ہے تزیا ا بی آ آ ہے مبت ان کو کتے یں کہ ود دل ایک ہوجائیں جنت ان کو کتے یں کہ ود دل ایک ہوجائیں جات چوٹی می اگر بوند کی ماند ہے لیکن گراس بوند سے ہم تو وا ا گراس بوند سے ہم تو وا ا پھٹا گریس آ آ ہے گیسے انا ای آ آ ہے ہے انا ای آ آ ہے ہم ان کو ہوڑو و ذرا سندیدہ ہوجا و

فانيث كيثث مبالبيل رافه

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ڈاکروں سے پوچو قودہ کے بی کہ جاری قوم کا سب سے بڑا خطوات ہوت سے دائق ہے دائقا دیاست کے اہرین کا کتا ہے کرنے بڑگ بحانی آبادی جاراسی سے بڑا مند ہے۔ شاہی لیڈروں سے رج رہ کریں قو وہ کھنے میں کیا سلام خطب میں ہے۔ فرجی اہری سے بوجو قوج اسٹ کا کہ جارے دنیا کا خاتر قوجیہ ہے۔ بیاری ایس با افوا ہے جا آن ایس اردے برائی کی عبد سے بیال میں بالماسی سے بڑا و شن جا افوا ہے جا آن ایس اردی کے باستوں بھی جسے بیاں میں بعد تھیں جسے بیاری کے باستوں بھی جستی ہے۔ میں بعد تھیں جستے جا ہے۔ ہیں۔

شایدشیخ سدی پینے ذکارتے جنول نے ٹوڈ کی طرف سب سے ہیں اشارہ کیا اور وہ اشارہ یا و شاہوں کے تعنق قاکہ یا و شاہ کی جمید کار جو تے جی بھنی اوقات کے انہیں سلام کریں تو وہ تاراش ہوجاتے ہیں اور آپ انہیں کا لیادی تو فعامت بجش دیتے ہیں۔ ٹوڈور اسل یا وشاہوں کی صفات جی سے ایک ایم صفت ہے۔ باوشاء تو تقریبا جاتے رہے اور اب تو ہم کا کو دو ہے۔ نامبرہے ہو اس کا موڈ بھی ہمائی ہوگاہ بلست تو ہم بخش تھی سکتے ایت اراض ہو سکتے ہیں اور مسب تو فیق ہوتے ہی ہے تھی۔

موہ برّم کی بازی سے آزاد ہو آب آپ کا سرد کھتے ہو آپ دو درہ بھر ہے گاہیں۔ آپ تک گے ہیں قرندا سستایں یا سولی۔

یکن اگراپ کا موہ نین ہے قوابی نین ہے موٹو ہو کو دائے ہے ہے کہ کا اے یا کہ نے شین آزاد ہو ہے آب است قوابی می بال کو ڈکا بی ہے۔

بی ایش ہے۔ موڈو خوابی یا کہ طرف ہو ہو گائے ہے۔ موڈ کی محد آجائے قائل کی بات ہو است تو ای است تو ای موٹو کی بال موڈ کا بی ہے۔

موڈ کی کی ترابی ہوڈا جا سکتے ہے گئی اور اور کو ڈواٹ کے قواب سے موڈ کی بات ہو اور کی بات ہوں ہو ہو گائے ہے۔

ول کو کی کی ترابی ہوڈا جا سکتے ہے گئی اور ڈور کو ڈاٹ کے قواب سے موڈ کی بات کا موڈ میں جائے کہ بود قواب ہوا نہ اور اور کا ہو ڈور کو ڈور کو ڈور کو ڈور کو ڈور کو گائے ہو ہو ہو کہ موڈ میاں جائے کہ بود قواب کے اور ہوں تو است کی ہو ڈور کا کہ ہو گاہ کہ ہو ڈور کی کہ ہو ڈور کو ڈور کو ڈور کو ڈور کو ڈور کو ڈور کو کو کا موڈ میں جائے گئی کو بالے کہ ہو گاہ کہ ہو گاہ ہو ڈور کو گاہ ہو ڈور کو گاہ ہو ڈور کو گاہ ہو ڈور کو گاہ ہو گاہ ہو ڈور کو گاہ کہ ہو گاہ ہو ڈور کو گاہ ہو گاہ ہو گاہ ہو ڈور کو گاہ ہو گاہ ہو گاہ ہو گاہ ہو ڈور کو گاہ ہو گاہ ہو ڈور کو گاہ ہو ڈور کو گاہ ہو گاہ گاہ ہو گاہ ہو

جیں افوی ہے کراب می مین فراد کا کہنا ہے کومت اور گابک کا کیا امتیار ہی بدارا خیال ہے کراب وقت آگیا ہے کہ اس می ترجیم جانے ہوت ہی کا سالی ، ویکے دالوں نے دکھی کا مینون افراقہ کا مشہور وکٹر کر کہنی زنارہ ہو جو شریک کے میدال میں ول جدیل کر رہا تھا تو موت کا فراشتہ موز شکل آر میش تیسٹر کے ہام رہاں تی جش کرنے کے انتظار میں میشار ہا اور اے بابوس افسان ڈراف کر ال ہے کہ جہاری

مِتَ كُوَارَكَ آنَةِ بِثِ بِا تَى بِإِنَّا رِبِكَا كِمِ وَابِ اسْتَهَارِ إِنْ رَكِ اسْتَهَارِ إِنْ كَا مِنْ اللَّهِ اللَّ منكراتي بي كرديوات كابك بريكريك بالقرول ير منصاور وومرسته بالقرين بثوه بكزت بعاسك يبلية أرب بين الب قربيس مرون يكن بياب كُنْوَدُكَاكِيا مِبَارْيِبِ سِيرِ INSILT RATORI عِيدَاسَ كَفَاتَ كُونَى الدِيدِي كام مِيْسِ وِيَّ _ جِومُودُكا فَعَام بروه ول وَكُرْقِيل بیں بھکن کوشش کرنی جاہیے کراول تو تو و نواب بی مزیوا دراکر مو و نواب جوجائے تو یک دومرے سے مختدادر دات کرنے معام بز كيابات كونكركوني وثنا متعذى نني جناخواب مؤذ فوض كياب كانتنى ميزي بالفاجلا بواج توصاحب بيكم صاحب سعندا من بول الكيميك نادرے فادر اپنے فادندے میاں اپنے دفتر میں اپنے ساتنے دل سے اس الرح میاں ادریوی کے فراب مُوڈ کے دود حارے مگ مگر ے شام تک بنتے ہیں گے اورکم از کم کیا ک آومیوں کا مُووْخوار ہے کہ ویں گے۔ وُنیا یں تیم کے انسان ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک وہ جو یاوشاہ ہوتے ہیں۔ ودسرے وہ جو شاعر ہوتے ہیں تمیسرے وہ ہوتے ہیں جو بادشا وہوتے ہیں ناشاء بس من انسان ہوتے ہیں جہاں تک بادشا ہوں کا تعلق ہنان ے اذل توہاری طاقات نیں ہوتی اگر کھی ہوجائے اورندست لینے کی آرز و ہوتو موقع پاکرایک مدونستین سی گالی دکر دیکھ لینے میں کیا ہوری ہے جہوسکتا ے قست یاوری کردے اور فلعت مل جائے ،اوراگر فلعت ال جائے آنے والی کم از کم پائٹی پیرندیں خود کوئی کارنا مریکے بینے بی اترانے ،اوراگر فائر کرنے کے قال ہوجائیں گا ، رہ شام قران کا ہی ایک موڈ ہوتا ہے میں ان کے میاس نے مضامین آتے ہیں ، ایسا ہی مُوڈایک الگرزی شام کالات پر طارى تقاروه اين شروًا قاق نَفْرِ قِبِهِ فِي فال كار والماكر استناع ايك ضيب في كارت كدرواز يدويك وي او رايك كمنز كارت سياي كا ربار دوگيا قرمات كالرئ كامود مي اليكيار دومود ماري تردوبار و زيال دراس طرح دو نظم اس يك و تنك كور جدات المحل رو كني اس المناعود ل ے افات اگر راہ ہوجائے تو بہتر ہے۔ ان کے گم جاکر دیک نے سے گرزگ جائے کو کہ کیا پہتر عب آب ان کے دروازے روشک دے سبيد جول تواندركوني عثيم أن يارة تكيق ياريا مو.

یات اُن کا موڈشیک کے اِلٹ اُن کا موڈشیک کر تین سوار جہاں تک روزمزہ زندگی کا تعلق ہے اپنا ٹو ڈو دسرول پرنتا ہرک کے لیے نیک کا استعال مفید ہو سکتا ہے۔ اگر کسی صاحب نے زروزی گفار کھا جو آئر مجریس کسان کا ٹوڈ ٹواب ہے۔ اگر کسی کسزنی لگا بوا ہو تو موڈا چھا ہے۔ سرمیاء آپ مرون اِن احماب کے ساتھ ہی بات کریں جنوں نے مبزئی لگار کھا بھے ہے ہیں بھیں ہے کراس ٹنڈ کو صدقی دل سے استعال کے سے مقال کے سے مقال کے اُن اور اِن الاقوای سطح پر بست می تلی ڈور ہوسکتی ہے۔

عَدِل

پیرای نام کوسر دهوی کاست ایه کردی مخم اندهیرول میں کسی شمس کوئیپ دا کر دیں رات بعرسوج كاذكو شمع رفاقت بوگا أ إلي تنب أني دل تب لا مدا واكزس ادرکن آنکھول نے اعجب زیریا یا لوگر! رششنگی اُون یہ آئے تو وہ دریا کردی ہم یہ نگلے ہوئے لبول کا کرم کی معنی خواب آنوده بسب كرتماث كردي هم کوظلمت کی گمنی رات میں شاعروہ دو كرب احماس مي فل كے جو أجالا كر دي خواشیں ابنی تورکھیاؤں کے گرداب میں ہیں بخريع فسوب بعلا كيتمث كردي مقتل بجب رتیری مانگ بجانے کے بلیے سویتے بیں کرکی ترہے کو تازہ کر و س



پی اے ایف کالج میں میار پیلا ہفت

کا ناکا کانام لینے ہی آوجان نسل کے تیسرے پر مسترت دقصال اور توفقی جگورے لیتی و کھا فی دی ہے۔ جب بم بنے شافی درے کا احمال دی توجائے۔ پیرے ہی کا فائے کے بہم سے کبل افتیۃ تھے۔ جاری حوکات سے ٹیجے ٹیکٹ گلتی ای اثنا میں جم اپندا فی احمالات اور آئی ایس ایس بھی ہے۔ جاری کھگر سے المقارزی زمست جرگیا تھا جنی کر گھروالوں نے جی خلاج توقع یر کس افتر و ماکر دیا تھا کر کچ حقل دج گیا ہے:

دوستوں نے جی ہیں کان کے واقعات مالات اور قون میں اشارہ بازی نظراری اورای ہی کی بازیوں سے دشتاس کرانا شروری کردیا تھا جب ہم پر کا بائی کی نشرص آزادی کئل فلر پانکی قرمیس بڑا وا آن مینیا "مینورتوانیٹ ہے آئے۔ بن اسے ایست کا بائی آپ کے لیے تہم براہ ہے: آئے ہی بالداملہ ولون کیڈٹ سے ٹیاجنوں نے مرسکواڈری ہونے کے نہتے کی نے نوجورت می سکواہٹ سے ہمارا ستیال کیا بیا وربات کر بدری انوں نے اسس کا میلدود بھارم تید مالان مالان اللہ والدی برائی کرنے کا دیا۔

پيده دن قرمين بزن سون الديد بركيد نام ية في بيتا الديم ي بون كرك جامياته يه سلاكانى بين الى قا.

الكه دن يك بينز قريف الشاور في المايف كالى كريسة دازيك بيدازالان امرائل بال بها وجنده درى بازينون باب شرائل بال بين المرائل بال بين المرائل بال بين المرائل بالم بين بارى موفوب نداذان بين شرائيس.
المريس يكون كما كل بنتهم غيان مي سه اكترى شق كرت بوت كرادا الاب مها حب بكوم مي دوزش بارى موفوب نداذان مي شائل بين الموس الموس بالموري بين المرائل بالموري بين الموري بين الموري بالموري بالموري بالموري بالموري بين بالموري بالمو

گری کی ٹیون کی تی بیدان دونان چرے کورگرفائی آفتداس کام پی مشاق و ہونے کے سب بھرمی مویسے چرے پائٹوش بنواکرتے ہے۔ بینس بربالا پیریٹے توبگر جگسے کا ہما نظر کا آگر یا

أعجيان فكاراى فارخو كماك إنا

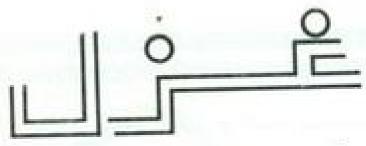
اگر کی کیڈٹ کا کوئی کہا جائے قب باز ہوگا۔ س کی پٹی کوئی مرخ نئیں ہوتی۔ اس کی کیل دوسوں کے انڈیس ہوتی ہے۔ چاہے بدھر موڈلو، ہم ان پابندیوں میں مجڑے فیق کا پر شورٹے ماکرتے۔

الأران وي الله وي المال المال

اب يكربات فأكل ثم كراس يربى. فأنل ثم يا كركسا عند كاندة بعث بدى زبان لاكم الآراق الكيلى كان الدكان نت شدة. كل بعقل شام

فائيث كيذث احد شهرار





کب کک مادیز شهر رپر رویا جائے اب تو جیسے جی ہواس داغ کو دھویا جائے

کیول کری وقت میں گولول کا بگلہ کاشتے ہیں دی ہم لوگ جو بویاحہ

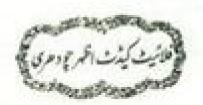
> جس نے دیان کیے قریۂ مجوب کے گھر دوگذگار مست دیں ڈبویا حیے

بائے ان بیول سے اجم کی زنگت جیسے موجۂ نور میں رہیسے کوسمویا حب ئے

> موت سرپیٹ کے رہ جاتی ہے دیکھے کے جب شبخ سب کونیزوں میں پر ویا جائے

ظلم اس ظلم سے ٹردد کربھی ہے کوئی یار و گھر تو کُٹنارہے اور چین سے سویا جائے

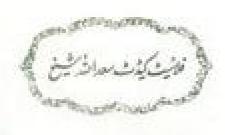
جوبجی ہونا تھا ہوااب توسنسل جائیں ہم کاش ایسا ہوکداب وقت نہ کمویا جائے





 نست ماجت کی اورول کی دُهاری بندهانی اوراز سرنوایت کام شروع کیا جاوجود کیریوسته اور این منتون کی هادورای بست سے باستے مگرید بر میرے لیے بارس نی خانای لیے درگر صروفیات منتو اکیشار شرق از گزار بازش افتر بریشرا و در گفت بدگار دُروم بنجی کر بیک کمک اب بریسے بیا گذامی نیس دکھتے تھا اس لیے بی نے بہت سے کام لیتے ہوئے منسون کا درمیانی اور آخری مند کھری ڈوا کر بھے آئ بک پیش معلوم برسکا کہ معنون کا بہلا محترکیا تھا ورکیا ہوتا جا جے تھا ہ

البنه بمصانتا مزورياه سيماكن رسافي دات مي في منهون كلن كيامقا اس كي مع بريد في ببت بهيانك ثابت بوني اين رات دويجة تأكس معنون على كيا ورجب مويا قوايها كرم كرموا شف كالعلماني بيا كلوكلي الب جوگزي به نظر فيري قويري مي اين كم جو في كريت وموند في كريسيدها نىل خانى كىلون جاڭاى كۇخىشىن ئىدەرى دۇرى دۇرى دۇرى بىل ئىجادىدە جائىكىدان كىلان بىلىن بۇت اڭدىلاكىڭ أەرىرى جەتلاپ بے بستر کوئی ، گرمیاں توسندی اور تھا اہی ہے فراسے پیٹر ٹیوبائی اور وہ مجان طرح کدیک الوٹ کی قر باکل فائب اور ووسری طوٹ کی فرنب بى اوريسن دفعر قوايدا بى بواكر بيندى تم غليفى كى دجەسى بىلى كاين بى كالى . اى جدى يى يىنىدىم بەل كەج ئىچىپىنچا تۇسىپ قەت كى گرجەتىم كى أون كافون كريث كاوت عن معاوية وقوش وكروها في كافون سي كان وقت بطوس والأير البين في أور بِي فِيلَ آيا بُول البِ جِهَامِسَةَ مِن فِي إِن عالت كا جازه ليناشرون كيا توجع برجز گوئتى بوني نظرآنے كَى اوديرے بير بيرش كركر باتى روكى اين الرآب كندهول عدشروع يول توايك طرون ورُحري اوردوري طرون ايك يني ، كام الي حق اسلاع على بوني كرجه آساني س يُرْ صَلَى اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ اللهِي اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ المِلْمُ المِلْمُ المِلْمُلِي اللهِ الل د ۱ axe a ۶۰ کیک تارین تیکون کا پانچها در دار در در مری فارت کا پانچه نیجیکی فارند میدها مینانچه مبادی می جوکیدیمی وایس زیس پیانگین آپ وگ بوری برے بوش و تواس کی دادوں ملک میں بھے تموس بھاکری جدی بی دنیادم سے اور اپنے ملے بی ان آبادی آبادی آب ئان كولات ببرك عنے كى كيلىنى الدركى دن يبالم موكا ولايش بندكر يا تاكركى كوئان فالونا كى يائى كۇي نے فاكد كالمنظم كى كوئان بندكى يا تاكركان فالونا كى كوئان فالونا كى كى يائى كى كالى سايىنى سینزنی رفاقت سے نظام اول گرمیزی اسوں نے بھر ہے رہے ایک بیفتہ کے بیمایندفق بناکر مکا اور آن ایل ایل نیم اس رفاقت کا مانڈ کر کے آیا بول اور پریپ رُوم می میشا ای سوی می وُر با بوا نوی کرمنسون ولی میرے میں کاروگ نیس ہے منسون تومرون دو کارسکانے جوازل ہے ذارخ ہو ا درأیة تک قارخ دے گر آپ لوگ آن فیصله هزور کری کرکان کس کی ندر ہوگیا مضمون شیاز کی ندریایس



غَزك

ہُوں کب سے منظر گر آیا ہنیں کوئی نیندوں کومیری رات کی لایانہیں کوئی

سنتے ہیں بہت ماہیں اس کائنات میں ئیں نے تواہک ماریمی پایا نہیں کوئی

> جے دہ زلف میرے بدن حکما ہو ئی میری تمام جان پرے یا نہیں کوئی

وہ شعر جس میں نام ترام حب نرن نہ ہو کیں نے دوایک گیت بھی گایانہیں کوئی

> کیساجن ہے اور یکمی بہارے ! محد کو تواک نے پول بھی جایا نہیں کوئی

قائم می بی کیول مرے ڈن بنے ہوئے کیں نے تم قوآج کمکے حایانیں کوئی

غانيث كيثث فاسترجني



Minhes Semeders : Wormers of Ownit of Acam Prophs, 1987