The Balochistan and Sindh coast survivors revealed facts of the 1945 Makran Tsunami.

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In the past few years, spoken histories of the 1945 earthquake and tsunami have been collected for the first time in Pakistan by interviewing dozens of eyewitnesses and their children along the Balochistan and Sindh Coast. The venues include Jiwani, Gwader, Pasni, Kalmat, Ormara, Daam Sonmaini, Karachi, and communities in the Indus delta. The various accounts have much in common in describing the time of the earthquake, retreat of the sea, numbers of tsunami waves, time intervals between waves, and local inundation limits. The spoken histories, previously overlooked newspaper accounts, and newly discovered government documents further suggest that losses to the tsunami in Sindh have been underestimated. The political climate contributed to this outcome.

Examples of the spoken testimony: Ganj Buksh 82 years of Pasni said that “when he returned from fishing to Pasni around 11 a.m., found destroyed houses, boats, and debris, Pasni town was flooded with sea water and everyone was on the sand dunes”. Madani of Ormara, recalled that “The sea receded before it came into the town. My house was flooded, being near the shore. The water may have reached 14 feet high”. 86-year-old Haji Abdul Rehman stated that “Around 100 of the huts on Baba Island (Karachi) were damaged and many lives were lost and the bodies of some of the missing were never recovered. 105-year-old Nathu, of Ketibander, remembered that “There was great damage at Dabbu, Patyani Chahh, Hajamano, Turshamano, Garu, and Sanghri But Vari creeks”. Another in Ketibander, Jaffar Jablu, recalled “dead bodies on the ground and even in the trees”.

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