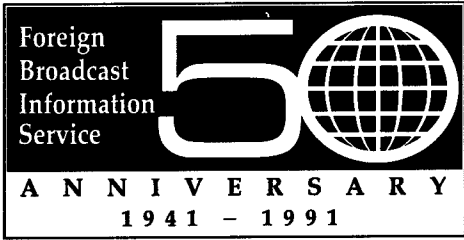


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19 DECEMBER 1991



JPRS Report

Near East & South Asia

PAKISTAN

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Near East & South Asia

PAKISTAN

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International Affairs

Remarks by U.S. Officials Scathingly Attacked

U.S. Policies Degenerating

92AS0009A Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 4 Sep 91 p 4

[Editorial: "Conflicts in U.S. Thinking"]

[Text] President Ghulam Ishaq Khan has expressed Pakistan's desire to keep very friendly and cooperative relations with the United States of America without involving any military interests or other deals. He also expressed a desire for the United States to take more interest in resolving the issues endangering peace in this region. The president also hinted that Pakistan would not compromise in any area as an independent nation to jeopardize its peaceful nuclear program. In our opinion, if the United States is concerned about keeping South Asia out of the nuclear weapons race, it should not force Pakistan to relinquish its peaceful nuclear program. Pakistan should not be a target of unilateral pressure. Instead, the United States should straighten out India, which has already exploded an atomic bomb. Pakistan is willing to sign a nuclear nonproliferation agreement with India. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif presented this proposal for a five-nation conference to keep South Asia free of nuclear weapons. Against this background, if the United States desires maintaining friendship and cooperation bilaterally with Pakistan, then it should not discriminate against Pakistan, and should respect Pakistan's autonomy as an independent nation. In our opinion, the main problem is the contradiction within the American mind. Until these contradictions are removed, the United States cannot play a significant role in world or regional politics.

Former U.S. Senator Fred Berris (D) said a few things to newsmen in the U.S. consul office in Karachi that reflected the contradiction in the American mind. He claimed that the U.S. public was not against Pakistan; they were against despotism and military dictatorship. We wish he was right, and Pakistan had not become a haven for military dictatorships in the past. It is true that the U.S. Democratic Party is very supportive of democracy and human rights. However, the U.S. tendency in the past has been to support military dictatorships in various countries. The reason for this has been that democratic governments do not easily accept foreign interference in their internal affairs. On the other hand, military dictatorships—not only in Pakistan, but also in every part of the world—have been faithful to the United States. In any case, the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union has ended. Now the United States does not need any "obedient" countries to help it. Now even the Republican administration in the United States is talking loudly about democracy and is advocating human rights. Their talk of encouraging democratic governments in the Third World is welcome. Mr. Fred Berris said of stopping aid to Pakistan and its nuclear program that the popular opinion in the United

States was strongly against the production of nuclear weapons, because they wanted to save the world from another destructive war. This is, of course, a very noble desire, and we want to assure Fred Berris that we Pakistanis are a few steps ahead of the Americans in this area. Pakistan is willing to sign an agreement to protect South Asia from nuclear danger. Mr. Fred Berris himself told of the desire of the U.S. Government to have such an agreement to stop nuclear proliferation in this region. However, he should know that only Pakistan has proposed stopping the spread of nuclear weapons in the region, and still the United States does not accept Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. It has discriminated against Pakistan by stopping aid to it. Fred Berris referred to the Pressler Amendment in this context. We want to remind him that Mr. Solarz is also a Democrat, and he implemented the Pressler Amendment against Pakistan, and is trying to keep India out of this amendment. Why is Pakistan being subjected to such unfair treatment? If the people of the United States are so opposed to nuclear weapons, why do not they raise their voices against the atomic weapons in India? Israel has stockpiled nuclear weapons at the behest of the United States. Why don't the people even mention it?

In response to a question about the Gulf war, Fred Berris said that the Democrats were strongly opposed to this war because its only purpose was to remove Saddam Husayn from power. Saddam Husayn is still in power and was not hurt at all, while the people of Iraq were suffering badly. The opinion of Fred Berris and the Democratic Party about the recent war is noteworthy. Our countrymen who supported the United States during the Gulf war would perhaps be greatly surprised that even the powerful opposition in the United States was against it. People in the United States are still raising their voices against the war, about which the United States and its allies are bragging. There is no doubt that the United States could not defeat Saddam Husayn, even after winning the Gulf war. All it did was to force the people of Iraq through indescribable difficulties.

U.S. Becoming an Enemy

92AS0009B Karachi AMN in Urdu 10 Sep 91 p 2

[Editorial: "The Nuclear Issue—Enmities between U.S., Pakistan"]

[Text] Mr. William Jones, information attache of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, told newsmen recently that the United States does not consider the Kashmir issue to be an international one. In its opinion, it is a mutual issue between two countries, and these two countries should solve it themselves. He further said that the United States did not want India and Pakistan to have the capability of making nuclear weapons. The United States does not impose any restrictions on Israel, because it feels that Israel needs nuclear capability to deal with the nations around it. William Jones claims that the United States wants to protect democracy in small nations and will send armed forces to the Middle East for

this purpose. He further added that Pakistan's nuclear program was against U.S. interests. Therefore, the United States was opposed to it. Israel, he continued, is surrounded by enemies and therefore has strong reasons to have nuclear capabilities. Meanwhile, Richard Falk, a U.S. consul in Karachi, declared while addressing members of the Industrial and Trade Mission that the U.S. Government could not reinstate aid to Pakistan because of the Pressler Amendment. He said that only the U.S. Congress could make that decision. He made it known this way that the U.S. President was not willing to issue a certificate that declared Pakistan's nuclear program as peaceful, which would reinstate aid.

After these statements by the information attache and the U.S. consul in Karachi, no one in Pakistan should have any misunderstanding about U.S. policy toward Pakistan. Their statements clearly indicate that the United States is practicing dichotomy and double standards in the area of nuclear proliferation. It does not care for Pakistan's friendship; it cares only for its own interests. These statements clearly show that the United States does not want to help Pakistan at an international level on the Kashmir issue. It backed off from its earlier stand, when it supported the various resolutions passed by the U.N. Security Council. Perhaps that is why supporting Pakistan in this issue is not good for U.S. interests or its interests in this regions would be threatened.

After this explanation of U.S. policy regarding Kashmir and the nuclear issues, a question arises: How much were the interests of Pakistan's countrymen considered in Pakistan being at the beck and call of the United States? Our national pride and self-respect will never permit us to be loyal to a nation that has no interest in helping us or respecting our principles. After the statements of the U.S. diplomats, it is the duty of our government to reexamine its foreign policy and its determinations of friends and enemies.

It is definite that the U.S. Government will not give us any aid until we relinquish our peaceful atomic program. This could mean that we would have to say good-bye to our programs for energy and agricultural progress, and depend on a traditional, but very expensive, fuel like oil. We would have to waste valuable portions of our foreign exchange to import it and, instead of being self-reliant, we would have to accept high interest rates and strict conditions for foreign loans. Obviously, such U.S. conditions are unacceptable to any self-respecting country. We should give up this sycophancy and subordinate attitude just to get U.S. aid and try to live as a proud nation. We should implement developmental plans, as expressed by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in his election promises to attain the goal of self-sufficiency.

It is true that a developing country like Pakistan, where no long-term plans were made to attain self-sufficiency, and whose economic plans had been tied to foreign aid for the last 44 years, will suffer greatly if U.S. aid is stopped. However, if our government and bureaucratic

officials give up their pomp and show and princely living habits and cut unnecessary expenses, this problem can easily be solved. We can join the ranks of economically independent nations in a few years. This, however, can happen only if our rulers do what they say, and pay attention to using current resources honestly.

We hope that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif will take the above statements issued by U.S. diplomats very seriously. He must analyze the reason for the change in the U.S. stand on the very important issue of Kashmir. He must find out why the United States turned away from its former stand. The people will definitely want to know what Pakistan's plans are in response to the changing U.S. attitude, and how this country can manage without a foreign minister under such circumstances.

Interfering in Internal Affairs

92AS0009C Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 10 Sep 91 p 5

[Editorial: "U.S. Diplomat's Diplomacy"]

[Text] The way the U.S. press attache expressed his opinion about Pakistan's foreign policy in the Islamabad press club is clearly an open insult and threat to Pakistan. Such privileges are not given to an ambassador, much less to a press attache. The U.S. press attache said that Pakistan's providing weapons to the Kashmiris was making matters worse. He said that Pakistan was surrounded by great powers and it did not have good relations with them, and that Pakistan should take a special interest in the new world order proposed by the United States of America.

As for providing weapons to the Kashmiris, this is a blatant lie that has been spread by India. All international agencies and journalists have declared the Indian allegation baseless and called it a lie after visiting both regions of Kashmir. The struggle that the Kashmiri Muslims have started against India is because they were fed up with India. Kashmir is a disputed region. According to U.N. resolutions, the Kashmiri people were to decide on their own government. Even India itself had granted a referendum to the Kashmiris, and it still owes the Kashmiris the opportunity to exert their own opinion. India is depriving the Kashmiris of their rights and wants to forcibly occupy Kashmir. Therefore, Kashmiris were forced to raise arms against India. As for Pakistan, it definitely supports Kashmiris, morally and diplomatically, because Pakistan is a very important part of this issue. It will never accept Indian occupation of Kashmir, since India is following a wrong policy about Kashmir. If India implements the U.N. resolutions, the Kashmir issue can be solved peacefully. Being the only superpower in the world and an advocate of the new world order, the United States should force India to resolve the Kashmir issue according to the U.N. resolutions. However, it appears that it does not want to pressure India in order to win its good will and support, and is practicing a double standard over this issue.

The U.S. diplomat's comment that Pakistan does not have good relations with any country, shows his evil intention. As a press attache, he should know well that India has bad relations with all its neighbors, including Pakistan, because it is asserting its authority over this region. Since Pakistan is the greatest hindrance in its expansionist designs, it has always tried to hurt and weaken Pakistan. India has fought a war in China as well as with Pakistan. It sent troops to Sri Lanka, Bhutan as upset with it, and Nepal has closed its border to India. We can ignore the corrupt government of Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan have complained that the Indian Government has helped their enemies in Kabul against them.

In the presence of these facts, the U.S. diplomat's statement against Pakistan is deplorable. Pakistan's relations are not bad, even with the Soviet Union, even though the Soviet Union had complained about Pakistan because of the latter's close relations with the United States. These complaints have been removed now, and it is expected the relationship between these two countries will improve in the future. The fact is that the United States wants Pakistan to continue to lick its boots and act subjugated as it did in the past. This is not possible now, because the people of Pakistan have learned from experience that the United States cannot be a sincere and selfless friend of anyone. President Bush's new world order will not help the small and weak countries. He is using the excuse of peace and security to establish his supremacy worldwide. He became very bold after the Soviet Union disappeared from the international horizon. He considers China and the Islamic world to be hindering his ambitions. Therefore, he is working on making India in South Asia and Israel in the Middle East become two powerful nations. The U.S. press attache issued his irresponsible statement in this context, and all of this points to the real ambitions of the United States. However, he was talking above his position, and the Government of Pakistan should take strict action against him.

Natural Resources Reportedly Taken Over by U.S.
92AS0114E Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 14 Sep 91
pp 1, 7

[News Report: "U.S. Attempting to Take Over Pakistan's Natural Resources"]

[Text] Islamabad, 13 September (MUSAWAT Correspondent)—After stopping its aid, the U.S. Government has started a new trick to make Pakistan's economy even weaker. According to reliable sources, the United States has started pressuring Pakistan to sell some extremely profitable national assets. In this context, the U.S. Government has advised Pakistan to sell the Oil and Gas Development Corporation [OGDC] and add all of its assets and projects, as and where they are, to the U.S. Government. It also advised Pakistan to transfer to it the management of oil wells pumping a large quantity of oil.

According to MUSAWAT sources, the related department, instead of immediately dismissing these unacceptable proposals, has started to consider them. Federal Minister of Petroleum Chaudhary Nisar Ali Khan has requested advice from OGDC Chairman Gul Faraz Ahmed. The advice to sell OGDC to the United States was first given to Malik Mohammed Naim Khan, federal trade minister, in a letter from former U. S. Ambassador Robert Oakley a few months ago. The federal minister of trade, instead of bringing the letter to the attention of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, sent this letter directly to Chaudhary Nisar Ali Khan, who asked the advice of OGDC chairman Dr. Gul Faraz. Robert Oakley said in his proposal that the United States was ready to give cash in foreign exchange for this deal. According to corporation sources, this proposal was not the first of its kind; the Asia Development Bank had also given similar advice to sell the OGDC, and had told the Pakistani Government to limit the activities of the corporation, or sell it. According to OGDC sources, this corporation has been extremely successful in discovering and producing oil, and it has let the world know that this corporation was going to play a very important role due to increasing oil production. Thus, some powerful countries do not want to see Pakistan become economically independent, and are trying to hinder it by making unacceptable proposals and placing illegitimate pressure on it. They are trying to conspire to force Pakistan to make the wrong decision. According to OGDC sources, about 77,000 barrels of oil are produced from various oil wells in the country. From among the 11 new oil wells that the corporation started last year, six have proved to be extremely successful. About 19 foreign companies worked together to dig the 11 wells. The success of the corporation can be estimated by the fact that the OGDC does not receive any funds from the government, and it has also paid back \$750 million loans received from inside the country and abroad. It was learned that Gul Faraz Ahmed, the corporation's chairman, is planning to advise the federal minister of petroleum to reject this proposal. He believes that the sale of the corporation, its assets, plans, and wells, particularly to the United States, will not be beneficial to Pakistan, and that it is unacceptable in any condition. It was learned that the OGDC was meeting its needs through its own resources, and is not a burden on the government treasury. The staff of corporations are technical experts, and they can help produce oil in the country, and make us self-sufficient in this area.

U.S. Said To Favor India Now

U.S. Policies Attacked

92AS0138A Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 21 Sep 91
p 10

[Editorial: "United States' India Worship"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has decided to exempt India from the Pressler Amendment. Earlier, U.S.

congressional representatives decided to impose this amendment on India just as it did on Pakistan. The amendment calls for any country that needs aid from the United States to have the U.S. President issue a certificate every year guaranteeing that the nation has no nuclear weapons. Now, in a joint session of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate, the U.S. legislators have exempted India from this requirement. The All India Radio announced that according to a confidential report of the U.S. Congress, Pakistan has acquired the capability to make nuclear weapons. Even though this report includes information about all nations that have nuclear capabilities, Pakistan, Iraq, and Libya were especially detailed in this report. Israel was also mentioned; however, with the powerful "Jewish" lobby present in the U.S. Congress, it was ignored. U.S. diplomats have repeatedly said that Israel is in a very sensitive region and is surrounded by enemies. Therefore, they do not want to discuss its nuclear capability. Now, by exempting India from the Pressler Amendment requirement, the Congress has proved that it has no objection to India's nuclear capability, just as it does with Israel. However, it is very worried about an Islamic country acquiring nuclear capabilities.

Against this background, many military and political observers believe that after destroying the military might of Iraq, all eyes are focused on Pakistan. The Jewish and Western nations fear that it will try to share its know-how with its Arab brothers. Thus, Pakistan has become a target of U.S. anger and concern. All military and economic aid to Pakistan was also stopped on the advice of the Jewish lobby. On addition, pressure is being applied to other Western nations to use their influence against Pakistan. It appears that after becoming the "international policeman," the target of the United States is the Islamic world, which the United States wants to bring under its total control. It is focusing on Iraq, Iran, Libya, and Pakistan, because these countries are the main hindrance in Israel's expansionist designs. They also object to the pro-Israel policy of the United States. The military powers of Iraq and Iran have been badly damaged during the recent wars. However, the United States still wants to harm them further. It is already making preparations for a new war on Iraq. As far as the United States [sic] is concerned, it never disagreed with the United States. However, the United States considers two of Pakistan's crimes to be unforgivable. First, in spite of all kinds of U.S. pressure, it has not abandoned its nuclear program. Second, Pakistan's major role is to support Islamic fundamentalism. It supports Islamic religious movements worldwide and encourages cooperation and unity among them. The United States is also angry that Pakistan has joined forces with Iran in trying to establish an Islamic form of government in Afghanistan. It also is aiming to include the central Asian Islamic states to join this bloc. The U.S. ambassador stationed in India said outright that U.S. relations with the countries in the subcontinent are changing totally. This was a clear hint that the U.S. favors India over Pakistan. The latest proof of this is that the U.S. Congress has made Pakistan an unfair target

over the nuclear issue, and has imposed the Pressler Amendment on Pakistan. It has exempted India from it; thus, Pakistan should also use its security needs in this changed atmosphere and start to think about the future. First of all, it should straighten out its internal affairs, because the present dangerous situation will help the enemies of our national security. We can face them only when we make our internal affairs strong.

U.S. Forgetting Pakistan

92AS0138B Lahore MUSSAWAT in Urdu 22 Sep 91
p 3

[Editorial: Pakistan-United States Relations"]

[Text] Mr. Sheharyar Mohammed Khan, Pakistan's foreign affairs secretary, has expressed extreme anger and concern over a news report published in an English newspaper from Karachi. This news report mentioned the Pakistan Government's agreement over the 1959 Defense Pact. The foreign affairs secretary declared this idea absurd and said that Pakistan was going to follow the policy of not accepting any external interference in its security in the name of the defense pacts.

We must welcome Mr. Sheharyar's explanation. However, we cannot agree with his opinion about Pakistan being a nonaligned and independent nation. If we look at the history of the Pakistani-U.S. relationship, it would not be difficult to concede that most of our former governments had gambled with our national pride in order to maintain relations with the United States. If we want to talk discuss verbal rhetoric about nonaligned foreign policy, then we have to say that our policymakers and foreign office have not shown any special talents in this area. The United States has decided to review its relations with Pakistan, despite our good relations and obedience to it. Our situation is so bad that despite opposition by the whole nation about the brutal attack by the United States on Iraq, an Islamic nation, our government obeyed the orders of the U.S. Government. In spite of this obedient attitude, the stopping of economic and military aid was the U.S. response. It went so far as to stop it even though it was already approved and on its way to Pakistan. America has told all its allies to stop aid to Pakistan. The restrictions that Germany imposed on Pakistan for selling weapons to it the other day, hinted at U.S. pressure. Germany is cancelling its already agreed-upon deals. The U.S. attitude toward Pakistan is not only unfriendly, it is hostile. Unfortunately, our government and the ministry of foreign affairs refuses to accept this fact. It knows well that the United States does not need our services in the changed situation, and it wants Pakistan to become weaker. Our policymakers, instead of making new friends and filling the vacuum created by U.S. enmity, are still running after the United States. We are sending high-level delegations to the United States, or are sending the chief

minister of one of our states as part of this campaign. Yet the U.S. attitude does not change. The United States sets its policies based on its own national interests. It is sad to say that our ministry of foreign affairs has not succeeded in protecting our national interests, and that it has no facts ready for future plans. The secretary of foreign affairs has, as usual, rejected this news report. It only shows his anger. For example, he had referred to the idea of reinstating the defense pacts as absurd. He said that accepting any pact at the cost of our peaceful nuclear program was idle talk. It is not necessary for us to tell him that the problems of the foreign ministry are not resolved by becoming angry. He should think coolly. Most of the countries in the Third World, especially Pakistan, are passing through a time that requires a search for new avenues and allies. The question is, are we doing it? We have to say with great sorrow that the answer to this question is in the negative. The ministry of foreign affairs and Mr. Sheharyar should keep the changing situation in mind and decide on the nation's foreign policy. They should look around themselves, and wherever they find support and agreement as well as help, they should approach the source. What is the stand of Pakistan's Government in various international, geographic, and regional issues? Perhaps even the inner circles of the government do not know about it. The newspapers that support government policies have different opinions about different problems. The circumstances surrounding the country at this time demand that the nation be taken into confidence by a press briefing. Avenues for talks and dialogues should be opened to help put the nation on the path to progress. We have to say regretfully that facts cannot be hidden when one is forming a foreign policy. Instead, open discussion should take place about foreign affairs. At this time, this is much more important than ever before.

Indian Attack Favored

92AS0138C Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 6 Oct 91 p 3

[News Report: "U.S. Encouraging India To Attack Pakistan"]

[Text] Karachi (Staff Reports)—Sufi Ayaz Khan Niazi, vice president of Jamiat-i Ulema-i Pakistan (JUP), said that the United States is conspiring to destroy Pakistan and is urging India to attack it. He was addressing a memorial service for Sina Allah held by the Karachi division of Injuman Naujawana-i Islam. He said that terrorist organizations were putting constraints on the free expression of opinion. At this time, other office bearers including Tariq Mehub, Mohammed Ahmed Saddiqi, Razaq Singhani, and Ibrar Ahmed, also addressed the meeting. They said that they would not bargain in the name of the Islamic nation, and that the terrorists who thought that assassinating Sina Allah would reduce their zeal, would be disappointed. Mulana Aslam Sheikh offered prayers at the end of the meeting.

Double Standards Used

92AS0138D Karachi JANG in Urdu 6 Oct 91 p 3

[Article by M.M. Hasan: "An Open Letter to George Bush"]

[Text] Dear Sir: I would like to inform you that we are extremely upset at your decision to exempt our worst enemy, India, from the Pressler Amendment, and to ignore all our services and sacrifices that we made as your friend. You have assured India of all kinds of assistance that we are being deprived of. It would not be unreasonable to mention here that we are the same nation. We took the risk of making the Soviet Union our enemy when it was at the peak of its power, and we extended our friendly hand toward you. The friendship proved very expensive to us. The Soviet Union punished us for this insult and encouraged our neighbor India to attack us twice. As a result, our beloved country was divided into two parts. During all this action, the United States did nothing and just stood there. Your Sixth Fleet did not even move an inch to come and help us. It stood in its place like "Gul Mohammed." Perhaps you were swindled by the talks of this disciple of Guru Chankya that had openly blasted an atomic bomb in 1974 and has prepared many atom bombs. Yet you still object to Pakistan's peaceful atomic program. You have not believed the assurances given by our government in this context. Why not come and investigate the situation in Pakistan yourself? Just think, in a country where even the capability to maintain the railway system established by the British is missing, no train is on time, and there are serious railway accidents almost every day, how could they prosper in ultra-modern technology and make atomic bombs? It is possible that the passage of the Shari'a Bill in Pakistan has given birth to fear in your mind. After being hurt in Iran, you must be scared of "fundamentalism" in this country. We assure you that there is no such thing. All these steps were taken to shut up criticism and it is all just paperwork. You did not even realize that it is taking a great deal of time to implement Shari'a rule even after the passage of the law. It is no secret that the proponents of this proposal are suffering from disagreement among themselves.

Our enemies are spreading propoganda that Pakistan is opposed to your new world order just to get you against us. The talk about Pakistan's plan to establish an Islamic front to counter the United States is also pure calumny. You should pay attention to the fact that in spite of our religious directives, we cannot unite our Muslims in this country. How can we unite Muslims worldwide? Who would know better than you that there was a time when we were proud of calling ourselves Pakistani Muslims? Now, we are known as Punjabis, Sindhis, Pathans, Balochs, and Muhajirs.

You will be happy to hear that most of us are Muslims in name only, and our new generation is becoming ignorant about our religion and culture.

The children in our prosperous families, from where the future leaders will come, are attending English medium schools, where your English and American curriculum is taught. These schools have nothing to do with Islam, and their home environment is not religious either. Thus these promising young people are blindly following Western culture. What was left, you have complemented with your television programs.

These are some humble explanations which I am presenting to remove your misunderstanding. I have no other reason.

I hope that the madame and Mr. Israel are in good health!

(A Pakistani)

Military Aid Growing

92AS0138E Karachi JANG in Urdu ! Oct 91 p 3

[Editorial: "India-United States Military Cooperation"]

[Text] According to a news story, the commander of the U.S. forces in the Atlantic Ocean will visit New Delhi in October to review the possibilities of cooperation between the U.S. and Indian navies. Before this, the Indian chief of army staff visited Washington. At that time, both countries agreed to greater military cooperation. Under this agreement, the United States will supply India with modern weapons as well as military training, information on new developments, joint military exercises, and military technology. This news is also very alarming from the point that the navy is being included in the present military pact. The Indian Navy is the strongest navy in the Indian Ocean. India had been dreaming about supremacy in the Indian Ocean for a long time. It has deployed aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines in this region. It is trying to procure another nuclear submarine. If this continues, then not only Pakistan, but also all countries around the Indian Ocean will have to leave their navies and trade at India's mercy. It will blockade any country's navy at will and will paralyze that country economically in order to establish its supremacy.

President Bush had announced a new world order according to which we had hoped that all conflicts would be resolved by peaceful negotiations instead of using force or war. Strong campaigns are being carried out in Cambodia, Lebanon, Nicaragua, and other countries, and the United States itself has started a strong diplomatic effort to establish peace in the Middle East. It is strange, however, that the U.S. attitude in South Asia is different from its attitude to other countries. Pakistan has been a close ally of the United States and both worked together for a long time. However, the United States has adopted a very unfair attitude, and using Pakistan's nuclear program as an excuse this has resulted in its stopping all military and economic aid to it. It is pressuring other countries to do the same thing. It is the duty of U.S. leadership to look at the South Asian

problem in the context of regional conflicts. In the past, various incidents and issues were viewed from an international perspective and these became very complicated because of it. These issues have become a permanent danger to peace and stability. It would be better if, instead of arming India, the United States tried to solve the issues in this area, following fair and just means.

U.S. Imperialism Seen Behind 'New World Order'

92AS0114D Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 1 Oct 91
pp 7, 8

[News Report: "U.S. Imperialistic Designs Behind New World Order"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Lahore (Special Correspondent)—Recently, a "Shaheed al-Husseini Conference" was held at Minar Pakistan under the auspices of the Tehriq-i Nifaz Fiqah Jafferiyah to encourage Islamic rule and denounce terrorism. Six different resolutions were passed; they were related to corruption, looting, communalism, and the conspiracy of establishing control over Islam contained in the new world order. They also passed resolutions about the lack of the government's interest in Hussein al-Husseini's assassination, northern regions, and the destruction of Muslims in Iraq. In the resolution about corruption and looting in the country, they said that the purpose of the conference was to declare that they were disappointed in the performance of the government in political, economic, diplomatic, and social areas. The government was suffering from widespread corruption and looting, and the conference condemned it. Our government's credibility was made suspect by the deteriorating law-and-order situation in the country, the failure of the implementation of Islamic rule, corruption in financial organizations, rapidly increasing inflation, horse trading, and political revenge. The conference demanded that the present government be dismissed and an interim government established. This interim government would hold elections according to new election laws to create a real representative government in Pakistan to solve the nation's problems.

In the resolution expressing concern about the new wave of communalism in the country, it was stated that strict action should be taken in response to the terrorism against the Shi'a people. The conference issued a warning to police inspectors for arresting young Shi'a men and committing brutal atrocities on them at Gilgit, Jhang, Para, Chinari, Khan Garh, and Ahmedpur. The resolution stated that such deeds were unacceptable, and demanded police inspectors end their illegal and inhuman behavior; otherwise, action would be taken against them. In the resolution relating to the new world order, it was stated that it was actually an imperialist plot to control the Islamic world. The conference appealed to the whole Muslim world to ignore their racial and communal differences, and unite against such devilish

plans. The conference emphasized the need for a political solution to the Afghanistan problem, and condemned the elements that hindered the peaceful resolution of this problem because of vested interests. The conference supported the three-nation conference between Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan to discuss the mujaheddin issue, and condemned the countries that viewed this problem negatively because of their financial status. Expressing its full support to the freedom struggle of Kashmiri Muslims, the conference appealed to Islamic countries to protest against Indian atrocities and sever all trade ties to India.

Expressing concern about the government's lack of interest in Ilyas Aarif al-Hussein's murder trial, it demanded that the case be transferred from the Peshawar High Court to another high court in the country; and that the two accused, Captain Majid Gailani and Faqid Gul, be arrested; and the case be reinvestigated. In the resolution about the northern regions, the conference stated that the wishes of the local people should be kept in mind when decisions about the future of this region are made. They recommended that a referendum be held to learn the opinions of the people. In the resolution about the Gulf, U.S. President Bush and Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn were both blamed for the massacre of Iraqi Muslims. The resolution condemned the destruction of Karbala and Najaf and other holy places by Saddam Husayn's bombings. The conference referred to the murder of thousands of people in Iraq and the destruction of holy religious and burying places as the darkest chapter in the history of Islam. The conference appealed to human rights organizations to use their influence in protecting the Iraqi Muslims in the marshes of southern Iraq from the murderous attack of Saddam Husayn's army.

Rejection of U.S. Pressure on Nuclear Issue Urged

92WP0003A Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu
10 Sep 91 p 10

[Editorial: "Nuclear Program: U.S. Conditions and Our Duty"]

[Text] Mr. Leader King (?), the U.S. press attache, while addressing the Peshawar Press Club on the topic of "The New World Order and U.S.-Pakistan Relations" said that the United States was opposed to Pakistan's nuclear program, and that its military and economic aid to Pakistan had the condition that Pakistan would not make nuclear weapons, and would not make weapons so dangerous and powerful that they would jeopardize peace in this region. While discussing Israel's nuclear program, he said that Israel's geographical location showed that it was surrounded by enemy countries. There is no doubt that the United States is working very hard to get support for its new world order and to have its conditions recognized in this region. Its minor and major bureaucrats try to teach us the lesson every day that not only should we relinquish our nuclear program

according to U.S. conditions, but also become friends with India. However, we are surrounded with more enemies than Israel. Our borders have been endangered for the last 44 years. Therefore, our becoming a friend to India and the cancellation of our nuclear program is not only difficult, but impossible. Pakistan has been a target for India ever since its establishment. India has never sincerely recognized our independence, and it has attacked us twice. It has always conspired to spread unrest in Pakistan, and changed East Pakistan into Bangladesh in 1971. At that time, then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced in her zeal that she had drowned the two-nation theory in the Bay of Bengal. However, this two-nation theory is still alive, and Bangladesh is also following the path that the Muslims started 44 years ago in this subcontinent.

Pakistan was a direct or indirect target of the Soviet Union for its aggression in Afghanistan for the last 11 or 12 years. It also has the problems with the Durand Line and the "Pakhtoonistan Stunt" on its northwestern border. That is why Pakistan always had to take extraordinary steps for its defense every year. It has to reserve an extraordinary portion of its resources for defense and security. It had depended on the United States of America for its defense needs; however, the attitude of the United States that we faced in 1965, 1971, and now in 1991 made the Pakistani people feel that it was wrong to be friendly with the United States. Because its double standards have caused problems for us, it is strange that India has signed a friendship agreement with the Soviet Union, and yet still was never a target of U.S. opposition. It has often taken advantage of U.S. generosities. India has already blasted an atomic bomb and is trying to export them now that it has installed a nuclear plant. Still the West is friendly to it. Be it Afghanistani or Iraqi aggression in Kuwait, the Indian stand has always been against the American stand. In contrast, Pakistan has not only followed up on U.N. resolutions, but has also supported the stand of international brotherhood. It opposed a superpower like the Soviet Union in this context, and it is still being penalized with the stoppage of economic and military aid, using its peaceful nuclear program as a pretext. This does not behoove the United States, which has started the concept of a new world order. Based on U.S. policies against Pakistan, we wonder if the new world order is just a plan to weaken the Islamic world economically, politically, and militarily, and to strengthen India and Israel. What other reason could there be? Why is it that something that is appropriate for Israel is taboo for Pakistan?

Israel is in no danger from any Arab country because they would not dare to touch a "pet rascal" of a superpower like the United States of America. Instead, Israel itself poses a danger to peace to every Arab country in the Middle East. In addition, all Arab nations are willing to guarantee Israel's safety now. Despite all of this, the United States is imposing restrictions on Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program, which is essential for its industrial, agricultural, and medical developmental

plans. Pakistan had assured more than once that its program is peaceful; however, the United States does not accept this and wants to impose restrictions that are unacceptable to any self-respecting nation.

A high-level delegation from the United States will arrive in Pakistan during the next few years. This delegation will discuss Pakistan's security problems and nuclear program. After the Gulf war, the U.S. attitude toward Pakistan has been derogatory, since it has even refused to let the useless weapons from the "spoils of the war" to be sold to Pakistan. Keeping all this in mind, we must decide if we are willing to accept U.S. conditions or follow our own policy and live frugally, within our resources, and reduce our expenses. It is not possible for us to live without the aid and also accept their conditions. We should not misunderstand this situation. The way the situation is developing, we have to select one of these options. We can either reject the conditions and suffer the results or, as Benazir Bhutto has suggested, we can implement our nuclear program according to U.S. wishes.

It is deplorable that while the U.S. leaders are openly talking about their policy, we are suffering from indecision. We do not have the national unity required to ignore such conditions. Not only are unity and cooperation nonexistent in our nation, but also we do not even have any awareness of it. The president, prime minister, and opposition leaders do not have time to eliminate differences among themselves and focus on national unity. The situation is moving toward a point of no return, and we are sitting in our position and looking satisfied, as if U.S. leadership is addressing someone else. Perhaps this attitude, based on laziness, is our biggest drawback. However, it is time for us to pay attention to the needs of the future and focus on implementing the policy of self-dependence, about which a lot of noise is being made. It is useless to complain about the United States of America. First we should examine our own ranks.

Regional Affairs

Iran Said To Disfavor U.S. Pressure on Nuclear Program

92WP0003C Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu
16 Sep 91 pp 3, 6

[News Report: "U.S. Attitude Toward Nuclear Program Deplorable—Teheran Radio"]

[Text] Tehran (PPI)—President Ghulam Ishaq Khan's visit to Iran will help strengthen political and diplomatic relations between the two neighbors. This opinion was expressed by Teheran Radio while commenting on the Pakistani president's official visit to Iran. The presidents of both governments discussed economic and technical cooperation during their meeting. In addition, they exchanged opinions about international and regional problems. A special committee has been established to

explore the possibility of mutual cooperation in various areas. This committee will present its report to the two presidents. A new economic coalition that includes Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey is being established to encourage economic and technical cooperation. In the second phase, an Islamic market will be established. Both Iran and Islamabad have expressed agreement to this plan. In this context, in order to encourage economic and technical cooperation, help will be sought from common cultural and religious heritage of the two nations. As a result of cooperation between the two countries, an oil refinery will be built at Port Qasim in Karachi, and another agreement is being considered to explore oil and gas in Baluchistan. Pakistan and Iran agree on issues such as Afghanistan, Kashmir, and Palestine. The presidents of both countries discussed ways and means to resolve these issues, and expressed their agreement that both governments want fair and just resolutions of these issues. Among the regional problems, the Afghanistan issue is a very important one to both countries, because Pakistan and Iran are affected by the Afghanistan problem more than any other nation. They both have hundreds of thousands of refugees living in their border states. Radio Teheran said in its commentary that it is natural for residents of both countries to give first priority to the Afghan issue and to try to find a peaceful solution to it. Pierre de Cuellar, the U.N. secretary general, arrived in Iran at the same time as Ghulam Ishaq Khan was visiting there. His visit is an important aspect of these efforts. Pakistan and Iran have expressed their support for the five-point peace formula proposed by the United Nations. However, we cannot ignore the fact that the establishment of peace in Afghanistan would be considered greatly beneficial for the two countries. This cannot be done until the various groups of mujaheddin unite their ranks, keeping in view various changes that are taking place around the world.

Both countries are pledged to support mutual Islamic interests over international relations. Radio Teheran expressed concern in its commentary that the United States was busy trying to weaken the Islamic world, and that Pakistan was a target in this context. The U.S. attitude toward Pakistan's atomic technology was condemned. It is natural for Pakistan to strengthen its relations with Iran to get support and cooperation in this area. In spite of all the problems, Pakistan and Iran will be able to improve mutual cooperation and international relations.

Agreement With Iran Urged on Afghan Issue

92AS0114A Karachi JANG in Urdu 19 Sep 91 p 3

[Editorial: "Afghan Issue and the New U.S.-Soviet Conspiracy"]

[Text] Mr. Shaheryar Khan, a secretary in the Foreign Ministry, said that the Soviet-U.S. agreement to stop sending arms to their allies in Afghanistan was a bilateral pact, and Pakistan was not required to abide by it. He said that we would welcome this pact if they would

include the establishment of an interim Afghan government, a deadline for stopping the war, and a resolution of the refugee problem.

It is a known fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union are opposed to a mujaheddin government in Afghanistan. Both are trying to either reinstall Tahir Shah or establish a secular type of government. They do not want the Afghan people to establish their own government. According to the Soviet-United States pact, both countries will stop supplying arms and ammunition to their allies in January 1992. According to an informed source, both the United States and the Soviet Union will supply plenty of modern weapons and ammunition to Najib to transform him into a powerful opposition against the mujaheddin. Why didn't they stop supplying weapons when they signed the agreement? For what reason is the United States giving \$30 million in aid to Najib's government on the pretext of rebuilding Afghanistan, instead of helping the mujaheddin? Therefore, Pakistan does not support the U.S.-Soviet Union pact because of the fear that 10 years of sacrifices made by the mujaheddin would be in vain. Pakistan and Iran agree on the future plan for Afghanistan, and it is expected that these talks will progress with the agreement of the Afghan Government, if they keep Najib out of these talks. It is said that the U.S.-Soviet pact has not mentioned anything about the return of the refugees. Therefore, this pact could be just another part of the Soviet-U.S. conspiracy. This will not help resolve the Afghanistan issue. There is a heavy responsibility on Pakistan and Iran to help solve this problem. Both countries should fully agree on this issue to help establish an independent and autonomous Afghan government of Islamic tradition; this would be of great satisfaction to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran.

Internal Affairs

Sharif Attacked for Supporting 'New World Order'

Will Damage Islamic World

92AS0179A Karachi JANG in Urdu 8 Oct 91 pp 1, 11

[News Report: "All Rhetoric, No Action About Islam—Maulana Fazalul Rehman"]

[Text] Jacobabad (Correspondent)—General Mulana Fazalul Rehman, central secretary of Jamiat-i Ulema-i Islam, said while addressing a public meeting in Jacobabad that "the present government was a product of corruption. It is using the name of Islam repeatedly, but doing nothing about it. The people are suffering from the high cost of living, and a handful of landlords and businessmen are enjoying luxuries with the money collected from the people." He said that "it was important for solving the problems of the people to send representatives to the legislative assembly who are interested and care about the people's problems." He added that "our economy is mortgaged to the IMF and our budget made

according to their orders." Mr. Rehman said that "if the present government does not change its policy in order to help the people, then it will meet the same fate as the previous government." Mulana went on to say that "the U.S. new world order is against Muslims, and if Nawaz Sharif bows his head to it, then a government that cannot protect the people's pride has no right to stay in power." Mulana Abdul Ghafur, Dr. Khalid Mehmood Somroo, Dr. Abdul Ghani Insari, and Javed Anwar also addressed the meeting.

Strong Defense Crucial

92AS0179B Karachi JANG in Urdu 8 Oct 91 p 3

[Article by Rashid Patel: "United States, Soviet Union, India, and Pakistan"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] There have been three specific aspects of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. One, Cuba; the second, Afghanistan; and the third, India. During a recent meeting in Moscow between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Boris Pinkin, the new Soviet foreign minister, which was the start of new relations between the two countries after the failed coup, the Soviet Union has bowed down to the United States about the "Cuba affair." The Soviet Union agreed not to provide any military aid to Cuba. Both countries have also agreed about Afghanistan as well. They have agreed that they will stop supplying weapons and ammunition to their political allies. They also conceded to hold free elections in Afghanistan next year. We are sure that they must have agreed over the strategy for these elections in Afghanistan. It is also possible that they have concurred on what kind of government will come into power in Afghanistan. Because of the recent political changes in the central Asian region after the recent Soviet crisis, it is not possible for these two countries to leave this region's politics to find their own way. As for India, the Soviet Union has also forced the United States to accept its point about India. That is why, as soon as Mr. Baker arrived in the United States after his trip to Moscow, the U.S. Senate exempted India from the Pressler Amendment tied to military and economic aid. Thus, the United States has once again adopted an unfair attitude about military and economic aid to this subcontinent, and the situation is a cause of concern for Pakistan.

We thought that after the political and military crisis in the Soviet Union, resulting in its weak political position, that India would be affected most because the whole industrial structure in India was erected by the Soviet Union. Most of the weapons and ammunition were supplied by the Soviet Union, and much of India's foreign policy was formed according to the international interests of the Soviet Union, be it the problem of supporting Afghanistan or opposing China. Moreover, the way India's news media and the government impatiently and prematurely supported the military coup in the Soviet Union and the way this action was denounced by the democratic forces in the Soviet Union, it was expected that India's national interests would be

affected. The political circles in India that blame the Soviet Union for India's weak economy and the recent economic crisis are very happy. They say that India has 40 years of economic relations with the Soviet Union, and that India is suffering from similar problems in its economic system that have resulted in the failure of the economic system in the Soviet Union and East European countries. They thought that in this way, India would be freed from the Soviet political snare, which is a setting sun on the international political horizon, and that has been a losing deal for India. Expectations were also tied to Pakistan about the Soviet crisis. We thought that the United States would put pressure on India in connection with the Soviet Union in the same way that it did with Cuba. It would have asked that India give up its nuclear and expansionist ambitions, and develop friendly relations with its neighboring countries. However, none of these expectations were fulfilled. Neither the political circles in India nor the people in Pakistan proved to be correct. The Indian Government is still not willing to leave the lap of the Soviet Union, and the United States has not pressured the Soviet Union about India either, the way it did about Cuba. Instead, a few months ago, it even removed the Pressler Amendment restrictions that it had imposed earlier on India, which was considered an appropriate political and military solution internationally. This made India so bold that it increased its military activities on the Indo-Pakistani border resulting in more skirmishes between the troops of both countries. One reason for the increase in skirmishes could be the 20-year-old Soviet Union-India defense pact, which was endorsed by the two countries recently. A similar pact in the past helped in transforming East Pakistan into Bangladesh through India's action.

The question arises: Why has the U.S. attitude in the subcontinent become unfair again? It is not just that the United States has accepted pressure from the Soviet Union about India, but the more important development is the changing political situation in central Asia after the failure of the military coup in the Soviet Union. This is also changing the American interests in this region. The United States considers geographic and religious unity among the central Asian Muslim states—Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, and the Muslim states of the Soviet Union—as dangerous to it. In order to stop this, it does not only want to see India as a strong nation in south Asia, but also wants it to play the role of the "policeman." In this context, the recent statement issued by the United States is very important. The statement expresses a desire to see India given a more prominent role in international affairs, and in order to increase peace and good will, it wants to participate with India in land, naval, and air force military exercises. In addition, the U.S. efforts to save the Soviet Union from breaking up and to maintain it in the form of a confederation appear to demonstrate the wish of the United States to keep the Soviet Union to balance power in that region, where a united Europe is growing stronger. It also wants to use it to check the increasing political and economic threats posed by China and Japan. The United

States did not let the Soviet Union come apart, because the balance of power in central and south Asia would become so bad that they would no longer be in the interests of the United States and Europe. The West will never want the Islamic countries to unite, nor will it allow Islamic power to catch strong roots in any large area of the world. Also, the countries that are using the new world order for increasing colonialism and control over different nations do not want any other ideology, culture, or philosophy, be it communism or Islam, to prosper in any region in the world. They want to establish means to increase wealth and control using such agencies as the IMF and the World Bank to force the Third World countries to become a new kind of colonies. Their goal is to make the economic power of the West stronger every day.

In the present situation, when both superpowers are leaning towards India, Pakistan should accept this challenge for its existence, and continue to establish geographic, economic, and political relations with other Islamic countries in this region. These relations should be extended to the Muslim states in the Soviet Union. These states are very progressive in the area of food grains, cash crops, minerals, natural gas, oil, and education. Pakistan can be very helpful to these states because it is an independent nation, and it can help them in the area of economics and the military.

Therefore, it is important to implement two points. First, we should not back off from our defense preparations. Second, we must work toward becoming self-reliant and avoid unnecessary waste. Otherwise, Pakistan will become just like Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bangladesh, which India has wanted Pakistan to become for a long time.

Indian Hegemony Feared

92AS0179C Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 21 Oct 91
pp 1, 7

[News Report: "Government Submitted to New World Order—Qazi Hussein Ahmed]

[Text] Attock (Correspondent)—Senator Qazi Hussein Ahmed, president of Jamaat-i Islami Pakistan, has expressed his disappointment at the efforts to solve the Afghan problem. He said that a conspiracy is being hatched under the pretext of solving the issue, and that Pakistan is becoming a part of this conspiracy. In the 28-member committee, the number of mujaheddin has been changed and their proportion reduced. The number of the committee has been changed to 40, and people of their choice have been added to it. They have included in this committee people who enjoyed the cool shade in Europe during the whole jihad struggle. Now they are trying to undermine the decision of the mujaheddin and are talking about decisions made by the majority. Senator Ahmed was addressing newsmen after he spoke at the four-day annual training of the Pakistan Railway Employees Union, Rawalpindi Division. He said that

the Afghanistani issue cannot be resolved by keeping the mujaheddin out of it, because the mujaheddin are very important part of it. While answering a question about self-sufficiency and the government attitude toward it, Qazi Hussein Ahmed said that the self-sufficiency committee has been dumped, and the government is not even mentioning the idea any more. He also agreed with the impression that the government has submitted to the American idea of the new world order. He said that Pakistan will have to accept India's supremacy under this new world order, and that the government is praising this order. He added that he felt that the government was flattering Narsimha Rao by talking about negotiations and cricket matches. In response to a question about corruption and looting by the government and the PDA [People's Democratic Alliance], he said that both were involved in this looting. He said that we could not forget the scandals related to the People's Party, and that the nation should support Tariq-i Islami to rid itself of all of it. In answer to a question about the relationship between the Jamaat-i Islami and the IJI [Islamic Democratic Alliance], he said that the government is ignoring the IJI. No representative meeting was held in connection with the election. He further said that in Suba Sarhad, an election ticket was issued to a person who ran as an independent candidate against IJI candidate Mulana Gohar al-Rehman. That man was expelled from the Muslim League, and is now being issued another ticket. He said that this affair can be challenged in the election commission and in the courts, because that election ticket cannot be issued without full participation. Qazi Hussein Ahmed said that "it is wrong to give the impression that there is no danger of wars. The government wants us to close our eyes to this danger." He warned that there was danger from all sides. "India has already broken rules about international borders twice, and is waiting for another opportunity. Both the United States and the Soviet Union support India. Everybody knows that an international conspiracy is being hatched against Muslims." He said that if there is anything that has stopped India from attacking Pakistan, it is the freedom struggle of the Kashmiris and the Sikh campaign in East Punjab. Qazi Hussein Ahmed said that the Kashmiri mujaheddin were fighting a war to protect their existence, and that Nawaz Sharif's efforts to have negotiations to solve the Kashmir issue and holding cricket matches between the two countries is discouraging the mujaheddin. They are disappointed now. He further said that "this is a conspiracy against the Kashmiris' fight for freedom. As a result, India is spreading propaganda in Kashmir that Pakistan wants to solve the Kashmir issue with talks and arbitration, and that they should stop their struggle for freedom." Mr. Ahmed added that there were "efforts to impose the Hindu culture on our country."

Prime Minister Seen 'Overly Friendly' Towards India

92AS0288A Islamabad HURMAT in Urdu 31 Oct 91
p 5

[Editorial: "We Are Not Very Hopeful"]

[Text] As expected, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif met with Indian prime minister, Narsimha Rao, at Harare

during the Commonwealth leaders' conference. They discussed ways and means to improve relations and reduce tension between the two countries. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif expressed his optimism about some positive results from this meeting when he talked to newsmen.

We believe that our prime minister's efforts to eliminate the causes of the tension in this region, establish friendly relations with India, develop relations like good neighbors, and eliminate any chance of a war should be greatly commended. No one would support continuing the strained relations between India and Pakistan, especially at a time when important steps are being taken at the international level to improve relations among countries all over the world. The declaration by the United States to destroy some of its nuclear warheads and a similar decision by the Soviet Union gives us hope that the disastrous clouds of nuclear war that were hovering over the world may now disappear. Thus, at a time when chances of peace are increasing in other parts of the world, what reason can one have to deprive over 1 billion people in South Asia from living in peace?

However, we want to apologize and say that we are not as optimistic about peaceful relations between India and Pakistan as Mian Nawaz Sharif. (We do not know why?) The prime minister would definitely know that Indian soldiers are busy conducting the genocide of the freedom fighters in occupied Kashmir. How these people are suffering just for the crime of fighting for freedom? Our soul trembles just thinking about it all. The prime minister would not be ignorant about the conspiracy that India is, and always has been, hatching to totally cripple Pakistan. The instigatory acts of the Indian intelligence agency, RAW, in Sindh would not be hidden from the prime minister. Who is not aware of the bitter fact that deep down India has never recognized Pakistan's existence? It has continued the acts of terrorism in Pakistan. There is no indication that the Indian leadership has changed its attitude toward Pakistan. It is not difficult to conclude that India's designs about Pakistan are the same as they were when this nation was established to rehabilitate millions of Muslims in the subcontinent.

In addition, daily massacre of Muslim in communal clashes in India is something that Pakistanis are greatly distressed about. The sacrilege of Islamic holy places does not torment us a little, either. The decision to build a temple in Babri Masjid site shows that the so-called secularism in India is a farce.

In such a situation, the people of Pakistan cannot accept our prime minister's embracing the Indian prime minister and declaring their meeting satisfactory and hopeful. Therefore, we are requesting the prime minister to be careful in expressing too much hope in public. He should first see if India will take any step to end tension and improve relations between the two countries. The prime minister has himself said that Kashmir is the

greatest hurdle in improving relations between India and Pakistan. We believe that as long as this hurdle is there and as long as India does not show some practical action in alleviating the situation, we should not suffer from delusions about it.

Sharif Praised For Continuing Nuclear Program

92WP0046X Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 7 Sept 91 p 10

[Editorial: "Firm Resolve To Continue the Nuclear Program"]

[Text] On the occasion of the opening ceremony of a 45-megawatt station in Pasni, prime minister Nawaz Sharif announced that Pakistan would continue its peaceful nuclear program because electric power is badly needed to accelerate the country's progress and that an nuclear program alone could help Pakistan to fulfill this need most efficiently. The prime minister's statement is not based on any strange or complicated logic. He is trying to introduce accelerated industrial revolution in a country which for several years has been suffering an energy shortage and where electric load shedding is resorted to on a frequent basis. The second problem is that there is a shortage of cheap hydroelectric resources in the country and the construction of the Kala Bagh dam is in jeopardy because it has become an issue of contention and dissension between political parties and the provinces in spite of the fact that the construction of the dam would increase hydroelectric power output to a significant degree. In view of the fact that there is already a shortage of electric power in the country and the goal of public prosperity requires an industrial network, our experts have no other recourse than to establish nuclear energy plants in the country. But advanced industrial countries are obstructing the progress for nuclear power plants. The justification they offer for this discriminatory treatment of Pakistan is that Pakistan could obtain enriched uranium from the nuclear reactors used in the nuclear power plants and that this uranium could then be used for building nuclear weapons. No unbiased person could accept such an argument. If this unfounded fear is the sole reason for depriving Pakistan of an nuclear reactor, then why has the United States done nothing detrimental towards India which has had easy access even to Western sources for all kinds of nuclear materials. It is now about to offer Indian built nuclear reactors on the international market. Although India detonated a nuclear device several years ago, there was no effort made to prevent its progress in nuclear technology whereas Pakistan is being prevented from building nuclear plants merely because it might thus gain the capacity for producing enriched uranium. These misguided pressures by the Western powers have not weakened Pakistan's resolve. As prime minister Nawaz Sharif has said, Pakistan will continue its peaceful nuclear program under any conditions. Now that the United States has ended its economic and military aid, it is necessary for Pakistan to face the challenge with even greater courage. To make up for this suspension of aid,

Pakistan should attain self-sufficiency as soon as possible and free itself permanently from dependence on foreign loans and assistance. Instead of cowering under foreign pressure, prime minister Nawaz Sharif's government has opted to follow the path of self-sufficiency. Obviously, to attain this objective the country needs ample sources of energy to keep the wheels of industry spinning and only nuclear power will allow this goal to be achieved.

Nuclear Energy Requirements, Security Risk Viewed

92WP0003D Karachi JANG in Urdu 5 Sep 91 p 3

[Editorial: "Nuclear Power for Progress"]

[Text] Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said that his government has decided to use nuclear energy in order to enhance technology, peace, and progress. This will also help our energy needs. Increasing our energy sources in order to meet our developmental needs is very important for our nation. Until or unless we make progress in every industrial area, we will not be able to control unemployment or get rid of the curse of foreign debts. We will be unable to make any progress in the very important areas of health, education, and social welfare. We cannot dream about progress using our own resources until we are self-sufficient in the area of energy. This fact about the importance of energy is known all over the world. Traditional energy sources such as water, oil, coal, and natural gas cannot keep up with the rapidly increasing needs of industrial and developmental projects. This is especially true in a country like Pakistan, where river waters reach a specific level only for a few months, oil is imported from other countries, natural gas does not meet even minimal needs, and the quality of oil is neither good nor cost-effective. Therefore, using nuclear energy is the only option where we can obtain enough energy to meet our needs at a low price. Indian experts are also paying more attention to nuclear energy. According to one source, it will build an atomic power plant capable of producing 10,000 megawatts of electricity by the end of the century. It is clear that we have no alternative but to depend on nuclear energy to meet our increasing developmental needs. If Nawaz Sharif's government had made a decision on this, then we would consider it to be the result of realistic and responsible thinking. However, there has been a cause of concern among the people. Why haven't we been able to produce nuclear energy in a good quantity? It is true that some powers at international levels are unreasonably opposing our nuclear program. Stopping Canada and France from cooperating with us in this area are solid proofs of such efforts. The nuclear power plant at Karachi is operating under our own experts, using our own resources, according to our information. However, its production is limited. Still, it is encouraging to know that our scientists have succeeded in building an atomic power plant in our country. The government should take full advantage of this national resource. No doubt there are many other complexities associated with this development; however, the prime minister should be assured that the whole nation

is behind him in this effort. The people will support him in any step he takes to help the nation get rid of its dependence on foreign countries. At present, controlling the energy crisis has become a question of life and death for us. It is obvious that load shedding for as much as six months a year will not help us control this crisis, because this will reduce production in our industrial units, and limit the work of two wells used for agricultural irrigation. Therefore, it is important that we use atomic energy to remove the scarcity of energy. At this time, we would like to remind the reader of the fact that we must make serious plans to protect our nuclear installations. India and some other enemies of Pakistan are planning night and day to destroy these installations. They will use any excuse to attack them. Related agencies should be on full alert to make sure that such efforts are thwarted.

Implementation of Islam Claimed 'Different Than Iran's'

92AS0114C Lahore ZINDAGI in Urdu 20 Sep 91
pp 4-5

[Editorial: "Efforts To Make Another 'India' on Indian Border"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] A bomb went off at the Sipah Sihaba meeting in Lahore, killing 13 persons in the immediate vicinity and wounding 40 others. The Sipah Sihaba arranged this meeting on 6 September and called it "Pakistan's defense conference." The next day, the president of Sipah Sihaba and Jamiat-i Alalma-i Islam, Sayyed Sadiq Hussein Shah, was with some of his associates in a station wagon when a masked motorcyclist chased him, shot at the vehicle, and killed the five scholars.

The Sipah Sihaba is the organization of those who believe in one god who claim to be associated with the Prophet. Its members are called its soldiers who are willing to sacrifice their lives to protect their organization. After the Iranian revolution, when such Shi'a organizations were established in Pakistan in order to "vanquish" the country and start an Iranian-style revolution here, those who zealously oppose them also became organized. The way some of the careless Shi'a leaders and mullas express their opinions and talk about religion caused a lot of "smoke" that finally turned into a fire.

Both of these organizations have been very active in Jhang for some time. Their nationwide activities are of a mild nature; however, their activities here are something else. Their emotional outbursts have also caused problems in other areas, resulting in violence. Maulana Haq Nawaz Jhangavi and Isar al-Qasmi also lost their lives. Mr. Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat stationed in Lahore, also became a target of the skirmish. Mr. Aarif al-Husseini, leader of the Tehriq-i Nifaz Fiqah Jaffaria, was also shot earlier.

Now that the recent editions have "burned some hearts" and made some eyes cry, the whole background has come to life again. Some officials of the Sipah Sihaba have

openly accused some of their opponents and said that some Iranian diplomats are also involved in this crime. However, important officials of Tehriq-i Nifaz Fiqah Jaffaria refuse to accept responsibility. They announced that they also demanded the arrest and punishment of the criminals responsible for these acts.

Who are the criminals? What kind of masks are on their faces? This has not been learned yet. God only knows when we will be able to learn about it; however, the fact remains that some Shi'a organizations and Sipah Sihaba are ready to fight with each other, and want to make each other miserable. Another accusation that is levied is that opposing parties are instigating violent acts. No clarification can be made when one is dealing with emotional people and we cannot determine who is 100 percent correct. However, we should remember that all the Shi'a people and their leaders are bound to respect Allah's people. The Shi'a sect does not have any imam who should be respected by religious people. Therefore, they cannot afford to fool with history. However, we can say a few things about some of the present leaders and we do.

Whether they are Shi'a people or Sunni people, both should not forget that the Shi'a-Sunni problem did not start today, nor can it be resolved in one day. This is an affair centuries old, and for centuries, both sects have been arguing with each other. A majority of both sects have recognized each other as Muslims, broken bread with each other, worshiped together, went to haj together, intermarried, participated in each other's funeral processions, and respected each other. Neither of the two were able to cut the other off from the Islamic world. They just cannot do it. What is more, the campaign for Pakistan was started by the two sects. They got this country by working together. After Pakistan was established, they worked together in the campaign for defending the religious order. The famous 22 points composed by the scholar for the Constitution were also signed by the Shi'a scholar. Therefore, both sects should work for Pakistan's progress. They can move ahead by working together.

It is true that the Shi'a brothers have a majority in Iran. It is also true that the majority of Muslims in Pakistan are Sunni; however, we cannot forget that both Pakistan and Iran have been close friends and associates. Even today, Iran is very helpful in Kashmir's struggle for independence. Therefore, we cannot afford to make Iran a party to any of Pakistan's sectarian wars. We just should not encourage it to become party to such conflicts.

A much bigger enemy called India is present at Pakistan's border. It has made our life miserable. We cannot benefit by giving birth to another enemy on our border. The Shi'as and Sunnis, who play with each other's emotions and use illogical emotions to settle their differences instead of using logic and reasoning, are unknowingly playing into the hands of Pakistan's enemies. If anyone can benefit from a deteriorating relationship between Pakistan and Iran, it is India. Therefore, while it

is important for us to control communal violence, it is also necessary to arrest and punish the terrorists. It is also important that they do not say anything in the heat of emotion that the enemy wants them to say. They should not do anything that the enemy wants them to do.

We are requesting our fellow countrymen not to become partners in the efforts to make Iran our enemy. Also, they should not start "Hindu-Muslim fights" among themselves. We also request that responsible people in the Islamic Democracy of Iran consider all Pakistanis as their friends, and that they not support any one group, because this would also hurt their goals of revolution. An Islamic revolution in Pakistan means a Sunni form of religion here. We cannot object to Fiqah Jaffaria in Iran, and we cannot object to the implementation of a Sunni system in Pakistan.

Leader Declares Those Who Compromise on Nuclear Issue Traitors

92WP0003B Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 9 Sep 91 p 2

[News Report: "Punish Those Who Compromise on Nuclear Issues"]

[Text] Lahore (Correspondent)—Mr. Ahmed Riza Qasuri, chairman of the Pakistan Revolutionary Party, said in his address at the convention that the government will ignore all external pressures and continue with the nuclear program, in order to put the nation on the path of progress and welfare. He said it would do so by attaining these modern capabilities. He added that the nation should be prepared to make sacrifices of its "heart, mind, and property." He also said that if anyone tried to bargain with us over the nuclear program then such a traitor would be sent to his end. The convention was also addressed by Agha Martaza Poya, Abdul Hamid Diwani, Sahabzada Sher Ali Khan, Pursghir Mohammed Husan, Ilias Khaliji, Aijaz Hussein Taan, Mian Sajid Anjum, Mian Mohammed, Tariq Chowdhery, and Bashir Ahmed. Ahmed Riza Qasuri said that the current rulers of Pakistan have brought the nation to political, economic, and social disaster. Dishonesty, graft, nepotism, cheating, murder, and other crimes have become their profession. The Kalashnikov culture has caused an extremity of terrorism in this country. These wolves in human form are taking away the income of poor people by establishing finance corporations. They are committing economic terrorism against the innocent poor. The bandits, smugglers, and black-money businessmen are selling religion and are looting national wealth and resources mercilessly and stubbornly. There is no doubt that the former and the present political leadership have pushed the people into the bottomless pits of disappointment because of their inappropriate attitude. The helpless, hapless, and extremely worried people are looking for someone to come deliver them from this evil. He added that Pakistan should recognize the free states in the Soviet Union, and that Pakistan should use its influence to help them get representation in the OIC

[Organization of the Islamic Conference]. A powerful bloc should be formed from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, and these Islamic states. Pakistan's foreign policy should be formed according to the demands of new developments.

Expulsions From Sindh Seen Imminent

92AS0288E Karachi JANG in Urdu 29 Oct 91 pp 1, 12

[News Reports: "Operation To Expel Foreigners From Sindh To Start"]

[Text] Islamabad (Special Correspondent)—It has been learned from reliable sources that the decision has been made to launch a special operation to expel all illegal aliens living in Sindh. According to federal government statistics collected from the state government, the number of illegal aliens in Sindh has reached dramatic proportions. There are over 800,000 Indian, Bangladeshi, and other nationals living in Karachi alone. Our sources reveal that according to confirmed numbers, there are 400,000 Bangladeshis and 300,000 Indians illegally living in Karachi. After reviewing the peace situation, the government has concluded to establish peace in Sindh, it is important that illegal aliens living there must be expelled. Law enforcement agencies have been mobilized for this purpose, and an effective and organized operation will be launched to check identification cards. Our sources said that the government has decided to implement extraordinary measures to bar more illegal aliens from entering Sindh. For this effort, barriers at various border areas have been raised, and patrols will be increased in these areas. Our sources also reveal that efforts are being made to stop the illegal entry of foreigners into Sindh at the Karachi airport.

Demand Arises for New Province

92AS0114B Karachi AMN in Urdu 22 Sep 91 p 6

[News Report: Pushtoon of Baluchistan Must Have Separate State"]

[Text] Karachi, 21 September (AMN News)—Mr. Rafiq Pushtoon, chairman of the Six-Point Committee to establish the fifth state from Sibbi to Zhob by the name Southern Pushtoonkhawah, welcomed Mr. Akbar Bagti's statement in which the latter said that new states based on communal and cultural identities should be established in Pakistan. Rafiq Pushtoon said that Mr. Bagti had made a statement on this very crucial topic a little too late, and that he should have accepted this in July 1970, when General Yahaya Khan had announced the formation of these states. He should have declared at that time that two different communities lived in Balochistan. In other words, both Pushtoons and Balochs lived there; therefore, the state's name should have been Pushtoon-Balochistan to reflect the two sects. In Iran, there is Seetan-Balochistan because two different communal groups live there. Similarly, in Europe, Czechoslovakia's name was coined to represent the two

groups living there. This same two-name formula can be applied to Balochistan as well. However, too much time has passed, and the Pushtoons want a new state from Sibbi to Zhob by the name of Southern Pushtoonkhawah. They will not be satisfied with anything less. Rafiq Pushtoon said that it is on record, according to historical sources, that since 1887, during British rule until now, the area called Southern Pushtoonkhawah was a separate state. This state included the Quetta, Pishin, Chaman, Muslimbagh, Loralai, Zhob, Barnai, Ziarat, Sibbi, and Chaghi areas. The British, according to a conspiracy,

called this state "the British Balochistan," even though all the residents of this area were Pushtoons. Opposite it, all the Baloch areas during British rule were in the form of small kingdoms, all part of Sindh. There were four small kingdoms: Qilat, Kharan, Makran, and Basila. Keeping in mind this historical fact and Mr. Bagti's statement, the federal government should form this state as soon as possible. Otherwise, the situation will become like that of the Soviet Union and India, where the people are fighting to assert their right to independence.

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