

For Six Month Period Ending JUN 30 2003
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant **Team Eagle** (b) Registration No. **5466**

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant **5847 San Felipe, Suite 3275
Houston, Texas 77057**

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Residence address | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

- (b) If an organization:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| (1) Name | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

(c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above. Gary Polland is no longer a member of Team Eagle after December 31, 2002. This individual is not listed in our renewal supplemental statement and needs to be removed from Team Eagle's FARA Registration. The remaining member of Team Eagle is Brian Ettiner.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.

Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

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¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (a waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
Gary Polland	Joint Venture Member	December 31, 2002

- (b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
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5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

- (b) Have any employee or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
Gary Polland	Principal Member	December 31, 2002

- (c) During this six month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
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6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

Short form registration statement filed reflecting Gary Polland no longer a member of Team Eagle.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?
Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6 month reporting period?
Yes No

If yes, furnish following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Team Eagle still represents the Government of Pakistan under its engagement contract entered into on September 2002. Team Eagle does not represent any other foreign principals. Previously filed contract in Team Eagle's December 31, 2002 Supplemental Statement.

10. EXHIBITS A AND B

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A³ Yes No
Exhibit B⁴ Yes No None .

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes No None

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9)). A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

The Government of Pakistan - See Narrative Response

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places, of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

⁵ The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government, a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
4/03	Government of Pakistan	Contract quarterly retainer payment	\$30,000
7/3/03	Government of Pakistan	Contract retainer payment - Last payment due under Sept. 2002 contract	\$30,000

Total \$60,000.00

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D to your registration? Yes No

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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^{6, 7} A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

⁸ An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

⁹ Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS-MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

Team Eagle was not set up or engaged to make disbursements on behalf of a foreign principle, the Government of Pakistan.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose	Amount
------	---------	---------	--------

Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
---------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------

(c) DISBURSEMENTS-POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
June 2003	\$1,000	Republic Jewish Council	
June 2003	\$1,000	Robert F. Bennett U.S. Senator	Robert F Bennett
June 2003	\$250	Randy Neugebauer for Congress	Randy Neugebauer
July 2003	\$500	Dan Burton for Congress	Dan Burton

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials¹²?
Yes No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following: N/A Government of Pakistan Embassy in Washington, DC handles public relations and media.

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper articles
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches
- Other (specify) _____

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups: N/A

- Public Officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) _____

21. What language was used in the informational materials:
 English Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes No

¹² The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

VI--EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

July 30, 2003

Brian S. Ettinger
Brian S. Ettinger

¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FARA REGISTRATION UNIT
CRIMINAL DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your Supplemental Statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Informational Materials - page 8 of Form CRM-154, formerly Form OBD-64-Supplemental Statement):

YES _____ or NO X

(If your answer to question 1 is "yes" do not answer question 2 of this form.)

2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration:

YES _____ or NO X

(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)

Brian S. Ettinger
Signature

7/30 03
Date

Brian S. Ettinger

Please type or print name of
signatory on the line above

Member of Team Eagle
Title

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THIS FORM IS TO BE AN OFFICIAL ATTACHMENT TO YOUR CURRENT
SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT - PLEASE EXECUTE IN TRIPLICATE

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons of your organization filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not still functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please show the date of termination.

Short Form List For Registrant: Team Eagle

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Ettinger	Brian	12/19/01		
Polland	Gary	12/19/01	12/31/02	Member of Team Eagle

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SECTION B

In addition to those persons listed in Section A, list below all current employees rendering services directly on behalf of the foreign principal(s) who have not as yet filed short-form registration statements. (Do not list clerks, secretaries, typists or employees in a similar or related capacity. If there is some question as to whether an employee has an obligation to file a short-form, please address a letter to us describing the activities and connection with the foreign principal.)

Name	N/A	Function	Date Hired

Signature: B. Etting
Title: Treasurer

Date: 7/30 00

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Supplement Narrative
For Period January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2003

Team Eagle

Team Eagle has worked with the Government of Pakistan coordinating with their Embassy in Washington, D.C. through the Ambassador and staff. The Ambassador and staff have sought Team Eagle's strategic advice and research on specific issues (aid, debt relief, trade including free trade agreement, education programs, equipment purchases - military and non-military).

The Ambassador and staff have sought Team Eagle's assessment of the U.S. Government perception on Pakistan's concerns and how Pakistan can address the U.S. perception on these issues.

Team Eagle worked with the Pakistan Embassy in coordinating the visits of the Pakistan official leaders being invited to the U.S. (Foreign Secretary, Foreign Minister, Commerce Minister and President Musharraf).

Team Eagle was not asked to set up any of the Pakistan Government officials meetings with U.S. Administration or congressional members not did Team Eagle attend any of these meetings. The Pakistan Embassy coordinated these meetings.

Team Eagle did meet with the lobbying firm, Artemis Strategies Group working on the Pakistan National Commission on Human Development Trust Program.

Gary Polland resigned his membership with Team Eagle effective December 31, 2002 and is no longer a member of Team Eagle.

Attached are Team Eagle's financial statements for March 2003 and June 2003 and Federal tax return filed with the IRS reflecting funds received and disbursed.

Team Eagle's information reviewed for client attached.

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TEAM EAGLE
BALANCE SHEET
MARCH 31, 2003

	CURRENT ASSETS		
.00	CASH	\$	767.03
	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	\$	767.03
	TOTAL	\$	767.03

LIABILITIES & EQUITY

	EQUITY		
58	RETAINED EARNINGS	\$	2,638.23
97	CURRENT EARNINGS/LOSS		(1,871.20)
	TOTAL EQUITY	\$	767.03
	TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	\$	767.03

TEAM EAGLE
BALANCE SHEET
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE
MARCH 31, 2003

00	CASH		
01	CHASE BANK-OPERATING ACCT	\$	767.03
	TOTAL	\$	<u>767.03</u>

Read Accountant's Compilation Report

TEAM EAGLE
STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

	Current Actual Percent		Year to Date Actual Percent	
OPERATING EXPENSES				
ACCOUNTING & TAX	\$ 895.00	0.0	\$ 895.00	0.0
BANK CHARGES	41.28	0.0	41.28	0.0
LEGAL & PROFESSIONAL	305.00	0.0	305.00	0.0
OFFICE EXPENSES	27.61	0.0	27.61	0.0
TRAVEL	602.31	0.0	602.31	0.0
* TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,871.20	0.0	1,871.20	0.0
* NET OPERATING PFT/LOSS	(1,871.20)	0.0	(1,871.20)	0.0
* NET PROFIT/LOSS	\$ (1,871.20)	0.0	\$ (1,871.20)	0.0

Read Accountant's Compilation Report

TEAM EAGLE
 STATEMENT OF INCOME
 SUBSIDIARY SCHEDULE
 FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

	Current	Actual	Percent	Year to Date	Actual	Percent
TRAVEL						
) HOTEL	\$	602.31	0.0	\$	602.31	0.0
* TOTAL	\$	602.31	0.0	\$	602.31	0.0

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TEAM EAGLE
BALANCE SHEET
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE
JUNE 30, 2003

100	CASH	
101	CHASE BANK-OPERATING ACCT	\$ 1,270.65
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,270.65</u>

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TEAM EAGLE
STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

	<u>Current</u>		<u>Year to Date</u>	
	Actual	Percent	Actual	Percent
REVENUE				
0 REVENUES	\$ 29,982.00	100.0	\$ 29,982.00	100.0
* TOTAL REVENUE	<u>29,982.00</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>29,982.00</u>	<u>100.0</u>
*	29,982.00	100.0	29,982.00	100.0
OPERATING EXPENSES				
3 ACCOUNTING & TAX	375.00	1.3	1,270.00	4.2
5 BANK CHARGES	80.42	0.3	121.70	0.4
7 GUARANTEED PAYMENTS	20,000.00	66.7	20,000.00	66.7
1 LEGAL & PROFESSIONAL			305.00	1.0
1 OFFICE EXPENSES			27.61	0.1
TRAVEL	9,022.96	30.1	9,625.27	32.1
* TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>29,478.38</u>	<u>98.3</u>	<u>31,349.58</u>	<u>104.6</u>
* NET OPERATING PFT/LOSS	503.62	1.7	(1,367.58)	(4.6)
* NET PROFIT/LOSS	<u>\$ 503.62</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>\$ (1,367.58)</u>	<u>(4.6)</u>

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TEAM EAGLE
STATEMENT OF INCOME
SUBSIDIARY SCHEDULE
FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

	Current		Year to Date	
	Actual	Percent	Actual	Percent
7 GUARANTEED PAYMENTS				
900 GUARANTEED PAY POLLAND <i>ETTINGER</i>	\$ 20,000.00	66.7	\$ 20,000.00	66.7
* TOTAL	\$ 20,000.00	66.7	\$ 20,000.00	66.7
1 TRAVEL				
100 TRAVEL	\$ 8,022.96	26.8	\$ 8,022.96	26.8
100 AIR FARE	1,000.00	3.3	1,000.00	3.3
00 HOTEL			602.31	2.0
* TOTAL	\$ 9,022.96	30.1	\$ 9,625.27	32.1

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JAMES E. WILSON & COMPANY, INC
440 BENMAR, SUITE 3000
HOUSTON, TX 77060
(281) 847-2660

January 30, 2003

TEAM EAGLE
5847 SAN FELIPE STE 3210
HOUSTON, TX 77057

Dear Client:

Enclosed is your 2002 Federal Return of Partnership Income. The original should be signed at the bottom of page one. No tax is payable with the filing of this return. Mail the Federal return on or before April 15, 2003 to:

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
OGDEN, UT 84201-0011

You must distribute a copy of the 2002 Schedule K-1 to each partner, if applicable. Be sure to give each partner a copy of the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-1.

Please call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "J. Wilson", written over a faint horizontal line.

COPY

Form 1065 U.S. Return of Partnership Income 2002

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

See separate instructions.

IRS use only - Do not write or staple in this space.

For calendar year 2002, or tax year beginning 2002, and ending 2002 OMB No. 1545-0099

Part I: Principal business activity (CONSULTATION SERVICE), Principal product or service (SERVICE), Business code number (541110), Employer identification number (760690960), Date business started (9/01/2001), Total assets (\$).

Part II: Check applicable boxes (Initial return, Final return, Name change, Address change, Amended return), Check accounting method (Cash, Accrual, Other), Number of Schedules K-1 (3).

Caution: Include only trade or business income and expenses on lines 1a through 22 below. See the instructions for more information.

Table with 22 rows for income and deductions. Line 1a: 197,631; Line 1c: 197,631; Line 2: Cost of goods sold; Line 3: Gross profit (197,631); Line 8: Total income (197,631); Line 9: Salaries and wages; Line 10: Guaranteed payments to partners (159,500); Line 13: Rent (6,000); Line 20: Other deductions (40,565); Line 21: Total deductions (206,065); Line 22: Ordinary income (loss) (-8,434).

Sign Here: Declaration of preparer, Signature of general partner or limited liability company member, Date, May the IRS discuss this return with the preparer shown below (see instrs)? [X] Yes [] No.

Paid Preparer's Use Only: Preparer's signature, Date, Check if self-employed, Preparer's SSN or PTIN, Firm's name (James E. Wilson & Company, Inc), address (440 Benmar, Suite 3000, Houston, TX 77060), EIN (76-0355642), Phone no. ((281) 847-2660).

Schedule A Cost of Goods Sold (see instructions)

1	Inventory at beginning of year.....	1	
2	Purchases less cost of items withdrawn for personal use.....	2	
3	Cost of labor.....	3	
4	Additional section 263A costs (attach schedule).....	4	
5	Other costs (attach schedule).....	5	
6	Total. Add lines 1 through 5.....	6	
7	Inventory at end of year.....	7	
8	Cost of goods sold. Subtract line 7 from line 6. Enter here and on page 1, line 2.....	8	

9a Check all methods used for valuing closing inventory:

(i) Cost as described in Regulations section 1.471-3

(ii) Lower of cost or market as described in Regulations section 1.471-4

(iii) Other (specify method used and attach explanation).....

b Check this box if there was a writedown of 'subnormal' goods as described in Regulations section 1.471-2(c)..... Yes No

c Check this box if the LIFO inventory method was adopted this tax year for any goods (if checked, attach Form 970)..... Yes No

d Do the rules of section 263A (for property produced or acquired for resale) apply to the partnership?..... Yes No

e Was there any change in determining quantities, cost, or valuations between opening and closing inventory?..... Yes No

If 'Yes', attach explanation.

Schedule B Other Information

		Yes	No
1	What type of entity is filing this return? Check the applicable box:		
a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic general partnership		
b	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic limited partnership		
c	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic limited liability company		
d	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic limited liability partnership		
e	<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign partnership		
f	<input type="checkbox"/> Other.....		
2	Are any partners in this partnership also partnerships?.....		X
3	During the partnership's tax year, did the partnership own any interest in another partnership or in any foreign entity that was disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Regulations sections 301.7701-2 and 301.7701-3? If yes, see instructions for required attachment.....		X
4	Is this partnership subject to the consolidated audit procedures of sections 6221 through 6233? If 'Yes,' see Designation of Tax Matters Partner below.....		X
5	Does this partnership meet all three of the following requirements? a The partnership's total receipts for the tax year were less than \$250,000; b The partnership's total assets at the end of the tax year were less than \$600,000; and c Schedules K-1 are filed with the return and furnished to the partners on or before the due date (including extensions) for the partnership return. If 'Yes,' the partnership is not required to complete Schedules L, M-1, and M-2; Item F on page 1 of Form 1065; or Item J on Schedule K-1.....	X	
6	Does this partnership have any foreign partners? If 'Yes,' the partnership may have to file Forms 8804, 8805 and 8813. See instructions.....		X
7	Is this partnership a publicly traded partnership as defined in section 469(k)(2)?.....		X
8	Has this partnership filed, or is it required to file, Form 8264 , Application for Registration of a Tax Shelter?.....		X
9	At any time during calendar year 2002, did the partnership have an interest in or a signature or other authority over a financial account in a foreign country (such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account)? See the instructions for exceptions and filing requirements for Form TD F 90-22.1. If 'Yes,' enter the name of the foreign country.....		X
10	During the tax year, did the partnership receive a distribution from, or was it the grantor of, or transferor to, a foreign trust? If 'Yes,' the partnership may have to file Form 3520. See instructions.....		X
11	Was there a distribution of property or a transfer (e.g., by sale or death) of a partnership interest during the tax year? If 'Yes,' you may elect to adjust the basis of the partnership's assets under section 754 by attaching the statement described in the instructions under Elections Made By the Partnership		X
12	Enter the number of Forms 8865 , Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Partnerships, attached to this return.....		0

Designation of Tax Matters Partner (see instructions)

Enter below the general partner designated as the tax matters partner (TMP) for the tax year of this return:

Name of designated TMP	▶ BRIAN ETTINGER	Identifying number of TMP	▶ 76-0372251
Address of designated TMP	▶ 5847 SAN FELIPE STE 3210 HOUSTON, TX 77057		

Schedule K Partners' Shares of Income, Credits, Deductions, etc

		(a) Distributive share items	(b) Total amount	
Income (Loss)	1	Ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities (page 1, line 22)	1	-8,434.
	2	Net income (loss) from rental real estate activities (attach Form 8825)	2	
	3a	Gross income from other rental activities	3a	
	3b	Expenses from other rental activities (attach sch)	3b	
	3c	Net income (loss) from other rental activities. Subtract line 3b from line 3a	3c	
	4	Portfolio income (loss):	4a	
		a Interest income	4b	
		b Ordinary dividends	4c	
		c Royalty income	4d	
		d Net short-term capital gain (loss) (attach Schedule D (Form 1065))	4e (1)	
		e (1) Net long-term capital gain (loss) (attach Schedule D (Form 1065)) (2) 28% rate gain (loss) (3) Qualified 5-year gain	4f	
	f Other portfolio income (loss) (attach schedule)	5	159,500.	
	5 Guaranteed payments to partners	6		
	6 Net section 1231 gain (loss) (other than due to casualty or theft) (attach Form 4797)	7		
	7 Other income (loss)			
Deductions	8	Charitable contributions (attach schedule)	8	
	9	Section 179 expense deduction (attach Form 4562)	9	
	10	Deductions related to portfolio income (itemize)	10	
	11	Other deductions	11	
Credits	12a	Low-income housing credit:	12a (1)	
		(1) From partnerships to which section 42(j)(5) applies	12a (2)	
		(2) Other than on line 12a(1)	12b	
	12b	Qualified rehabilitation expenditures related to rental real estate activities (attach Form 3468)	12c	
	12c	Credits (other than credits shown on lines 12a and 12b) related to rental real estate activities	12d	
	d Credits related to other rental activities	13		
	13 Other credits			
Investment Interest	14a	Interest expense on investment debts	14a	
	14b (1)	(1) Investment income included on lines 4a, 4b, 4c, and 4f above	14b (2)	
	14b (2)	(2) Investment expenses included on line 10 above		
Self-Employment	15a	Net earnings (loss) from self-employment	15a	151,066.
	15b	Gross farming or fishing income	15b	
	15c	Gross nonfarm income	15c	
Adjustments and Tax Preference Items	16a	Depreciation adjustment on property placed in service after 1986	16a	
	16b	Adjusted gain or loss	16b	
	16c	Depletion (other than oil and gas)	16d (1)	
	16d (1)	(1) Gross income from oil, gas, and geothermal properties	16d (2)	
	16d (2)	(2) Deductions allocable to oil, gas, and geothermal properties	16e	
	e Other adjmtns & tax pref items			
Foreign Taxes	17a	Name of foreign country or U.S. possession	17b	
	17b	Gross income from all sources	17c	
	17c	Gross income sourced at partner level	17d (3)	
	17d (3)	Foreign gross income sourced at partnership level: (1) Passive (2) Listed categories (attach sch) (3) General limitation	17e (2)	
	17e (2)	Deductions allocated and apportioned at partner level: (1) Interest expense (2) Other	17f (3)	
	17f (3)	Deductions allocated and apportioned at partnership level to foreign source income: (1) Passive (2) Listed categories (attach sch) (3) General limitation	17g	
	17g	Total foreign taxes (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> Paid <input type="checkbox"/> Accrued	17h	
	17h	Reduction in taxes available for credit (attach schedule)		
Other	18	Section 59(e)(2) expenditures: a Type b Amount	18b	
	19	Tax-exempt interest income	19	
	20	Other tax-exempt income	20	
	21	Nondeductible expenses	21	
	22	Distributions of money (cash and marketable securities)	22	
	23	Distributions of property other than money	23	
	24	Other items and amounts required to be reported separately to partners (attach schedule)		

Analysis of Net Income (Loss)

1 Net income (loss). Combine Schedule K, lines 1 through 7 in column (b). From the result, subtract the sum of Schedule K, lines 8 through 11, 14a, 17g, and 18b.						1	151,066.
2 Analysis by partner type:	(i) Corporate	(ii) Individual (active)	(iii) Individual (passive)	(iv) Partnership	(v) Exempt organization	(vi) Nominee/Other	
a General partners		151,066.					
b Limited partners							

Note: schedules L, M-1 and M-2 are not required if Question 5 of Schedule B is answered 'Yes.'

Schedule L	Balance Sheets per Books	Beginning of tax year		End of tax year	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Assets					
1	Cash				
2a	Trade notes and accounts receivable				
b	Less allowance for bad debts				
3	Inventories				
4	U.S. government obligations				
5	Tax-exempt securities				
6	Other current assets (attach schedule)				
7	Mortgage and real estate loans				
8	Other investments (attach schedule)				
9a	Buildings and other depreciable assets				
b	Less accumulated depreciation				
10a	Depletable assets				
b	Less accumulated depletion				
11	Land (net of any amortization)				
12a	Intangible assets (amortizable only)				
b	Less accumulated amortization				
13	Other assets (attach schedule)				
14	Total assets				
Liabilities and Capital					
15	Accounts payable				
16	Mortgages, notes, bonds payable in less than 1 year				
17	Other current liabilities (attach sch)				
18	All nonrecourse loans				
19	Mortgages, notes, bonds payable in 1 year or more				
20	Other liabilities (attach schedule)				
21	Partners' capital accounts				
22	Total liabilities and capital				

Schedule M-1 Reconciliation of Income (Loss) per Books With Income (Loss) per Return

1 Net income (loss) per books		6 Income recorded on books this year not included on Schedule K, lines 1 through 7 (itemize):	
2 Income included on Schedule K, lines 1 through 4, 6, and 7, not recorded on books this year (itemize):		a Tax-exempt interest	\$ _____
3 Guaranteed prmts (other than health insurance)		7 Deductions included on Schedule K, lines 1 through 11, 14a, 17g, and 18b, not charged against book income this year (itemize):	
4 Expenses recorded on books this year not included on Schedule K, lines 1 through 11, 14a, 17g, and 18b (itemize):		a Depreciation	\$ _____
a Depreciation	\$ _____	8 Add lines 6 and 7	
b Travel and entertainment	\$ _____	9 Income (loss) (Analysis of Net Income (Loss), line 1). Subtract line 8 from line 5	
5 Add lines 1 through 4			

Schedule M-2 Analysis of Partners' Capital Accounts

1 Balance at beginning of year		6 Distributions: a Cash	
2 Capital contributed: a Cash		b Property	
b Property		7 Other decreases (itemize):	
3 Net income (loss) per books		8 Add lines 6 and 7	
4 Other increases (itemize):		9 Balance at end of year. Subtract line 8 from line 5	
5 Add lines 1 through 4			

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----- Original Message -----

From: United Muslims of America

To: uma1@yahoogroups.com

Sent: Sunday, July 06, 2003 4:43 PM

Subject: [UMA] - With Bush's help, Pakistani leader walks tightrope



Saturday, July 05, 2003

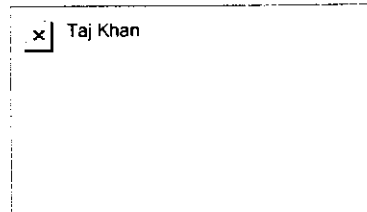
With Bush's help, Pakistani leader walks tightrope

I had an opportunity recently to see and hear Pakistani President Gen. Pervez Musharraf, who came into power by a military coup about four years ago by toppling an elected, but a very corrupt, government of Nawaz Sharif.

He captivated the audience -- about 500 highly educated Pakistani-Americans who came from as far as Texas and the state of Washington to see him, by invitation only, at a dinner at the posh Beverly Hills Hotel Crystal Room.

He spoke very candidly about Pakistan's economy, political and social issues and invited the audience to invest in the growing economy of Pakistan and help the needy through philanthropy.

He came across as a smooth, straightforward, honest politician. That seems to be an oxymoron. I guess this is what you get when an army general becomes a politician.



He reminded the audience of his achievements: The foreign exchange reserves have risen from \$700 million to a record of \$10.9 billion; exports have gone up to \$11 billion per year; he personally supervises the human development aspects etc., etc.

He said he has brought significant changes in the constitution of Pakistan and held elections for local bodies as well as the national and provincial assemblies. He also said corruption from top levels is gone, and that the

confidence of stock market investors has climbed significantly. Overall, he painted a very rosy picture of Pakistan.

He received a standing ovation from the audience, one which generally would like to see a democratically elected leader instead of a military ruler.

Pakistan is a land of contradictions. While Musharraf has become very close to the U.S., a large part of the population -- perhaps a majority -- in Pakistan believes that Bush and his administration is out to destroy and/or dominate Muslim countries like Pakistan.

Out of the four provinces of Pakistan, two have governments which are made up of pro-religious right-wing parties who are adamantly opposed to Mr. Musharraf's rule and his association with Bush.

Mutahida Mujlis Amal, a coalition of all-opposition parties, has shown intentions of starting civil unrest and general strikes. MMA believes it is unconstitutional for a president to simultaneously hold the office of the chief of the army. Although Musharraf talks of democracy and rule of law, he has not shown any intention of leaving his military post.

Despite significant opposition from members of his administration, Bush has invited Musharraf to Camp David. For a South Asian leader this is unprecedented. It is ironic that Bush, though he could not even remember Musharraf's name when asked by a reporter during the presidential campaign, has now developed a close relationship with him. Bush showered Musharraf with a \$3 billion aid package.

The history of Pakistani politicians is replete with corruption, nepotism and intolerance for democratic values. Pakistanis always welcomed martial law after the elected governments messed up the country in the past. But the honeymoons did not last forever.

So far, Musharraf has performed a marvelous high-wire balancing act. He has kept Bush happy by cracking down on the terrorists who have found Pakistan to be a haven since the USSR-Afghan war. Musharraf is being tolerated by the masses in his country because of the reduction in corruption, his personal honesty, and the hatred of Pakistani politicians by the masses.

If history is of any guidance, this tolerance will not last forever. Bush and Musharraf have a limited amount of time before the people of Pakistan will rise up once again and demand return to the constitution and institution of full democratic values.

It is easy for a U.S. president to draw support from a dictator of another country. It is much harder to convince the leaders of a democratically elected government to fall in line with the U.S. policies.

In the long run, it will be the policies of the United States and not the short-term chemistry between individual leaders that will determine our success as a world leader.

Our goal should not be to help a dictator to stay in power. We should help the dictator pave the way for institution of democratic values which will build confidence in the masses in the long range U.S. policies. This is how we can disinfect the breeding grounds of terrorism.

Taj Khan of Lodi is a consultant and retired engineering manager for the Sacramento Municipal Utility District

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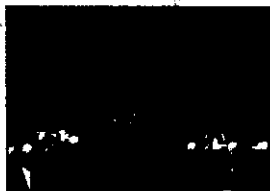
World - AP Asia

Musharrat: Consider Recognizing Israel

Sun Jun 29 6:29 PM ET

By SADAQAT JAN, Associated Press Writer

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - As the Middle East struggles with its roadmap to peace, Pakistan's President Pervez Musharrat on Sunday urged his countrymen to consider recognizing Israel, a position strongly opposed by religious hard-liners.



AP Photo

"This is the responsibility of the nation to decide. This should be seriously thought over. The media should have an open debate on this," Musharrat said in an interview aired Sunday by the private Geo Television channel.

"The debate should be serious. There should be no emotionalism of the extremists," he said.

"What is our dispute (with Israel)? We should think," he said.

"I have been saying, 'Should we be more Catholic than the pope or more pious than the pope or more Palestinian than the Palestinians themselves?'" Musharrat said. "Is this the right attitude or should there be some change in it? There should be national consensus on it."

Pakistan has no ties with Israel and its citizens are not allowed to travel to Israel.

In Pakistan, where Musharrat is under attack by religious hard-liners, the issue of recognizing Israel has been an emotional one.

"Musharrat is paving the way for recognizing Israel," Maulana Fazl-ur Rahman told reporters Sunday in Multan, south of Islamabad. He threatened nationwide protests if Musharrat pressed for Israel's recognition.

Rahman is a key leader in a six-party religious alliance called Mutahida



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Majlis-e-Amal, or United Action Forum, which made strong gains in elections last October.




The alliance rules the strategic North West Frontier Province and banked on opposition to the U.S.-led operation in Afghanistan (news - web sites) and support for its former Taliban regime.

In the interview, Musharraf, who is already facing opposition for joining the U.S.-led anti-terror campaign in Afghanistan, explained that if countries that have disputes with Israel are moving toward peace with it, Pakistan also should rethink its policy.

Musharraf also spoke of his visit to the United States last week.

Of the \$3 billion aid package announced by President Bush (news - web sites) following their meeting, Musharraf said: "We have never had such a package before."

Musharraf said his visit to the United States helped to cement military, political and economic ties.

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Reshaping Pakistan Along Religious Lines

Islamic Fundamentalism Exerts a Growing Influence in Secular Society

By John Lancaster
 Washington Post Foreign Service
 Friday, June 20, 2003; Page A01

LAHORE, Pakistan -- At Punjab University last month, professors of English literature were flabbergasted when they learned that a top administrator had ordered their curriculum reviewed for un-Islamic texts. Among the books deemed offensive to public morals: "Gulliver's Travels" and "Tess of the d'Urbervilles."

"It was so absurd," one of the professors recalled. "We didn't know whether to laugh or cry."

Emboldened by an unexpectedly strong showing in national elections last fall, Islamic fundamentalists are stepping up their efforts to reshape Pakistan along religious lines, alarming moderate Pakistanis and casting doubt on President Pervez Musharraf's ability -- or willingness -- to curb the fundamentalists' power.

One site of their new power is parliament, where a coalition of six radical Islamic parties -- the Muttahida Majlis-i-Amal, or MMA -- constitutes the main political opposition to Musharraf and is obstructing legislative business to protest his military rule.

In North-West Frontier Province, one of four provinces in Pakistan and the only one where the coalition holds undiluted power, the local legislature passed a bill earlier this month calling for imposition of *sharia*, or Islamic law. It is considering a companion measure that would create a force of morality police modeled after one fielded by Afghanistan's deposed Taliban movement.

Islamic militants in the province's capital, Peshawar, have taken the law into their own hands, vandalizing satellite dishes and other things they see as symbols of Western decadence.

But even in places where the fundamentalists do not hold formal political power, they are exercising major influence.

Lahore is one of Pakistan's most cultured and cosmopolitan cities and capital of Punjab province, home to Pakistan's moderate mainstream culture and long known more for food and festivals than religious zealotry. Yet here student couples have been physically attacked on college campuses for holding hands. The bar association

recently elected a lawyer from a fundamentalist party as its head. And on the streets lately, night-riding vigilantes have been splashing paint on billboard images of unveiled women.

Clerics have mounted a partially successful campaign to curb the spread of pedestrian-friendly "food streets" in Lahore's historic walled city. Such amenities, the clerics say, promote mixing of the sexes and prostitution.

"I have questioned them: Is there room for entertainment in your religion?" said Kamran Lashari, the U.S.-educated head of the Punjab Parks and Horticulture Authority, which has promoted the food-street plan. "I think they're basically joy killers. I don't see any event which has brought public joy and happiness being accepted by these elements."

Leaders of the religious coalition deny they are seeking to emulate the Taliban. They say they are committed to the rule of law and to working within a democratic system. "Islamization is not Talibanization," said Farid Ahmad Paracha, a leader of the Jamaat-e-Islami, the largest party in the religious alliance, and a member of the national assembly from Lahore. "There is no model of Iran or Afghanistan."

Paracha said that while Islamic law forbids most forms of music, "we are not going to eliminate it at once. . . . We believe in educating society toward the Islamic system." He dismissed the billboard vandalism, which many people here believe to be the handiwork of party followers, as "just a reaction of some people" and "not an organized campaign."

The growing strength of the religious alliance is of no small concern to the United States, which considers Pakistan a front-line ally in the war on terrorism and has praised its efforts to capture al Qaeda fighters who took refuge in the country after U.S.-led forces overthrew the Taliban in 2001.

At the same time, U.S. officials remain deeply concerned about Pakistan's support for Islamic militants fighting Indian forces in Kashmir and the use of Pakistan's border areas by resurgent Taliban forces fighting the U.S.-backed government in Afghanistan. Both topics are likely to figure prominently in talks between Musharraf and President Bush scheduled for Tuesday at Camp David.

Among secular-minded Pakistanis — many of whom welcomed the 1999 coup that brought Musharraf to power and his subsequent pledges to transform Pakistan into a modern, progressive Islamic state — the muscle-flexing by the fundamentalists has sparked warnings that the country has instead embarked on a path of "creeping Talibanization."

"I think we are entering a new phase," said Ahmed Rashid, author of an international bestseller on the Taliban who makes his home in Lahore. "There's a cultural change happening. This is going to spread in [the frontier province] and spread in the whole country. It will certainly silence the voice of the liberals," people who favor a more secular state. Rashid places much of the responsibility for that on the military, which he says has fostered the fundamentalist groundswell as a bulwark against India and is now living with the consequences.

Such warnings date at least to the military government of Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who seized power in 1977 and embarked on a vigorous effort to "Islamize" Pakistani society that ended with his death in a plane crash in 1988. Musharraf and his defenders say the president is committed to unraveling that legacy.

Zia's efforts notwithstanding, the religious parties have traditionally commanded little support among Pakistanis. Their success in last fall's elections, analysts say, was in some ways brought about by Musharraf's efforts to neutralize the country's main opposition parties, both of whose leaders — former prime ministers Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif — were barred from participating. The religious parties moved into the resulting vacuum, many analysts say.

Pakistan's political cross-currents converge in Lahore, a sprawling low-rise city of about 6 million people 220 miles southeast of Islamabad. Studded with minarets and the tombs of ancient kings, Lahore has been a center of politics and intrigue for centuries, first as a center of the Mughal empire, more recently as an outpost of British colonial administration in pre-independence India.

In many ways, the British era lives on through a small but influential Westernized elite, whose generally secular outlook is evident in the city's many art galleries and a performance of "The Vagina Monologues" scheduled for later this month. One of the city's most distinctive landmarks is Aitchison College, an exclusive colonial-era boarding school — often described as "the Pakistani Eton" — that sends many graduates to top universities in the United States and Britain.

"You can go to parties here and you can imagine you were in New York or anywhere in the world," said Shehla Saigol, the city's leading art patron — Lahore's "Peggy Guggenheim," in the words of one associate — and the wife of a wealthy industrialist. Sitting in her billiards room one recent night, Saigol, 49, said she sometimes frets

that her grown children "seem to know Monte Carlo and Cannes and Sardinia more than they know Pakistan."

But the political and cultural winds may be shifting in Lahore. Although it is not heavily represented in the provincial government, the religious alliance wields considerable street power in the city, which serves as the headquarters of Jamaat-e-Islami.

Youth organizations linked to the religious parties are deeply involved in campus politics, and are often accused by secular-minded faculty members of promoting an atmosphere of intolerance. At Punjab University last month, militant students used wooden clubs to beat a male and female student -- both from Iran -- after the two were discovered sitting together on a campus veranda, according to three professors.

Masud Haq, a retired military officer and the university's registrar, said in an interview that he has taken a number of steps to curb fundamentalism on campus and that one of the students who carried out last month's attack has been expelled. "I have firm control of the university," he said. "I don't allow any student or any extremist to raise his head."

But the fundamentalist influence is felt in subtler ways as well, some faculty members say. Last month, the university's academic council engaged in heated debate over whether to drop English as a requirement, as fundamentalist groups have urged.

And then there was the flap over English literature, which began when Haq ordered a member of the department, Shahbaz Arif, to scrutinize the curriculum for offensive material.

Arif compiled a long list of examples, including Jonathan Swift's description of "a monstrous breast" in "Gulliver's Travels" and the title of Alexander Pope's "The Rape of the Lock," according to a copy of the memo he supplied to colleagues in the English department. Ernest Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises," was deemed especially offensive: "All characters sexually astray: men homosexuals; females lesbians/promiscuous," he wrote.

In an interview, Arif said he did not hold extreme religious views and described himself as "very much Westernized," citing, among other things, his linguistics doctorate from Essex University in Britain. But he defended the logic of his review, asserting that in a conservative Islamic society, "some limitations should be there."

Infuriated by what they regarded as an assault on academic freedom, professors in the department alerted the local press to the controversy. Haq, the registrar, described the text review as routine and said it would not result in any curriculum changes. He said he had ordered the review only after receiving a complaint from someone he declined to name.

"We are proud to be Muslims, but we are gentleman Muslims," he said. "We are good liberal citizens of the world."

But faculty members, who have been ordered not to discuss the case with reporters, in some cases interpret the episode in a more sinister light. "What's happening in the university is more or less a microcosm of the political environment of the entire country," said one English professor. "We feel a very real threat to the liberal environment."

Iqbal Hussain shares their worries. A prostitute's son who grew up in the red-light district, where he still occupies the family home, Hussain, 51, is one of the city's best-known artists. His frank portraits of prostitutes and dancers fetch prices as high as \$10,000 on international markets. They also have gotten him in hot water with religious zealots, one of whom paid him a disturbing visit last year.

As Hussain recalled the episode recently, the bearded visitor pointed to a wooden sculpture -- an abstract representation of a woman -- at the entrance to Hussein's home, part of which has been converted into a gallery and restaurant. "You have a nice house," the visitor recalled the man saying in flawless English. "You have a nice gallery. I suggest you remove this sculpture now."

"I got the message," said Hussain. He moved the sculpture inside.

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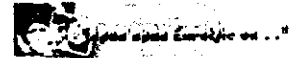
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Thursday June 5, 2:36 PM

Pak must recognise us, we aren't hostile: Israel

London, June 5 (ANI): If Pakistan recognises Israel, the latter will adopt an impartial attitude towards New Delhi and Islamabad.

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This is Tel Aviv's approach since it told the Bush administration that "we recognise the state of Palestine, which has accorded recognition to Israel through the roadmap. Now the time has come that other Islamic countries including Pakistan accord recognition to us".

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"Pakistan is an important player and we understand its importance in the Islamic world. That is why there is no question of pursuing a hostile policy towards Pakistan," Dr Oded Eran, Israel's envoy accredited to European Union, reportedly informed The News in Brussels.

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Dr Eran laid down that Israel would not get involved or take sides in the dispute between India and Pakistan. "India recognises Israel, but our relations with India should not be misconstrued as hostile towards Pakistan or China," he explained.

Western diplomats in Brussels indicate that Pakistan may consider taking a decision to accord recognition to Israel after President Pervez Musharraf's upcoming visit to Washington, according to the newspaper.

Dr Eran emphasised that "India has recognised Israel but we have no intention to get involved in the conflicts between India and Pakistan. We hope an important country such as Pakistan would understand our position as our differences can be resolved by talking to each other."

Asked if Israel would be willing to provide defence equipment if Pakistan accords recognition, the envoy said, "We have a long way to walk. We want to have good relations with Islamic states and Pakistan is a very important country. When we start discussing the areas of cooperation only then we can think of such an area." Economically, he added, Pakistan would benefit in the same way as other Islamic countries have profited.

In response to yet another question, he said "the recognition of Israel is an important element of the roadmap, which denotes acceptance of Israel as a reality by the muslim and Arab world," the newspaper stated. (ANI)

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SITUATION REPORTS - May 19 2003

1455 GMT - Pakistani President Gen. Pervez Musharraf will visit the United States to meet with his counterpart, George W. Bush, on June 24, Pakistani Foreign Ministry Spokesman Aziz Ahmed Khan announced May 19. The two presidents will discuss several topics, including the recent thawing of relations between Pakistan and India.

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Bush to meet Musharraf in Camp David

By Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 17: President George Bush will meet President Pervez Musharraf in Camp David on June 24 instead of the White House, US officials said on Saturday.

The change of venue, the officials said, aims to indicate the importance the US gives to its relations with Pakistan.

The president is expected to arrive in New York on the evening of June 20 from London.

His arrival could also be delayed if he goes to Paris. If he comes on June 20, the president may spend two days in Boston before coming to Washington on the evening of June 23. But if the visit to France were finalized, then he would spend only a few hours in Boston with his son.

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Stratfor Report

U.S. Builds Proliferation Case Against Pakistan
Apr 01, 2003

Summary

Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf has called U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell to seek clarification on new sanctions that were levied against a Pakistani nuclear research institute, which is accused of buying North Korean No Dong missiles and selling nuclear technology to Pyongyang. Details of the accusation made by a "senior" U.S. administration official, cited by the Washington Times on March 31, have technical inconsistencies, however.

Given the timing of the sanctions, it appears elements of the Bush administration are trying to paint Pakistan and North Korea with the same brush -- laying the groundwork for potential action against both nations in the post-Iraq war era.

Analysis

Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf has called U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell after word emerged that the United States has levied sanctions against Pakistan's Kahuta Research Laboratories (KRL). The sanctions were triggered by the alleged transfer of nuclear technology to North Korea and also are related to the alleged purchase of three to six complete North Korean No Dong ballistic missiles. Pakistan has denied both charges.

The accusation that Pakistan traded nuclear technology for missiles is not new: Allegations were widely published in October 2002, after North Korea allegedly admitted to having a uranium enrichment program. At that time, Washington refrained from implementing new sanctions, noting that the alleged transfers took place in 1997 -- before Musharraf took power. However, it now appears that elements in the Bush administration feel the time has come to turn up the pressure on Islamabad and are portraying Pakistan in the same light as North Korea -- potentially setting up both nations to face the full force of Washington's nonproliferation efforts after the war in Iraq.

A March 31 report by the Washington Times gave specific details of KRL's alleged No Dong purchase -- information drawn from "a senior [U.S.] administration official." According to the report, KRL purchased between three and six No Dongs, "fully assembled and ready to fly." These were transported to Pakistan in "American-made C-130 aircraft." While the initial message is clear -- Pakistan is using U.S.-supplied military equipment to buy North Korean missiles and support the regime in Pyongyang -- the details raise questions.

The No Dong, a North Korean modification of the SCUD missile, is 52.5 feet long and weighs 35,750 pounds. The maximum cargo capacity for a C-130E/H, which is in service in Pakistan, is 36,000 pounds, but the length of the cargo bay is just 41 feet long. In other words, either the missile was hanging out the back of the aircraft like a Christmas tree from a car trunk, the Washington Times was exaggerating when it

reported the missiles were "fully assembled and ready to fly," or the initial leak was bogus or misinformed.

Either way, the accusation has been made, and Pakistan is responding. Further, the deliveries allegedly were made up to August 2002, thus removing the cloak of noncomplicity that Musharraf enjoyed when the initial accusations were made in October. And, by linking the missiles-for-nuclear technology deal to C-130 flights, it would appear that there is a subtle jab at China as well, unless the planes flew the circuitous route from North Korea around Indochina and India.

The timing is particularly troubling for the Musharraf government, which faces growing public demonstrations by opposition Islamist parties that seek an end to Pakistani cooperation with the U.S. military over the war in Iraq. Islamabad has found itself issuing repeated denials that Washington will set its sights on Pakistan after it finishes with Iraq, but the new sanctions are only bolstering those rumors.

Though in reality the sanctions themselves do little -- KRL does not trade with U.S. companies anyway -- the political impact is already being felt. And by raising the issue of Pakistani participation in North Korea's nuclear program both directly and through arms purchases, it is evident that there are at least some elements in the U.S. administration intent on ensuring that Pakistan is clearly linked to the North Korean issue.

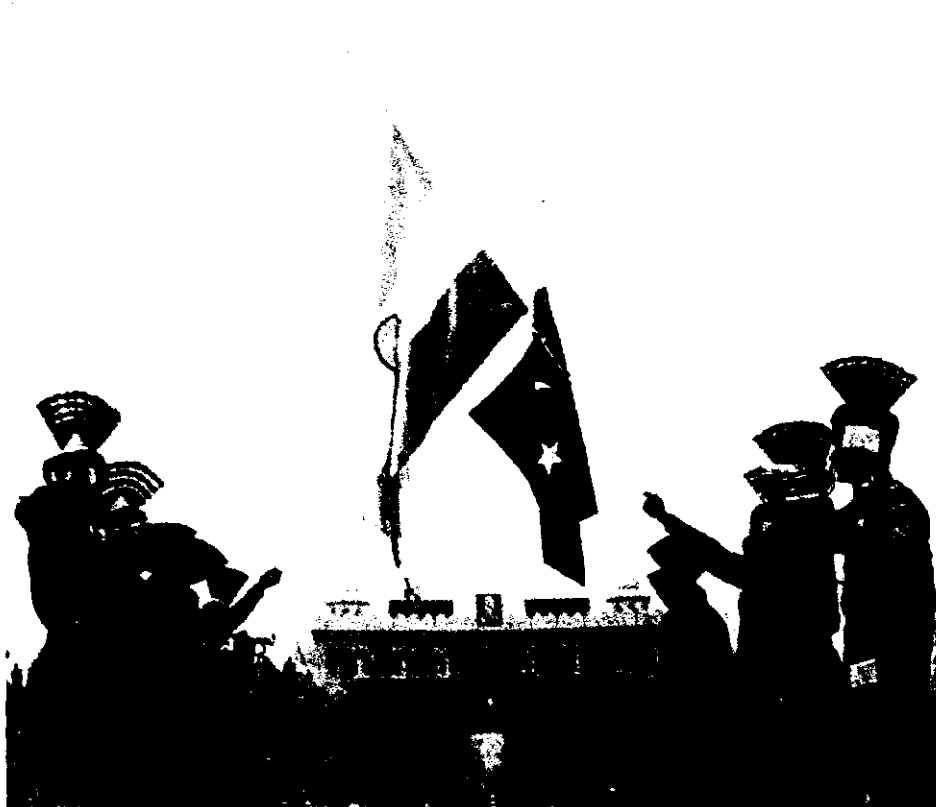
With Pakistan already closely monitored for its possible role in harboring al Qaeda and Taliban members, there is an apparent movement in Washington to define the post-Iraq U.S. strategy as simultaneous confrontations with Pakistan and North Korea.

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Fighting Terrorism, Avoiding War

The Indo-Pakistani Situation

By PETER R. LAVOY



AP/Wide World Photo (Amor Sharma)

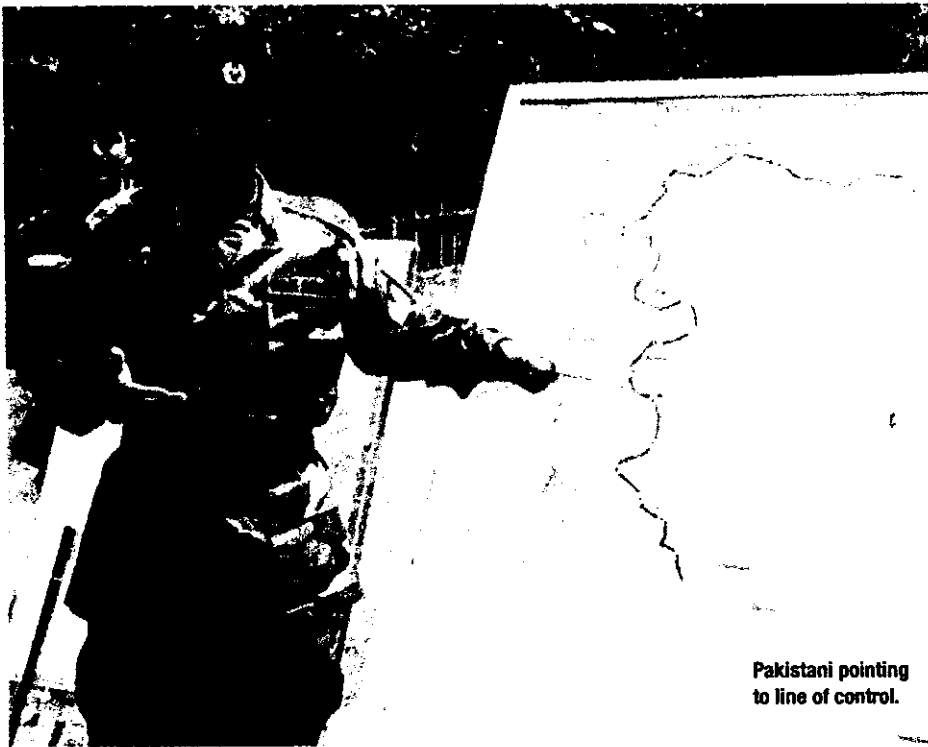
Meeting of the twain
in Wagha, India.

After languishing for five decades as a region of only marginal importance to the United States, South Asia became a major area of interest for U.S. defense planners after 9/11. The cause of this turnabout was a need

for cooperation with India and Pakistan during Operation Enduring Freedom. But several subsequent developments, some quite disturbing, ensure that South Asia will remain critical for years to come. They include the presence of the Taliban and al Qaeda militants in Pakistan and possibly Kashmir, anti-American and anti-national terrorism in both nations, turmoil in the disputed state of Kashmir, and a potential for nuclear conflict between India and Pakistan. On a more positive note, Washington has improved its political and military relationships with New Delhi and Islamabad, which has raised expectations.

Because of rivalry between India and Pakistan, which began with their independence from Britain in 1947, the United States has never been able to maintain close relations with both nations simultaneously. India drifted between nonalignment and an outright alliance with the Soviet Union, while Pakistan was a staunch American ally in the fight against communist expansion. When the United States moved closer to India after the Sino-Indian conflict in 1962 and again during the 1990s following the breakup of the Soviet empire, its relations with Pakistan waned. Today the challenge is translating increased influence in both New Delhi and Islamabad into tangible results in the war on terrorism, stabilizing Indo-Pak competition, and promoting other American interests throughout the region.

Peter R. Lavoy is director of the Center for Contemporary Conflict and an assistant professor in the Department of National Security Affairs at the Naval Postgraduate School and previously served in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.



Pakistani pointing to line of control.

AP/Wide World Photo (Rozlan Mughal)

Enduring Freedom

The campaign to deny Afghanistan as a haven for terrorists and crush the al Qaeda network had a dramatic impact on Pakistan, the closest foreign partner of the Taliban. Pakistan had helped consolidate their power during the 1990s. Viewing the Taliban as a friendly if fanatical regime that could stabilize unruly tribes while providing strategic depth, Islamabad was loathe to see a return to insecurity on its western flank. But faced by intense pressure from Washington, President Pervez Musharraf agreed to break ties with the Taliban, provide basing and overflight for coalition forces, deploy troops along the Afghan border, and share intelligence on terrorist groups. In announcing this controversial policy reversal on September 19, 2001, Musharraf stated that taking any other course would risk unbearable losses for Pakistan by threatening its economy, long-term interests in Kashmir, and strategic capabilities.

Though most mainstream Pakistani political parties upheld the decision to aid the coalition, Islamic factions responded in outrage. Some two

dozen religious parties joined in the Pak-Afghan Defense Council to oust Musharraf. Strikes were called, several people were killed, and extremists went to Afghanistan to fight with the

the Bush administration has gone to great lengths to support internal stability in Pakistan

Taliban. Yet these actions did not incite the nation against the government or persuade the government to reverse its decision on Afghanistan.

The president faced another threat from within his military government. Believing that he had sold out to Washington, hardline officers in the army and intelligence service were reluctant to disengage from Afghanistan and provided incomplete or misleading information. Musharraf faced being ousted by pro-Taliban officers who were instrumental in the coup that brought him to power and held senior posts in the armed forces and intelligence service. He moved to counter this threat, sacking the intelligence chief and deputy chief of the army staff, changing commanders in

Quetta and Peshawar, and demoting other senior officers associated with the Taliban.

The Bush administration has gone to great lengths to support the efforts to maintain internal stability and implement political and economic reforms in Pakistan while assisting coalition forces. Washington has been criticized at the same time for not providing sufficient assistance to Pakistan for its crippled economy and military, which is half the size of the Indian armed forces. In reality the economic benefits have been substantial: waiving sanctions imposed after the nuclear tests in 1998 and the coup in 1999, rescheduling some of the \$38 billion in external debt, and allocating over \$2 billion in economic support and security assistance, including a \$600 million economic support grant, \$30 million in agricultural support, and \$75 million in foreign military financing.

America has not yet offered the kind of military assistance that many expected (including F-16 sales, which were terminated in 1990 because of concern over nuclear nonproliferation) because it does not want to irritate India and because it wants to develop mutually agreeable terms for future arms transfers. But the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, who led a 44-member defense cooperation group team on a visit to Islamabad in September 2002, confirmed that military assistance and arms sales would be restored to help Pakistan modernize its armed forces, especially air defense. This group, which met for the first time since 1997, also agreed on steps to enhance bilateral ties, including education and training, resumed exercises, and enhanced cooperation in countering terrorism.

Indo-American Cooperation

The support offered to the United States after 9/11 was no less remarkable. India, which had refused to be drawn into military entanglement with the superpowers and opposed American presence in the region for decades, suddenly extended military

Indian operations
against infiltrators.



AP/Wide World Photo (Agenc Hark)

facilities and full logistic and intelligence support. This change in policy was based largely on a calculation that the war on terrorism could hinder Pakistani support for insurgents in Kashmir. The United States did not accept the offer of Indian bases because of a decision to use bases in Pakistan and wanted to avoid making cooperation with the coalition more difficult for Islamabad. But Washington regarded this demonstration of support as part of a growing accord in Indo-American strategic interests. Earlier, in May 2001, the Indian government had unexpectedly supported the U.S. missile defense initiative. Americans had also become aware of opportunities that defense cooperation offered for contingencies in Asia and the Middle East. When President George Bush met with Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee in November 2001, conditions were ripe for

developing strategic cooperation. While visiting Washington, the Indian leader spoke of the two countries as natural allies.

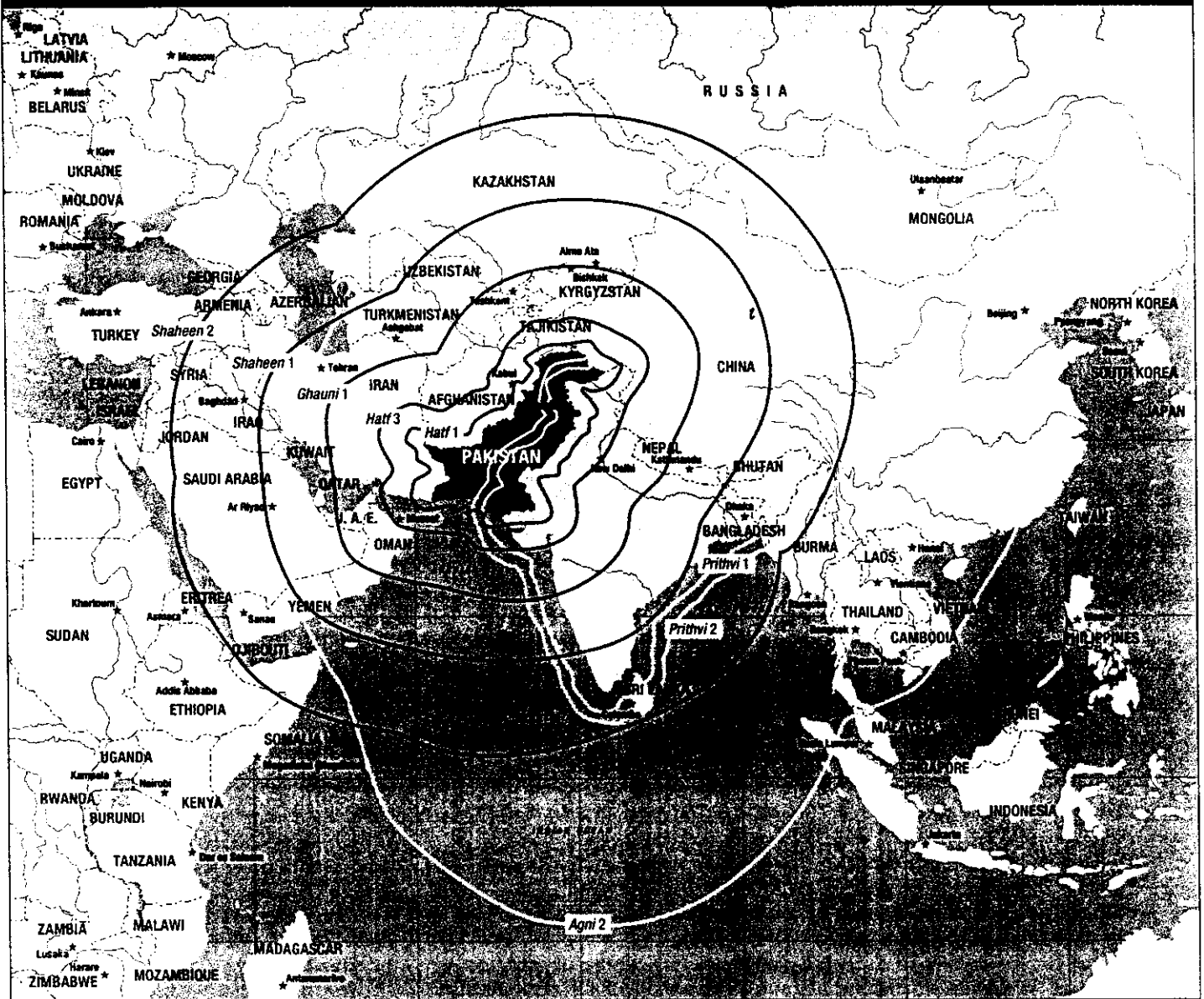
This atmosphere of partnership found expression in the revitalized bilateral defense policy group. At a meeting in New Delhi in December 2001, agreement was reached on an unprecedented agenda of military-to-military cooperation, exercises and training, resumption of defense trade, and enhanced policy coordination. The armed forces of the two countries also began regular executive steering group meetings to plan and review the details of rapidly expanding cooperative activities. Convening in May 2002, the group approved a number of items, including training and exercises, accelerated arms transfers, and technical cooperation in research, development,

and production. It also sought to improve consequence management for weapons of mass destruction, humanitarian relief, cyberterrorism, and environmental security.

Terrorism in South Asia

Increased incidents of terrorism occurred in South Asia after the U.S.-led coalition initiated the war against the Taliban. Violence was recorded in Kashmir as well as other parts of India and Pakistan. In October 2001, 31 were killed and 60 were injured when militants detonated a bomb in the legislative assembly of Jammu and Kashmir at Srinagar. A Kashmiri terrorist group claimed responsibility. Two months later, an unidentified group conducted an attack in New Delhi, which ended in the death of 13 terrorists and security personnel. Vajpayee blamed the affair on Pakistan-based

Indian and Pakistani Missile Ranges



Source: U.S. Department of Defense, *Proliferation: Threat and Response* (Washington: Office of the Secretary of Defense, January 2001), pp. 37 and 40.

militants and demanded that Islamabad clamp down on terrorists operating from its territory. To intensify the pressure on Pakistan, Vajpayee recalled the Indian high commissioner and other diplomatic personnel from Islamabad, suspended trade, halted travel across the border, and banned Pakistani aircraft from Indian airspace. He also ordered a massive mobilization, deploying more than 600,000 troops to positions along the line of

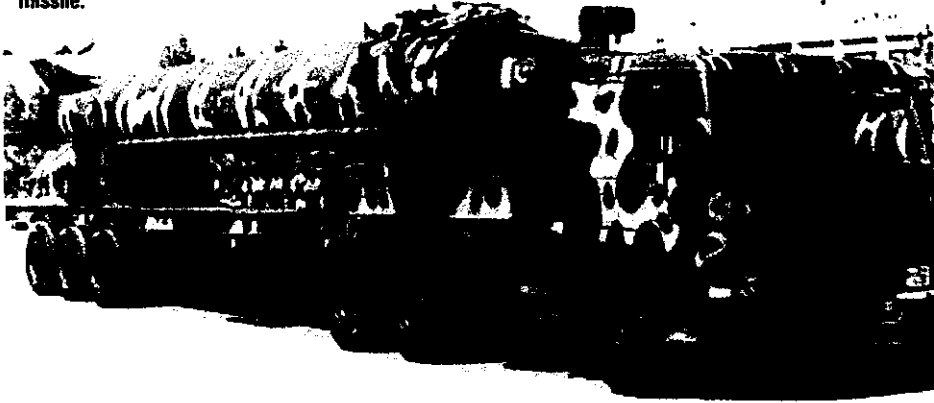
control in Kashmir and the frontier in Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Punjab. Significantly, he took the unprecedented step of moving forces from the border with China to face Pakistan.

In response Musharraf ordered his forces to mobilize and enacted tough measures against extremism at home. With U.S. officials joining the call for firm action against militant movements, authorities arrested two thousand religious extremists and suspected terrorists, including leaders of Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, and

three other groups. Musharraf also announced steps to control *madrassas* (religious schools that breed extremism), freeze assets of suspected terrorists, close down Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) offices in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, initiate police reform, improve immigration policies, and draft antiterrorist finance laws.

Even as Musharraf cracked down on domestic Islamic militancy, he insisted in a speech in January 2002 that

Pakistani *Ghauri* missile.



AP/Wide World Photo (B.K. Bengtson)

the nation would continue to support the cause of Kashmir diplomatically and morally, which Pakistanis see as a long-term freedom struggle of Kashmiri Muslims against India. By contrast, most Indians believe that this and other insurgencies in their country are fueled—if not guided—from across the border in Pakistan. Another suicide attack occurred in May 2002 against families of Indian soldiers in Jammu. Officials blamed Lashkar-e-Tayyiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed and claimed that Pakistani ISI was involved. According to India, Musharraf was secretly directing militant activities in Kashmir or else the violence was perpetrated by rogue elements in his military and intelligence organizations. In either case, the Indians planned to intensify the military pressure until all manifestations of cross-border terrorism were halted.

Pakistan also has been the site of violent terrorist attacks, raising concerns that Musharraf lacks control over the extremists. An explosion at the American consulate in Karachi in June 2002 killed 12 Pakistani FBI in-

and the murder of a reporter from *The Wall Street Journal*, are all seen as elements in a plot against the Musharraf government as well as U.S. and foreign interests. These events, and subsequent arrests by Pakistani and American authorities, indicate that remaining Taliban militants and some members of al Qaeda have shifted their locus of operations from Afghanistan to Pakistan.

Given the exodus of terrorists from Afghanistan, Pakistan assumed a

the prospect of conflict increased dramatically after the attack on the parliament in New Delhi

more crucial role in Enduring Freedom. By October 2002, Pakistani and coalition forces had conducted 99 raids on suspected al Qaeda positions. In addition, 420 suspects were apprehended and 332 were handed over to the United States for interrogation, including Abu Zubaida and Ramzi bin Al-Shaiba, the latter believed to be in-

the mobilization on both sides of the border. The Indians asserted the right to take every step necessary to stop terrorism, including hot pursuit into Pakistani-controlled Kashmir. Islamabad indicated that it was prepared to go to war. Though both countries had mobilized during previous crises in 1987 and 1990, the scope of mobilization in 2002 was unprecedented. For the first time since 1971 they were actually poised to fight. Indian and Pakistani strike forces were activated, ammunition was moved to the front, and landmines were deployed. It was reported that India had moved *Prithvi* short-range ballistic missiles to the border. The Indians tested a mid-range *Agni 1* missile, and as war loomed the Pakistanis test-fired a mid-range nuclear capable *Hatf 5 (Ghauri)*, a short-range *Hatf 2 (Abdali)*, and a *Hatf 3 (Ghaznavi)* ballistic missile. Musharraf, in an interview with *Der Spiegel*, warned that his nation was prepared to use nuclear weapons in the event of hostilities.

As war seemed more likely, President Bush dispatched both the Deputy Secretary of State, Richard Armitage, and the Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, to the region. Before leaving, Rumsfeld voiced concern that the threatened war could involve nuclear weapons. He added that even if these weapons were not used, a conventional war would set both countries back years in economic terms and in their relations with the world community. And it would prevent Pakistan from effectively monitoring its border with Afghanistan and clamping down on extremists at home. According to Rumsfeld, "anything that distracts them from helping us in the global war on terror and trying to finish the

They also wanted to ensure that state elections in Jammu and Kashmir scheduled for September 2002 took place. Pakistan also went to the polls in October. Although violence and irregularities marred both elections, and Pakistan chose to go ahead with tests of the *Hatf 4 (Shahen 1)* ballistic missile, after the elections Vajpayee ordered Indian troops to withdraw from the India-Pakistan border to peacetime locations, but not from the line of control because he claimed that infiltration into Kashmir was continuing.

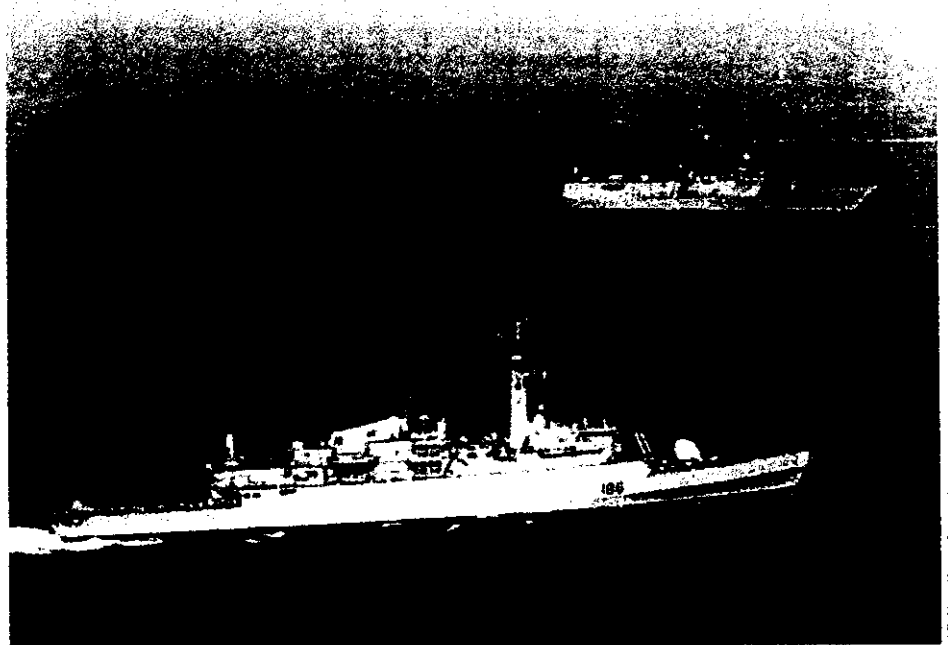
When Pakistan followed suit by withdrawing its own troops, the threat of war diminished and the economic drain on both nations ended. The National Security Advisory Board in India estimated in a briefing to the National Security Council prior to the withdrawal that the ten-month mobilization cost \$370 million. Pakistani mobilization was probably less expensive, though it surely had a proportionately larger effect on a fragile economy.

The Nuclear Danger

The latest standoff between India and Pakistan cannot be reckoned in financial terms alone. If war had broken out, the death and destruction would have been enormous. If the conflict had gone nuclear, the human toll would have been horrific. The Defense Intelligence Agency estimated that there could have been 17 million casualties, not including deaths from starvation, radiation, or fires after the initial blasts. Rumsfeld shared that assessment with Indian and Pakistani leaders during his visit. Even though tension eased considerably before the Secretary arrived, the leaders of both countries continued to treat their nuclear weapons and missile programs as national priorities.

India and Pakistan are self-declared nuclear powers. Neither are signatories of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. India conducted its first nuclear test in May 1974, which it described as a peaceful nuclear experiment. Both nations demonstrated their capabilities in a series of explosions during May 1998. New Delhi claimed to have detonated a 12-kiloton fission device, a 43-kiloton thermonuclear device, and three sub-kiloton devices.

USS Ruelben James with Pakistani ship, Inspired Siren '02.



U.S. Navy (Aaron Pearson)

Later the same month, Islamabad declared that it had responded with six explosions of its own, detonating what nuclear officials described as one big bomb and five low-yield weapons.

India and Pakistan possess stockpiles of nuclear weapons components and could assemble and deploy several within a week. The size, composition, and operational status of these arsenals are guarded secrets, but sufficient information exists in the public domain to make estimates. Assuming the Cirus and Dhruva research reactors yielded 25–40 kilograms of plutonium annually, India could have stockpiled 280–600 kilograms of weapons-grade plutonium by the end of 2002.² Although there is also a program to produce highly enriched uranium, it is unclear if India has managed to produce weapons-grade material. Experts have determined that as little as 5 kilograms and as much as 7 kilograms of plutonium would be required for each weapon. Assuming the worst and best cases, the Indians could possess enough

fissile material for 40–120 weapons, with 70 as the median estimate.

Unlike the Indian nuclear program, which relies on plutonium, the Pakistani effort is based on highly-enriched uranium. Presuming that the Kahuta plant yields 80–140 kilogram of weapons-grade uranium per year, at present Pakistan could have 815–1,230 kilograms available for weapons production. The amount required is thought to be 12–25 kilograms, depending on design. Also, the unsafeguarded heavy-water research reactor at Khushab produces plutonium that could be reprocessed to make a few weapons annually. When the potential inventories of plutonium and highly-enriched uranium are added together, Pakistan could have enough fissile material to make 35–95 weapons, with 60 as a median estimate. (Indian and Pakistani material and weapons are summarized in table 1 on page 33.)

Both nations have various aircraft and ballistic missiles that could deliver nuclear weapons. The United States determined in 2001 that India would most likely use fighter bombers for delivery since its ballistic missiles were



decades. As Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said in 1974, "Ultimately, if our backs are to the wall and we have absolutely no option, in that event, this decision about going nuclear will have to be taken." More recently, a senior officer reportedly stated that nuclear weapons would be used only "if the very existence of Pakistan as a state is at stake. . . . Nuclear weapons are aimed solely at India." If deterrence failed, nuclear command authority likely would consider their use if India:

- attacked Pakistan and conquered a large part of its territory
- destroyed a large part of either Pakistani land or air forces
- proceeded to the economic strangling of Pakistan
- pushed Pakistan into political destabilization or created large-scale internal subversion.⁴

At the height of the 2002 crisis, the Indian defense minister broached the possibility of absorbing a nuclear strike by Pakistan and retaliating in kind. Musharraf affirmed: "Nuclear weapons are the last resort. I am optimistic and confident that we can defend ourselves with conventional means, even though the Indians are buying up the most modern weapons in a megalomaniac frenzy. . . . If Pakistan is threatened with extinction, then the pressure of our countrymen would be so big that [the nuclear] option, too, would have to be considered."⁴

Because of a growing dependence on the part of India and Pakistan on nuclear weapons for deterrence, it would be difficult to disagree with the Director of Central Intelligence:

The chance of war between these two nuclear-armed states is higher than at any point since 1971. If India were to conduct large scale offensive operations into Pakistani Kashmir, Pakistan might retaliate with strikes of its own in the belief that its nuclear deterrent would limit the scope of an Indian counterattack.⁵

probably not ready. While several different aircraft could be used, the most suitable are Jaguars, Mirage-2000s, MiG-27s, and Su-30s. The Indians have deployed short-range *Prithvi 1* missiles capable of projecting a 1,000-kilogram warhead, which presumably is the maximum size of a nuclear device. But because of the restricted range of the *Prithvi* missile, India is most likely to employ either the new solid-propellant *Agni 1*, which has a 700–900 kilometer range and was rushed into development after the Kargil conflict in 1999, or the *Agni 2*, which has a 2,000–3,000 kilometer range, when they become operational.

Pakistan has placed a premium on acquiring ballistic missiles to offset conventional military threats and ensure reliable delivery of nuclear weapons. While its F-16 and Mirage 5 aircraft are probably nuclear-capable, liquid-fuel *Ghauri* missiles developed with North Korean assistance and solid-fuel *Shaheen 1* and 2 missiles which were fielded with Chinese help are more likely choices. (Delivery systems are described in table 2.)

Vajpayee has said that India is pursuing a minimal but credible nuclear deterrent and will not be the first to go nuclear. A government panel

the Indian defense minister broached the possibility of absorbing a nuclear strike

drafted new doctrine in August 1999 that called for a nuclear triad of land, sea, and air capabilities, a sound command and control system, and the flexibility to rapidly shift from peacetime deployments to full operability to ensure the effectiveness and survivability of the nuclear deterrent. India subsequently reiterated its credible minimum deterrent doctrine and revealed the creation of a national command authority, in which a political council, chaired by the prime minister, would be responsible for authorizing the use of nuclear weapons, and a strategic forces command would manage strategic forces.

Pakistan accepts the possibility of going nuclear first. Preventing India from threatening national viability has been central to its nuclear policy for

Table 1. Indian and Pakistani Nuclear Weapon Capabilities

	Weapons-Grade Plutonium (kg)			Weapons-Grade Uranium (kg)			Weapon Capability		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
India	280	400	600	unknown	unknown	unknown	40	70	120
Pakistan	5	15	45	815	1020	1230	35	60	95

Table 2. Potential Indian and Pakistani Nuclear Delivery Capabilities

	Range (hi-lo-hi)	Source	Status and most recent test
Indian Aircraft			
Mirage-2000H	1,205 km	France	2 squadrons, 35 planes in inventory
Su-30 MKI	3000 km	Russia	50 planes purchased, 18 in inventory
Jaguar S(I)	850 km	Britain/France	4 squadrons, 88 planes in inventory
MiG-27 ML	500 km	Russia	214 planes in inventory
Indian Missiles			
Prithvi 1 (SS-150)	150 km	indigenous	army version, in service
Prithvi 2 (SS-250)	250 km	indigenous	air force version, tested, in development
Prithvi 3 (<i>Danushh</i>)	350 km	indigenous	navy version, failed test in 2000, in development
Agni 1	700-900 km	indigenous	tested January 2003, in development
Agni 2	2,000-3,000 km	indigenous	tested in 1999 and 2001, in development
Agni 3	3,500-4,000 km	indigenous	in early development
Pakistani Aircraft			
F-16 A/B	925 km	United States	32 planes in inventory
Mirage 5 PA	1,300 km	France	50 planes in inventory
Pakistani Missiles			
<i>Hatf</i> 1	80-100 km	indigenous	in service since mid-1990s
<i>Hatf</i> 2 (<i>Abdali</i>)	180 km	indigenous/China	tested May 2002, in production
<i>Hatf</i> 3 (<i>Ghaznavi</i>)	290 km	indigenous/China	M-11, tested May 2002, in service
<i>Hatf</i> 4 (<i>Shaheen</i> 1)	600-700 km	indigenous/China	tested October 2002, in service
<i>Hatf</i> 5 (<i>Ghauri</i> 1)	1,300-1,500 km	indigenous/North Korea	No Dong, tested May 2002, in service
<i>Hatf</i> 5 (<i>Ghauri</i> 2)	2,000 km	indigenous/North Korea	No Dong, tested April 2002, in development
<i>Hatf</i> 6 (<i>Shaheen</i> 2)	2,000-2,500 km	indigenous/China	not yet tested, in development

Source: This information is compiled from *Jane's Sentinel Security—South Asia*; *Jane's All the World's Aircraft*; *Jane's Strategic Weapon Systems*, and various media reports.

Because any serious regional crisis has the potential to escalate to conventional and then to nuclear warfare, the United States must remain deeply engaged in the strategic and political affairs of South Asia long after the Taliban and al Qaeda are destroyed.

The events of 9/11 brought India and Pakistan to the fore of U.S. national security interests and also precipitated significant changes in the region. It is unlikely that either New Delhi or Islamabad will be able to resolve their mutual difficulties without assistance from Washington. America will be expected to play an active role

in helping both countries in countering terrorism, reducing the danger of nuclear war, and promoting the social, economic, and political wellbeing of a large portion of the world population. The close relationships with India and Pakistan will offer the United States a unique, albeit brief, opportunity to meet this challenge.

JFQ

NOTES

¹ "Secretary Rumsfeld Meeting with *The Washington Post* Editorial Board," June 3, 2002, http://defenseink.mil/news/Jun2002/t06042002_t0603edb.html.

² All estimates are derived from David Albright, *India and Pakistan's Fissile Material and Nuclear Weapons Inventory, End of 1999*

(Washington: Institute for Science and International Security, October 11, 2000), <http://www.isis-online.org/publications/southasia/stocks1000.html>.

³ "Nuclear Safety, Nuclear Stability and Nuclear Strategy in Pakistan: Concise Report of a Visit by Landau Network-Centro Volta," <http://lxmi.mi.infn.it/~landnet/Doc/pakistan.pdf>.

⁴ Roger Boyes, "Musharraf Warns India He May Use Nuclear Weapons," *Times Online*, April 8, 2002, <http://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/0,,3-260481,00.html>.

⁵ George J. Tenet, "Worldwide Threat: Converging Dangers in a Post 9/11 World," Testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, March 19, 2002.



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Pakistan regrets US bill on aid

FO expects India not to block its interests; welcomes Vajpayee's decision

By Mariana Baabar

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan on Monday expressed surprise and disappointment over the latest US decision, wherein fresh legislation, through an amendment, would make it mandatory for the US president to certify every year that Pakistan was abiding by three 'conditions', before the promised financial package of about \$3 billion could be released to it.

Blaming India for this move, Foreign Office spokesman Masood Khan told a weekly briefing: "This is not a very helpful development. The amendment has not been signed as the law as yet, and we hope the US Senate, the Congress and the government would look into the issue. We would like to work with all of them."

Last week, attempts were made in the US that Pakistan should not be seen as involved in any infiltration across the Line of Control (LoC), adhering to non-proliferation and working towards a workable democracy. Earlier, the government had denied that any "conditions" had been imposed for the aid package promised during the Camp David meeting between President Pervez Musharraf and President Bush.

Khan said the US government and the legislators were aware of Pakistan's position on these three issues. "It is the Indian lobby responsible for this, as some in the Congress listen to them. We regret that India is in a position to block Pakistan's interests. India should act in a more mature manner," said Khan.

When reminded of a comment of the US official, who had said 'Pakistan was walking in (economic package) with its eyes wide open', and was the government now admitting that it had to fulfil three conditions to qualify for this package, Khan said that Pakistan was still part of the coalition for war against terrorism and was strictly adhering to its policy on non-proliferation, including conventional and non-conventional weapons. He also said Pakistan was moving toward



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democracy, adding: "The situation remains unchanged. We are living in a complex world and there are many dynamics at work. We have to respond effectively."

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Earlier the spokesman welcomed a statement by MMA's Maulana Fazlur Rehman in which he had said that Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee had agreed to come to Pakistan to attend the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (Saarc) summit. "We welcome Prime Minister Vajpayee's decision to come to Pakistan. He should have taken this decision earlier and come here to attend the Saarc summit. It is a right decision," he said. As yet, added the spokesman, the dates for the official-level talks leading to the summit have not been decided.

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Khan said Pakistan is ready to send troops to Iraq to help the Iraqi people if there was a legal cover in place. "As yet no decision has been taken. Our decision is not controversial. We have sent our troops all over the world. We would be sending our troops but we need a legitimate cover like the UN, the OIC or if we are invited by the Iraqis," the spokesman said, adding that so far Pakistan had not been approached by the Iraqi governing council. He said in any case the Pakistani leadership would keep in mind the sentiments of the people here.

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Khan denied that there was any "situation" on the Pak-Afghan border, saying that there was such a "situation" earlier but this has now been addressed. "There has been no firing this time and the situation is normal, there have been no incursions from our side either," he said. In reference to the disagreement on a particular area on the border, the spokesman said that a subcommittee of the Pak-Afghan-US Tripartite Commission would leave for the Mohmand Agency on Tuesday in an attempt to address the concerns of the Afghan government.

Wednesday will also see the Afghan Interior minister visiting Islamabad for a dialogue. "We can discuss all these issues," said Khan, admitting that there were differences over 600 meters of land on the border, which has to be decided by the tripartite commission.

Pakistan and Afghanistan, he said, have friendly and very good relations and the channels of communication are open. Regarding strong statements from President Hamid Karzai against Pakistan, Khan said: "Both sides have to resolve their differences, which arise from time to time. He can pick up the phone and talk to President Musharraf any time."

Agencies add: Khan said there had been no official confirmation of the Indian prime minister's visit to Pakistan to attend the Saarc Summit and his suggestion for foreign secretary-level talks. "We have yet to receive formal communications," he said.

Responding to a question whether there has been any change in atrocities against the Kashmiris in held Valley, following peace overtures between the two countries, he said: "What India has been doing in held Kashmir is terrorism, repression... this is state terrorism,

committed by Indian security forces, Indian armed forces and all the agencies deployed there. This culture of violence should come to an end."

He added there should be a visible demonstration (from India) that the issue was addressed properly and it should desist from inflicting such atrocious atrocities upon the people, suffering for a long time.

The spokesman said that Maulana Fazlur Rehman's visit to India was taking place in his personal capacity. "Maulana Fazlur Rehman has not gone to India as an official envoy of government of Pakistan," he said, adding he was in India on the invitation of Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind, as a leader of the Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam.

In reply to another question about Indo-Israeli cooperation, particularly in the area of defence, Khan said: "India's arm purchases all over the world are a source of deep concern for us and we hope that India would not focus on aggressive defence building but would cooperate with Pakistan and other members of the South Asia to divert precious resources from defence spending to social development in the region."

He said both India and Pakistan do not have enough staff to issue large number of visas to the people, intending to travel on the Lahore-Delhi bus and said this issue needs to be settled expeditiously.

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U.S. believes Iran's nuclear know-how came from Pakistan

By Ze'ev Schiff, Haaretz Correspondent

The riddle that had stumped many of the world's intelligence agencies over recent months appears to have been solved. The question that no one was able to answer: Where did Iran obtain the know-how to manufacture the centrifuges used in the creation of the enriched uranium used in nuclear weapons? It now appears that Pakistan was the source for this knowledge. The United States has presented Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf with evidence backing this up, and has demanded an explanation of how such sensitive nuclear expertise was leaked to the Iranians.

It is widely believed that Iran has been operating centrifuges for over a year. This first came to light when some of the centrifuges were shown to the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Mohamed ElBaradei, and a delegation of inspectors, during a visit last February to

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a uranium-enrichment facility at Natanz in central Iran. The existence of the facility, some of which is built underground, was revealed last year. At the time, the Iranians said that they intended to manufacture several thousand of these centrifuges, eventually reaching a total of around 50,000. Reports hinted that the centrifuges would be built in Iran, and that Tehran had no intention of purchasing them from overseas.

Western nations feared that some of the centrifuges had also been placed in a different facility, in Kalia. According to the government in Tehran, the plant is used solely to generate electricity, but it seems that Kalia was the site of Iran's first experiments in centrifuges. IAEA inspectors asked permission to visit the plant in Kalia, and to take samples, but were denied access by the authorities.

The Iranians claim that they are only producing low-grade enriched uranium, for use in nuclear power plants. Western sources suspect, however, that the real purpose is to build nuclear weapons.

Experts had been unable to determine where Iran got the technological know-how needed to create the centrifuges. The expertise in question is highly specialized, and very few Western nations are able to create centrifuges themselves. Various intelligence services have tried to find out which country was helping Iran. Among the 'suspect' countries were Russia, which vehemently denied the claim, and North Korea, which is known to have aided Iran in building conventional missiles. In the end, however, information came to light pointing to Pakistan as the source of the Iranian know-how.

As far as the Americans are concerned, the discovery is highly problematic, since Pakistan – which is known to have nuclear capabilities – is considered an ally of the U.S. Musharraf, who was in Washington in May this year, has been asked to explain how

the expertise reached Iran from his country. The possibility the deal was conducted by scientists in Pakistan, acting against the law and without informing the authorities, has not been ruled out.

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