

- On Nov. 21, Pakistani forces had to be deployed in Baluchistan as the situation became highly unstable following the assassination of Naseer-ur-Rehman Kalpar, grandson of the Baluch tribal chief Wadera Khan Muhammad Kalpar. Kalpar was gunned down near Pakistan's most important natural gas field near the Sui installations.

- The brother of the provincial chief minister of Sindh was gunned down in Karachi in early November, while waiting in his car at a traffic signal.

In addition, a spate of bad news from Karachi indicates that violence in the port city is fast becoming the norm. On average, four to five people are killed every day, and the situation is widely considered to be beyond Islamabad's control.

Belated and weak response

The blowing up of the Egyptian Embassy has put enormous pressure on Prime Minister Bhutto. Her stated commitment to keep Pakistan a modern and non-fundamentalist nation is being called into question. Islamabad has rounded up hundreds of foreign nationals, including three Egyptians suspected of involvement in the bomb blast. Interior Minister Gen. Naseerullah Babar has issued a statement calling the International Islamic University, where the suspect Egyptians were reportedly enrolled as students, "a hotbed of terrorism"—a statement which has greatly upset the Arab na-

tions which finance the university. In addition, on Nov. 27, a special anti-terrorist court issued death sentences to 13 Sunni ASS activists for the massacre of 27 Shia Muslims at a Shia place of worship in Karachi earlier this year.

It is expected that more clamping down on the terrorists will be ordered by Islamabad, particularly to appease those Arab nations which are complaining against Pakistan's harboring of hard-core terrorists. These terrorists are now involved in efforts to bring down the "moderate" governments of Islamic nations. The United States and the Philippines have also asked Pakistan to curb terrorist afghansi activities.

Despite such requests and the "best of intentions" in Islamabad, it is almost certain that the afghansi network will continue to push Pakistan toward disintegration. The afghansi network, which plays a key role in shaping Islamabad's policy toward Afghanistan and the Indian-held part of Kashmir, has infiltrated, directly or indirectly, every part of Pakistan's socio-political system. Its financial strength, due to its control over the drug trade, its firepower, and its massive international reach have helped the afghansis to corrupt Pakistani society at every level. On the other hand, the time has come for Islamabad to reassess its economic and strategic interests. If Bhutto is given the power to do so by the powerbrokers who control Pakistan from within and without, then, and only then, can the menace of the afghansis be eliminated.

Cairo reveals names of terrorists in Pakistan

The issue of Egyptian terrorists residing in Pakistan as part of the afghansi terrorist network has come to the fore once again following the blowing up of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad on Nov. 19. But in fact, Cairo has long been pressing the Bhutto government to hand over these terrorists to Egyptian authorities. However, the Bhutto administration, under pressure from the religious-political groups and the afghansi controllers within Pakistani intelligence, has declined to meet the requests.

In 1994, an Egyptian plane landed at Islamabad airport in the dead of night, and unidentified Pakistani government officials handed over five Egyptian nationals wanted in Cairo for various crimes. This news later caused a problem for Islamabad. The most vocal backers of the afghansi terrorists, the Jamaat e Islami, a religious-political party which enjoys substantial power, protested to the Bhutto government, and Islamabad denied the whole "story."

Now, under the gun, Cairo has made known the identity of a number of top Egyptian terrorists residing in Pakistan and planning the violent removal of the Mubarak

government. Some of the names include:

- Mohammad Shawqi al Islambuli, brother of the assassin of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Islambuli, a top leader of the anti-Mubarak terrorist gang of the Gamaa Islamiyya, was condemned to death *in absentia* by Egyptian authorities in the 1993 trial of the "Afghan veterans" accused of seeking to topple the Mubarak government.

- Osman al Samman, another top Gamaa official who lives in Peshawar, North West Frontier Province, along with Islambuli. Samman fled Cairo prisons and came to Pakistan through Libya and Saudi Arabia.

- Mohammad Mekkawi, head of the terrorist Egyptian group Al Jihad.

- Mustafa Hamza, a former Al Jihad member and now a leader in Gamaa. Hamza is suspected of masterminding the assassination attempt on President Mubarak last June in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Hamza, who came to Pakistan through Yemen, is in Sudan, Egypt charges.

- Talaat Fuad Qassem, another Gamaa member, is now in Denmark, where he received political asylum.

Three other terrorist leaders, Ayman Mohamaad al Zawhari, Yasser Tawfiq al Siri, and Rifai Ahmed Taha, all afghansis, have now settled elsewhere and remain active. Zawhari is in Switzerland, Tawfiq in London, and Taha in Khartoum, Sudan, according to Cairo.