

[View this email in your browser](#)

Dedicated to Democratic Ideals, a progressive and politically stable Pakistan, and strong US-Pakistan relations.

[induspk.org](http://induspk.org)



Sign up for INDUS Newsletter

## Invitation: Book Launch Event

***Brokering Peace in Nuclear Environments:  
US Crisis Management in South Asia***

**Dr. Moeed Yusuf**

INDUS Experts and Scholars Panel

Vice President Asia Center at US Institute of Peace

**Sunday, July 15, 2018**

**Time: 1:00PM - 4:00PM**

**Mehran Restaurant & Banquet Hall**

**Brookfield Plaza**

**Springfield, VA 22151**

**Discussion participants:**

Dr. Moeed Yusuf

Dr. Rizwana Abbasi

Nasir Naveed (Moderator)

## Event will include author book signing.

Sale Price: \$54.50 (credit) | \$52.00 (cash)

---

**RSVP Required**  
**Must RSVP by July 12**

**Contact:**  
**Kausar Javaid: (703) 628-2663**  
**Jahanzeb Ali: (571) 302-0323**

[REGISTER HERE](#)

---

### [Review by Stanford University Press:](#)

One of the gravest issues facing the global community today is the threat of nuclear war. As a growing number of nations gain nuclear capabilities, the odds of nuclear conflict increase. Yet nuclear deterrence strategies remain rooted in Cold War models that do not take into account regional conflict. *Brokering Peace in Nuclear Environments* offers an innovative theory of brokered bargaining to better understand and solve regional crises. As the world has moved away from the binational relationships that defined Cold War conflict while nuclear weapons have continued to proliferate, new types of nuclear threats have arisen. Moeed Yusuf proposes a unique approach to deterrence that takes these changing factors into account.

Drawing on the history of conflict between India and Pakistan, Yusuf describes the potential for third-party intervention to avert nuclear war. This book lays out the ways regional powers behave and maneuver in response to the pressures of strong global powers. Moving beyond debates surrounding the widely accepted rational deterrence model, Yusuf offers an original perspective rooted in thoughtful analysis of recent regional nuclear conflicts. With depth and insight, *Brokering Peace in Nuclear Environments* urges the international community to rethink its approach to nuclear deterrence.

### **Praise for *Brokering Peace in Nuclear Environments***

"This outstanding book serves as a sobering reminder of the dangers that crises between regional nuclear actors pose to global peace. One of the world's foremost experts on U.S. policy towards South Asia, Moeed Yusuf has produced powerful original scholarship that emphasizes the critical role the United States has played, and must continue to play, in managing these crises. An absolute must-read for policy makers."  
—Stephen J. Hadley, former U.S. National Security Advisor

"*Brokering Peace in Nuclear Environments* expands our understanding of a new, dangerous frontier in international security: the bargaining and decision-making of regional nuclear rivals, in crises that play out under the purview of powerful third parties. Moeed Yusuf illuminates these dynamics in surprising ways, weaving together insights from theories of nuclear strategy and diplomacy, third-party conflict management, and unipolarity. The study gives us much to think about as we consider how similar nuclear crises in South Asia, and other regional contexts, could unfold and—one hopes—be resolved short of war."  
—Timothy Crawford, Boston College

"In this important new book, Moeed Yusuf shows that the nuclear crises of today are multiplayer games and that the role of the third-party mediator may in fact be the most important. A truly valuable theoretical and empirical contribution."  
—Vipin Narang, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

"This brilliant book raises important questions about the nuclear futures of the world. With the US edging towards one side in South Asia, and trying to get the Chinese to play a new role in South and East Asia, will the concept of brokered bargaining be pushed to the breaking point? Will China (or a subordinate state) be persuaded that force is useful or necessary? The book forces one to think afresh about these issues."  
—Stephen P. Cohen, Senior Fellow Emeritus, Brookings Institution

## About the Author

Moeed Yusuf, PhD, is Associate Vice President of the Asia center at the U.S. Institute of Peace. He is the editor of Pakistan's Counterterrorism Challenge and Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in South Asia and co-editor of South Asia 2060 and Getting it Right in Afghanistan.

# Why Pakistan Needs a Democratic Revolution



## Touqir Hussain

Touqir Hussain is a member of the INDUS Academia & Scholars Panel. Republished from [The Diplomat](#)

Elections are taking place in Pakistan on July 25, giving us a pause to review the performance of democracy there. The fact that a second successive elected government has been able to complete its term is gratifying. But to find no other reason to celebrate the democracy's achievements is disappointing.

This disappointment should not spur the argument for a non-democratic government, irrespective of how well it may perform, in place of a democratic one, regardless of how poorly it may function. Pakistan not only deserves to have a democratic system, but is also capable of having one. And it must have one.

Pakistan has as good human resources as any country in South Asia. Its governing institutions, state structures, and civil society are capable of hosting a functioning democracy. Yet the quality of democracy remains poor. Democracy in Pakistan may be living longer, but it is [getting weaker](#).

Nawaz Sharif was [disqualified](#) and removed from office by the Supreme Court last July on corruption charges, which many believed to be true. Yet few found the judgement to be legally sound.

Sharif has since accused the military of victimizing him in collaboration with the courts. Several of his influential and electable party members have since been switching over to Imran Khan's PTI party, and the former prime minister has openly blamed the defections on the hidden hand of the military. He has hit back with innuendoes regarding the intelligence agencies' support for non-state actors and the latter's role in the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attack citing in his favor the [recently released book \*The Spy Chronicles\*](#), co-authored by former ISI chief Lt Gen Asad Durrani and ex-RAW chief A.S. Dulat.

### Politicians as Much to Blame as the Army

There is a growing conversation in Pakistan that the military is tightening its grip on the autonomy of the democratic process and wants an outcome in the election that enables it to retain its dominance. By criticizing the military, Sharif hopes to promote a narrative that he was punished not because of corruption, but for his efforts to uphold the civilian supremacy. And this

strategy might also help the electoral prospects of his PML-N party.

The reality is democracy has been hurt not just by the military. Indeed, there is a panoply of power comprising the efficient but ambitious military, Islamic elements, and feudal-dominated politicians. Whether enjoying electoral or non-electoral power, they have all been embedded in Pakistan's body politic, and contribute both to its instability and stability. Pakistan represents a mélange of their world view, national outlook, and successes and failures.

The performance of democracy in the past five years sums up this conundrum. There have been no major achievements except CPEC. Even in that case, the driving force was China more than Pakistan; and in Pakistan, the military is as much its stakeholder as the civilians.

It is certainly true that the energy shortage and other internal security problems are no longer crises. But there was also no tax reform, privatization, or restructuring of state-owned enterprises reeking of corruption. There was no serious effort to fight religious extremism or improve social services, while political institutions remained vulnerable to corruption and dynastic politics.

The economy has been growing, but faces risks from structural weaknesses and mounting debt burden. Pakistan's external debt and liability now stands at [nearly \\$91 billion](#), including \$44 billion added only in the last five years, a major chunk of which has been spent on repayment of outstanding obligations. There is a crisis in the making in case the economy's growth trajectory is not achieved and CPEC fails to meet expectations.

PML-N's main rival, Imran Khan's PTI, through its ["agenda for the first 100 days"](#) is promising revolutionary changes in governance. But the agenda is no better than a wish list without a plan, strategy, and policy. Imran Khan may himself be reformist and is the hope of much of the younger, educated population and the urban middle class. But it is worrisome that his support base has a significant presence of elements of the status quo, including feudal elements and the military. There is also his past fancy for the Taliban to consider.

All this casts doubt on his credibility and credentials to reform the system. Yet there is no one else.

### **Democracy Debate in Pakistan**

One of the reasons for lack of reforms is the absence of public pressure on the leadership. And that is mainly because the democracy debate in Pakistan is confused and confusing. Much of the confusion centers on democracy's meaning and purpose. The intelligentsia may be right in perceiving it to be inherently a force for good as they see it in the West, but they also often ignore the fact that democracy that brought progress there was due to a range of reasons including just the political system itself. It was also an organizing idea that enjoyed support from society and with substance that rested on equality of opportunity, fairness, rule of law, accountability, safeguarding of basic human rights and freedoms, gender equality and protection of minorities. These were what some call democratic values.

By contrast, here in Pakistan, long years of military rule have caused so much of a democracy deficit that democracy has come to be seen by many as no more than civilian elected rule. The secular liberal class of course also sees it as an embodiment of freedoms, institutions and procedures which it believes will evolve and perfect themselves in time through the normal hydraulics of politics and periodic elections. We just need to be patient and wait, we are told, and let the "system" continue.

These two views largely set the limits of democracy debate in Pakistan and are basically off target.

The debate overlooks the fact that the evolution of democracy in the West was not passive, left to politics and electoral cycles. Western societies worked hard at the perfection of democracy over a period of time with the combined efforts of politicians, statesmen, learned men, moral critics, philosophers, and social reformers, and backed up by civil society and reform movements. Democracy itself had to be progressive in order to deliver progress to the society.

### **Democracy is a Revolution**

Thus, in many ways, democracy is a revolution to restructure societies. It is a national effort, but it has to be led by political leadership as much of the change requires policies; and that means governance. That is why governance is quintessential to the quality of democracy. Without it, democracy is just politics and becomes a game politicians play.

In Pakistan, governance must begin by addressing the issues of intolerance and violence, regressive social structure, minority rights, weak rule of law, corruption, and social exclusion of the marginalized and vulnerable, particularly women. Not to mention the poor quality of justice, education and health services.

These issues have been ignored. Why? At the heart of Pakistan's problems are a complex of serious imbalances, disparities and conflicts – in the political power and social structure; in the distribution of land, income and dispensation of justice; and in the relationship between provinces and between the majority and the minorities. And above all between the ruling elite and the people. Poor governance has not been due to any neglect. It has in fact helped to maintain these imbalances which is in the interest of certain elements of the status quo.

Yes, the economic structure is changing and there is an emerging middle class, rising young professionals, and growing urbanization. But that has not changed the political structure. The middle class, which is generally a stimulus for political change in developing democracies, has found it easier to compromise with the system than to engage in a power struggle.

The only power struggles that are taking place are among rival institutions. These are elite institutions that have historically tried to maintain their entrenched power and safeguard the system. They do relate to people, but to a minimal degree. They make alliances with and against each other; cooperate as allies, and compete as rivals. Pakistan needs a revolution, a democratic revolution that is, to change all this.

This revolution will not come about without the support of civil society and media. Yes, there is a vibrant civil society. But, unfortunately, there is also an uncivil one. And the media, especially the electronic media, at times appears less interested in democracy than in the spectacle of it; focusing on politics, not policies, and on personalities, rather than the people.

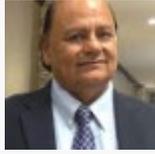
If democracy does not mend, the potential for disorder remains as there is much social discontent around. There is a large body of disinherited and marginalized population prone to seduction by extremist narratives. As it loses faith in the system, it will look for desperate alternatives. The key question for Pakistan then is to decide what kind of revolution it wants: whether it is one that will take on such worryingly extremist, exclusivist tones, or one that is more inclusive, moderate, and democratic.

Given its resources, human and natural, and its geopolitical location, Pakistan has enormous potential for a positive change. But it has to realize that elections by themselves do not change societies. They can only bring to power agents of change. Whosoever comes to power next will have to address the key challenge of Pakistan seriously— fixing democracy and Pakistan both at the same time.

*Touqir Hussain, a former Ambassador, is adjunct faculty Georgetown University and Syracuse University.*

---

## **Pakistan Water Crisis: Facts and Myths**



# Riaz Haq

Republished from [Haq's Musings](#)

Pakistan is believed to be in the midst of a [water crisis](#) that is said to pose an existential threat to the country. These assertions raise a whole series of questions on the source of the crisis and possible solutions to deal with it. The New Water Policy adopted in April 2018 is a good start but it needs a lot more focus and continuing investments.

## Questions on Water Crisis

How severe is Pakistan's water crisis? Is India contributing to this crisis? How many million acre feet (MAF) of water flows in Pakistan? What are its sources? Glaciers? Rain? Groundwater? How much of it is stored in dams and other reservoirs? What is the trend of per capita water availability in Pakistan? What sectors are the biggest consumers of water in Pakistan? Why does agriculture consume over 95% of all available water? How can Pakistan produce "more crop per drop"? What are Pakistan's options in dealing with the water crisis? Build more dams? Recharge groundwater? Use improved irrigation techniques like sprinklers and drip irrigation? Would metering water at the consumers and charging based on actual use create incentives to be more efficient in water use?

## Water Availability

Pakistan receives an average of 145 million acre feet (MAF) of water a year, according to the [Indus River System Authority \(IRSA\) report](#). Water availability at various canal headworks is about 95 million acre feet (MAF). About 50%-90% comes from the glacial melt while the rest comes from monsoon rains. Additional 50 MAF of groundwater is extracted annually via tube wells.

The total per capita water availability is about 900 cubic meters per person, putting Pakistan in the water-stressed category.

## India Factor

What is the impact of India's actions on water flow in Pakistan? Under the Indus Basin Water Treaty, India has the exclusive use of the water from two eastern rivers: Ravi and Sutlej. Pakistan has the right to use all of the water from the three western rivers: Chenab, Jhelum and Indus. However, India can build run of the river hydroelectric power plants with minimal water storage to generate electricity.

Currently, India is not using all of the water from the two eastern rivers. About 4.6 million acre feet (MAF) of water flows into Pakistan via Ravi and Sutlej. Water flow in Pakistan will be reduced if India decides to divert more water from Ravi and Sutlej for its own use.

Secondly, India can store water needed for run-of-the-river hydroelectric plants on the western rivers. When new hydroelectric projects are built on these rivers in India, Pakistan suffers from reduced water flows during the periods when these reservoirs are filled by India. This happened when Baglihar dam was filled by India as [reported by Harvard Professor John Briscoe](#) who was assigned by the World Bank to work on IWT compliance by both India and Pakistan.

Pakistan is also likely to suffer when India ensures its hydroelectric reservoirs are filled in periods of low water flow in the three western rivers.

## Water Storage Capacity

Pakistan's water storage capacity in its various dams and lakes is about 15 million acre feet (MAF), about 10% of all water flow. It's just enough water to cover a little over a month of water needed. There are several new dams in the works which will double Pakistan's water storage capacity when completed in the future.

The only significant expansion in water storage capacity occurred on former President Musharraf's

watch when Mangla Dam was raised 30 feet to increase its capacity by nearly [3 million acre feet](#) (MAF). Musharraf increased water projects budget to Rs. 70 billion which was reduced to Rs. 51 billion by PPP government and further decreased to Rs. 36 billion by PMLN government. It was only the very last PMLN budget passed by Shahid Khaqan Abbasi's outgoing government that increased water development allocation to Rs. 65 billion, a far cry from Rs. 70 billion during Musharraf years given the dramatic drop in the value of the Pakistani rupee.

### **Water Consumption**

Domestic, [business and industrial](#) consumers use about 5 million acre feet while the rest is consumed by the agriculture sector to grow food. Just 5% improvement in irrigation efficiency can save Pakistan about 7.5 million acre feet, the same as the current storage capacity of the country's largest Tarbela dam.

Given the vast amount of water used to grow crops, there is a significant opportunity to save water and [increase yields](#) by modernizing the farm sector.

### **National Water Policy**

Pakistan's Common Council of Interests (CCI) with the prime minister and the provincial chief ministers recently adopted a National Water Policy (NWP) in April 2018. It is designed to deal with "the looming shortage of water" which poses "a grave threat to (the country's) food, energy and water security" and constitutes "an existential threat..." as well as "the commitment and intent" of the federal and provincial governments to make efforts "to avert the water crisis".

The NWP supports significant increases in the public sector investment for the water sector by the Federal Government from 3.7% of the development budget in 2017-18 to at least 10% in 2018-19 and 20% by 2030; the establishment of an apex body to approve legislation, policies and strategies for water resource development and management, supported by a multi-sectoral Steering Committee of officials at the working level; and the creation of a Groundwater Authority in Islamabad and provincial water authorities in each of the provinces.

### **More Crop Per Drop**

"More crop per drop" program will focus on improving water use efficiency by promoting drip and sprinkler irrigation in agriculture.

The Punjab government started this effort with the World Bank with \$250 million investment. The World Bank is now providing additional \$130 million financing for the Punjab Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Improvement Program Phase-I.

The project is the Punjab Government's initiative called High-Efficiency Irrigation Systems (HEIS) to more than double the efficiency of water use. Under the project, drip irrigation systems have been installed on about 26,000 acres, and 5,000 laser leveling units have been provided. The additional financing will ensure completion of 120,000 acres with ponds in saline areas and for rainwater harvesting, and filtration systems for drinking water where possible, according to the [World Bank](#).

### **Groundwater Depletion**

Pakistan, India, and the United States are responsible for two-thirds of the [groundwater use](#) globally, according to a report by University College London researcher [Carole Dalin](#). Nearly half of this groundwater is used to grow wheat and rice crops for domestic consumption and exports. This puts Pakistan among the world's largest exporters of its rapidly depleting groundwater.

Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources is working with United States' National Air and Space Administration (NASA) to [monitor groundwater resources](#) in the country.

NASA's water stress maps shows extreme water stress across most of Pakistan and northern, western and southern parts of India.

The US space agency uses Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) to measure earth's groundwater. GRACE's pair of identical satellites, launched in 2002, map tiny variations in Earth's gravity. Since water has mass, it affects these measurements. Therefore, GRACE data can help

scientists monitor where the water is and how it changes over time, according to NASA.

### **Aquifer Recharge**

Building [large dams](#) is only part of the solution to water stress in Pakistan. The other, more important part, is building structures to trap rain water for recharging aquifers across the country. Pakistan's highly water stressed Punjab province is beginning recognize the need for replacing groundwater. Punjab Government is currently in the process of planning a [project to recharge aquifers](#) for groundwater management in the Province by developing the economical and sustainable technology and to recharge aquifer naturally and artificially at the available site across the Punjab. It has allocated Rs. 582.249 million to execute this project over four years.

### **Summary**

Pakistan is in the midst of a severe water crisis that could pose an existential threat if nothing is done to deal with it. The total per capita water availability is about 900 cubic meters per person, putting the country in the water-stressed category. Agriculture sector uses about 95% of the available water. There are significant opportunities to achieve greater efficiency by using drop irrigation systems being introduced in Punjab. The New Water Policy is a good start but it requires continued attention with greater investments and focus to deal with all aspects of the crisis.

Here's a video discussion on the subject: <https://youtu.be/nrff3ppBzpo>



**Like INDUS on Facebook**



**Follow INDUS on Twitter**

---

## **OUR FOCUS**

### **Youth Leadership Development**

Creating campus-based, strictly nonpolitical Student Government Associations that offer Executive, Legislative & Judiciary functions experience within the campus environment. Elected student representatives, as Members of Parliament, Senators and judges manage all aspects of student affairs, in conjunction with campus administration.

### **Pakistan Civil Liberties Union**

Civil liberties are personal guarantees and freedoms that the government cannot abridge, either by law or by judicial interpretation. However in today's Pakistan, rising violence, intolerance, weak rule of law, endemic corruption, lack of social and economic justice, and religious freedom, social exclusion of the vulnerable and the marginalized are a common phenomenon that the people of Pakistan face on a daily basis. Pakistan Civil Liberties Union – PCLU is a watchdog organization intended to combat all the above issues at every cross section of our society.

### **Community Integration & Civic Promotion**

When successful, the processes of community integration and civic promotion begin with the individual and, alongside support from Federal, State, and municipal programs, advance collectively, often through socialization with informal groups and professional and cultural associations. However, due to regional, organizational, and programmatic differences, the catalytic potential of civil society organizations is underutilized. Partnerships with local, regional, and national civil society organizations will advance community integration, promote the concept of citizenship, and highlight pathways to achieve the "American Dream."

## Policy Research – As It Happens

Campus-based political and social sciences research. Graduate Student and Faculty focusing on policy issues for possible social, cultural, and political reform, followed by advocacy action and awareness creation by the same researchers for the purposes of legislative reform as appropriate.

## Cultivating Early Awareness

Aimed at increasing youngsters' awareness of rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and building a national bond at a very impressionable age, leading to real benefits to the nation in evolving future leadership.

## MEDIA REVIEW

### **Nawaz Sharif, Ex-Pakistani Leader, Is Sentenced to Prison for Corruption**

Former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was convicted in absentia, sentenced to 10 years prison, and fined \$10.6 million by a Pakistani anticorruption court in relation to the "Panama Papers" leak. "In the ruling that ousted Mr. Sharif from office last year, the Supreme Court concluded that he and his family members could not adequately explain how they were able to afford the expensive London apartments and that they failed to provide a money trail." [[New York Times](#)]

### **Pakistan's Ali Jehangir Siddiqui on U.S. Relations, Economic Challenges**

Ambassador Ali Jehangir Siddiqui discussed the current state of U.S.-Pakistan relations in a brief but informative interview on "Bloomberg Markets: Balance of Power." [[Bloomberg](#)]

### **Elimination of Fazlullah Should Bring Pakistan And America Closer**

Amhed Quraishi

The author offers an analysis of geopolitical maneuvering in South Asia with the comment that Mullah Fazlullah, the TTP leader, "was a key reason for tensions between the United States, Pakistan and Afghanistan" and that "[s]tate and nonstate actors in the region used him to keep Washington-Islamabad-Kabul divided and squabbling. With Fazlullah's elimination, there is an opportunity now to bring the three countries closer, end suspicions, and build mutual trust." [[Daily Pakistan](#)]

### **Reworking relations**

Amhed Quraishi

"Except for China, every other player in the region...want[s] to see a permanent conflict in Afghanistan and are rooting for a war between old allies, Washington and Islamabad. [...] Pakistan, China, Afghanistan and the US can bring peace to the region, secure their individual interests, and [counter]the war of attrition in Afghanistan that primarily targets Pakistan and the US." [[The News](#)]

### **Spread of Wahhabism was done at request of West during Cold War – Saudi crown prince**

Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman told the *Washington Post* that Saudi Arabia's Western allies urged the country to invest in mosques and madrassas overseas during the Cold War, in an effort to prevent encroachment in Muslim countries by the Soviet Union. [[Russia Today](#)]

### **The dream of connectivity**

Muhammad Amir Rana

The idea of regional connectivity is ascendant among Pakistani elites as a remedy for all their country's issues. But for Pakistan to serve as a transit state, it will need to review its relations with its neighbors. India seems unwilling to engage on CPEC. The author recommends the revitalization of older connectivity initiatives, like SAARC. [[Dawn](#)]

### **Why the West shall never win Afghanistan**

Ahmad Faruqi

The article interviews the author of a new book on the British experience in Afghanistan and cites it, writing that the current international presence isn't pitted against an insurgency but participating in a civil war. Locals killed by the army turn into heroes and martyrs. "Once again, Afghanistan had lived up to its reputation of being the graveyard of empires." And those in Helmand Province knew early that "we did not have the resolve to fight a real battle; otherwise, we would have sealed the border with Pakistan." [[Daily Times](#)]

### **CPEC – an unfair deal for common Pakistanis?**

Assessing CPEC three years after its initiation, the think tank argues China is treating Pakistan like a subordinate and not a brother and that the benefits of CPEC are not delivered to the common Pakistani. The China-Pakistan relationship has "embedded enduring imbalance; Pakistan is in China's debt and the debt will only deepen." Pakistan must "realize the importance of protecting its national interests, which in essence are the people of Pakistan". [[EFSAS](#)]

### **Lost in interpretation**

Babar Sattar

Castigating the Islamabad High Court's ruling to disqualify Khawaja Asif as an inconsistent and puzzling interpretation of the Constitution, the author explores the ambiguity of the laws' application and calls for greater clarity in Pakistani jurisprudence. [[The News](#)]

### **Where faith and beauty bloom: Inside Edmonton's new Islamic-inspired garden**

Marty Klinkenberg

It took years of planning and a large donation from Aga Khan, but an Islamic-inspired garden in Alberta, Canada, is now open for visitors. The Aga Khan Garden at the University of Alberta Botanic Garden drew design elements from Persian gardens to be carved out of the forest and at the edge of a pond flanked by flourishing apple and fruit orchards. [[Globe and Mail](#)]

### **Pakistan Has Been Placed On The FATF Grey List And Here's How That Will Affect You**

Countries placed on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Grey List "are thought to be involved in terror crimes and not cooperating in the global fight against terror." For example, Jamaat ud Dawa (JuD) chief Hafiz Saeed is no longer under house arrest, and other organizations are being "mainstreamed." The FATF listing is the fault of the government—for "failing to implement the National Action Plan (NAP)"; the fault of the United States—for "choosing to completely ignore" Pakistan's efforts in the fight against terrorism; and the fault of Pakistan's friends, like Saudi Arabia and China. How will everyday Pakistanis be affected? They will increasingly be seen as complicit in the harboring of terrorists. [[MangoBaaz](#)]

---

*Registration and tax-deductible donations can be made through our website: [induspk.org](http://induspk.org)*

[unsubscribe from this list](#) [update subscription preferences](#)

