

## Pakistan

by Susannah Compton and Toni Panetta

Following armed hostilities in 1947-1949 between India and Pakistan, the region once known as the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir was divided. The disputed territory continues to split relations between Pakistan and India and the threat of war has been a daunting force as recently as 2002.

The events of September 11 and the ensuing War on Terror have refocused international attention on India and Pakistan's dispute over Kashmir. Under immense international pressure, the two nations have reevaluated their policies concerning Kashmir in an attempt to rectify the situation. Neither want to be viewed as a provocateur, but both countries have nuclear capabilities and have come close to using them against each other on more than one occasion.

Above all, the international community worries that their nuclear weapons are vulnerable to terrorist groups in the region. There is also considerable anxiety concerning terrorist cells linked to Al Qaeda and other extremist groups that the on-going Kashmir conflict has attracted from Pakistan and elsewhere due to instability. Related to security issues are the egregious human rights abuses committed on all sides of the controversy.

This is an interesting and complex time for both India and Pakistan. There have been notable changes to their policies in reaction to the War on Terrorism. Pakistan has become a strong ally of the United States in an effort to stifle the terrorist entities in the region. Both Pakistan and India have an opportunity to reshape regional problems and emerge as international leaders, but they must remedy the human rights violations that have become commonplace.

## Terrorism in the Region

2002. "The Case for the Undecided." *New Statesman*. 131(4591): 6.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses the question of whether terrorism can be justified. Mention of the use of terrorism in the Arab-Israeli conflict and in the war between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir territory; Suicide bombings; Role of violence in political persuasion; Issue of civilian casualties and human rights.*

K. Shankar Bajpai. 2003. "Untangling India and Pakistan." *Foreign Affairs*. 82(3): 112.

The article looks at the nature of the issues involved in the confrontation between India and Pakistan and explores possibilities for resolving them. It is sympathetic to India and claims that Pakistan pursues contradictory policies in that it has aligned itself with the U.S.-led War on Terrorism, yet fosters cross-border terrorism in Kashmir.

Zulfiqar a Bhutta and Samiran Nundy. 2002. "Commentary: The Myth of Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia." *BMJ: British Medical Journal*. 324(7333): 358.

*ABSTRACT: Comments on nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan, and the development of nuclear weapons in those countries. Claim that the weapons act as a deterrent against conventional armed conflict; View*

*that the countries do not possess sophisticated nuclear control systems or share details of their nuclear capacity; Attempts by al-Qaeda terrorists to obtain nuclear weapons.*

Brahma Chellaney. 2001. "Fighting Terrorism in Southern Asia: The Lessons of History." *International Security*. 26(3): 94-116.

*ABSTRACT: Analyzes the trends of transnational terrorism in Southern Asia. Challenges of terrorism; Impact of the anti-terrorism campaign on the security of India and Pakistan; Implications of the war on terrorism for the region.*

Irm Haleem. 2004. "Micro Target, Macro Impact: The Resolution of the Kashmir Conflict as a Key to Shrinking Al-Qaeda's International Terrorist Network." *Terrorism & Political Violence*. 16(1): 18-47.

Discusses how the conflict in Kashmir has attracted extremist groups from Pakistan and Al Qaeda. The article argues that bringing an end to the India-Pakistan Kashmir conflict will deter further growth of terrorist networks in Kashmir. The author feels that the resolution of the Kashmir conflict is part of the broader War on Terrorism.

P. M. Kamath. 2002. "India's War against International Terrorism in the 21st Century: Issues, Challenges and Evolving a Strategy." *India Quarterly*. 58(2): 135.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the war against international terrorism in India. Sponsorship of cross-border terrorism by Pakistan; Focus of the policies on relations with nations; Alleged violation of human rights by Pakistan.*

Bernard-Henri Levy. 2004. "Center of Islamist Fundamentalism Shifting Eastward." *NPQ: New Perspectives Quarterly*. 21(1): 34-35.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses the shift of Islamist fundamentalism from the Arab world to the Asiatic world as of January 2004. Significance of Kashmir to jihadists; Observation on the alliance between the U.S. and Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf in the war on terrorism; Views on the arrest of Khalid Shaikh Mohammed in March 2003 before the United Nations vote on going to war in Iraq.*

George Perkovich. 2002. "External Factors: Facilitating Military and Political Stability in South Asia." *Cambridge Review*. 15(2): 289-297.

This is an interview with George Perkovich of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace which provides an informed perspective of regional stability in the Indian subcontinent. Perkovich emphasizes that stability can only be ensured with the reconciliation of the situation in Kashmir.

Shaukat Qadir. 2001. "The Concept of International Terrorism: An Interim Study of South Asia." *Round Table*. 360): 333-343.

This article asserts that terrorism seeks legitimacy from religion. Shaukat emphasizes that many people entering Pakistan's seminaries are from underprivileged backgrounds and believes that better education and the elimination of poverty will curb the emergence of terrorist activities.

R. K. Raghavan. 2003. "The Indian Police: Problems and Prospects." *Publius*. 33(4): 119-133.

Raghavan asserts that India's terrorist problem stems from deep tensions between the Hindu majority and the Muslim minority. These tensions are magnified by the government and police force's overt partisanship.

Anita D. Raman. 2004. "Of Rivers and Human Rights: The Northern Areas, Pakistan's Forgotten Colony in Jammu and Kashmir." *International Journal on Minority & Group Rights*. 11(1/2): 187-228.

This essay outlines the history of hostilities between India and Pakistan concerning Kashmir. It explains how Kashmir's territory is divided and controlled and discusses the right of self-determination for people living in the region.

Farzana Shaikh. 2002. "Pakistan's Nuclear Bomb: Beyond the Non-Proliferation Regime." *International Affairs*. 78(1): 29.

Discusses the status of Pakistan as a nuclear power in light of September 11. Pakistan has come under international scrutiny because their nuclear weapons are believed to be vulnerable to Muslim terrorist groups.

Jasjit Singh. 2002. "Kashmir, Pakistan and the War by Terror." *Small Wars & Insurgencies*. 13(2): 81.

*ABSTRACT: Analyzes the origin of the culture of militant violence in the Jammu Kashmir region in India. Involvement of Pakistan in terrorist activities by Muslims in Kashmir; Wars fought between Pakistan and India; Impact of the Islamization of Pakistan's government and military; Involvement of Pakistan in Afghanistan's conflicts.*

Praveen Swami. 2004. "Failed Threats and Flawed Fences: India's Military Responses to Pakistan's Proxy War." *India Review*. 3(2): 147-170.

This article examines the series of threats made by India in response to Pakistan's unconventional warfare in Jammu and Kashmir. It argues that India's strategy has not effectively deterred Pakistan's activities and claims that an alternate plan must be implemented by India.

Praveen Swami. 2003. "Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir in Theory and Practice." *India Review*. 2(3): 55-88.

The author discusses the terrorist threat in Kashmir, naming specific groups operating in Kashmir and their connection to Pakistan. The author makes recommendations to the Indian government concerning ways to win the loyalty of Kashmir.

## **Kashmir**

M. M. Ali. 2003. "Peace Conference on Kashmir." *Washington Report on Middle East Affairs*. 22(8): 64-65.

This article covers the 2003 international peace conference on Kashmir held by the Association of Human Rights Lawyers and the Kashmir American Council. It discusses the current

significance of Kashmir due to India and Pakistan's nuclear capabilities and the egregious human rights violations that continue to take place in Kashmir.

Shakti Bhatt. 2003. "State Terrorism Vs. Jihad in Kashmir." *Journal of Contemporary Asia*. 33(2): 215.

*ABSTRACT: Argues that the situation in Kashmir marked by extreme human rights violations is a consequence of the state terrorism practiced by the Indian army against Kashmiris in combating an insurgency that is abetted by Pakistan and other Islamic nations in the name of jihad. Clash between the colonial attitude of the Indian army and the anti-modern practices of the fundamentalist militant groups.*

Abdus Sattar Ghazali. 2002. "Pana's Letter to Colin Powell: Help Solve Kashmir Issue." *Washington Report for Middle East Affairs*. 21(7): 89.

*ABSTRACT: Reports the call for U.S. aid to the settlement of the conflict between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir Valley. Impact of the brutal direct rule of India over the Kashmiri people; Consequences of the conflict to U.S. interest; U.S. priority on the respect for human rights and rights to self-determination in Kashmir.*

Bernard-Henri Levy. 2004. "Center of Islamist Fundamentalism Shifting Eastward." *NPQ: New Perspectives Quarterly*. 21(1): 34-35.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses the shift of Islamist fundamentalism from the Arab world to the Asiatic world as of January 2004. Significance of Kashmir to jihadists; Observation on the alliance between the U.S. and Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf in the war on terrorism; Views on the arrest of Khalid Shaikh Mohammed in March 2003 before the United Nations vote on going to war in Iraq.*

Amitabh Mattoo. 2003. "India's 'Potential' Endgame in Kashmir." *India Review*. 2(3): 14-33.

The article attempts to articulate the Indian strategy for the settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir situation with Pakistan. The author notes that September 11 has shifted international attention towards Kashmir, putting pressure on India to find a solution and emerge a clear leader.

Carole McGranahan. 2003. "Kashmir and Tibet: Comparing Conflicts, States, and Solutions." *India Review*. 2(3): 145-180.

This article compares the situations in Kashmir and Tibet and claims that there are many commonalities. The author focuses on possible political solutions for the two conflicts that will address collective rights, national identity, and state sovereignty.

R. S. Saini. 2001. "Self-Determination, Terrorism and Kashmir." *India Quarterly*. 57(2): 59.

*ABSTRACT: Considers the role of self-determination and terrorism in the foreign relations between India and Pakistan. Principle of self-determination under the United Nations (UN) charter; Provisions of the charter on self-determination through its resolutions and declarations; Covenants on human rights; Resolution of U.N. on international terrorism; Self-determination in the context of Jammu and Kashmir.*

Robert Wirsing. 2002. "Kashmir in the Terrorist Shadow." *Asian Affairs*. 33(1): 91.

*ABSTRACT: Presents discussions on the political disputes in Kashmir, India. Impact U.S. war against terrorism on national policies; Information on Kashmiri uprisings; Foreign relations with Pakistan.*

## Policy Changes in India

Rajesh M. Basrur. 2003. "Kargil, Terrorism, and India's Strategic Shift." *India Review*. 1(4): 39-56.

*ABSTRACT: Traces the process of change in Indian strategic thinking and behavior from its genesis in the Kargil conflict in 1999 to a military confrontation in 2001 to 2002. Role of politics and force in the context of relations between India and Pakistan; Details of the Kargil conflict; Implications of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on India's military strategies.*

Stephen Blank. 2003. "India's Rising Profile in Central Asia." *Comparative Strategy*. 22(2): 139.

This essay explores India's growing interest and presence in Central Asia and its relation to the rise of Indian power in general. According to Blank, India's changing strategy is due to the international affects of September 11, terrorism in Kashmir, and the war in Afghanistan.

Lowell Duttmer. 2001. "South Asia's Security Dilemma." *Asian Survey*. 41(6): 897.

*ABSTRACT: Explores the problems with weaponization in South Asian countries. Implications of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack in the U.S. on South Asian countries; Ambivalence of India on nuclear weapon; Reasons for Pakistan's acquisition of nuclear weapons; Information on the national defense strategy of China.*

Marty Kauchak. 2002. "US Ties Expand with India & Pakistan." *Armed Forces Journal International*. 139(8): 14.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the relationship of the U.S. with India and Pakistan. Partnership in military forces; Impact of the September 11 terrorist attack on the relationship of U.S. with the two countries; Contribution of India and Pakistan on the fight of U.S. against terrorism.*

R. P. Khanna and Lalit Sethi. 2003. "Balancing Act." *Armed Forces Journal International*. 141(4): 8-10.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses how U.S. -Pakistan ties weigh on U.S. -Indian relationship. Perceptions over Pakistani support to terrorists; Attempt of the U.S. to impress on the Indian leadership that Pakistan is its coalition partner; Involvement of Pakistan with the Iranian nuclear program.*

Jessie Lloyd and Nathan Nankivell. 2002. "India, Pakistan and the Legacy of September 11th." *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*. 15(2): 269-287.

*ABSTRACT: Explores the changes experienced by India and Pakistan since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Ways in which the two countries will be the lynchpins of security in the Asia Pacific region; Reliance of the success of the security order in Southeast Asia on India and Pakistan's cooperation; Need for the two countries to balance their domestic challenges and the demands of the international community.*

William Maley. 2003. "The 'War against Terrorism' in South Asia." *Contemporary South Asia*. 12(2): 203.

*ABSTRACT: Terrorism is a complex rather than a simple phenomenon, and if powers are to respond appropriately to terrorist challenges, these complexities must be taken into account. The cases of Afghanistan, Pakistan and India illustrate some of the diverse forms of terrorism, and suggest that there is no easy solution to*

*the problem that terrorism poses. At the same time, the interconnections between Afghanistan, Pakistan and India require the integration of responses so that they add up to an appropriate package of measures.*

V. R. Raghavan. 2004. "The Double-Edged Effect in South Asia." *Washington Quarterly*. 27(4): 147-155.

*ABSTRACT: Reports that the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States changed South Asia's security calculus in unexpected ways. India's surprise that the U.S. did not isolate Pakistan; Change in India's strategy from defensive to proactive responses to terrorism; Possibility of using air strikes to take out terrorist bases in Pakistani territory.*

### **Human Rights in Pakistan**

Ahmad. 2001. "Fears That Afghan Exodus Threatens Polio Eradication." *Lancet*. 358(9288): 1161.

*ABSTRACT: Reports on the concern of Pakistani health officials that the mass movement of Afghans in the region after terrorist attacks on the United States could pose a serious threat to the global polio eradication initiative. Background on agencies' efforts to vaccinate incoming Afghan children; Appeal for funds by UNICEF and United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan to immunize Afghan children.*

Khabir Ahmad. 2001. "Health and Safety of Afghans Hangs in the Balance." *Lancet*. 358(9287): 1069.

*ABSTRACT: Reports that the World Food Programme resumed shipments of food aid to Afghanistan, in the wake of terrorist attacks in the United States. Reasons that the United Nations agency stopped food delivery; Threat of the Taliban against those who use computers and other communications equipment; Concern about refugees fleeing to neighboring countries in anticipation of attacks from the U.S. ; Conditions in Pakistan, which along with Iran has closed borders to Afghanistan.*

Khabir Ahmad. 2001. "Human-Rights Concerns Raised About Northern Alliance." *Lancet*. 358(9294): 1701.

*Addresses the Pakistan Medical Association's opposition to the U.S. -led attacks in Afghanistan. The PMA claims that the Northern Alliance is comprised of factions who were involved in human rights abuses during the Afghan civil war.*

Burton Bollag. 2000. "Afghan Academics Are at Risk, Pakistani Says." *Chronicle of Higher Education*. 46(46): A41.

*ABSTRACT: Reports that hundreds of Afghan academics in exile in Pakistan are in danger of attacks from hard-line Islamic forces in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Statement issued by the Pakistani Human Rights Commission's chairman, Afrasiab Khattak; Deportation of a university professor, Mohammad Enam Wak.*

Nazila Ghanea. 2004. "Human Rights of Religious Minorities and of Women in the Middle East." *Human Rights Quarterly*. 26(3): 705-729.

The article addresses various attacks on religious minorities in the middle east. It explores the human rights issues that these minorities experience living among Muslim majorities, including mass murders that have occurred without interjection from authorities.

Sikeena Karmali. 2003. "Unraveling the East-West Myth." *Utne Reader*. (115): 92.

*ABSTRACT: Relates an experience of a human rights worker in Peshawar, Pakistan. Arrival in the country after a month of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the U.S. ; Account of the invasion of the U.S. in Afghanistan; Meeting with Afghan refugees.*

### **Pakistan, Al Qaeda, and the Taliban**

C. Christine Fair. 2004. "Militant Recruitment in Pakistan: Implications for Al Qaeda and Other Organizations." *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*. 27(6): 489-504.

*ABSTRACT: Despite Pakistan's extensive contribution to the global war on terrorism, many questions persist about the extent to which Al Qaeda and its associated outfits are currently operating within Pakistan. This article examines this issue by posing several empirical questions: (1) What are the general contours of militancy in Pakistan? (2) What motivates individuals to join specific Pakistan-based militant outfits? (3) By what means do groups recruit specific individuals? (4) What do these findings suggest for Al Qaeda operations in Pakistan? (5) What linkages exist between Pakistan-based organizations to Al Qaeda? These issues are addressed through regional fieldwork, extensive literature reviews, and consultation with numerous highly regarded analysts to South Asia. This article concludes that Al Qaeda likely does not have an explicit and dedicated recruiting infrastructure to recruit Pakistanis for its operations. Rather, Al Qaeda relies upon a web of informal relations with groups based in Pakistan to gain access to operational collaborators and individuals to execute attacks within Pakistan.*

Irm Haleem. 2004. "Micro Target, Macro Impact: The Resolution of the Kashmir Conflict as a Key to Shrinking Al-Qaeda's International Terrorist Network." *Terrorism & Political Violence*. 16(1): 18-47.

Discusses how the conflict in Kashmir has attracted extremist groups from Pakistan and Al Qaeda. The article argues that bringing an end to the India-Pakistan Kashmir conflict will deter further growth of terrorist networks in Kashmir. The author feels that the resolution of the Kashmir conflict is part of the broader War on Terrorism.

Peter Dale Scott. 2003. "The CIA's Secret Powers: Afghanistan, 9/11, and America's Most Dangerous." *Critical Asian Studies*. 35(2): 233.

This essay addresses the secret powers conferred by the National Security Act of 1947 which has been used to train, arms, and develop the terrorist enemies, such as Al Qaeda. The author claims that in Pakistan and Afghanistan, CIA programs have had tremendous political consequences which have culminated in various attacks against the U.S., including September 11.

Julie Sirrs. 2001. "The Taliban's International Ambitions." *Middle East Quarterly*. 8(3): 61.

ABSTRACT: *Examines the alleged terrorist activities of the Taliban and its supporters. Recruitment of foreign supporters; Logistics and technical assistance from Pakistan and several terrorist organizations; Relationship of Saudi dissident Osama bin Laden and his Al Qaeda organization with the Taliban.*

Jessica Stern. 2000. "Pakistan's Jihad Culture." *Foreign Affairs*. 79(6): 115.

ABSTRACT: *Reports on the presence of religious militants in Pakistan in 2000. Influence of the jihad, and how the terrorism is not as well known in the West as that of the Middle East; Thoughts on the war in Kashmir between the Indian army and the Pakistani mujahideen; Impact of these religious militants on the political conditions in Pakistan.*

Jessica Stern. 2003. "The Protean Enemy." *Foreign Affairs*. 82(4): 27.

Discusses how Al Qaeda continues to thrive as an organization despite U.S. attacks on its main cell in Afghanistan. Addresses Al Qaeda's recruiting and survival methods.

### **Policy Changes in Pakistan**

Samina Ahmed. 2001. "The United States and Terrorism in Southwest Asia: September 11 and Beyond." *International Security*. 26(3): 79-93.

ABSTRACT: *Examines the impact of the September 11 terrorist attacks on the policy of the United States in Southwest Asia. Development of a military partnership between Pakistan and the U.S. ; Need to assess the implications of the policy for Pakistan and Afghanistan; Background of the relationship between the U.S. and the region.*

Mohammed Ayooob. 2002. "South-West Asia after the Taliban." *Survival*. 44(1): 51.

ABSTRACT: *Focuses on the implication of the war on terrorism by the U.S. for Pakistani-Afghan relations. Installation of an interim Afghan government under the moderate Pashtun leader; Pledge of Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf to break Pakistan-based terrorist groups; Principal economic beneficiaries of fragmentation and civil war.*

Benazir Bhutto. 2001. "Islamabad and the Taliban." *NPQ: New Perspectives Quarterly*. 18(4): 50.

ABSTRACT: *Interviews Benazir Bhutto, former prime minister of Pakistan and head of Pakistan's opposition party Pakistan People's Party, on Islamabad and the Taliban. Views on Pakistani regime as an ally in the war against terror; Limits of Pakistan's support of an attack on Osama Bin Laden; Way on how to stop the kind of terror committed against the U.S.*

Benazir Bhutto. 2002. "Pakistan's Dilemma." *Harvard International Review*. 24(1): 14.

ABSTRACT: *Focuses on the dilemma on the side of the forces aligned against international terror faced by Pakistan. Impact of the September 11 terrorist attacks on the lives of the people; Fears on the failure of the policy of strategic depth in Kabul; Concerns on the breaking of the linkages between military and religious groups.*

Melissa Dell. 2002. "Learning Curve." *Harvard International Review*. 24(1): 34.



*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the attempt of the United States to form an ally with Pakistan president Pervez Musharraf. Need to develop an alliance into a long-term relationship; Involvement of the Western nations in the affairs of Afghanistan; Need for the support of Muslim states in the war on terrorism.*

Lowell Duttmer. 2001. "South Asia's Security Dilemma." *Asian Survey*. 41(6): 897.

*ABSTRACT: Explores the problems with weaponization in South Asian countries. Implications of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack in the U.S. on South Asian countries; Ambivalence of India on nuclear weapons; Reasons for Pakistan's acquisition of nuclear weapons; Information on the national defense strategy of China.*

Nathan Gardels. 2002. "Civilian Democracy Is Best Way to Fight Terror and Avoid War." NPQ: *New Perspectives Quarterly*. 19(4): 67.

*ABSTRACT: Interviews former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. Effects of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the U.S. on Pakistan; Information on the plan of the Pakistani generals behind Kashmiri militants to provoke war; Background on the tension between India and Pakistan; Views on a democratically elected civilian government.*

Nathan Gardels. 2003. "Enlightened Moderation Is the Best Course to Fight Terror." NPQ: *New Perspectives Quarterly*. 20(4): 46-48.

*ABSTRACT: Presents comments of Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf on the war between the U.S. and Iraq in 2003. Measures that may be taken by the U.S. to reduce the visibility of its forces in Iraq to win the war against terrorism; Approach needed by the U.S. to remove the root causes of terrorism; Outlook of the Islamic world on the war against terrorism.*

Marty Kauchak. 2002. "U. S. -Pakistan Ties in the Balance." *Armed Forces Journal International*. 140(5): 8.

*ABSTRACT: Analyzes the military relationship between Pakistan and the U.S. Mutual commitment to combat terrorism in South Asia; Evidence of Pakistan's war against terrorism; Concerns about Pakistan's nuclear program.*

Marty Kauchak. 2002. "US Ties Expand with India & Pakistan." *Armed Forces Journal International*. 139(8): 14.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the relationship of the U.S. with India and Pakistan. Partnership in military forces; Impact of the September 11 terrorist attack on the relationship of the U.S. with the two countries; Contribution of India and Pakistan on the fight of the U.S. against terrorism.*

R. P. Khanna and Lalit Sethi. 2003. "Balancing Act." *Armed Forces Journal International*. 141(4): 8-10.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses how U.S. -Pakistan ties weigh on the U.S. -Indian relationship. Perceptions over Pakistani support to terrorists; Attempt of the U.S. to impress on the Indian leadership that Pakistan is its coalition partner; Involvement of Pakistan with the Iranian nuclear program.*

Anatol Lieven. 2002. "The Pressures on Pakistan." *Foreign Affairs*. 81(1): 106.

Discusses U.S. interest in keeping President Musharraf in power in Pakistan as opposed to Taliban-linked armed groups within Pakistan who want control. Islamists have exerted a political and ideological influence in Pakistan that threatens the security of the region.

Jessie Lloyd and Nathan Nankivell. 2002. "India, Pakistan and the Legacy of September 11th." *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*. 15(2): 269-287.

*ABSTRACT: Explores the changes experienced by India and Pakistan since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Ways in which the two countries will be the lynchpins of security in the Asia Pacific region; Reliance of the success of the security order in Southeast Asia on India and Pakistan's cooperation; Need for the two countries to balance their domestic challenges and the demands of the international community.*

Peter Maass. 2002. "Dirty War. (Cover Story)." *New Republic*. 227(20): 18.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses United States allies' government policies on terrorism and terrorists. Support of the U.S. for Egyptian methods, which feature summary executions and torture of suspects; Ineffectiveness of the Pakistani justice system; Methods used by the Citizens-Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) in Pakistan; Failure of the U.S. to promote democracy in places where it would impede its political aims, such as in many allied nations.*

William Maley. 2003. "The 'War against Terrorism' in South Asia." *Contemporary South Asia*. 12(2): 203.

*ABSTRACT: Terrorism is a complex rather than a simple phenomenon, and if powers are to respond appropriately to terrorist challenges, these complexities must be taken into account. The cases of Afghanistan, Pakistan and India illustrate some of the diverse forms of terrorism, and suggest that there is no easy solution to the problem that terrorism poses. At the same time, the interconnections between Afghanistan, Pakistan and India require the integration of responses so that they add up to an appropriate package of measures.*

Iftikhar H. Malik. 2002. "The Afghanistan Crisis and the Rediscovery of the Frontline State." *Asian Survey*. 42(1): 204.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the political conditions in Pakistan as of 2001. Establishment of a bipartisan relationship; Details on the massive human losses in the terrorist attacks of September 11; Details on the policy of virtual alignment with the U.S.*

Bessma Momani. 2004. "The IMF, the U.S. War on Terrorism, and Pakistan." *Asian Affairs: An American Review*. 31(1): 41-50.

*ABSTRACT: Probes into the issue of whether the U.S. interfered with or politicized the approval of the final disbursement of Pakistan's loan from the International Monetary Fund. Functions of the economic instruments of statecraft of the U.S. ; Contribution of Pakistan to the war on terrorism; Rewards offered by the U.S. to the Pakistani regime if they joined the war on terrorism campaign.*

Aqil Shah. 2002. "Democracy on Hold in Pakistan." *Journal of Democracy*. 13(1): 67.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the democracy in Pakistan. Recurrence of political turmoil; Decline of military and economic assistance; Occurrence of financial losses.*

Ian Talbot. 2003. "Pakistan in 2002." *Asian Survey*. 43(1): 198.

This article discusses Pakistan's transition to democracy in 2002, its tense relations with India, and the affects of terrorism within Pakistan's borders aimed at Western targets and the Musharraf government.

Robert G. Wirsing. 2003. "Precarious Partnership: Pakistan's Response to U.S. Security Policies." *Asian Affairs: An American Review*. 30(2): 70.

*ABSTRACT: Examines Pakistan's compliance with U.S. strategic doctrine and policy, particularly as it relates to the war on terrorism. Advantage and disadvantage of Pakistan cutting its diplomatic ties with Kabul following the U.S. -led bombing campaign against Afghanistan; Key interests of Pakistan in return for its collaboration with the global coalition; Dilemma facing the U.S. in terms of the dispute between India and Pakistan over the issue of Kashmir.*

Samina Yasmeen. 2003. "Pakistan's Kashmir Policy: Voices of Moderation?" *Contemporary South Asia*. 12(2): 187.

This paper focuses on Pakistan's Kashmir policy during the 1990's and the different approaches favored by different groups within Pakistan. The essay argues that Pakistan has made efforts to resolve the Kashmir dilemma but has many constraining factors, therefore India needs to work within the framework of Pakistan's limitations.