

CHIEF EDITOR DR. SYED MUBIN AKHTAR

KARACHI PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

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Dr. Syed Mubin Akhtar, addressing the students and faculty of the Govt. College of Education in connection with the Mental Awareness Program.



Group photo with student and faculty.

Dr. Syed Mubin Akhtar, Prof. Nisar Fatima Jaffri and Prof. Anwer Ahmed others on the occasion of Mental Awareness program organized by Karachi Psychiatric Hospital at Govt. College of Education.



Mr. Asad Ullah Bhutto Ameer Jamaat-e-Islami, Sindh, and others on the occasion of birth day celebrations of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah organized by Karachi Psychiatric Hospital.



Prof. Nisar Fatima Jaffri Principal Govt. College of Education and Mehjabeen Akhtar Dy. M.D. KPH, on the occasion of birth day celebrations of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah organized by Karachi Psychiatric Hospital.



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کسی سالے میں بنی معلوم کرنے کا بھی طریقہ ہے کہ آئی شریعت کے اصولوں کو سامنے نہ کران یہ لکھی میں خود کرے اگر خود کرنے سے اس کا دل کسی ایک طرف مطمئن ہو کر ہو جائے تو اس طریقے کو اختیار کرے اور اگر تردید ہے تو خرچہ صدر کے لئے اظہار خیال سے کیا کرے اور تلاش و تحقیق میں پوری سرکشی سے مصروف بھی رہے۔ ہر دماغ بھر دیا کر لیا اور اپنے فکر و عمل سے کام لے گا کہ خدائی طریقہ کیا ہے۔
(سید امان اللہ سوسائٹی)

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AMERICA'S WAR ON TERROR IS BASED ON LIES AND DECEIT

(From an article by Mir Adnan Aziz in the News)

"War is just a racket, something that is not what it seems to the majority of people. Only a small inside group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the very few at the expense of the masses. During those years, I had, as the boys in the back room would say, a swell racket. Looking back on it, I feel that I could have given Al Capone a few hints. The best he could do was to operate his racket in three districts, I operated on three continents. War is a racket. It always has been."

This is an excerpt from a speech and book, "War is a racket" by Maj-Gen Smedley Butler who, till his death, was the most decorated marine in US history. Ironically, these words were said after he had operated these global rackets. One can only wonder if years down the line we hear words to the same effect from General Petraeus and Leon Panetta who terms drone attacks on Fata as "the only game in town".

In the post World War II era much of the western world was looking to bring Nazi war criminals to justice. The only blatant exception was the United States as it Americanised some of the worst Nazi war criminals because of their "skill set".

Initially termed "high level ardent Nazis", more than 1600 Nazis and their dependants were granted American citizenship. This adoption of war criminals was coined as "Operation Paperclip". Thus, wanted Nazis became American assets.

This is a brief glimpse into a history of preserving American self-interests. This dichotomous self-righteousness has been the hallmark of US foreign policy. "Their way of life", as American presidents love to say, has resulted globally in the death of more than 140 million people. In Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iraq alone 125,000 innocent civilians have perished. In Afghanistan, the latest United Nations figures put life expectancy at just 44.6 years, the lowest in the world. More than 60 percent of the 28 million Afghans are suffering from stress disorders or related mental problems. The same holds true for the traumatised people of Pakistan. However, the undaunted Joseph Brodsky challenged by the Afghans says: "Sir, you are tough and I am tough, but who will write whose epitaph?" American benevolence has also endowed us with our own Operation Paperclip, the despised NRO.

Shady mechanisms have helped bring into and perpetuate power of individuals who were facing serious charges of crime and corruption.

Truth is the first casualty in wars. This racket, labeled the "war on terror", has been based on lies and deceit from day one. Cover-ups, self-glorification and passing the buck in wars are as old as history itself. Only the most ignorant or those immersed in self-deception should be surprised or feel betrayed by the perpetual American salvos. The most recent buzzword, the "Haqqani network" is not the stumbling block for peace, it is the pax American mindset that stokes the fire. It is absolutely useless to remind Washington that during the Afghan-Soviet war, the US gave Jalaluddin Haqqani millions of dollars, Stinger missiles and tanks. He was also a venerable guest at the Reagan White House. The

Washington elite were so enamored with the mujahid that Texan Congressman Charlie Wilson called him "goodness personified."

In his Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech President Obama said: "Meeting future challenges would require new ways to think about the notions of just war and the imperatives of a just peace". Today, come election year, fueling unjust wars and shunning peace, he is as much a hostage to political expediency as he is to a militarised White House, Pentagon and the CIA. His epitaph to a lost war is maligning and threatening Pakistan; our Operation Paperclip brigand with billions stashed abroad, eggs him on with reasoned antipathy.

In his book "In Retrospect" Robert S. McNamara, an architect of the Vietnam War, wrote: "We were wrong, terribly wrong."



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THE RICH, POOR LAWMAKERS OF PAKISTAN

Many billionaires sit in parliament, doing little

(From an article by Tariq Butt in the News)

Over three dozen members of the National Assembly are as the richest lawmakers with the wealth of some of them running into billions, according to their statements of assets and liabilities filed with the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP).

However, the value of most assets they have shown in their declarations did not match their actual worth keeping in view the prevailing market rate. Among them, Noor Alam of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) stands out with his wealth of over Rs3.5b. He owns 100 Jirab (or fifty acres) of land valued at Rs3.5b. Besides, he owns another piece of land amounting to Rs8m and has bank balance of Rs1.6m.

Mahboobullah Jan of the PPP comes second with his over Rs3b assets. He has plots, houses, commercial buildings and agricultural land amounting to Rs1.19b apart from the timber/construction company having a value of Rs2b, which is a joint family venture.

Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N)'s Shahid Khakan Abbasi owns assets close to Rs2b. To be precise, his assets are valued at Rs1.989b. These comprise a private airliner, having a worth of Rs1.6b,

properties amounting to Rs380m and other assets and bank balances of Rs9m.

Dr Arbab Alamgir Khan and his spouse Asma, both associated with the PPP, trail behind Abbasi with their aggregated wealth of approximately Rs1.5b. Most of their assets are ancestral. They own agricultural and commercial land worth Rs550m; Peshawar House valued at Rs150m, a property at Main Jamrud Road amounting to Rs250m; half shares in another property and a house at Jahangirabad valued at Rs200m, shops in Peshawar worth Rs30.2m; agricultural land at Warsak Road Peshawar of Rs150m; an apartment in Marina Dubai of Rs30m; prize bonds of Rs70m purchased by proceeds from the sale of ancestral land to the National Highway Authority for M-1 Motorway and cash of Rs20m apart from three high-powered vehicles jewelry.

PPP's Nawabzada Amir Khan Magsi is also a wealthy man with his asset close to one billion rupees. He owns agricultural land, plots and shops worth Rs768m; petrol pumps and other assets valued at Rs77m; and vehicles, cash, jewelry etc of Rs84m.

Masood Abbas of the Awami National Party (ANP) owns assets worth Rs290m. He has

immovable properties amounting to Rs140m, cash of Rs120m and bank balance of Rs20m apart from other valuables.

Lal Mohammad of the PPP has plots, house and agricultural land worth Rs230m while he has timber business valued at Rs100m. PML-N's Zahid Hamid owns house, agricultural land and plots worth over Rs200m apart from his other assets valued at over Rs10m.

PML-N's Saud Majeed possesses assets worth Rs159m, including house, shops and agriculture land amounting to Rs80.8m and business capital of Rs60.4m among other valuables. The assets of PPP's Makhdoom Shahabuddin are valued at Rs140m. These include agriculture land and house valuing Rs122m and a cash of Rs17m.

He has shown liabilities of Rs18m. The total assets of Jehangir Tareen of the Functional League comes to Rs170m. It includes two houses in Model Town, Lahore, valuing Rs20m and Rs46m respectively; agriculture property of Rs5.2m; investment of over Rs20m in public and private companies, jewelry of Rs22m, bank balance of Rs6.9m and receivable from JDW Power (Pvt) Limited Rs35m.

PML-N's Tehmina Daultana owns assets worth Rs93m. These comprise Lahore house, villas in Murree, shops in Vehari and Gulberg House valued at Rs80.9m, agriculture land and equipment worth Rs10.25m. She has liabilities of Rs12.78m.

The value of assets of Syed Saddaruddin Shah Rashdi, son of Pir Pagara, comes to Rs100.5m. He owns agriculture land and

other properties valued at Rs80.7m and vehicles, bank balance and other valuables of Rs10.78m.

PPP's Belum Husnain is another landed lady, and the value of her assets comes to Rs141m. She owns agriculture land, plot, house and commercial building amounting to Rs131m and Defence Saving Certificates (DSCs), jointly held by her family, of Rs10.35m.

The value of assets of Dr Attiya Enayatullah of the PML-Q is estimated at Rs168m. The whole family investment shown as bank balance is Rs120m. Her Lahore house is valued at Rs44.9m. She has a plot in Lahore amounting to Rs3m and investment in different saving schemes is Rs6m. The worth of Anjum Aqeel Khan of the PML-N comes to Rs185m. His assets include land worth Rs230m and cash of Rs40.8m etc.

PPP's Rubina Saadat Qaimkhani is also a rich lady. Her assets comprise houses and plot worth Rs90m and bank balance of Rs1.2m. PML-N's Sabeen Rizvi owns house, shop, plot and flat valued at Rs109m.

PPP Information Secretary and former information minister Qamaruzzaman Kaira owns assets valued at Rs109m. These include agriculture land and house worth Rs35m and Rs2.5m respectively, godown and shops worth Rs15m, Islamabad petrol pump Rs7.6m, business capital of Rs2.7m, bank balances of Rs45m and Rs1.1m and gold worth Rs1m.

The total assets of Haji Ghulam Ahmed Bilour of the ANP and his wife are estimated at Rs61m. His valuables also include cash in hand and prize bonds of Rs33.3m. His wife has cash in hand and prize bonds of

Rs12m.

Ghulam Bibi Bharwana of the PML-Q owns houses, agriculture land and other assets valuing Rs85.7m. The assets of Shah Mehmood Qureshi of the PPP comprise inherited and gifted agriculture land and houses worth Rs40.7m besides vehicles amounting to Rs7.6m.

The total worth of Ghulam Murtaza Jatoi of the National People's Party (NPP) comes to Rs88m. He owns agriculture land and house valued at Rs48m and other assets, including stocks and shares, vehicles and cash in hand of Rs40m. He has also unsecured loans of Rs9.5m.

The assets of Qudsia Arshad of the PML-N are valued at Rs118m, including houses, plots and shops worth Rs107m and DSCs amounting to Rs6m.

PML-N's Sardar Ayaz Sadiq owns assets of Rs118m. These include properties and plots of Rs90m, shares and stock of Rs7.5m, DSCs etc of Rs1.5m and cash in hand, bank balances and gold of Rs10m.

The total assets of Pervez Malik of the PML-N are valued at Rs182m. They include agriculture land and his and his wife's house of Rs100m; shares of over Rs20m, assets of over Rs89m transferred to other persons. He has liabilities of Rs12m.

The value of assets of Makhdoom Faisal Saleh Hayat of the PML-Q comes to approximately Rs57m, which comprise agriculture land, Shah Jeevna Textile and other valuables. PML-N's Khawaja Saad Rafiq stated that he got prize money of Rs27m from the State Bank of Pakistan for his prize bonds and has with him Rs40m that he has taken from his cousin. He also has liabilities of Rs40m.

PPP's Makhdoom Amin Fahim has a very long list of agriculture properties but their value has not been given in his declaration.

Their worth certainly runs into millions. He has a farmhouse in Islamabad. His houses and two other properties valuing Rs62m are mortgaged for Rs24m and Rs13m. He has an apartment in Dubai valued at Dhirs 2.2m. He owns vehicles of Rs13.6m, has bank balances of Rs3.6m and jewelry of Rs2.8m.

PML-N's Begum Ishrat Ashraf, sister of Mohammad Zaka Ashraf, Chairman of the Zari Taraqati Bank, is also a rich lady and so is her spouse, Chaudhry Jaffar Iqbal, former deputy speaker of the National Assembly.

They have a total wealth of Rs91m. She has properties worth Rs10m. The value of another four expensive inherited properties and businesses has not been spelt out. She has Rs6.6m cash in hand and Rs9m as her bank balance, and another two business worth Rs1.2m.

Her husband owns three properties worth Rs12m, value of seven expensive prosperities has not stated, has business amounting to Rs15m, and vehicles valuing Rs7m. Their daughter has assets of Rs18m and son Rs6.9m.

Editor's notes: All MNAs, MPAs, senators, local body members become millionaires as soon as they get elected. Those from the Jamaat-e-Islami are the only exception. The wealth (ill-gotten or well-gotten) outlined above is a shame in a country where more than 30 % of the population can't get even two meals a day, what to say of other facilities.

PAKISTAN SUFFERS \$68 BN LOSSES IN WAR ON TERROR

(From an article by Mehtab Haider in the News)

The Economic Survey confirmed what we had known all along: that the 10-year-long war on terror has cost Pakistan billions of dollars, US\$67.93 billion or Rs5,037 billion to be precise. The survey also contended that for the economy to surge forward, this war must end. It was also revealed that investment-to-GDP ratio had nose-dived from 22.5 percent in 2006-07 to 13.4 percent in 2010-11 with serious consequences for the job creating ability of the economy.

The cited loss of billions of dollars in direct and indirect losses suffered by various sectors of the economy does not even take into account the indirect material consequences of the massive human loss of over 35,000 martyred Pakistani citizens and around 3,500 soldiers and officers. And the situation gets even bleaker. "The cost of war for Pakistan's economy is projected to rise to \$17.8 billion for the current fiscal year 2010-11," the Economic Survey 2010-11 projects.

According to the Economic Survey, Pakistan's economy is suffering extreme duress by the war on terror, which has further intensified during the last four years. The economy is reeling from the adverse ramifications of the widespread destruction of infrastructure, internal migration of millions of people from parts of north-western Pakistan, erosions of investment climate, decline in production and growing unemployment. The war situation above all, the survey contends, has brought economic activity to a virtual standstill in many parts of the country.

The Economic Survey states that the cost of

war incurred losses to Pakistan in the range of \$2.669 billion in fiscal year 2001-02, \$2.749 billion in 2002-03, \$2.932 billion in 2003-04, \$3.410 billion in 2004-05, \$4.670 billion in 2005-06, \$4.670 billion in 2006-07, \$6.940 billion in 2007-08, \$9.180 billion in 2008-09, \$13.560 billion in 2009-10 and \$17.830 billion in 2010-11, totalling up to \$67.926 billion in last 10 years.

Giving details of the cost of war in the outgoing fiscal year, the Economic Survey states that exports dwindled to the tune of \$2.90 billion, compensation to affectees to \$0.80 billion, damage to physical infrastructure \$1.72 billion, foreign investment \$2.10 billion, privatisation \$1.10 billion, industrial output \$1.70 billion, tax collection \$2.10 billion, cost of uncertainty \$2.90 billion, expenditures overrun \$1.60 billion and others \$0.90 billion, totalling up to \$17.82 billion in just one year.

The Economic Survey states that Pakistan continued to pay a heavy price in terms of both men and material in the last several years. The economy was subjected to enormous direct and indirect costs which continued to rise from \$2.669 billion in 2001-02 to \$13.6 billion by 2009-10, projected to rise to \$17.8 billion in the current financial year (2010-11). Moving forward, the direct and indirect cost to the economy is most likely to rise even further.

Pakistan, the Economic Survey states, had never witnessed such devastating social and economic upheaval in its industry, even after the dismemberment of the country in 1971 by

a full-scale direct war.

The Economic Survey also illustrates that after 9/11, Pakistan had to assume the role of a frontline state in the war against terror, which disrupted Pakistan's normal trading activities as the cost of trading increased substantially because of unprecedented high insurance cover. Consequently, economic growth slowed demands for imports, with consequential decline in tax collection and inflows of foreign investment naturally adversely affected, accentuated by travel bans issued by western governments to entrepreneurs.

The Survey states that the events that transpired after 9/11 in Afghanistan worsened the security environment in the country. As a result, western countries, including the United States, continued to impose a travel ban on citizens (investors, importers etc.). This has affected Pakistan's exports, prevented the inflows of foreign investment, affected the pace of the privatisation programme, slowed the overall economic activity, reduced import demand, reduced tax collection, expenditure overrun on additional security spending, domestic tourism industry suffered badly, hundreds and thousands of jobs could have been created had economic activity not slowed whereas on the contrary thousands of jobs were additionally lost because of the destruction of domestic/foreign tourism industry; destruction of physical infrastructure (military and civil) massive surge in security related spending; migration of thousands of people from war affected areas and the associated rise in expenditure to support internally displaced persons.

At the start of the war, the cost of it to Pakistan was estimated at \$2.669 billion in fiscal year 2001-02.

This calculation was based on the assumptions that: (i) The war in Afghanistan

that begun on October 7, 2001 will end swiftly by December 2001; (ii) normalcy will resume from January 2002; (iii) the Taliban government will be ousted and some low intensity fight will continue but life in Pakistan will remain normal; and (iv) the additional increase in freight cargo and war risk premium will be removed.

The abovementioned assumptions did not materialise and instead the war on terror continued to gain momentum and became more precarious for the entire region in general and Pakistan in particular as it shifted to its settled areas to disrupt all kinds of investment and economic activity.

Pakistan became more insecure in its efforts to make the world a safer place to live. While the economic situation was worsening, a new elected government took power in 2008 and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs constituted an inter-ministerial committee to assess the direct and indirect cost of the war on terror on Pakistan. The survey goes on to point out that the ministries of Finance, Interior, Commerce and some other relevant government departments plus the representatives of two provinces bordering turbulent Afghanistan participated in these deliberations. After few sessions and valuable inputs from all sides, the committee estimated the cost of war on terror and its impact on Pakistan's economy and society. **The conclusion was that the war not only caused serious damage to the economy, but also to the social fabrics of Pakistan. Obviously, the continuity of war will continue to bleed the economy and society of Pakistan, it concluded.**

Editor's notes: Haven't we learned our lesson as yet? Is it not time to dissociate from this American sponsored war, specially as now America is blaming us for its defeat in Afghanistan.

SECULAR POLITICIANS TURN TO RELIGION

(From an article by Rahimullah Yusufzai in the News)

Finally and rather belatedly the government decided to turn to Allah Almighty to seek forgiveness and help from Him in coping with the natural disasters that have ravaged Pakistan. An appeal by President Asif Ali Zardari published on the front pages of the newspapers urged the people, the ulema and all religious and political parties of the country to offer special "dua" for this purpose after the mid-day Zuhr prayers on September 14.

There was no mention, though, in the president's appeal of the need to seek Allah's mercy on our nation and country from the acts of terrorism, violence, injustices, corruption and other man-made disasters that Pakistan is facing. His focus was on natural disasters such as the heavy monsoon rains, floods, dengue virus and other natural calamities.

Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry spoke for many Pakistanis during the hearing of the Supreme Court case when he pointed out that 1,310 persons had been killed in Karachi but even then the government insisted that it hasn't failed.

He felt the court would have to intervene if witnesses weren't available against a killer of 100 people, a clear reference to the suspected target-killer Ajmal Pahari who is described by the MQM leadership as a party worker coerced into giving the confessional statement. **Just look at their names such as Pahari, Commando, Fauji, K-2, Chashmo,**

Policewala, Kaankutta, etc and one starts thinking that these strange titles and aliases haven't been bestowed on them for nothing. One has to stand out to deserve such names! And yet no action could be taken against them by the demoralised and politicised police force and the fearful courts because they enjoyed political patronage.

That the discourse in the aftermath of the natural disasters in Pakistan has become religious was further underscored by the appearance of Maulana Tariq Jamil, the popular Tableeghi preacher, on prime-time television.

Religion was also pushed into the political discourse when both Dr Zulfiqar Mirza, the former Sindh home minister and senior PPP leader, and MQM founder Altaf Hussain, brought copies of the Quran while addressing press conferences in Karachi and London, respectively, and invoked the Holy Book to lend credibility to their claims and allegations against political rivals. Obviously, they felt that more people would believe them if they swore on the Quran. Or to put it differently, they thought not many would believe them if they didn't swear by the glorious Quran. At a time when politicians suffer from poor credibility, Dr Mirza and Altaf Hussain could think of no better way to make their

assertions believable! This triggered a new debate on the sidelines as the faithful felt the two politicians had belittled and insulted the Quran.

All this is happening when Pakistan is confronted with unending challenges including the new ones like the floods in Sindh and the dengue virus concentrated in Punjab and old problems linked to the religious militancy in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Fata, the low-intensity separatist insurgency in Balochistan and the violence fuelled by ethnicity, sectarianism and crime in Karachi. Add to it the economic problems and the political instability and we have a country that is both ungovernable and directionless.

On top of it are the threats that the US, an ally that often behaves as an adversary, regularly issues to Pakistan with regard to its responsibilities and real and imagined failures in the 'war on terror.'

In the midst of all these grave challenges, how should one look at the revelations made by the all-knowing Dr Zulfiqar Mirza about the MQM and the elaborate reaction to him first by Faisal Sabzwari and Mustafa Kamal and then their boss Altaf Hussain. **In his by now familiar style, the latter (Altaf Hussain) appeared more of an entertainer than a mature politician as his long discourse lacked seriousness and failed to rebut the allegations made against him and his party by Dr Zulfiqar Mirza. Now that Altaf Hussain has reportedly withdrawn his remarks about the ANP President Asfandiyar Wali Khan receiving millions of dollars from the US, it would be difficult to take the MQM leader seriously. One is at a loss to understand that the same MQM and ANP leaders describing each other as liars**

and anti-state a few days ago could be now moving towards reconciliation. One heard from them demands for banning the MQM and the ANP. And now remarks are being taken back meaning that every allegation made earlier was a lie. Isn't it Pakistan's misfortune to have such politicians at a time when it needs someone of stature to bail out the country?

Editor's notes: Thus telling a lie and then accepting the fact afterwards means nothing to the leaders of MQM and ANP. How can they be trusted in future?

TELEMEDICINE TREATMENT VIA VIDEO CONFERENCING: FIRST IN PAKISTAN



A Psychiatric hospital has been set up in Hyderabad where Junior Psychiatrists are available around the clock. However Dr. Syed Mubin Akhtar and other Senior Psychiatrists will provide consultation via video conference or DSL, day and night.

PREVENT THE COLLAPSE OF PAKISTAN

(From an article by Dr Muhammad Yaqub in the News)

**If the present economic drift and indifference continue,
there is a real possibility of an economic collapse
before elections which will overtake political events.**

In the coming year-and-a-half, politicians will remain largely preoccupied with maneuvers to win the next general elections for a five-year term in the office. During this transitional period, the economy will be least of their concerns. In fact, politicians remain on course, which is likely to accelerate the slide of the economy and compound the country's economic woes.

There appears little realization among the politicians about Pakistan's precarious economic conditions and prospects of its melt down before any party or coalition gets a mandate to rule the country - for the next five years - are very real. It is of paramount importance that the government takes measure to prevent an imminent economic collapse during the remaining part of its tenure. An economic collapse or meltdown will carry a high cost for the ordinary people and hit hard the country's defense and foreign policy options, making the task of fixing the economy much more difficult for the next government.

The country is faced with three unfortunate realities that will make management of the economy in the transitional period challenging. First, the present government

has lost its opportunity to take the economy on the path of growth without unleashing inflation. This government will not be able to adopt the type of tough policy measures that are needed to take the economy out of its state of "stagflation" during this period of turmoil and transition. At the best, it can put the economy on the hold and avoid a crash.

Second, the government has gathered a light weight economic team in terms of its political clout, policy experience and skill level. Such a team will not be able to handle the fragile and faltering economy in the transitional period on its own. The political leadership will have to provide its economic team space and scope to think and implement temporary measures to save the economy from collapse.

Third, if the present economic drift and indifference continue, there is a real possibility of an economic collapse before elections which will overtake political events, posing a threat to country itself. It is, therefore, in the interest of the democratic forces to join hands to avoid this catastrophic situation.

Let it be understood that there is no chance

for an agreement on a new programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) without prior action by the government in areas in which it failed to meet conditions under the previous Standby Arrangement that came to its premature end. The prospects of the United States bailing Pakistan out are also remote for several reasons, including its own weak economy. So the political leadership should not have any illusion of a free-of-cost bail out by the IMF or the United States.

In case the economic team is unwilling or unable to identify them, those are listed below for the convenience of political leadership.

First, the economy can no more absorb the excessive government borrowing from the State Bank of Pakistan and the commercial banks without moving towards hyper inflation.

Second, the government should decide at the highest level that the next year's budget would be framed based on the availability of revenue from the existing system and foreign assistance in the pipeline and any concessionary new foreign lending.

Third, all public sector enterprises should be handed over immediately to independent boards and professional managements selected on merit. The government should give them the mandate to either restructure these institutions so that soon they reach breakeven point in their operations or prepared for privatization. The professional management should be given authority for restructuring/privatization and to collect dues from other agencies and meet their own financial liabilities to others. They should also have the power to take decisions on the

fronts of required human resource and expenses. The exploitation of these enterprises for personal gains will need to be stopped forthwith.

Fourth, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) should be allowed to function independently as provided for by the existing law so as to formulate and implement prudent monetary policy to mobilize private savings and finance productive trade and investment activities of the private sector at reasonable interest rates without taking upon itself the burden of financing the budget.

Fifth, balance of payment should be so managed as to ensure that the foreign exchange reserve level does not fall below a critical minimum level that can trigger a run on reserves. It may necessitate some unusual and controversial measures including non-tariff barriers to non-essential imports, interest subsidy on the financing of exports, more vigilance and control on capital flight and less preoccupation with maintenance of the exchange rate at an artificially low level. Import -intensive government expenditure should be temporarily shelved and unnecessary and over manned foreign official travels should be avoided. Foreign exchange activity in the free market should be closely monitored for any speculative holding and transfer abroad of dollars. All these temporary measures would need to be reversed as soon as a home grown long term stabilization and growth program is worked out and implemented by a new government after the elections.

The writer is a former governor of the State Bank of Pakistan.

MIRZA TO GIVE UK THREE BRIEFCASES OF EVIDENCE AGAINST MQM

(From an article by Imtiaz Ali in the News)

Former Sindh Home Minister Dr Zulfiqar Mirza said he would undertake a visit to Europe to present three briefcases containing evidence against the MQM and its chief Altaf Hussain to the UK government. He also announced the activation of the banned People's Aman Committee (PAC), termed the PPP-MQM alliance unholy and against the interests of Pakistan and vowed to launch a struggle against it.

He alleged that the Governor House was a hub of criminal activities.

He leveled serious allegations of corruption against the governor's ADC and urged the army chief, naval chief and ISI head to initiate an inquiry against him. He said the PPP-led government would not file a reference with the Supreme Court against the MQM under Article 7 of the Constitution, adding that the reference would be dismissed in any case since it would have been prepared by Babar Awan who holds a fake degree.

Terming the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Karachi suo moto case "disappointing for peaceful people," Mirza urged the chief justice to issue a contempt of court notice to him and summon him so that he could present proof of the conspiracy against Pakistan. He said the SC has done injustice to the Jamaat-e-Islami by blaming it for involvement in extortion, which was not true.

He also severely criticized Federal Interior Minister Rehman Malik and called him

'Shaitan Malik' and a habitual liar. The former home minister also lashed out at incumbent Sindh Home Minister Manzoor Hussain Wassan. He said money was the weakness of Wassan, which was why he was quarrelling with Additional Inspector General of Police, Saud Mirza, over the appointment of SHOs.

On MQM's rejoining of the PPP-led government at the Centre and Sindh, the former senior minister said it was an unholy alliance and against the interests of the country.

He recalled that when PTI chief Imran Khan had announced to present proof against MQM's alleged involvement in the May 12 episode in Karachi, slain PPP chairperson Benazir Bhutto had demonstrated her support for it. Mirza said when he was sent on leave as home minister, he had tried to do the same thing but Pakistan's high commissioner in England prevented him from going further. He declared that he would undertake a visit to Europe after 10 days to present three briefcases containing evidence against the MQM and its chief Altaf Hussain before the UK government. "People from all over the world have made contacts with me to provide evidence against the MQM," Mirza said.

Mirza said the MQM had some good people but they could not speak the truth because they were fearful of the consequences. Regarding governor Sindh, the former

home minister said the Governor House was the hub of criminal activities, land grabbing and extortion and a mafia was operating inside it. He claimed that he had evidence to support these allegations.

Drawing the attention of the army chief and the naval chief, Zulfiqar Mirza charged that the governor's ADC, Commander Kashif and his close relatives, were involved in corrupt activities and read out a list of their corruption.

Without naming the minister, Mirza said an MQM minister who also happens to be a poet was involved in serious corrupt practices and read out allegations against him. He said the MQM minister tended to

frequently perform Haj and Umrah and was the biggest financial supporter of the party. He declared that he would present evidence of corruption against the minister with regular frequency.

The former senior vice president of PPP Sindh also said at least five ministers of the PPP were involved in corruption and had become filthy rich because of their nefarious activities.

Mirza said the PPP-MQM alliance was not in the interests of the country and alleged that a plot had been hatched to divide Pakistan but it would be foiled. Mirza claimed several MNAs and senators of the PPP were his supporters.

CORRUPTION AND INEFFICIENCY RESULTED IN FLOOD DAMAGE

(From an editorial in the News)

The findings submitted to a three-member Supreme Court bench by the commission set up by it to examine the numerous breaches of embankments along the River Indus which aggravated the damage inflicted by last year's floods, have revealed a little bit more about the manner in which our administrative set-up works and the favours that are meted out to the influential at the cost of ordinary people. The four-member commission headed by Muhammad Azam Khan has pin-pointed acts of negligence by the irrigation departments of both Sindh and Balochistan, with the report detailing the poor upkeep of key dykes, and corruption which has permitted people to obtain land based along the structures, thus encroaching on areas meant to hold heavy spill-overs of water. Mismanagement has been particularly noted in the case of the

breach of the Tori Bund near Jacobabad, which led to massive flooding that ravaged vast areas in neighbouring Balochistan. The failure to build drainage channels while constructing roads has also been taken into account.

It is vital that the recommendations made in the report be implemented. The court has already issued orders in this regard. The government should follow them without delay and must not disregard the matter. Past records of administrative work indicate that this could well happen, leading to more havoc should another calamity strike. Preventive measures to avoid this have clearly been identified in the findings. The court and the commission have done us all a favour in undertaking this task. The rest now lies in the hands of the government and especially the irrigation department which needs to close the many loop-holes that exist in our flood-safety situation.

IMRAN KHAN SHOWING HIS TRUE COLOURS

(From an article by Ansar Abbasi in The News)

It is too early for Imran Khan to become pragmatic. Once a proud Muslim and vocal critic of state terrorism perpetrated against Muslims by influential world capitals, Imran has become apologetic and sounds contradictory to what he has been uttering only till recently.

In an interview with Karan Thapar for CNN-IBN's "Devil's Advocate" programme, he offered to India what even General Musharraf and President Asif Ali Zardari could not. Khan subtly committed to proceed against Jamaatud Dawa (JD) and its leader Hafiz Saeed but ignored to tell his interviewer that these were un-ending Indian atrocities on helpless Kashmiris and the non-implementation of UN resolutions on Kashmir which serve as the root cause for Muslims' reaction. He could not tell Thapar that peace in the region could not be ensured till the time the people of the valley are given their right of self-determination.

Those who have heard him in the said interview or in his follow up interactions with the local media on the subject, he talked on the particular issue and repeatedly used the western and Indian term of "militants" for those who are fighting against the oppressor- whether India or the United States.

Musharraf and Zardari have been talking

the same way but Imran Khan outdid them by committing that he would ensure that no militant groups operate from Pakistani soil if he comes to power.

When asked specifically about Jamaatud Dawa and Hafiz Saeed, he said that he would give an indirect answer which was that he would not allow any militant groups to operate from Pakistani soil. He made his intentions clear but neither reminded his interviewer nor recalled what he has been saying earlier i.e. state terrorism (whether of the US or that of India) against Muslims is the root cause of extremism among Muslims.

In the case of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan, which is behind many terrorist attacks within Pakistan, Khan still argues that the only possible way to address the menace of terrorism and extremism here is to address the root cause- stop drone attacks, stop military operations, stop toeing US dictated policies and get into dialogue process with local Taliban. **To the delight of his Indian audience, he subtly spoke against JD, which has never been involved in any terrorist activity but has its role in Kashmir Jihad- the Islamic terminology not even once mentioned by Imran Khan- but at home he is a strong opponent of any military operation against Haqqani Network, which is waging Jihad in Afghanistan against US-led NATO forces.**

Having seen the American puppets ruling Pakistan and always dancing to Washington's tune, Imran Khan became the hero of many here for his straight talk. He had always joined his voice with those who condemned US's state terrorism targeting Muslims whether in Afghanistan, Pakistan's tribal areas or Iraq. He never minced words about the rulers in almost all the Muslim countries, whom he sees as US puppets who could not say no to US dictates and are the main reason for Muslims' persecution.

The organizations like JD and Haqqani network are bound to be created till the time the Muslims are persecuted by the enemies of Islam like US, India and Israel and more so because the governments in the Muslim states are indifferent towards the treatment meted out to their brothers in faith. If the Muslim rulers act like what Musharraf did, the followers of Islam would never be in dearth of people ready to wage jihad precisely in the fashion as we see in Afghanistan, Indian held Kashmir and Iraq. **Imran Khan was expected to see the Americans, Indians and others eye to eye. No one supports terrorism but there should be someone from the Muslim leaders to call a spade a spade. If Ahmedinijad of Iran can say it why can't Imran Khan. The Americans and the Indians are required to be told that unless they leave the Muslim territories including Afghanistan and Kashmir, they should not expect peace.**

The enemies of Islam have been, and still are, working hard to divide the Muslims by promoting the slogan of nationhood. Musharraf had innovated, the slogan of "Pakistan comes first" in an effort to

discourage the people from Pakistan to participate in Afghan Jihad against the invading US-led NATO forces. Limiting his vision to the territorial limits of Pakistan, Imran Khan would also find himself falling in the trap of anti-Islam forces. He needs to press for the solution of Muslims' problems- the root cause- instead of committing to solve the issue by treating the symptoms. It never happened in the past. It could not happen in the days to come.

But now the Khan is careful. Sensing his victory in the next elections, perhaps he does not want to cross the limits of his criticism against those who have let loose the hell on Muslims. His entire focus is Pakistan's administrative problems though he has ignored as yet the non-implemented Islamic provisions of the Constitution. May be he does not want to be dubbed anymore as the representative of Taliban or the pretty face of Jamaat-e-Islami.

Editor's notes: The people of Pakistan are forever looking for a 'deliverer'. Having been disappointed with the corruption of PPP and the multiple Muslim Leagues, as well as the extortion and the killing of the MQM, now some have pinned their hopes on Imran Khan. He has not been in any public office so we do not know whether personally he would be corrupt or not in money matters but when he declared that he would institute criminal cases against Altaf of MQM in London the walls of Karachi were plastered with the slogans 'Imran - alcoholic - adulterer and 'What about your illegal child with Sita White'. He later quietly dropped his claims of exposing Altaf and probably made his peace

with the MQM. A similar duality occurred in his relationship with Pervez Musharaf. First he went all out to support him (A large board in the Karachi Cricket Stadium was set up in favour of his so called 'referendum') and later started to criticize him probably having failed to acquire enough gains from the military dictator.

Moreover his meeting with the American Ambassador and the latter's praise for him should raise eyebrows even if he did not meet him in the presence of the ISI Chief as alleged by many.

The old guards at PTI have themselves complained that there has never been any

internal election in the party and that now the same old corrupt notables of other parties are entering PTI which is making another loyal establishment organization like the Convention League of Ayub Khan, and the phony Muslim leagues of Zia and Musharaf.

It is only the Jamaat e Islami that has built a big force of more than thirty thousand 'Arkan' across the country, by insisting from the very first day that each one swears before ALLAH that he /she will avoid major sins (حرام) and fulfill major responsibilities (فرائض) so that now it has a force of disciplined and honest workers who can give us a clean government.

IMRAN BLAMES MQM FOR KARACHI TARGET KILLINGS

**Accuses Asfandiyar of selling out Pakistan; ANP, MQM, PPP
doing politics on bodies of citizens**

(By the correspondents of the News)

Pakistan Tehrik-e-Insaf (PTI) chairman Imran Khan on Friday held the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) responsible for the recent target killings in Karachi.

The onus is on the MQM for the deteriorating situation as things can be mended if they disband their armed wings, he told a gathering.

He said calling the army to Karachi was not a solution to the problem. He added that the powers of the police force should be extended to improve the law and order situation in the port city.

The PTI chief alleged that the Pakistan

People's Party (PPP) and Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) had looted national wealth and shifted their assets to foreign bank accounts.

Meanwhile, addressing party workers in the Khandar area of Nowshera district, Imran Khan said the magic wand of President Asif Ali Zardari reconciled the Awami National Party (ANP) and the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) who were dubbing each other as terrorist organizations. He said the ANP, MQM and the PPP all over the country including Karachi were doing politics over the bodies of the citizens.

ALTAF HUSSAIN, ASIF ALI ZARDARI AND NAWAZ SHARIF HAVE THEIR PROPERTIES AND BUSINESSES IN U.K

(From an article by Adnan Adil in the News)

Efforts are underway by the British diplomats to make the PPP and the MQM again join hands, sources say. This is in continuation of the behind-the-scenes but influential British role in the Pakistani politics for some time - in 2007 they had brokered a deal between Gen Pervez Musharraf and Benazir Bhutto.

While the American and British troops are struggling in their war against al-Qaeda and Taliban in Afghanistan and FATA, they would be at greater risk if a full-scale civil war erupts in Karachi. The British diplomatic mediation in the Pakistani politics is not aimed at addressing only British interests but the American concerns as well. In handling the Pakistani politics, the US and the UK seem to act in unison though mostly the British diplomats do the talking and act as emissaries.

Karachi is also important as it is located at the main artery (Arabian Sea) of oil supply from the Gulf to the rest of the world. Further, if Karachi sinks into chaos, billions of dollars invested by the multinational companies of the West will also be at risk. **Both the PPP and the MQM are allies of the West and a rift between the two may benefit the Islamists (al-Qaeda, Taliban and their potential allies) - a nightmarish scenario for the Western capitals after the fall of Iran and Afghanistan into the hands of**

Islamists.

On the other hand, the Pakistani rulers and politicians could be quite inflexible in dealing with each other, but they easily buckle under foreign pressures. Most of the politicians have financial interests and properties abroad and they use foreign connections and the Western influence over the country's military establishment for staying afloat in the national politics. Since Pakistan is dependent on huge financial loans and grants from the West, the Pakistani rulers, regardless of who is in power, are obliged to listen to them.

In June last, when the PPP and the MQM parted ways, insiders say, the British diplomats brokered a rapprochement between the two parties that led to the MQM's Ishratul Ibad returning from Dubai to Karachi and resuming his work as Governor Sindh. On the other hand, the PPP ate the humble pie and restored the 2001 local government system it had wrapped up with much fanfare only a week earlier.

The foreign influence over President Asif Zardari and Altaf Hussain, who are the final words in their respective parties, proved to be the decisive factor, not the domestic compulsions. The PPP is in majority in the Sindh Assembly and does not require an ally to stay in the

government.

Earlier in 2007, when the secretary of the National Security Council, Tariq Aziz, was working to strike a deal between Musharraf and Benazir Bhutto, the then British High Commissioner, Sir Mark Lyall Grant, was a regular visitor of his office and was believed to have built the required trust between the two parties. **Thanks to his efforts, the first meeting between Musharraf and Benazir Bhutto was held in January 2007 that led to the promulgation of the amnesty law, now known as the National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO).**

MQM's chief Altaf Hussain, now a British national as well, controls the strings of his party in Karachi from London. Scores of other MQM leaders and activists wanted in criminal cases in Karachi reside in London. The party funds worth millions of pounds also find their way into the London's bank accounts.

How sensitive the MQM is about his relationship with the UK could be gauged by the fact that Altaf Hussain recently complained to President Asif Ali Zardari that two Pakistani federal agencies - Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and Intelligence Bureau (IB) - had sent some 'misleading' reports about the MQM activities to the British government. **Sources say Altaf Hussain's concern arose after the British officials 'informally' questioned the MQM people residing in London in connection with recent law and order situation in Karachi. The British government is said to have been provided with evidence, including confessional statements of suspected terrorists arrested in Karachi**

and telephone records suggesting involvement of the MQM in violence.

Similarly, other key players of the national politics, including Asif Zardari and Nawaz Sharif, have their homes and business interests in the UK; London is their second home. In fact, Hussain Nawaz, the billionaire son of Nawaz Sharif, runs real estate companies in London and owns properties (apartments etc) worth millions of British pounds. The Pakistani politicians keep frequenting London for medical treatment, shopping and political meetings.

In May this year, former British Foreign Secretary, David Miliband, called on Nawaz Sharif in Raiwind in which Nawaz Sharif called Miliband a friend of Pakistan. Miliband also praised Nawaz Sharif for "his vigorous efforts to strengthen democracy and the rule of law in Pakistan".

Sharif deals with the Western powers mainly through the British diplomats. If the PPP and the MQM fail to join forces, the British diplomacy may gear into action to unite the PML-N and the MQM. That also explains why Nawaz Sharif, who had been hitting the MQM hard for its alleged role in Karachi violence on May 12, 2007, suddenly dropped this criticism and his party announced to work jointly with the MQM in the parliament.

Editor's notes: Thus Zardari, Nawaz Sharif, Altaf Hussain and their respective parties i.e. Peoples Party, Muslim League and MQM are under the influence of foreign governments and care more for their personal benefit, rather than that of the country.

RS100 CRORE A DAY LOSSES BY PRESENT GOVERNMENT

(From an article by Farrukh Saleem in The News)

Pakistan's Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) are falling like nine pins. The Pakistan Railways, the Pakistan International Airlines, the Pakistan Steel Mills, the Pakistan Electric Power Company (PEPCO), the Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation (PASSCO) and the Utility Stores Corporation (USC) collectively end up losing Rs360 billion a year - Rs100 crore a day every day of the year. That's a hundred crore the government does not have - so it begs, borrows, steals and prints.

Currently, Nadeem Khan Yousufzai, MD PIA, is managing to lose Rs7 crore a day every day of the year. Haji Ghulam Ahmad Bilour, Federal Minister of Railways, is managing to lose Rs5 crore a day every day of the year. PIA's half yearly report titled "Flying towards a prosperous future" reports that liabilities went up from Rs62 billion in 2005 to Rs200 billion in 2009. PIA's annual report titled "We stand for national values" reports that net losses at the PIA have gone up from Rs4.4 billion in 2005 to Rs35 billion in 2008. At the Pakistan Railways, the overdraft now floats around a hefty Rs48 billion.

In mid-2009, the Pepco's circular debt had reached a colossal Rs300 billion and that's when the Government of Pakistan gave birth to another illegitimate dragon - Power Holding Company. The new dragon took over all of the Pepco's sins by borrowing heavily from the banking sector but within two years of that take-over the Pepco committed 300 billion

additional sins. And now the banks have not much left to lend.

The power sector debt - Rs485 billion and rising fast - just by itself has the potential of landing Pakistan's entire banking sector into the gutter. Losing Rs100 crore a day every day of the year will land the government into a ditch deeper than the government has ever been in. We desperately need a Public Sector Turnaround Strategy (PSTS) without which our very survival as an effective nation-state is at stake. Our survival is at stake and yet our decision-makers are all about political rallies. I was once told that politics is the second oldest profession but the way our politicians are practicing politics it bears a close resemblance to the first.

Time is of essence and the decline must be plugged - plugged right away. It is absolutely not about buying new aircraft for the PIA or buying new engines for the Pakistan Railways or inviting rental power projects. It is about reorganization within each and every public sector enterprise. It is about repositioning the assets we already have. Or, a complete meltdown.

Imagine; Rs100 crore a day can finance either a thousand hospitals or ten thousand schools. If one was given Rs100 crore a day for every day of the year no sick Pakistani would be left untreated and every one of the 6.3 million Pakistani children presently without a school would have a classroom.

Who then is going to bell the cat? All that is needed is political will. All that is lacking is political will.

MQM LETTER TO TONY BLAIR IS GENUINE: SPYMASTER

(From an article by Ansar Abbasi in the News)

One of the country's leading spymasters has confirmed to 'The News' the authenticity of the alleged letter of MQM Chief Altaf Hussain addressed to former British Prime Minister Tony Blair and termed it "true".

The spymaster told this correspondent on condition of not being named that the copy of the letter, which was referred to by Zulfikar Mirza in his recent press conference and is also available on the Internet, is true.

The copy of the alleged letter shows the MQM Chief Altaf Hussain seeking disbandment of the Inter Service Intelligence (ISI) in return to offering his party's services to ground human intelligence within Pakistan and in Afghanistan for the British and other western intelligence agencies. The alleged letter also sought foreign interference into country's domestic affairs, political and administrative.

The following is the operative part of the alleged letter written on 23rd September 2001 by Altaf Hussain to Tony Blair:

"Hon. Tony Blair M P
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
10 Downing Street
London W1
Dear Prime Minister

Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM) categorically stands against all sorts of terrorism, religious fanaticism and violence, and favours genuine democracy.

We can provide the following:

1. Many demonstration in Karachi in favour of the International Community combating terrorism within five days notices after this agreement being signed, putting hundreds of thousands of people on the streets of Karachi (provided the permission of the Government of Pakistan is secured). First demonstration is scheduled for 26th September 2001 in Karachi, the port city of Pakistan.
2. Provide unlimited resources throughout the towns and villages in the province of Sindh and the province of Punjab to some extent, to monitor the activities of fundamentalists and Taliban led organizations, and also to monitor the activities of "Madrasas" (Religious Schools).
3. To ensure select groups to penetrate Afghanistan in the form of aid workers so as to enhance the Western Agencies intelligence information capabilities.

In return for this assistance, we would seek assurances to achieve the following

minimum objectives, which would be held essential for ourselves and for the good of Pakistan as a whole. Our objectives are as follows:

- a) Equitable participation in the governance of the province of Sindh and the Federation as partners, genuinely.
- b) Equitable participation in all spheres of life, including education, employments, army and administration.
- c) That we would need local policing consisting of Muhajirs and Sindhis.
- d) That full autonomy be granted to the provinces with Federation keeping only three subjects; Defence, Foreign Affairs and Currency control; and in these sectors equal representation from all provinces be guaranteed.
- e) ISI (Inter-Services Intelligence Agency) the secret agency must be disbanded otherwise the ISI will continue to produce may Osama-bin-Ladens and Talibans in future.

I hope that you would be kind enough to seriously consider my offer for the benefit of Pakistan, should any geo-strategic and commercial relevance of Pakistan left for the United Kingdom and the Intelligence Community.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

With best wishes and warmest regards.

Yours sincerely

Altaf Hussain

Founder and Leader of Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM)."


Editor's notes: We now have written proof of the nefarious and anti Pakistan

activities of the MQM.

However this is also old news. Many journalists and agencies have declared before that MQM has contacts with Pakistan's enemies specially India.

Even in the first ever public meeting that was staged by MQM in Karachi Pakistan's flag was not hoisted and when asked about that Altaf Hussain is said to have stated "What has Pakistan given us that we should hoist its flag."

تحریک نظامی اردو



قائد اعظم پاکستان
 ”میں آپ کو واضح طور پر بتا رہا ہوں کہ پاکستان کی سرکاری زبان اردو ہوگی۔
 آپ کو گروہ کرنے کی کوشش کرتا ہوں پاکستان کا دشمن ہے۔“

آئین پاکستان (۱۹۷۳ء) حق نمبر ۲۵۳

☆ قومی زبان: پاکستان کی قومی زبان اردو ہے اور تاریخ اسلام سے چند سال کے عرصے
 کے اندر سرکاری اور دیگر مقاصد کے لئے اس کے استعمال کا احکام کیا جائے گا۔

☆ قومی زبان کے عرصے سے کوئی مقصد کے بغیر صوبائی اسمبلیاں قومی زبان کے مطالعہ
 ایک صوبائی زبان کی تعلیم، ترویج اور استعمال سے متعلق اقدامات کا خاکہ بن رہی ہیں۔

ہر ملک کے پبلک سیکشن اور سڑکوں پر پاکستانی ہسپتال اور ایم ایف سی
 نمائندہ ہونی چاہئے اور ان کی زبان اردو ہونی چاہئے۔

رابطہ ڈاک نمبر: ۲۱۲۹۱۷۷-۲۳۳۳

THE 22-YEAR HISTORY OF MQM ABOUT-TURNS

(From an article by Usman Manzoor in the News)

The separation of Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) from the government has a 22-year old history as MQM has done it on at least dozen occasions since 1989. During these two decades MQM remained a coalition partner with Pakistan People's Party, Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz and PML-Quaid-e-Azam and either left or threatened every government of whom it was part of, if history is any guide.

First time when MQM parted its ways with the government was in May 1989 when it withdrew its support to central government accusing PPP of not fulfilling its promises according to Karachi Accord. In October 1989 MQM resigned from the federal government over differences on power sharing and non-cooperation from the PPP.

In June 1992 MQM again quit the coalition as it demanded more power and control. PML-N was in power then. In September 1998 MQM was once again coalition partner with PML-N and it quitted the coalition over differences with the ruling party over Shariat Bill. Governor Rule was imposed in Sindh.

On November 26, 2002 when Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali was collecting support from the MNAs to get vote of confidence from the National Assembly after being elected as Prime Minister, MQM withdrew its support to Jamali government and demanded more ministries in the federal setup. On May 10, 2009 MQM threatened to quit the coalition with PPP if it did not take action against the ANP for supporting

Talbanisation in Karachi.

Exactly one year later, on May 10, 2010 the MQM once again threatened to quit the government over PM's statement regarding Hyderabad Division. On October 18, 2010 MQM Chief Altaf Hussain asked the government to fulfill the promises otherwise the party is free to decide its future in the coalition.

The MQM ministers resigned from the government on December 27, 2010 but the party remained the coalition partner with the PPP. This time the reason was increase in petrol prices, Local Bodies' election and Reformed General Sales Tax issue. On January 2, 2011 MQM submitted an application in the National Assembly to sit on the opposition benches but did not join the opposition. The reason was same as of December 27, 2010. The MQM rejoined the federal cabinet on May 4.

On March 7, 2011 the MQM boycotted Sindh Assembly, National Assembly and Senate sessions and threatened to leave the coalition. This time the reason was former Sindh Home Minister Zulfiqar Mirza's statement in which he claimed People's Aman Committee was a sister organization of the PPP. The things settled down on March 16.

On June 27, 2011 the MQM quit the Federal and provincial government blaming the government for rigging and manipulation in Azad Jammu and Kashmir election. This time Governor Sindh Isratul Ebad also resigned and left for England.

TRANSPARENCY POINTS OUT RS. 557 BILLION CORRUPTION

Transparency International has pointed out that awarding 1,100 megawatts Kohala Hydropower Project to M/s CWE, China, without open tendering may cause an estimated loss of Rs577 billion in 30 years.

TI Pakistan is of the view that the cabinet will be responsible for this loss to the national exchequer and has also mentioned that a Rental Power Plant company, which is being paid hundreds of millions as rent but was not performing as per requirement, was awarded a lucrative contract because its representative in Pakistan is a close relative of Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani.

"TI Pakistan requests the minister of finance to perform his obligatory duty to stop MOW&P from destroying the fabric of governance and circumventing PPRS Ordinance 2002 and Public Procurement Rules 2004 to proceed with an illegal act of awarding \$2.2 billion 1,100MW Kohala Hydropower Project contract to M/s CWE, China, without inviting public tenders," says a letter written by Syed Adil Gilani, Adviser TI Pakistan to the finance minister.

"We also enclose copy of the reply from Wapda to TIP dated 1/11/ 2010, which confirms that the Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir has approved the request of Pakistan Prime Minister on 5/12/ 2005 for Wapda to take up 1,100MW Kohala Hydropower

Project in public sector. Wapda awarded contract for conducting feasibility study, detailed design and tender documents for inviting public tenders as per PPRA Ordinance and Public Procurement Rules 2004 to a consortium of firms with International Australia as a lead firm; M/s Sogreah, France; M/s Scot Wilson, UK; M/s Mirza Associates Engineering Services, Pakistan; M/s Engineering General Consultant out at Rs545 million approved PC-II cost on 23/08/2006," the letter adds.

It also states that in a complaint received by TIP, it has been reported that in July 2009 AJK Council's Chairman was Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani, Prime Minister, Pakistan, and Vice Chairman was Raja Zulqarnain Khan, President of AJK in July 2009, whose close relative's company Karkey was awarded unsolicited RPP contract in April 2009. "And that it is a strange coincidence that the foreign company M/s Karkey Karandeniz Elektrik Uretim AS, whose representative in Pakistan is Mr Raja Baber Ali Zulqarnain S/O Raja Zulqarnain Khan, and also reported in the press that a close relative of Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, was awarded the

controversial RPP contract in April 2009 in violation of rules to the tendering process defined in the PPRA 2004 and Nepra Law to advertise tender in newspapers. The proof of involvement of AJK President's House in Karkey Contract is copies of Karkey certificate of authority in the name of Raja Baber Ali Zulqarnain dated 5/10/2009 and Affidavit of Raja Baber Ali Zulqarnain dated 7/10/2009 for tariff petitions were faxed to Nepra on Fax No 051 9210594 from the President's House, AJ&K, on 7/10/2009. The pressure of the AJK President's House on Nepra is evident from the fast track approval, granted within 5-working days and posted on website on October 13, 2009. News, published in July 2011 newsletter of the Institute of Forensic Accountants of Pakistan on this RPP, is quoted below for your information:

'The government is paying the enormous sum of Rs780 million a month to the Turkish power-rental ship Karkey, under an agreement reached in 2009.' "All events at PPIB, Ministry of Law, Cabinet and ECC and AJ&K Council confirm that these five organizations (bodies) have been trying to circumvent rules, procedures and law of Pakistan to award the contract without open tender as was approved by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and also agreed by the Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir in 2005.

Both these Hydro Electric projects are being delayed for many years by the Ministry of Water & Power and PPIB due to efforts to circumvent PPRA and PPIB rules, depriving the nation economical Hydropower by the non-transparent handling of 1,100MW

Kohala and 7,000MW Bunji Dam in Astore district hydropower projects by MOW&P/PPIB. The onus of the responsibility of the loss to exchequer of billion of rupees and failure to provide cheap electricity to Pakistan completely rests with MOW&P, PPIB and the cabinet.

TI-Pakistan views these two projects come under the ambit of PPRA Ordinance 2002 and Public Procurement Rules 2004 on the following grounds being a project of Wapda and PPIB:

Without tendering this contract may cause a loss of Rs577 Billion in 30 years if only Rs2 is being overpaid to M/s CWE. That sovereign guarantee to Chinese company for buying the electricity is being provided by the Government of Pakistan, which may be in trillion of rupees.

M/s China International Water and Electric Corporation (M/s CWE) have also been charged to allegation of evasion of the Government of Sindh stamp duty of Rs601,152,000 claimed by the director (E&I) Board of Revenue, INDH, Hyderabad, vide his letter to the KPT dated May 5, 2011. In case this charge of evasion is proved, M/s CWE are liable to pay a fine of 10 time, ie Rs600 million, under the provision of "Integrity Pact", they have signed with the KPT.

TI-Pakistan requests the minister not to allow MOW&P and PPIB to violate PPRA rules and direct the procuring agencies-Wapda & PPIB-to invite public tenders. It is possible that in public tendering, the cost of the two projects may be 30%-40% less, which will result in 30%-40% saving in selling energy rates of the project." (The News)

RS 30 BN PER DAY LOST WHEN KARACHI IS SHUT DOWN

(FROM AN ARTICLE BY Farrukh Saleem IN THE News)

Karachi produces Rs10 billion worth of goods and services per day. That is more goods and services produced than countries like Afghanistan, Lebanon, Burma, Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, Jordan, Latvia, Tanzania, Bahrain, Ghana, Nepal, Iceland, Brunei, Cambodia, Rwanda, Tajikistan or Fiji.

Budget 2011-2012 has projected total tax collection of a little over Rs2 trillion. FBR expects to collect more than 50 percent of that from Karachi and that translates to Rs3.5 billion a day every business day of the year.

This year Karachi is expected to facilitate the export of goods worth Rs6 billion per day and an additional Rs10 billion per day worth of foreign manufactured products are expected to pass through our only commercial port.

Three years ago \$5.4 billion was invested into Pakistan by foreign entities. In Fiscal 2011 that investment has gone down to \$1.9 billion. Investment climate in Karachi drives business sentiment not just within Pakistan but wherever there are businesses looking at investing into Pakistan. Business sentiment is hard to quantify but Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has fallen a depressing 64 percent in three years and that translates to a loss of

over Rs1 billion a day every day of the year.

All these individual losses add up to a colossal Rs30 billion a day every day that Karachi shuts down. How much is Rs30 billion a day? Rs30 billion is enough to feed 180 million Pakistanis for two days. If Karachi shuts down for 15 days the losses would equate to our annual defense budget. Imagine; the total annual budgetary allocation for Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority is Rs10 billion. The total annual budgetary allocation under 'Education Affairs and Services' is Rs39 billion. The total annual budgetary allocation under 'Social Protection' is Rs1 billion.

Editor's notes: MQM is the entity most fond of paralyzing Karachi with strikes and more recently with so called mourning (مُؤْمِن) in which even hotels and hospitals are shut down and buses and cars burned down, as well as many people shot to death. However other parties also occasionally resort to this. All parties enforce their commands on shop keepers with brute force. Thus these are rarely voluntary. Moreover there is no benefit after these strikes, even the government is unmoved so why all this self destruction?

SINDH POLICE DEPRESSED AS THE EXECUTION OF THE MQM CONVICTED KILLER SAULAT MIRZA IS REPEATEDLY POSTPONED

(From an article by Ahmad Noorani in the News)

The government circles have drawn the attention of presidency towards the matter that the mercy petition of Saulat Mirza, the convict of Karachi's target killings, which remained pending for four years in the Governor's House Sindh (2004 to 2008) is now gathering dust in the Interior Ministry since 2008 and not being sent to the Presidency.

Mirza is a convicted target killer who committed 58 murders after being released on parole in 2004. Sindh Police officials claim Mirza belongs to the Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM) and is the only person convicted for Karachi's target killings and was arrested for the July 1997 killing of the then MD of KESC Malik Shahid Hamid when he returned from Bangkok at the Karachi airport in December 1998.

The record reveals that on May 24, 1999, Mirza was sentenced to death by an anti-terrorism court in Karachi after he was found guilty of murdering Hamid, his driver, Ashraf Brohi and guard Khan Akbar. The Sindh High Court and the Supreme Court (SC) dismissed Mirza's appeals against the death penalty on January 21, 2000, and September 14, 2001, respectively.

The SC also rejected the review appeal on March 9, 2004. According to law, the government circles say, Mirza should have been executed after the disposal of his mercy petition. Number of methods were tried to get him off the hook including threatening heirs of Shahid Hamid to grant Saulat mercy under qisas in 2003.

Officials say that in 2004, the governor of

Sindh even attempted to have the constitutional pardon powers of the president transferred to himself, so that he could grant mercy to Saulat. For four years, the file for Saulat's mercy petition was delayed in the Governor's house, whereas the legal time limit for the execution of a convict is seven days from the announcement of the final appeal.

Finally the file reached the Interior ministry in 2008, where it is gathering dust instead of being forwarded to the Presidency. Police officials say that such practices by the political governments are disheartening the police.

The police officials also reveal that Mirza was running the target killers networks from his jail cell and no one dared to stop him from any of his activity as a jail official Amanullah Niazi was shot dead in 2006 when he tried to interfere with Mirza's activities.

Police officials even reveal that jail authorities ignore the strict warnings of the top intelligence agencies to check Mirza's activities because of fear for their lives. Mirza was transferred to interior Sindh jail in July but was brought back to Karachi jail under political pressure.

On the other hand these top police officials reveal that notorious target killer Ajmal Pahari has allegedly committed 111 murders in different target killing incidents. Ajmal Pahari was released on parole along with his 45 companions in 2004 and police say all those released indulged in target killings again.

"The police say that Pahari was wanted in 54 murders before he was paroled, and after his release, he committed 58 more killings."

ECONOMIC MELTDOWN 2012-2013

(From an article by Dr. Farrukh Saleem in the News)

For the first time in recent memory Pakistan's private sector has stopped growing, for the first time in recent memory net borrowing of the private sector has been negative-Rs 81 billion-indicative of a shrinking private sector. For the first time ever every Pakistani man, woman and child is indebted to the tune of Rs 61000 while the Government of Pakistan (GOP) continues to borrow additional funds of Rs500 crore a day every calendar day of the year.

For the first time in recent memory four out of every 10 Pakistanis have fallen below the poverty line. On March 25, 2008, the day Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani was taking oath of office, there were an estimated 47.1 million Pakistanis living in extreme poverty. Over the past three years an average of 25,000 Pakistanis per day every single day of the past three years have been driven into extreme poverty the total now stands at an estimated 72.9 million below the poverty line. Money, I have been told, cannot buy happiness; neither can poverty. For the first time in recent memory foreign direct investment (FDI) has suffered such a drastic fall over such a short period of time from \$5.4 billion in 2008 to around a billion. Public sector enterprises are now losing Rs 100 crore a day, every day of the year, and of the year, and no one is worried. Pepco, just by itself, is losing Rs50 crore a day, every day of the year, and no one is worried. The Pakistan

Railways is about to add a colossal \$600 million to our national debt, and no one is worried. Life, they say, "wouldn't be worth living if one worries over the future as well as the present."

As per the 2011 Legatum Prosperity Index, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe and the Central African Republic are the only three countries worse than Pakistan. As per their 'Safety & Security Sub Index', Sudan is the only worse off than Pakistan. As per their 'Education Sub Index' the Central African Republic, Mali, Ethiopia and Nigeria are the only five countries worse off than Pakistan.

(<http://www.prosperity.com/rankings.aspx>)

In the 2011 failed State Index, countries like Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia and Burma are now better off than Pakistan. In the not too distant future we will not be able to service our \$60Billion external debt. In the not too distant future we will have to print, print and print to service our Rs.6,000,000,000,000 internal debt. The 'cost of living is going up and the chance of living is going down.' The meltdown has begun.

Editor's notes: No time to waste. Pull down this hugely corrupt and inefficient govt. of PPP, Muslim League, ANP and MQM and bring in the incorruptible cadre of Jamaat e Islami. This is our only way out. Even the newer parties like PTI have started recruiting the former agents of PPP, Muslim League, Zia and Musharraf.

(From an editorial in the News)

The subject of poverty in quantitative terms is something the government is strangely reticent about. There is no shortage of talk of poverty alleviation and 'addressing the needs of the poor' - but precious little hard data on just how many of us live at or below internationally recognized poverty lines. This may or may not be about to change, as the government agency tasked with doing the counting - the Planning Commission's Centre for Poverty Reduction and Social Policy Development (CPRSPD) - is due to be dissolved in December 2011. This reticence is linked to the probability of poverty levels having risen under the current dispensation, and the political embarrassment that this would cause. There is concern that the number of those living in poverty could have risen to 30 percent of the population over the last three-and-a-half years; but unless we have the figures from the CPRSPD we cannot be certain of this.

The survey carried out under the previous government in 2007-8 was almost certainly deeply flawed, and gave an unrealistically low figure of 17.2 percent. Curiously, this figure was accepted at the time by the World Bank and the UNDP, both of which seem to have had a reality disconnect. If the current figure is around 30 percent it would be misleading to weigh that against the 2007-8 figure as even allowing for the poverty of governance the numbers are unlikely to have risen by 12.8 percent in such a short period. What we do have is data released by the Federal Bureau of Statistics on the Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES) for 2010-11. The

HIES survey gives us a glimpse of what life is like for the poor. The poor spend a disproportionate amount of their income on food, and have to spend beyond their means to make ends meet, compounding poverty with debt that is impossible to pay off. A total of 69.2 percent of total food expenditure in poor households was on wheat, milk, ghee, vegetables and sugar. Comparably, richer households spent 48.1 percent for the same items every month. We need to know how many of us are poor because it is a vital baseline planning tool.



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Buy Pakistani*

SEMINAR ON ENFORCEMENT OF URDU

(From an article by Khurshid Ahmer in the News)

A seminar on "Urdu Ka Nifaz Kiyon" (why Urdu's enforcement) was held here recently at Nizamabad. Admiral (rtd) M.I. Arshad presided. Addressing the seminar Admiral Arshad said this has been an irony of fate that this nation remained deprived of able and proper leadership after Quaid-i-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan. Sixty three years have passed since independence yet the nation did not have its national language enforced, M.I. Arshad deplored, adding that provincial languages and dialects have their own significance and value which could not be minimized any way.

Amir Jamat-e-Islami Sindh Asadullah Bhutto said Urdu is a language which has every potentiality to become a national language. It is conspiracy of the government itself which does not allow it (Urdu) to be enforced, he added. Urdu is imperative for the unity and integrity of Pakistan and we are sure that one day it would attain its rightful place, Bhutto believed.

On the occasion noted writer Shakil Adilzada said proper attention had never been paid to the development of Urdu language in Pakistan. Books containing proper Urdu translation of scientific and literary terminology now in vogue should be published to facilitate our younger generation. Though there exist institutions like National Language Authority (Muqtedra) and Pakistan Academy of Letters, Majlis-e-Taraqqi-e-Adab Lahore but more proactive institutions are required to move in this direction, Adilzada opined. Standard course books should be published and taught in our educational institutions, Shakil Adilzada suggested. The standard of teaching of Urdu at Matric and intermediate classes is not up to the mark as a result of which it creates speech problem for the pupils to express themselves clearly, Adilzada

observed. We must take notice of this linguistic complexity and make it simple and understandable to younger minds, Shakil Adilzada emphasized. Former member of National Assembly Muzaffar Hashmi said even a number of small countries of the world today achieved the targets of their progress and development through their mother tongues. We, too, can achieve our targets of development through our national and mother dialects.

Tehrik-e-Insaf leader Dr. Arif Alvi said nations of the world attain progress and development through their national languages. Urdu has its own strength and potentiality to grow and a lot of developments have found its way through Urdu in internet, he added. Dr. Alvi praised Urdu Movement efforts. Noted columnist and writer Shahnawaz Farooqui said Urdu exists with its full beauty and potentiality. The Millathood of Islam exists with Urdu. Without Urdu we cannot think of Pakistan, he added. On the basis of 'Demand and Supply' we may develop Urdu effectively. Farooqui opined language is synonymous of life. Language reveals the possibilities of the universe and Urdu exists with us as unusual blessings, he concluded. Prof. Badruddoja Khan read out his insightful paper in Urdu titled "Urdu Zariya Kiyon Nahi". Patron Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Urdu Dr Syed Mobin Akhter said there exist a number of countries in the world where English language is not spoken or introduced. Are these countries not civilized, Dr Akhter questioned. We have to continue our struggle for the enforcement of Urdu and we should get ourselves prepared for all sacrifices to come, Dr Mobin Akhter added.

Prof. Arshad Jamil presented his versified thoughts on Urdu language. Hakim Syed Mujahid Mehmood Barkati, Dr. Haseeb Ahmed and Syed Saifullah Saifi Salim also addressed the seminar.

ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS TO SPECIALTY CARE

Thomas D. Sequist, M.D., M.P.H.

Improving access to specialty care represents an important component of a comprehensive plan to address disparities in health care. At a time when our nation is struggling to rein in health care spending and potential overuse of specialty services, it is critical to consider the needs of many rural and underserved communities in which access to specialty services is often severely limited.

Limited access to specialty services can lead to worsened outcomes. Management of many complex, yet readily treatable, conditions is beyond the comfort zone of most primary care physicians. Up to one half of primary care physicians caring for underserved populations report that they are expected to manage conditions beyond their training or expertise. An understandable hesitancy of primary care physicians to provide complex specialty treatment can result in progression of their patients' chronic diseases to more advanced stages that are even more challenging to manage.

The project reported by Arora and colleagues in this issue of the Journal represents an important step forward in addressing this barrier. The Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes (ECHO)

program is designed to spread the substantial specialty resources of an academic medical center to community-based physicians and their patients. Using regular videoconferencing between hepatologists at the academic medical center and primary care physicians in the community, the ECHO program supported the treatment of more than 400 patients in the community infected with hepatitis C virus who had not previously been treated for the infection. **Primary care clinicians were able to provide complex care through regular access to clinical consultation and instruction from experts at the academic center. The rate of sustained virologic response among patients treated in remote primary care centers was similar to the rate among those treated at the academic medical center, with no increase in adverse events. The rates of sustained virologic response were similar to those in controlled clinical trials of the treatment of hepatitis C virus infection, which speaks to the effectiveness of this telemedicine program.**

Health information technology alone will not ensure success. A strong commitment is

needed on the part of academic medical centers to encourage and support their faculty to participate in such programs. This may take the form of formal recognition for community outreach when academic promotion is considered. It is also important to develop models for financing this innovative care model, with respect to both the specialists and the primary care providers involved. Plans for creating organized models of care, including medical homes and accountable care organizations, will need to consider the ways in which telemedicine programs providing specialty care to underserved populations can fit into the overall process for coordination of care, as well as the reimbursement structure.

Finally, the ways in which this telemedicine program can be extended to the care of patients with other chronic conditions must be considered. The selection of additional chronic diseases should be guided by the needs of the local community, including patients and primary care physicians. An important benefit of conducting a preliminary needs assessment is the potential for strong interpersonal relationships and trust to be fostered among all participants in the telemedicine program, particularly if there are direct contacts and discussions between the academic medical center and the community physicians.

The barriers to access to needed specialty care for underserved populations are well documented. Arora and colleagues have taken a promising step toward bridging this gap in care, and we can now turn our

attention toward strategies for expanding such innovative care models throughout the health care system.

Editor's notes: We can use this in Pakistan by using computers and telephones specially mobile phones which have now infiltrated even in the rural areas.

QUACKS KILLED OVER 200 DENGUE PATIENTS: PMA

The Pakistan Medical Association (PMA) has claimed that quacks are responsible for more than 200 deaths during the dengue epidemic in Lahore.

In a press release, PMA office-bearers Dr Tanveer Anwar, Dr Izhar Ahmed Ch, Dr Sabahat Habib Khan and Dr Salman Kazmi said there were more than 4,000 quacks in the City, who had been dealing with all sorts of emergencies and doing surgeries.

They said the quacks had been administering various injections and unnecessary drips to the patients of dengue fever leading to so many deaths during the epidemic. He said that a decision by the government to crackdown on quacks should have been taken long before.

They demanded of the government to launch a crackdown against quacks by using police and with help of media so that deaths due to dengue fever could be avoided in future.

MEN LOSE THEIR MINDS SPEAKING TO PRETTY WOMEN

Journal of Experimental and Social Psychology

The research shows men who spend even a few minutes in the company of an attractive woman perform less well in tests designed to measure brain function than those who chat to someone they do not find attractive.

Researchers who carried out the study, published in the Journal of Experimental and Social Psychology, think the reason may be that men use up so much of their brain function or 'cognitive resources' trying to impress beautiful women, they have little left for other tasks.

The findings have implications for the performance of men who flirt with women in the workplace, or even exam results in mixed-sex schools. ■

Women, however, were not affected by chatting to a handsome man. ■

This may be simply because men are programmed by evolution to think more about mating opportunities.

Psychologists at Radboud University in The Netherlands carried out the study after one of them was so struck on impressing an attractive woman he had never met before, that he could not remember his address when she asked him where he lived.

Researchers said it was as if he was so keen to make an impression he 'temporarily absorbed most of his cognitive resources.'

To see if other men were affected in the same way, they recruited 40 male heterosexual students.

Each one performed a standard memory test where they had to observe a stream of letters and say, as fast as possible, if each one was

the same as the one before last.

The volunteers then spent seven minutes chatting to male or female members of the research team before repeating the test.

The results showed men were slower and less accurate after trying to impress the women. The more they fancied them, the worse their score.

But when the task was repeated with a group of female volunteers, they did not get the same results. Memory scores stayed the same, whether they had chatted to a man or a woman.

In a report on their findings the researchers said: 'We conclude men's cognitive functioning may temporarily decline after an interaction with an attractive woman.'

Psychologist Dr George Fieldman, a member of the British Psychological Society, said the findings reflect the fact that men are programmed to think about ways to pass on their genes.

'When a man meets a pretty woman, he is what we call 'reproductively focused'.

'But a woman also looks for signs of other attributes, such as wealth, youth and kindness. Just the look of the man would be unlikely to have the same effect.

(1) No wonder Islam encourages society to segregate the sexes and modesty of dress and behavior when encounter is unavoidable.

(2) However studies comparing the performance of girls in same sex and co-education schools showed their performance was lower in the co-education schools.

TELEPSYCHIATRY VIA COMPUTER

By Randall Stross (The News)

See a therapist without leaving your home?

In an article in *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, Dr. Thomas F. Dwyer, a Massachusetts psychiatrist, says he has practiced "telepsychiatry," via video teleconferencing, for five years. Its "adoption by psychiatrists and patients," he predicts, "will proceed quickly if the organizers cope with the irrational responses of some users." But wait. That article appeared almost 40 years ago. It told how microwave television signals had been used to connect a satellite clinic to Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Today, even with the rise of the Internet, virtual therapy has not been widely adopted. But several start-up companies are trying to make Dr. Dwyer's decades-old vision a workaday reality.

Therapy delivered over the Internet, says Lynn Bufka, a psychologist and staff member of the American Psychological Association, "may open access to those who might be reluctant to go to an office or to those who might be physically or psychologically unable to."

Proponents of Internet-based therapy point to some research suggesting that it is effective for certain kinds of conditions, like depression and anxiety. Reporting in *The Lancet* in 2009, a team of researchers found that cognitive-behavioral therapy delivered remotely to depressed patients in Britain had continued to show benefits eight months later. Cope Today lets clients view a list of

therapists and their availability for consultation via video, phone or online chat. It provides the first 10 minutes of a session free, then charges \$35 for 15-minute increments. Ms. Malik says the average length of a consultation is 43 minutes. She declined to say what percentage of clients return for further sessions.

Another company offering online therapy, HealthLinkNow, in Sacramento, California, has decided to avoid the direct-to-consumer route, at least for now. The company, which started its service in May, is trying to sign up institutional clients, like hospital emergency rooms or large employers, rather than individuals going online at home.

Barbara Johnston, the chief executive of HealthLinkNow, says "I think you're going to see larger companies provide rooms in which employees can seek telemedicine services, including mental health services. That way, the employee won't lose a half or a whole day of work for a consult."

Because a range of health services would be provided in the privacy of that room, no stigma should attach to a patient who goes in for a private e-therapy session. "No one will know," Ms. Johnston says.

One disadvantage of online therapy through teleconferencing is that "it can be hard to read each other's cues" that are not visible, like body language, according to Ms. Bufka.

Humor can misfire, and some people may really benefit from having the personal relationship of therapy," she says.

PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATION BY PHONE AND E-MAIL

Karachi Psychiatric Hospital was established in 1970, and today (2010) has branches in North Nazimabad, Nazimabad and Quaidabad in Karachi as well as a branch in Latifabad, Hyderabad. More than 200 patients come to our hospital daily and the average number of in-patients is one hundred and fifty (150). About 30 professionals, including psychiatrists, graduate doctors, psychologists and social therapists work in the hospital to treat the patients. The paramedical and other staff members are almost three hundred (300). Since there are less than four hundred (400) psychiatrists for the whole country of sixteen crore people we feel the immediate need to extend our psychiatric expertise to other cities and villages without actually going there. This we plan to do with the cooperation of the general practitioners and other doctors interested in providing proper treatment to psychiatric patients. We have a sliding scale of fees which people of various financial status can afford, and we will work out a system of sharing of fees between Karachi psychiatric hospital and the cooperating doctors.

To provide some training to doctors we will send them the Monthly Karachi Psychiatric Hospital Bulletin as well as booklets on the common psychiatric illnesses. We will also welcome those doctors who can find some time to come to our hospital in Karachi. Of course the phone can be used for this purpose also. At places that have facilities can also install a video phone. We already have one and thus the patient and the therapists will not only be able to talk to each

other but also see each other, which helps in diagnosis and treatment. We also have e-mail and DSL services and these can improve our communication further. Patients can also contact us directly for consultation and advice. The fee can be sent by easy paisa A/c no. 0344-2645552-2, or UBL Omni A/c No. 0344-2645551, the patients can choose the doctor according to the fees they can pay. The phone operators can guide in this matter.

For further details please contact C.E.O,
Karachi Psychiatric Hospital
(Tel: 021-36603244, 021-36684503-111-760-760)

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کی انسٹالیشن اور اردو فونٹ کی انسٹالیشن یعنی ان تینوں مراحل میں سے کچھ بھی نہیں کیا لیکن پھر میرے کمپیوٹر پر اردو پڑھی جاتی ہے؟

(۴) جواب: اردو تحریر پڑھنے کے لئے آپ کو کچھ کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہوتی۔ ونڈوز انکس پی، ونڈوز سٹا اور ونڈوز سیون میں یہ خصوصیت شامل ہے کہ اردو تحریر بغیر کچھ کیے ٹھیک پڑھی جاسکتی ہے۔ صرف لکھائی کا انداز بہتر کرنے کے لئے آپ کو اردو فونٹس کی ضرورت پڑسکتی ہے۔ جبکہ اردو لکھنے کے لئے آپ کو پہلے دو مراحل پورے کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔

(۵) سوال: اگر میرے ذہن میں ”اردو اور کمپیوٹر“ کے متعلق کوئی سوال ہو تو مجھے اس کا جواب کہاں سے ملے گا؟

(۵) جواب: اپنے سوال کے جواب کے لئے آپ {urduhelpline@gmail.com} پر رابطہ کریں۔ اردو ویب سائٹ لائن والے حتی المقدور آپ کی مدد کریں گے۔ اس کے علاوہ ایک بہترین جگہ اردو محفل ہے جہاں آپ کو اردو کے متعلق بے شمار ذخیرہ ملے گا۔ اردو محفل کا لنک درج ذیل ہے۔

{http://urduweb.org/mehfil/forum.php}

(۶) سوال: اردو فونٹس کہاں سے مل سکتے ہیں؟

(۶) جواب: عام طور پر کمپیوٹر میں استعمال ہونے والے اردو فونٹس آپ کو یہاں سے مل جائیں گے۔ اس کے علاوہ جہاں قلم ایک ایسی ویب سائٹ ہے جہاں اردو فونٹس کا بہت بڑا ذخیرہ موجود ہے۔ جہاں قلم کے لئے درج ذیل لنک دیکھیں

{http://fonts.alqim.org}

نہیں ہے، یعنی میرے ”کی بورڈ (Keyboard)“ پر اردو کے حروف نہیں لکھے ہوئے ہیں تو پھر میں کیسے اردو لکھ سکتا ہوں؟

(۳) جواب: پہلی بات یہ کہ آپ کے پاس اگر انگلش یا کسی دوسری زبان کا ”کی بورڈ (Keyboard)“ ہے تو پھر بھی آپ اردو لکھ سکتے ہیں۔ دوسری اور اہم بات یہ کہ ”کی بورڈ (Keyboard)“ ایک ہارڈ ویئر ہے جبکہ ”کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ (keyboard layout)“ ایک سافٹ ویئر ہوتا ہے جو کہ اردو یا کوئی بھی زبان لکھنے کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ آپ ونڈوز (windows) کا جس زبان کا ورژن انسٹال (install) کرتے ہیں اس کا ”کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ (keyboard layout)“ کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ (windows) کی انسٹالیشن (installation) کے دوران ہی خود بخود انسٹال (install) ہو جاتا ہے اور پھر ایکٹیو (active) بھی ہو جاتا ہے۔ لیکن ہمیں ونڈوز کا انگلش یا کسی بھی دوسری زبان کا ورژن (version) استعمال کرتے ہوئے اردو لکھنے کے لئے اردو کا ”کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ“ (keyboard layout) انسٹال (install) یا کم از کم ایکٹیو (active) کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس بارے میں مزید تفصیل دیکھنے کیلئے ”اردو کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ (Urdu Keyboard Layout)“ والا صفحہ دیکھیں۔ یہاں ایک بار پھر بتاتے چلیں کہ ”کی بورڈ“ ایک ہارڈ ویئر ہوتا ہے جبکہ کمپیوٹر پر کوئی بھی زبان لکھنے کے لئے ”کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ“ کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے جو کہ کسی بھی ”کی بورڈ“ ہارڈ ویئر کے ساتھ کام کر سکتا ہے چاہے اس ”کی بورڈ“ پر انگلش لکھیں ہو یا کوئی بھی دوسری زبان۔

(۴) سوال: میں نے اپنے کمپیوٹر پر اردو کی انسٹالیشن، کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ

بہت ہی آسان اور چھوٹا سے مرحلہ ہے جس کو انسٹال (install) کرنے کی تفصیل آپ کو ”وڈوز سیون (Windows-seven)، وڈوز وینا (Windows Vista) یا وڈوز ایکس پی (Windows-XP) میں اردو کی انسٹالیشن (installation)“ والے صفحہ پر ہی پتہ چل جائے گی۔ پھر بھی مزید تفصیل درکار ہو تو ”اردو کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ (Urdu Keyboard Layout)“ والا صفحہ دیکھیں۔

۳۔ اردو فونٹس (Urdu Fonts)

جس طرح کمپیوٹر پر باقی لکھائی کے خاص انداز (سٹائل) ہوتے ہیں جنہیں رسم الخط یعنی فونٹس (fonts) کہتے ہیں جیسے Times New Roman, Arial اور Tahoma وغیرہ وغیرہ اسی طرح اردو لکھائی کو بھی ظاہر کرنے کے مختلف فونٹس (fonts) ہوتے ہیں جیسے جمیل نوری نستعلیق، نفیس، ویب نسخ، علوی لاہوری نستعلیق اور اردو نسخ ایشیائی وغیرہ وغیرہ۔ اب آپ اردو لکھائی کو جس انداز میں دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں آپ وہ والے فونٹس (fonts) اپنے کمپیوٹر پر انسٹال (install) کر لیں۔ یہ بھی ایک بہت آسان طریقہ اور چھوٹا سا مرحلہ ہے۔ اردو فونٹس (fonts) کے بارے میں مزید معلومات کے لئے ”رسم الخط یعنی فونٹ (Font) کیا ہے؟“ والا صفحہ دیکھیں۔ اگر آپ کوئی بھی اردو فونٹ انسٹال نہیں کرتے پھر بھی اردو تحریر آپ کو ٹھیک نظر آئے گی، لیکن یہ تحریر Times New Roman یا Tahoma وغیرہ فونٹ میں ہوگی جو کہ اردو کے فونٹ نہیں اس لئے بہتر نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ آپ اردو تحریر کو بہتر انداز میں دیکھنے کے لئے چند ضروری فونٹس ضرور انسٹال کر لیں۔

عمومی سوالات

(۱) سوال: میں نے کمپیوٹر پر ندو اردو ایکٹیو (active) کی ہے اور نہ ہی کوئی اردو کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ انسٹال کیا ہے لیکن پھر بھی کئی ویب

سائٹ پر میں اردو لکھ سکتا ہوں؟

(۱) جواب: جن ویب سائٹس (websites) پر بغیر اردو ایکٹیو (active) کیے اور بغیر اردو کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ (Urdu keyboard layout) انسٹال (install) کئے اردو لکھی جاتی ہے ان ویب سائٹس پر جس جگہ آپ اردو لکھ سکتے ہیں اس ٹیکسٹ ایریا کے پیچھے جاوا اسکرپٹ یا کسی بھی طرح کچھ ایسے پروگرامنگ کی جاتی ہے کہ جب آپ کوئی (Key) دباتے ہیں تو انگلش کے حرف کی بجائے اردو کا حرف ظاہر ہو جاتا ہے۔ یہ سب اس پروگرامنگ کا کمال ہوتا ہے جبکہ آپ کے کمپیوٹر پر ندو اردو ایکٹیو ہوتی ہے اور نہ ہی کوئی اردو کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ انسٹال ہوا ہوتا ہے۔

(۲) سوال: اکثر اردو ویب سائٹس پر جہاں اردو میں لکھنا ہوتا ہے وہاں اردو ویسے ہی لکھی جاتی ہے تو پھر اپنے کمپیوٹر پر اردو ایکٹیو کرنے کا کیا فائدہ؟

(۲) جواب: انٹرنیٹ پر اردو ویب سائٹس کے علاوہ بھی کئی جگہ پر آپ کو اردو لکھنا پڑ سکتی ہے، مثلاً گوگل میں کچھ اردو میں تلاش کرنا پڑ سکتا ہے، فیس بک پر کچھ اردو میں لکھنا پڑ سکتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ بھی کئی ویب سائٹس پر اردو لکھنا پڑ سکتا ہے تو پھر آپ کیا کریں گے؟ اس کا سب سے بہتر حل یہی ہے کہ آپ اپنے کمپیوٹر پر اردو کو ایکٹیو (active) کریں اور اپنی مرضی کا اردو کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ (Urdu keyboard layout) انسٹال (install) کریں جو کہ بہت ہی آسان ہے اور پھر آپ جہاں چاہیں جس سافٹ ویئر میں چاہیں آسانی سے اردو لکھیں۔ اور تو اور آپ ای میل اور چیٹ (chat) بھی اردو میں کر سکتے ہیں۔

(۳) سوال: میرے پاس ”اردو کی بورڈ (Urdu keyboard)“

ونڈوز میں اردو انسٹال کا طریقہ

Installation of Urdu in Windows

<http://www.mbilalm.com/blog/urdi-important-points-and-faqs/>

(windows) میں پہلے سے ہی شامل ہوتی ہے۔ ونڈوز ایکس پی (Windows-XP) میں یہ عمل آپ کو خود کرنا پڑتا ہے اور اس کے لئے آپ کو ونڈوز ایکس پی (Windows-XP) کی سی ڈی کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے۔ یہ ایک بہت ہی آسان اور چھوٹا سا مرحلہ ہے۔ اس کی تفصیل کے لئے ”ونڈوز ایکس پی میں اردو کی انسٹالیشن“ والا صفحہ دیکھیں۔ اس کے برعکس ونڈوز سبین (Windows-Seven) اور ونڈوز وِسٹا (Vista) میں اردو پہلے سے ہی ایکٹیو (active) ہوتی ہے اس لئے ونڈوز سبین (Windows-Seven) و ونڈوز وِسٹا (Vista) میں اس عمل کی ضرورت نہیں پڑتی ہے۔

۲۔ اردو کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ (Urdu Keyboard Layout):
اردو کی انسٹالیشن (Installation) یعنی اردو ایکٹیو (active) کے بعد کمپیوٹر پر اردو لکھنے کے لئے آپ کو اپنی مرضی کا کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ (Keyboard layout) انسٹال (Install) کرنا ہوتا ہے تاکہ آپ اپنی مرضی کے مطابق جس کی (Key) سے جو لکھنا چاہتے ہیں وہ لکھ سکیں۔ مثال کے طور پر آپ A کی (Key) سے کیا لکھنا چاہتے ہیں اور B کی (Key) سے کیا لکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اردو کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ کی انسٹالیشن (Urdu keyboard layout installation) ایک

چند اہم اور ضروری باتیں (اردو اور کمپیوٹر)

اگر آپ کمپیوٹر پر اردو کی انسٹالیشن (Installation)، اردو کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ (Keyboard layout) اور اردو فونٹس (Fonts) کے بارے میں کچھ خاص نہیں جانتے تو پھر درج ذیل باتوں کو دھیان سے ذہن نشین کر لیں۔

کمپیوٹر پر اردو لکھنے اور بہتر انداز میں دیکھنے کے لئے آپ کو تین چھوٹے چھوٹے کام کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔

۱۔ اردو کی انسٹالیشن (Installation) یعنی کمپیوٹر پر اردو کو ایکٹیو (active) کرنا۔

۲۔ اردو کی بورڈ لے آؤٹ کی انسٹالیشن (Keyboard Installation)

۳۔ اردو فونٹس کی انسٹالیشن (Urdu Fonts Installation)
یہ تین مراحل بہت ہی آسان اور بالکل چھوٹے چھوٹے ہیں۔

۱۔ اردو کی انسٹالیشن (Urdu Installation):

اردو کی انسٹالیشن (installation) یعنی اردو کو کمپیوٹر پر ایکٹیو (active) کریں۔ اس کی سپورٹ (support) ونڈوز

Remarks about the bulletin

From

THE EDITOR
KARACHI PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
B-1/14, NAZIMABAD # 3,
KARACHI, PAKISTAN-74600

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بزم سائنسی ادب



سائنس برائے عوام

۱۹۲ ویں ماہانہ نشست

ادب برائے سائنس

ادب برائے سائنس..... سائنس برائے عوام



ڈاکٹر سید یحیٰٰں اختر نے اپنے صدارتی خطاب میں کہا کہ قومی زبان اردو شعر و ادب کی ہی نہیں، سائنس کی زبان بھی ہے۔ بلا واسطہ طور پر بزم سائنسی ادب وہ کام کر رہی ہے جس سے نفاذ اردو کی پیمائش کا خواب شرمندہ تعبیر ہوتا ہے۔ آپ نے کہا کہ تخلیق اور تحقیق اپنی زبان میں ہی ہو سکتی ہے۔ اس کے بغیر نہ ملک بھر ہو سکتا ہے اور نہ زندگی۔ جامعہ اردو میں انگریزی کا چلن زیادہ ہے جو افسوس ناک ہے۔ دنیا کی ساری قوموں نے اپنی مادری زبان میں ترقی کی ہے۔ انہوں نے انگریزی کو اختیار نہیں کیا۔ یہ حکومت کا فرض ہے کہ وہ ملک بھر میں تعلیم کو عام کرے اور اردو کو سرکاری و قومی زبان کے طور پر نافذ کرے۔



Mr. Ghulam Akbar Bilkak performing opening of free medical camp.
On other sides doctors examining the patients.



Dr. Syed Mubin Akhtar, Hakim Mujahid Mehmood Barkati and others speaking
on the occasion of birth day celebrations of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah
organized by Tehrik Nifaz-e-Urdu.