



Khabr-o-Nazar

(NEWS & VIEWS)

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- **Eight Cobra Helicopters for Pakistan Army**
- **State of The Union Address**
- **Interview with USAID Director**



A US Congressional delegation led by Speaker Ms. Nancy Pelosi called on President General Pervez Musharraf in Rawalpindi on Saturday January 27, 2007
(PID Photo)



President General Pervez Musharraf talking with US Defense Secretary Robert Gates in Rawalpindi on February 12, 2007
(PID Photo)

table of CONTENTS

Letters to the Editor	4
State Of The Union Address	5
An interview with USAID Director Jonathan Addleton	6
P-3C Orion reconnaissance aircraft for Pakistan Navy	9
American History Course Concludes in Lahore	10
Talk on American Higher Education at Peshawar University	11
160 Fulbright Scholarships for 2008 Announced	12
"Americans Are Modern And Conventional At The Same Time"	14
Photo Gallery	16
U.S. Delivers Eight Cobra Attack Helicopters to Pakistan Army	17
U.S. Diplomat Delivers Talk on Civil Rights Movement	18
Black History Month Honors Stories of Determination	19
Pakistani American Doctors Contribute To U.S. Efforts	20

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Front Cover

U.S. Ambassador to
Pakistan Ryan C. Crocker
at the handing over
ceremony of eight
Cobra helicopters to the
Pakistan Army at
the Qasim Air Base.
(KN Photo)



Letters to the Editor

■ Input

Thanks for this sharing about the academic and intellectual input of U.S. Embassy towards the development of Pakistan's civil society. I am a regular subscriber of your magazine. In this issue I liked very much the Educational Reforms Report and the AIDS Day celebration report. I hope this magazine will continue to share good information.

Zulfiqar Ali Halepoto
Hyderabad

■ Improvement

I am a regular reader of Khabr-o-Nazar and I have noticed improvement in the magazine recently. It is giving us more information on current affairs and about the U.S. and its institutions, especially the role of USAID in Pakistan. U.S. contribution for earthquake victims is remarkable and praiseworthy. I hope that this atmosphere of goodwill between our two countries will be long lasting.

Humza Bilal
Islamabad

■ Recommended reading

I am a student of M. Phil Political Science at the Islamia University of Bahawalpur. I am presently working on my thesis on "American interest and policies towards South Asia after 9/11" and my supervisor has recommended me to read "Khabr-o-Nazar."

Ghulam Mohammad
Bahawalpur

■ Very interesting

Today I read your magazine "Khabr-oNazar" and found it to be very interesting. Before going through it, I had meager knowledge about Pak-U.S. relationship. But now I have sufficient information about this since the magazine covers all aspects of our cordial relationship.

Nisarullah
Shangla (NWFP)

■ Thorough reader

I am a thorough reader of your magazine, "Khabr-o-Nazar," and value its efforts and news related to different dimensions of our little world. In the Nov./Dec. issue I found a joint statement of Pak-U.S. partnership in the Education Sector and found it very valuable for the teachers and students of Darul Uloom Jamia Rahmania, Dargai, Malakand Agency. The suggestions put forward by both the countries are very admirable but it needs to be extended to Pakistani Madressah as well where contemporary studies have recently started and want considerable improvement.

Attaur Rahman, Administrator
Jamia Rahmania Dargai, Malakand



TAP Photo/Larry Downing, Pool

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Excerpts on global War on Terrorism

For all of us in this room, there is no higher responsibility than to protect the people of this country from danger. Five years have come and gone since we saw the scenes and felt the sorrow that terrorists can cause. We have had time to take stock of our situation. We have added many critical protections to guard the homeland. We know with certainty that the horrors of that September morning were just a glimpse of what the terrorists intend for us – unless we stop them.

With the distance of time, we find ourselves debating the causes of conflict and the course we have followed. Such debates are essential when a great democracy faces great questions. Yet one question has surely been settled – that to win the war on terror we must take the fight to the enemy.

From the start, America and our allies have protected our people by staying on the offense. The enemy knows that the days of comfortable sanctuary, easy movement,

steady financing, and free flowing communications are long over. For the terrorists, life since Nine-Eleven has never been the same.

The war on terror we fight today is a generational struggle that will continue long after you and I have turned our duties over to others. That is why it is important to work together so our Nation can see this great effort through. Both parties and both branches should work in close consultation. And this is why I propose to establish a special advisory council on the war on terror, made up of leaders in Congress from both political parties. We will share ideas for how to position America to meet every challenge that confronts us. And we will show our enemies abroad that we are united in the goal of victory.

Americans can have confidence in the outcome of this struggle – because we are not in this struggle alone. We have a diplomatic strategy that is rallying the world to join in the fight against extremism.

USAID works closely with local partners



Mr. Jonathan Addleton joined as the new Mission Director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for Pakistan in April 2006. Mr. Addleton joined USAID in 1985 as an assistant program officer in Pakistan. Since then, he has served as Program Officer in Yemen, South Africa, Central Asia, and Jordan. He has also served as Mission Director in Mongolia and Cambodia.

Prior to joining USAID, Addleton briefly worked for the World Bank, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the U.S. Information Agency.

Receiving his Bachelor of Science Degree in Journalism from Northwestern University, Addleton holds a Master of Arts and Doctorate Degree from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. He has authored two books on Pakistan, *Some Far and Distant Place* (University of Georgia Press) and *Undermining the Center* (Oxford University Press), and is widely published in academic and professional journals.

Mr. Addleton was born and raised in Murree, Pakistan. He and his wife have three children. He speaks fluent Urdu and Hindi. He is shortly leaving Pakistan after completing his tenure. In this interview, Mr. Addleton talks to *Khabr-o-Nazar* and shares his thoughts with the readers. Ed.

Q: You were brought up in Pakistan as you spent your early years in the gorgeous Murree Hills. How do you compare today's Murree with that of the 1960s?

Jonathan Addleton: Murree has definitely grown a lot. I was actually born in Murree in 1957, in a house called Rock Edge built on a cliff near Kashmir point. At that time, Murree was a small and rather sleepy town. Now, of course, Murree is much larger and visited by many more tourists, not just in summer but throughout the year. Still, the views toward the mountains remain wonderful. Parts of Pakistan are tremendously beautiful and local communities as well as the government need to work together to ensure that these places are maintained and remain beautiful.

Q: How do you look at the culture and civilization of Pakistan? It is a culturally rich country with diverse customs and traditions from the city of Karachi to the valley of Chitral and Khyber Pass. Which custom fascinated you most, and why?

Jonathan Addleton: While much of my childhood was spent at boarding school in Murree, my parents actually lived in Shikarpur in Upper Sindh, providing an opportunity to become familiar with that part of the country as well. As a child, I visited Moenjodaro often, instilling an early appreciation for the ancient roots of the Indus Valley civilization. Other places that I knew as a child such as Rohri and Sadhbello, an island in the Indus River near Sukkur, also reflect something of this ancient past.

I recall with special affection early encounters with some of the more out of the way places in Pakistan, including visits to the forts at Ranikot and Kot Diji; a wonderful trip into the Kirthar Mountains adjoining Balochistan; riding through the Khyber Pass on top of a bus; and climbing up Mount Murdah, the barren mountain that towers above Quetta. Of course, the northern areas of Pakistan hold a special attraction. From my perspective, both Chitral and the Hunza valley will always rank as some of the most beautiful places on earth. Beyond Pakistan's sheer physical beauty, the diversity of cultures is fascinating and represents one of the most attractive aspects of Pakistan as a country.

Q: You are well conversant in Urdu language. Have you ever got a chance to read Urdu literature, especially the poetry and short stories? If yes, how would compare it with the American Literature?

Jonathan Addleton: I have never formally studied Urdu literature. However, I have read Urdu poetry with interest over the years. Some of Faiz Ahmed Faiz's poems are especially moving and beautiful—he seems to have an appropriate line for almost every occasion. I actually met him on a couple of occasions while at

Chitral and Hunza valley are the most beautiful places on the earth

An interview with USAID Mission Director Jonathan Addleton

USAID Mission Director Jonathan Addleton addressing at a ceremony in an earthquake affected area of Muzaffarabad, AJK.



(KN Photo)

university in the United States during the early 1980s and attended one of his mushairas in Boston. The older Urdu poets are more challenging, especially when they rely heavily on more obscure Persian words. However, occasionally I come across a ghazal by the likes of Ghalib or Mir Taqi Mir that seems amazingly contemporary, underscoring the fact that some of our deepest emotions as well as our shared response to the gift of life have also been felt by those who lived in other cultures and continents and in other moments of time.

Q: Pakistan is rather a new country in human history and came into being in 1947. No one heard the name of Pakistan before. The United States of America is also a new world and discovered quite late. Being an American, how will you distinguish life in Pakistan and in the United States?

Jonathan Addleton: Although I have spent important parts of my life in Pakistan, my extended family is rooted in Middle Georgia in the American South, which has an interesting history and culture of its own. Here again, the similarities are sometimes surprising. For example, my father was one of thirteen brothers and sisters. He grew up during the 1930s as the son of a carpenter and tenant farmer in a rural setting that actually wasn't all that much different than what one might find in some parts of Pakistan today.

Other aspects of Southern culture also have certain affinities to Pakistan, including the importance attached to family and the role that religion plays in building a sense of community. As it happens, I also like Country music—and find that some of the themes emphasized in that music about life, faith, love and family resonate very much in a Pakistani context as well. As it happens, there are probably two CDs on my shelf that are listened to most often—one by Johnny Cash and the other by Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan.

Q: USAID is providing financial assistance to a project to strengthen Legislative in Pakistan. As per the electoral laws of the country, all the members of the present national assembly and the four provincial assemblies are at least graduates and, as such, are aware of their responsibilities in the assemblies and to their constituencies. Do you still think that the already well-educated parliamentarians need more education on legislation process and governance?

Jonathan Addleton: International experience on legislative processes is always useful. In the US, members of Congress have opportunities to improve their understanding of issues that matter to the public all the time. We would like to share that experience with Pakistan. In fact, our own programs in the democracy arena have already been helpful in launching internships for young Pakistanis to work with national and provincial assemblies and assist parliamentarians as well as the committees on which they serve. Also, we are strengthening the ability of Pakistan's legislative branch to access internet and analyze a broad range of public policy matters.

Q: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing development assistance to improve education in Pakistan. Would you like to elaborate the initiatives and programs in progress in the backward and far flung areas of the country?

Jonathan Addleton: Basic education is the foundation on which all societies are built. The USAID program in Pakistan is working with national and provincial partners to strengthen teaching, improve quality and promote greater parental and community involvement in school management. For example, over the last three years USAID has helped train more than 50,000 teachers and supported more than 9,000 parent-teacher associations. Programs are directed entirely toward the public school system. Activities



The facsimile of the title of the two books written by USAID Director Jonathan Addleton

focus on several areas, including selected districts in Sind and Baluchistan. We are also building 65 schools in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and have provided scholarships for teachers working in those areas. Finally, USAID is working with the Ministry of Education to help strengthen public schools in rural and urban areas in and around Islamabad.

Q: Majority of Pakistanis in the rural areas as well as in small cities and towns have no access to healthcare facilities. Particularly, women and children are more vulnerable to contagious diseases. What is USAID doing to improve this situation in Pakistan?

Jonathan Addleton: Last year, USAID directed approximately \$45 million toward Pakistan's health sector. Here again, we work closely with partners at both the federal and provincial levels, with a particular focus on outreach to women and children in selected districts across all four provinces of Pakistan. For example, the Government of Pakistan has a plan to train 10,000 midwives. USAID will provide training for some 2,000 of these midwives, nearly 500 of which have already started their 18-month community midwifery courses. Working with the FATA Secretariat, we have also launched a new mother and child health initiative in that remote part of the country.

Q: Pakistan is a developing country with a booming economy; however, the benefits of the economic growth and development are not trickling down to the common man. What measures would you suggest that the Government of Pakistan should take to provide masses with basic necessities of life?

Jonathan Addleton: Economic growth should also mean more jobs. In an increasingly competitive economic world, a skilled labor force is essential. In that sense, there is a clear link between a country's ability to educate its children and the kind of society that those children will inherit when they grow up. With regard to economic growth, the USAID

program focuses on six sectors where Pakistan can and should be internationally competitive: dairy, horticulture, gems and jewelry, marble and granite, furniture and surgical instruments. This support is increasing Pakistan's exports—and creating more jobs within Pakistan. In addition, USAID has been instrumental in expanding micro finance in Pakistan, facilitating some \$45 million in loans to small and medium enterprises across the country.

Q: In the 1990s, the USAID closed down its operation somewhat abruptly in Pakistan. There are apprehensions that this may not happen again?

Jonathan Addleton: Annual funding levels are provided to USAID by our Congress. Back in the 1990s, the Pressler Amendment led to the closure of the USAID Mission in Islamabad, though USAID support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in health and other areas continued throughout this period. As for the present, there is clear consensus within the new Congress that the relationship between Pakistan and the US is important and that economic and development concerns are an important part of our ongoing partnership.

Q: The USAID is doing a great deal for the people of Pakistan. But, some of the U.S. foreign policy elements are in contrast to the popular sentiments prevailing here. So, don't you think that all the good work being done by the USAID in Pakistan is also simultaneously being undone due to such policies?

Jonathan Addleton: I'm an aid worker, not a politician! However, looking back at the broad sweep of Pakistan's history over the past half century and more, I would say that the development partnership between the US and Pakistan has been both productive and important, even when disagreements about other issues have emerged from time to time. To take but one example, USAID during the late 1960s and early 1970s played a key role in bringing the Green Revolution to Pakistan. In those years, many skeptics believed Pakistan would never be able to feed itself. Now, Pakistan regularly meets its rice and wheat requirements and often exports these products as well.

More recently, the earthquake response demonstrated a deep humanitarian impulse that transcends politics. Part of the story was the prompt arrival of the US Chinook helicopters, paving the way for the largest helicopter air lift in history that saved countless lives. Part of the story was the immediate provision of prompt emergency relief across the region by USAID-funded NGOs. And the story is still continuing, with our \$200 million reconstruction program that over the next four years will rebuild 200 schools and 60 health facilities in earthquake-affected parts of both AJK and the NWFP. The theme for this work is "build back better" and the first USAID-funded school, opened by Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz at Dadar in Mansehra district in October 2006, is a wonderful tribute to the ongoing development partnership between our two countries.



U.S. hands over first

P-3C Orion aircraft to Pakistan Navy



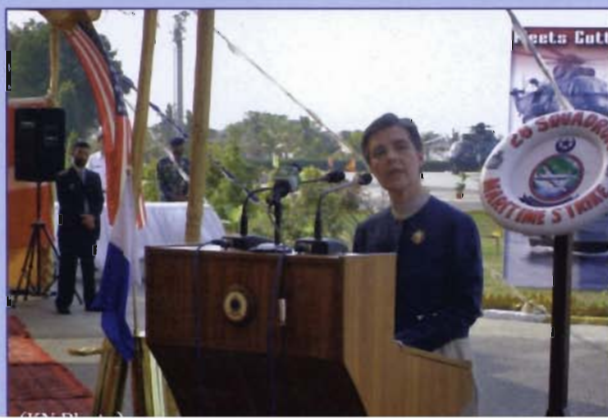
(KN Photo)

The first P-3C Orion reconnaissance aircraft was handed over to the Pakistan Navy on Jan 18 at Karachi. Acting U.S. Consul General in Karachi Kay Anske presented the documents of the aircraft to Commander Nadeem Qureshi of Pakistan Navy.

“The United States and Pakistan are strong allies in the war against terrorism and the Induction of P-3C aircraft in Pakistan Naval fleet is representation of this close relationship,” Kay Anske said. She expressed the hope that this new addition would benefit Pakistan in improving and increasing its defense capabilities.

Speaking on the occasion acting Chief of the Naval Staff Vice Admiral Mohammad Haroon referred to the strong relations between Pakistan and the U.S. and said that P-3C Orion aircraft, designed for reconnaissance, anti submarine and anti surface vessel operations was a real sign of sustained mutual cooperation. He claimed that induction of P-3C aircraft would add to the strength of Pakistan Navy and enhance its surveillance capabilities in the north of the Arabian Sea.

P-3C Orion is a four-engine highly maneuverable all weather aircraft primarily designed for reconnaissance. By virtue of its extraordinary weapon carrying capability P-3C is known as Airborne Destroyer.





A five-day "Survey of American History Course" arranged by the U.S. Consulate in Lahore concluded on December 1, 2006. More than 100 university-level students, mostly aspiring bureaucrats, attended the course at the Quaid-e-Azam Library. U.S. Consulate's Principal Officer Bryan Hunt distributed certificates to the participants at the concluding session.

The course took participants chronologically from the origins of the United States as a colony of the British Empire through the maturing of its democratic institutions, the Civil War, and its growth as a major power in the post-Second World War period. The series of lectures concluded with talks on U.S. diplomatic history and America's role in the world today with special focus on South Asia.

Noted Pakistani scholars Dr. Hasan Askari Rizvi, Dr. Arefa Syeda Zehra and Prof. Sajjad Naseer delivered lectures highlighting various aspects of American history. American officers from the U.S. Consulate in Lahore who delivered lectures included Principal Officer Bryan Hunt, Public Affairs Officer Kathleen Eagen, Political Officer Dr. Amanda Pilz and Regional Affairs Officer Bill Shingleton.

The course is designed to provide Pakistani students with a thorough overview of the history of the United States. The course has been arranged nearly every year since 1988.

American History Course Concludes in Lahore



The Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Consulate Peshawar, Michael Abel, delivered a talk entitled "American Higher Education: Where Can You Go, What Can You Study, and How to Get In" at Peshawar University's Lincoln Corner on February 6.

Approximately 80 students and professors attended the informal talk. The talk described the different types of higher educational institutions in the U.S., the types of degrees granted, and offered concrete advice on how to find an appropriate school and build a competitive application.

Abel encouraged the students to use the University's Lincoln Corner and online resources to identify universities that would meet their needs and track down sources of financial aid. He remarked that "the United States has the largest bilateral Fulbright Program in the world right here in Pakistan, but so much more funding is available through the universities themselves."

During a lengthy question and answer session, students posed questions about standardized exams, visas, and life in the United States. Responding to a question about why the United States wants international students, Abel responded "the presence of international students makes classroom discussions and extracurricular activities richer for everyone. America welcomes students from Pakistan and all over the world."

Students interested in studying in the United States should visit the Education USA website at www.useducation.com.pk or one of Pakistan's three Lincoln Corners located at the University of Peshawar, the International Islamic University in Islamabad, or Rangon Wala Lincoln Corner Center in Karachi.

Talk on American Higher Education at Peshawar University



The Executive Director, United States Educational Foundation in Pakistan, Dr. Grace Clark, speaking at a dinner hosted in honor of former USEFP Executive Director Dr. Peter Dodd in Islamabad on January 15.

(KN Photo)

160

FULBRIGHT

Scholarships

for 2008 Announced

The United States Educational Foundation in Pakistan (USEFP) announced on February 4 that it is now accepting applications for Fulbright advanced degree grants for 2008. As many as 160 scholarships for Master's and Ph.D. degrees will be awarded in Pakistan under the Fulbright program this year.

"The U.S. government is proud of the Fulbright Commission in Pakistan and the USEFP for its long record of strong integrity of selecting excellent candidates through open competition and its transparent administration," U.S. Ambassador Ryan C. Crocker said.

The Fulbright scholarship program in Pakistan, which is the largest of the 141 Fulbright programs in the world, funds tuition at an accredited university in the U.S., as well as required textbooks, airfare, a living stipend, and health insurance. The USEFP also assists with the visa process.

"The Fulbright program is the flagship program of all U.S.-government funded academic and exchange programs," the Executive Director of United States Education Foundation in Pakistan, Dr. Grace Clark said. "The goal of all the Fulbright programs is increasing the mutual understanding of the people of the U.S. and the people of other countries throughout the world," she added.

