

MQM EXPOSED



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Year-wise Details of MQM's Atrocities (Crimes of Muttahida Qaumi Movement: MQM)

All this were based on newspapers dailies Jang, Jasarat, The News , The Muslim, Nawa-I-Waqt, Frontier Post , The Nation, Dawn , Jang, Pakistan Times and others.

1986

MQM's first-ever public meeting at Karachi's Nishtar park on August 8, 1986, was marked by heavy aerial firing from the; pistols and rifles which the party activists were carrying on them. On that day, windowpanes of a traffic police kiosk opposite Quaid-e-Azam's mausoleum were broken, and stones were pelted on petrol pump near Gurumandir. Addressing the rally, Altaf Hussain said: "Karachi is no more mini-Pakistan. We will accept help no matter where it comes from, from east or west, north or south" (*dailies Jang, Jasarat and other newspapers of August 9, 1986*).

Two months later, on October 25, 1986, while addressing a press conference at Hyderabad Press Club, Altaf Hussain told the Mohajir youth to "collect arms. If our rights are not given to us, we will use every kind of force". On October 31, while addressing a public meeting at Hyderabad's Pakka Qila, he said: "At first we fought for freedom. Now that we have freedom, we are searching for a country" (*daily Amn, Nov 1, 1986*). Riots broke out in Karachi the same evening. Twelve persons were killed, 25 wagons, autorickshaws and motorbikes were set on fire, and four houses and eight shops were torched.

Riots spread to Hyderabad where seven persons were shot dead in two days. Curfew was clamped in both cities to contain violence, and Altaf Hussain along with ten others was arrested by the police on November 2 for attempt to murder and rioting. Nine other MQM activists were also taken into custody and firearms recovered from their possession, whereas 63 persons from other parties to the rioting were arrested from Sohrab Goth area. On November 3, ten persons were killed in hand-grenade attacks in Orangi Town area while six others died in street trouble, bringing the week's death toll in Karachi to 52.

On November 18, armed MQM activists fired in the air to disrupt a cricket match in Hyderabad's Niaz Stadium. On November 21, at the end of a one-day cricket match between Pakistan and West Indies, armed MQM activists blocked all roads leading to Karachi's National Stadium. 30 persons received bullet wounds in indiscriminate firing in the Liaquatabad. Teen Hatti, Gulbahar, Orangi, Sabzi Mandi, Nazimabad and other areas of the city. A bank was burnt in Liaquatabad, while a bus was put on fire on Shahrah-e-Quaideen. On November 22, three

buses and an oil tanker were burnt in Landhi, while a branch of the National Bank was ransacked and torched in Liaquatabad.

Another government bus and a minibus were burnt in Malir and Old Numaish, and several buses were pelted with stones on November 23. On November 24, 11 vehicles were burnt down in New Karachi, Federal B' Area, Paposhnagar, Gulbahar and Nasirabad. On November 28, armed clashes between MQM activists and the police took place in Hyderabad during which five bank branches were damaged and one bus put on fire.

MQM announced a strike in Karachi on December 9 and asked its followers to remain peaceful. The 'peaceful' strike led to the burning of 11 vehicles and seven bank branches. One youngster was killed, and nearly 40 wounded in indiscriminate firing. Demonstrators pelted stones on the police and a bomb was blasted near Liaquatabad police station. The police became helpless against protesters" (daily Amn). On December 14, MQM's secretary general Dr Imran Farooq stated that the situation could be brought under control only if Altaf Hussain and his companions were freed.

That night, 50 persons lost lives during ghastly manslaughter in Orangi Town. The army was called in and curfew clamped. According to newspapers, the entire Ghetto Township had passed into the hands of a group of klashnikov-wielding youngsters. 70 more persons were killed on December 15.

According to available statistics, as many as 173 persons were sacrificed on the alter of MQM struggle for rights, while 10 banks, 75 vehicles 24 houses and 20 shops were burnt during the last 153 days of 1986. The battle for Karachi's so-called rights had begun. On December 20, MQM Chairman Azim Ahmad Tariq demanded justice for Mohajirs, and advised President Zia-ul Haq to issue arms licenses to Mohajirs. After this, we will neither invite the police or the administration to defend us, nor criticize the government on this score" (daily Jang Karachi).

1987

With the onset of 1987, lawlessness in Karachi caused curfew for a record number of days. This was also the year when MQM's anti-press traits began to shape up. The coming days were to expose some of the most fundamental contradictions inherent in the party's structure and philosophy.

It was on January 31, when Altaf Hussain made the first most controversial public statement of his career. Addressing a series of welcome receptions in Liaquatabad on that day, he told his audience. "Mohajirs will have no god use

for their VCRs, color televisions and other luxuries because these things cannot defend us. They will have to arrange for their own security" (*daily Jang, Feb 1, 1987*).

On February 1, in the central committee meeting of Awami National Party at Lahore that was presided by Khan Abdul Wali Khan, a resolution was passed stating that Sindh's Mohajirs were a part of the larger Sindhi nationality, and that there was no such thing as a Mohajir nationality. ANP was later to become one of MQM's most trusted allies in national politics.

On February 19, Altaf Hussain addressed another rally at Burns Road in Karachi. As the party activists started shooting their guns in the air, Altaf Hussain stopped them, saying "save your ammunition". The audience raised hands to give Altaf the permission to meet anyone, including G.M. Syed. During his address, Altaf said that Sindh could not bear any more population. "There are also Lahore and Faisalabad in the way. These too are Pakistani cities".

On February 20 and 21, 16 persons were wounded and one Suzuki van, four motorbikes and a KTC bus were put on fire during rioting in Liaquatabad, Shershah, Federal B' Area and Sabzi Mandi. Young boys in Liaquatabad pelted stones at the police the whole day.

On April 5, at the book launching ceremony of Shakil Ahmad Zia, Altaf made a hard hitting speech against Punjab, the Punjabis and the army. "You used force, and the result was that the country broke into two History offers no example of such a large number of troops laying down arms. For those who want to send us back to India, let me say that we will not go alone. The whole Pakistan will go to India". During the same address he issued his first threat to the press. One newspaper is becoming a party against Mohajirs. It should take warning" (*daily Amn. April 6, 1987*).

On May 21, a young man was killed when riots broke out in Malir and Khokhrapar in protest over the arrest of some MQM workers. Six vehicles were also burnt in the area.

In an interview with daily Nawa-e-Waqt's Irashad Ahmad Arif, published on May 25, 1987, Altaf Hussain said: "Urdu language is Punjab's problem, not ours. We have never demanded that it should be made the national language".

On June 11, while addressing the foundation day celebrations of All-Pakistan Mohajir Students Organisation (APMSO), he demanded that Mohajirs be issued with arms licenses. He said the religious parties did nothing for the Mohajir Shaheeds but when a Punjabi died everyone from top issued statements of

condemnation to bottom. He also said that anyone who met the Muslim Leaguers or was hand in glove with the government ministers had no place in MQM ranks (*daily Amn, June 12, 1987*).

On June 21, MQM chairman, Azim Ahmad Tariq, stated that the anti-Mohajir policy of daily Jang would be fully resisted. He announced Jang's boycott, and asked people not to read it. The same evening, dozen-armed persons attacked Jang's bureau in Hyderabad and put the premises on fire.

From July 22 to August 30, clashes between MQM and a rival group called Punjabi-Pukhtoon Ittehad (PPI) caused the death of 22 persons, while 300 were wounded. Five policemen also died in riots, while 38 were wounded. Seven KTC buses and a local train also became targets of terrorism. Clashes between the two rival groups had first broken out in April, but arrests on both sides had caused the trouble to temporarily subside.

On August 4, during an address to MQM's general workers' meeting, Altaf Hussain said that the days of the power of the army and the police were numbered. These forces have been bullying us in our airfields, police stations, neighborhoods and streets. They have put the entire Pakistan in their pockets". He further said on August 14, MQM would announce that mini-Pakistan is not Karachi, but Lahore. "Throw open the gates of Lahore to Afghan refugees on that day, and let them do what they please" (*daily Amn, August 5, 1987*).

On August 9, the campaign to collect sacrificial hides began in Karachi and Azim Tariq, in a statement, alleged that the Jamaat workers robbed MQM volunteers of their hides at gunpoint. He condemned this act, and issued a warning to Jamaat. On August 21, Altaf Hussain told a meeting at New Karachi that the problems could no longer be solved without rendering sacrifices, and asked people willing to make sacrifices to give their names. Addressing the Mohajir police trainees, he said that if they are forced to quit their job, they should break the legs of their instructor. A time will come when our people will be sitting in police stations he said.

On August 26, bloody-armed clashes between two groups in Shah Faisal Colony led to the death of nine persons. 80 persons were injured. Eight platoons of police, riding in 32 mobile vans, were present at the scene but could not bring hostilities to an end. Riots also broke out in Hyderabad on August 27. Curfew was clamped which continued unbroken for twelve days, until 4 p.m. on September 7. On August 28, chairman Jiye Sindh Mahaz (JSM), Abdul Wahid Aresar, expressed support for the "suppressed" Mohajirs, saying that the army, the police and Punjabi settlers had attacked the Mohajirs as if they were a conquered people (*daily Amn, August 29, 1987*).

The government of Sindh on August 28 issued orders for the arrest of all those involved in rioting. PPI's Malik Ghulam Sarwar Awan, Mir Hazar Khan and 160 others were arrested, but Altaf Hussain was not found at his residence.

In the interest of peace, the government made a goodwill gesture by dropping criminal charges against all concerned, but it was not destined to work.

On August 30, Altaf Hussain courted arrest. On September 29, a spokesman of MQM said that the party considered Khanabdul Wali Khan and Abdul Ghaffar Khan as the true representatives of the Pukhtoos. He also expressed optimism about the party's ongoing talks with the PPI.

On October 8, G.M. Syed told journalists in Matli that the time had come for a union between the Sindhis and Mohajirs. We have recognized our common enemy, he said.

On October 31, MQM announced a strike to commemorate last year's killings at Sohrab Goth. During the strike, indiscriminate firing led to the killing of two persons. 85 others were injured while six vehicles, seven shops and two banks were put on fire. A telephone exchange was burnt in Orangi. Three women, a girl and a man were injured in roadside firing in Liaquatabad and a petrol bomb in Pak Colony injured two police constables. Riots in Kotri and Hyderabad resulted in injuries to DSP and SSP Hyderabad, while offices of the Muslim League and Wapda, a post office, an office of social security, four bank branches and 17 vehicles were set on fire.

1988

Rioting, arson and murder continued into January 1998, ten months before the restoration of democracy in the country. On January 10, stabbing incidents and acts of terrorism in Golimar, Liaquatabad, New Karachi Shah Faisal Colony, Banaras, tin Hatti, Chand Bibi Road and Rizvia Society led to the killing of five persons, and the injuring of several pedestrians including three journalists. 13 vehicles were also set on fire. The army was called in to control the situation. On January 18, four persons were killed in bloody clashes between MQM and PPI activists. Moreover, 37 houses and shops of the area were put on fire in petrol bomb attacks. Curfew was clamped to disengage the warring factions.

Nine persons were killed and 60 hurt in riots that engulfed Nazimabad, Liaquatabad and Sohrab Goth on February 4. The property put on fire included 28 houses, several shops, two factories, a petrol pump and several vehicles. Six more people were killed, and two vehicles burnt, in Liaquatabad, Pak Colony

and Gulbahar areas on February 8. Curfew continued in different areas of the city. In a statement on February 21, Altaf Hussain said that Jamaat-e-Islami was another name for the drug mafia and the police. He called Jamaat's Prof. Ghafoor a liar, and accused him of towing Jamaat's "traditional" policy of hypocrisy (daily Amn, Feb 22, 1988).

On March 1, the driver of an oil tanker lost control when he came under attack of rioters in Liaquatabad, the vehicle breaking into a house and killing four inmates. This incident was followed by violent protest in which rioters injured 12 policemen including SDM and DSP Liaquatabad. Nine police vans, a minibus and an autorickshaw were damaged. Four more vehicles were put on fire. On March 3, curfew was clamped in Liaquatabad to prevent further trouble. On March 13, in his address to the Karachi bar, Altaf Hussain advised Punjabis and Pukhtoons to go back to their own provinces and demand jobs from their governments.

On April 6, an attempt by the MQM to rename Haider Chowk (named after great nationalist leader, Comrade Haider Bux Jatoi) as Mohajir Chowk created tension in Hyderabad.

On April 30, an accident between a motorbike and a Suzuki van led to incidents of stabbing and firing in Orangi in which four persons were killed.

10 injured a bank branch and several shops burnt. The trouble spread, and by May 9, 31 persons had fallen to death in factional fights in Orangi, Nishtar Road, Lighthouse, Pak Colony, Khwaja Ajmer Nagri, Nazimabad and elsewhere.

On May 11, the incidents of stabbing rickshaw drivers in the curfew hit areas started. Six rickshaw drivers were seriously injured. On May 23, MQM activists hiding in Jutland Lines and Shah Faisal colony started attacking policemen and magistrates in order to harass them.

On June 18, riots broke out in Hyderabad in which six persons died and 12 vehicles were destroyed. Two more persons died on the following day inspite of the imposition of curfew.

July 17, in the riots following attack on Mayor Hyderabad. Aftab Shaikh, eight persons were killed and much damage done to property. The bodies of the victims were sent to Sindh interior. On July 21, women activists of MQM stormed the Latifabad police Station and freed 18 arrested persons. G.M. Syed told newsmen on July 22 that both the government and Altaf Hussain were responsible for the deteriorating law and order situation. Altaf Hussain had become arrogant, inflated, he said. On the following day, altaf Hussain called on

Syed at Haider Manzil and the two leaders made and remove misunderstandings.

On August 30, MQM activists pumped bullets into a Karachi University student, Aamir Salim, killing him instantly. On September 3, APMSO activists launched attacks on members of other student bodies as well as on lecturers in various city colleges, injuring dozens of them. These attacks were supervised by five councilors of the municipality. On September 30, the worst carnage of Hyderabad's history took place in which more than 150 persons, including Urdu speaking, Gujratis, Sindhis and Memons were killed.

On the following day, i.e. on October 1, terrorists in an early morning operation in Karachi's suburban areas of Landhi, Malir, Shah Faisal Colony, Model Colony, Gulbahar, Orangi Town and Pak Colony herded out of their houses and shot dead at least 90 Sindhi persons. Chief of Mohajir Ittehad Tehrik (MIT), Dr Salim Haider, in a statement said that MQM had given nothing to the people but dead bodies.

On November 10, a representative meeting of the political parties of Karachi condemned MQM's terrorism, and in this regard a memorandum for Commissioner Karachi was signed by PPP's Amir Haider Kazmi, ANP's Amin Khatak, PDP's Mushtaq Mirza, JUI's Qari Sher Afzal and others. Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani stated that MQM wanted to win elections by terrorizing the people, "but we will not bow before anyone".

1989

This was the year when incidents of firing by masked assailants increased, differences within the MQM came to surface, and thousands of copies of Urdu daily Jang were burnt by MQM activists during a boycott of that newspaper.

The rioting that marred the last days of 1988 continued into the New Year with the death of a man on January 1, 1989. This led to the arrest of 72 PPI activists, and cases were registered against one MNA and two MPAs of MQM for inciting trouble. January 24 and 26, MQM forced the closure of all markets and bazaars in Sukkur. On January 30, armed bands of MQM activists took control of the NED Engineering University. On January, curfew was clamped in some parts of the Karachi port following the murder of a taxi driver in the area.

On February 23, arsonists torched the offices of the vice chancellor of Karachi University. After day long rioting, the university was closed indefinitely.

On March 10, a 16-year-old person died and about twelve others were hurt as a result of indiscriminate firing by terrorists on innocent pedestrians. On the same day MQM announced its boycott of Jang newspaper.

On March 11, four dead bodies were recovered from Model Colony area. On March 12, curfew was imposed in Shah Faisal Colony following the death of a 12-year-old child. 13 persons were injured in terrorist firing on March 13. On March 14, two dead bodies were recovered in the wake of ongoing trouble in Shah Faisal colony and Saudabad. Masked gunmen struck on March 18, killing 10 persons and wounding 15 as they went on a killing spree in Malir and Khokhrapar areas. On March 22, MQM members together with G.M. Syed's son, Imdad Mohammad Shah, staged a protest walkout from Sindh Assembly. On March 26, MQM announced that it would back the IJI for the repatriation of Biharis from Bangladesh.

On April 1, three people died in firing by masked gunmen in Shah Faisal Colony. Student trouble started in the two medical colleges of the city and 10 students were kidnapped from Karachi University. On April 6, 10 persons were killed and 40 others wounded in incidents of firing in Hyderabad. The trouble was controlled by imposition of curfew. While death and destruction reigned in Karachi and Hyderabad. Curfew was also imposed in Nawabshah following the death of five persons in linguistic riots.

Three MQM ministers filed their resignations on May 1, but the government as a goodwill gesture rejected these. On May 3, the MQM activists broke up a rally of JUP in Gulbahar at which Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani was the chief guest. On May 7, a government contractor was killed in Rancho Line. On May 9, doctors lodged their protest over the activities of armed MQM activists inside Civil Hospital Karachi. In Sukkur, 20 shops were burnt down in linguistic riots. Medical examinations were postponed on May 18 following an armed clash of APMSO with Sindhi students.

MQM announced its campaign of voluntary arrests to protest against the government on May 26. Talks between the chief minister Punjab, Mian Nawaz Sharif, and Altaf Hussain for political co-operation were held on May 30. On June 1, three federal ministers held an emergent round of talks with the MQM in order to save the Karachi accord.

On June 14, a group of armed students stormed the university offices and held the vice chancellor and 20 staff members' hostage for eight hours.

Three Peoples Students Federation (PSF) workers were killed on July 8. Between July 16 and 23, widespread trouble in Hyderabad led to the death of 10 persons. Curfew was imposed in the city.

On August 13, following the killing of seven persons in firing by masked gunmen, certain areas of Karachi were again brought under curfew. Armed persons also gunned down 11 more persons died in riots on August 19, a police constable was gunned down.

Between September 17 and 19, at least nine people were killed and 24 injured in riots in Hyderabad. On September 21, a student was killed and three others injured in firing in Karachi's S.M. Science College. In Model Colony, day long rioting and running gunbattles led to the imposition of curfew. In a report submitted on September 22, the then DIG Karachi, Afzal Shigri, said that MQM was not a political organization, but a terrorist one.

Altaf met President Ghulam Ishaq Khan at Karachi's State guesthouse on October 13. On the same day, two police inspectors were gunned down by terrorists in the city. On October 23, MQM unilaterally pulled out of Karachi accord.

Violence hit Karachi and Hyderabad on November 6, in which four persons were killed. The then chief of army staff, Mirza Aslam Beg, expressed hope on November 7 that soon a broad based government would be established in the country. Rangers were called to Soldier Bazaar on November 9 following the death of one person in firing. On November 21, a man was killed in Baldia town.

On December 2 an armed clash between students of Dow Medical College resulted in injuries to 12 students. Meanwhile, five days of rioting in Hyderabad between December 12 and 25 resulted in the death of 21 persons. Five persons died in Karachi on December 20. Two more persons were killed in Karachi on December 21, while two students were killed on December 22.

1990

This was the year when MQM played horrible role by unleashing a reign of terror and blood letting in Karachi and Hyderabad, it set example of the extent to which it could go to impose a minority view on the majority.

400 persons were eliminated in the first six months of 1990, and many more were kidnapped and made hostage. The months of February and May saw the most killings, with MQM terrorists going on a killing spree to punish political dissent. And the time came when Karachiites were to be confined behind huge gates of

steel obtained from the bounty of Pakistan Steel Mills which passed into MQM's effective control.

On January 3, 1990, ANP and MQM reached an agreement to work jointly for "peace" in Sindh. Between January 30 and February 3, 18 persons died in Hyderabad riots. The Government of Pakistan observed February 5 as solidarity day with the Kashmiris, and rallies were held all over the country. In the evening, masked gunmen killed two persons and kidnapped eight others in an obvious bid to counter Pakistan's Kashmir cause. MQM announced strike for February 7 and on February 6 the worst trouble of the year started. 64 persons were killed between February 6 and 9.

Karachi University opened on March 31, after a 51-day closure. Altaf Hussain started his famous fast unto death on April 7, which he was to end 150 hours later without achieving his aims. On April 12, MQM rejected a government offer to hold peace talks. In acts of terrorism in Hyderabad on April 17, 23, 29 and 30, 11 people fell to their death.

On May 3, India rejected a Pakistani offer for talks. On May 9 and 10, 16 persons were killed in Malir. In Hyderabad, 25 persons were killed on May 15, 17 and 19. Following the death of 80 more persons in Karachi and Hyderabad on May 26 and 27, curfew was clamped. One of the victims in Karachi was Senator Mohsin Siddiqui, who was killed for resisting paying protection money. 28 more persons were killed on May 28, while 20 persons were killed on May 29. On May 30 and 31, 73 persons were killed.

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan proposed the holding of an all-parties conference on Sindh situation on June 6. MQM did not participate in this conference. By June 3, the number of deaths caused by terrorist attacks rose to 150.

On July 1, Gen. Beg said that the army could restore peace in Sindh in a short time. On July 13, 45 persons were killed in a bomb blast in Hyderabad.

Pakistan Steel Mills also passed into a state of unprecedented anarchy. MQM was once again accused of carrying out acts of mass murder through its terrorist wing called Black tigers. The kidnapped workers and officers of Pakistan Steel could only be released after the intervention of commander 5-Corps, Gen. Asif Nawaz.

On August 22, acts of firing on MQM reception camps all over the city resulted in the killing of 27 persons. 55 persons were injured in these attacks.

After a brief lull, masked gunmen reappeared on the streets of Karachi and Hyderabad, killing three and six persons respectively on September 8. Two more persons died in Hyderabad on September 10. There was heavy firing in the city on that day, and a petrol pump and a government office were set on fire. On September 17, Hamid Imtiaz Hanif, son of the State Bank governor, was kidnapped.

On October 19, the cloth merchants of Mah Market in Karachi's Saddar area paid dearly for removing the flag of a linguistic party from the top of the building. 82 shops in the market were gutted in a huge fire.

The type of political and social tendencies, which MQM displayed during 1990, was in no way suitable to the national interests of Pakistan. It not only antagonized other communities, but also persecuted those Urdu speaking people who either opposed it actively, or were simply not interested in its politics. It embarked on the mission of creating a state within the state.

The fact that MQM resorted to terrorism as a means of achieving anti-state objectives is clear to everyone who saw it grow from rags to riches in a short span of five years. It is not a mere coincidence that:

MQM was a regular party to all the incidents of blood letting that took place in Karachi and Hyderabad since 1986

Nowhere was the Urdu speaking population found involved as a community in racial killings, which remained the exclusive handiwork of its armed workers

All the Urdu speaking, Punjabi, Pukhtoon, Sindhi and Baloch victims of terrorism in Sindh were killed because of their race.

Five years of MQM also showed it to be a party, which avoided solutions to people's problems as a consistent strategy of heightening alienation. MQM's attacks on Pakistan's integrity, and the kind of violent reactions it displayed to every move the Pakistani government made over the Kashmir problem inevitably put this party in an unpatriotic frame, out to carry India's cause through the heart of Pakistan.

MQM's most favorite pill for its voters is the rhetoric that it wants to eliminate Waderas and feudal lords from Pakistani politics.

On December 9, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif announced in Sanghar a grant of Rs 10 billion for Sindh. On December 11, in MQM's Liaquatabad rally, he

announced Rs 7 billion for Karachi. In December 17, the Jam-MQM government terminated the services of 32 assistant commissioners and 18 DSPs.

1991

Having settled in the corridors of power, MQM caused to set in the worst period of tyranny and persecution in the history of Sindh. It persecuted the press, destroyed political rivals with impunity, and organized a huge force of extortionists to discipline people and raise funds for the party. Dividing between them the affairs of urban and rural Sindh, Altaf Hussain ran the province of Sindh according to the menial whims and wildest fancies.

This was also the year when for the first time dissent within the MQM grew open and strong. Afaq Ahmad and his friends were declared traitors and their sentence specified. The slogan "Quaid's traitor deserves death" became the graffiti of every wall and the banner of every apartment house. MQM's death squads were pulled back from the fronts against other races and turned against their own people.

Altaf Hussain's own nerves creaked under the threat of dissent, and he left Nine-Zero to take refuge in Abbasi Shaheed hospital on the ruse of a bad kidney. Security matters were taken back from the increasingly suspect party organization and placed in the care of more loyal APMSO. As the crisis grew, so did the need to enhance personal charisma. This was when the stories of miracles in Saudi Arabia got currency, and the "saint" leader's images, complete with the mustaches and dark sunglasses, started appearing on tree leaves and mosque tiles.

To convince the Punjabis of the spellbinding power of the Pir over his followers, a group of 37 MQM MNAs and MPAs was dispatched to Lahore Press Club to read before the journalists a written oath of allegiance. The test, which was not allowed to be circulated in Karachi, repeatedly referred to the "blind faith" of individual members in the leadership of Altaf Hussain.

The press conference was held on July 25, a day after Lahore high court ordered the release of Afaq Ahmad and others. The press conference went on for two and a half hours, and all this while a telephone was available to Altaf Hussain in Abbasi Shaheed Hospital to hear the proceedings live (dailies Jang and Nawa-I-Waqt Lahaore, July 26, 1991). All the 37 members individually read their oaths before the newsmen. Dr Farooq Sattar said, "if I commit treachery against the Qaid, I will have denied my paternity". Wasim Ahmad said, "if I go against the Qaid. I may not be of my mother" (daily Nawa-I-Waqt Lahroe, July 26, 1991).

When the newsmen objected that they could not sit through the statements, which were more or less alike, some MQM members retorted by saying, "once we get a foothold in Lahore, then you will sit and listen, like they do in Karachi". This led to a number of journalists walking out of the press conference in protest.

Late in the evening of July 27, Pir Pagara's sin-in-law, Salim Malik, was assassinated while returning from Gadani. The poor man died because the assassins thought it was Afaq Ahmad and his friends entering into Karachi from Balochistan. Two days later, the police for the murder arrested MQM terrorist, Iqbal Chand.

1991 was, therefore, the year in which it became clear that MQM would not change its character, no matter who ruled the country. It showed itself to be a pressure group, which used Mohajirs to blackmail governments for attaining individual objectives and eliminating opponents. It launches bloody movements against governments, which wouldn't pay it any attention, and keeps on tenterhooks those which are willing to get cozy.

MQM's bully also took Karachi's press to task. When the press started reporting even half-truths about MQM, the gunmen went into action. Known journalist Maulana Salahuddin's house was set on fire long before he was finally assassinated. Daily Dawn, evening "Star" and monthly "Herald" were prevented from distribution. Copies of dailies "Jang" and "The News" were burnt in thousands, and MQM chairman, Azim Tariq, openly threatened journalists when he said in a public meeting that they should "keep their Ka'aba in the right direction". Zafar Abbas, Kamran Khan, Nafisa Hoodbhai and other journalists were attacked.

During this year, when MQM was in power and had its ministers both in Islamabad and In Sindh, 27 police officers that refused to sidestep the law were murdered. They included inspector Mohammad Usman, inspector Malik Ehsan, Kazim Soomro etc.

This year the MQM fought its political rivals on two fronts. One was opened against Islami Jamiatut-Talaba (IJT) and the other against the dissenters within its ranks. On both fronts, the "enemies" were either jailed or dismissed as dacoits and got killed.

On January 3, the Jam-MQM cabinet decided to set up four special courts in Sindh following the death of Shaukat Shah and ahead of the senate elections on January 11.

On February 20, MQM's 28 MPA's expressed their confidence in Altaf Hussain's leadership by submitting their resignations to chairman Azim Ahmad Tariq. On February 21, the federal government indefinitely postponed the holding of population census.

On March 3, dissent within the MQM surfaced when the party expelled its provincial minister, Badar Iqbal on charges of financial embezzlement. Daily Dawn was warned to mend its ways and not to publish the statements of MQM's opponents. On March 19, MQM's armed hooligan robbed 21,000 copies of the newspaper. On March 21, in protest over MQM's excesses against hawkers, daily Dawn suspended its publication.

On April 30, the two Japanese students who had been kidnapped for ransom 45 days ago recovered. On July 17, MQM dissented Afaq Ahmad, Aamir Khan, Naim Akhtar, Iqbal Qureshi, Mohammad Ounus and Naim Hashmat were arrested in Lahore. On September 29, journalists all over the country observed black day to protest over MQM attacks on newsmen. On October 1, terrorists bombed the house of known journalist, Mohammad Salahuddin, and put on fire. On October 11, the kidnapped Chinese engineers were recovered. On October 16, MQM's Tariq Javed was appointed the acting chief minister of the province following Jam Sadiq's departure to London for treatment is returned in November.

On December 31, Altaf Hussain spent his last day in Pakistan. On an early morning flight on January 1, 1992, he left for England never to come back.

Since Altaf Hussain's arrival in England, he is operating his terrorist organization from London under the coverage of Muthaidda Qaumi Movement.

1992

Criminal activities by MQM, the outrages of its extortionists called the "Bhatta Mafia", unabashed blackmailing of the trading and business community, relentless subversion of the law, and the growing incidence of deaths in the city's torture cells forced the Nawaz Sharif government to order a military operation against "dacoits and terrorists" in Sindh. Sindh government endorsed this operation, but MQM leaders Azim Tariq, Salim Shahzad and Dr Imran Farooq objected to the word "terrorists" as one of the targets of this operation, demanding that it should be repealed.

The operation was launched on May 28, 1992, and soon afterwards MQM severed all ties with the masses, going underground to start building its anti-state fighting force. In the meantime, the government filed cases of murder, kidnapping and larceny against Altaf Hussain on six different occasions. In view

of the seriousness of the situation, Altaf Hussain, who was already residing in London, applied for political asylum in the USA, but the request was turned down.

Soon the “non-political, unarmed” crusaders of five years ago had turned into a band of hooligans who were armed to their teeth, sniffing into every nook and corner of this huge metropolis in search of dissent and opposition. Their exploits became more than evident when following the onset of army operation, daily Dawn’s Ghulam Hasnain picked a dusty piece of human nose from one of MQM’s erstwhile torture cells in Landhi. So that’s what they had been up to, chopping off noses and ears, and then hanging the victims or putting them before the firing squads.

On December 15, 1995, an increasingly worried Altaf Hussain announced to quit politics. “I am retiring from politics today, it has given me much pain”, he said. But as the underground fighting network began to shape up, Altaf was back on the scene, and his deputy Javed Langrha was already shouting directives to party activists from across the border in New Delhi.

The fighting force that was put together in the back alleys of Karachi was based on a working system of logistics, communications and publicity, including regular and cellular telephone links between Karachi, London, Africa and Delhi, and the services of some capitalists, some city hospitals, some telephone department personnel, some loyalists in the city police and some journalists of local morning and evening newspapers. This force showed some speed by using the local police to abort the actions of operation personnel, but the more it stayed underground, the freer the Karachi press got. When Nawaz Sharif government registered criminal cases against Altaf and his cohorts, and relatives of the victims of MQM’s torture cells took out processions, MQM- (A) found itself isolated on the political scene.

During its stay in Karachi, the army not only recovered a considerable number of firearms during siege and search operations, it also saved a number of victims from dying in MQM’s torture cells in Landhi and Lines Area. No innocent person was either jailed or otherwise persecuted during the entire army operation, and this is why MQM has not been able to build a case of human rights violations against the army, although it tried its level best to give the army a bad name.

MQM had two good reasons to defame the army: first, its favorite army chief, General Mirza Aslam Beg, who was at the center of MQM’s grand designs to capture absolute power in the country, was no more in the saddle, having failed to convince the political leadership to give him an extension, and second, MQM’s

attacks on the army gave a cushion to Delhi based Javed Langrha in winning Indians' backing. The year 1992 brought a quick downfall to MQM, which had attained the glory just as quickly.

On February 13, 1992, when MQM was still in power in Karachi although its leader was settling down for an indefinite stay in London, Shujaat, the cousin of Line Area's Haqiqi leader Mansoor Chacha, was killed. Another person, Mohammad Asif, was injured in the same area when miscreants fired on Rangers. On February 24, Jamaat-e-Islami's senator, Prof Khurshid Ahmad, stated that had forcefully induced 6,000 men in Pakistan Steel Mills. Nusrat Mirza, a leader of Mohajir Rabita Council, said if way was paved for Altaf Hussain's return to the country, there would be more bloodshed in Karachi.

Two police personnel were killed in Nazimabad on March 23. On April 21, a Haqiqi activist, Sami, was killed in Liaquatabad. On May 5, a Karachi industrialist, Azhar Iqbal, was killed. On May 9, five persons were killed in a Hyderabad hospital. On May 17, Aga Khan Foundation's Ashiq Ali Hirji was kidnapped. His fate is yet to be known.

On May 19, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif held parleys with the new chief minister of Sindh, Muzaffar Hussain Shah, and the Corps commander Karachi, on how to control the situation in the province. Later the same evening, the Prime Minister met with Altaf Hussain during a brief stopover in London. On June 4, the army came into Sindh. On June 19, to preempt possible clashes between the two MQM groups, army came into Karachi and imposed curfew. The entire MQM leadership went underground.

On June 22, cases were filed against 13 persons including Altaf Hussain. On June 24, the army opened for general public a huge torture cell in Landhi. The same day the Karachi administration asked the people to demolish iron gates erected by MQM all over the city. On June 27, MQM revoked its agreement with the Nawaz Sharif government. On June 29, MQM members resigned their seats in the national and Sindh assemblies. On July 13, 12 MQM MPAs said they had submitted resignations under duress. On July 19, Sindh chief minister in an announcement dissociated from MQM. He told a press conference that Altaf would be arrested and put on trial.

On September 8, police inspector Bahadur Ali arrested two MQM terrorists, Khalid and Asif Lala. They admitted to have assassinated the provincial election commissioner's son and councilor Anwaar Ahmad.

On November 7, MQM's union chief in Pakistan Steel, Khalid Murtaza, was arrested on the charges of illegal confinement of some persons the previous year.

Ashfaq Chief, a notorious assassin who was also arrested alongwith Murtaza, said, "I considered MQM to be the party of the oppressed, but I was made to do bad jobs. I repent".

On November 27, MQM chairman Azim Tariq surfaced from underground. He said "Altaf Hussain may disown me, he may call me a traitor, it is up to him, but God damn it, he has turned Karachi into a pond of blood" (Dailies Qaumi Akhbar, and Nawa-e-Waqt Lahore).

1993

On December 15, Altaf Hussain announced his retirement from politics. On December 24, a spokesman of the army said that action against terrorists had been completed. But the year 1993 furnished further proof of Altaf Hussain's slippery cunning. He was not to renounce politics, nor allow the army to return to barracks without any damage. Lost pirdom had to be regained, more so when all it required was to draw more blood - and more publicity. Once he had taken pride in Azim Tariq, now he wanted him eliminated. He experimented with Rabita Committee to run party affairs, and brought up Senator Ishtiaq Azhar (who is back in the background).

Elections were once again held in 1993, this time under the supervision of Moeen Qureshi's caretaker government. Altaf Hussain boycotted the elections, then he participated in it, so that he missed the national assembly polls, but relented in time for elections to Sindh assembly. The early days of 1993 had proved beyond doubt that MQM politics consisted in rioting, terrorism and eliminating political dissenter, and that the only concern of the party remained the individual interests of its leaders. Renouncing politics, and then revoking the renunciation, was both dictated by personal interests. It also became increasingly clear during this year that Altaf Hussain will not return to the country.

Attention was drawn to this following Murtaza Bhutto's return to the country after 16 years of exile. Many people thought Altaf, too, should make a comeback, but Altaf only contented himself with asking people in his telephonic addresses whether he should come back. Towards the end of 1993, MQM began to move its fighting network against the government and still continues on that path. Meanwhile, whatever little politics its leaders in Karachi are playing is meant to save there own skin; if they withdraw the drill machine of one terrorist or another might turn them cold.

Four basic features marked MQM activities during 1993:

1. They failed to gain the advantage for an Urdu speaking individual or community.
2. They failed to promote trust and understanding with other parties
3. They failed to show MQM as an organized and active political opposition
4. They failed to promote democratic values.

On the contrary, the group used its leverage to restore peace in Karachi to demand particular ministerial portfolios, other concessions and the withdrawal of criminal cases against some of its leaders. The idea was to return to the era of mass plunder by the likes of M.A. Jalil and Ishratul Ebad. MQM is trained in using terrorism and destruction as its only political weapons, and which had no respect for civilized, enlightened politics.

On February 10, 1993, 13 persons were killed in a bomb attack in Kotri. On February 12, Azim Tariq excused himself from joining forces with Haqiqi. On March 12, Altaf Hussain revoked his decision to renounce politics, and announced that since Azim Tariq had breached his confidence, he was handing the party to the care of the Rabita Committee.

On March 14, DIG Jails was killed in a parcel bomb attack. On March 18, Azim Tariq courted arrest. Two days later he was released on bail. On May 1, he was assassinated by terrorists led by Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui and Hashamuz Zafar (Khalid is presently living with Altaf Hussain in London). On May 4, Tareq Javed was elected the new chairman of the party. On September 18, Haqiqi called a citywide strike. On October 1, MQM announced its decision to boycott elections. Altaf Hussain reiterated this position on October 4. On October 7, the group reversed its decision and announced that it will participate in the provincial polls.

On October 25, the new chief minister of Sindh, Syed Abdullah ordered to create the new district of Malir in Karachi division. Altaf Hussain used this decision as a plank to shape his new fighting strategy against democracy. True to his Hitlerian elements, Altaf was once again flexing muscles to bring terrorism in Karachi.

1994

MQM spent Rs 30 million of its ill-earned money on more or less fifty telephonic addresses made by Altaf Hussain from London during 1994. Since MQM never encouraged questions, no one among Altaf's telephonic audience had the

thought or the courage to ask where this money came from, or to what end was it being used? It was being used to sow the seeds of separatism in people's minds.

The spell of the telephonic addresses was carried to the public at large during the funeral procession of Tanvir Ahmad, an MQM activist killed in an encounter with the police. The mourners chanted the slogans of "break Pakistan", which were shown to the world by India's ZeeTV on February 20, 1994. Earlier, newspapers had reported another slogan gaining currency among the party rank and file: Formula for peace in Sindh, "half for you, half for us".

On February 11, 1994, while addressing on phone the party workers in Azizabad, Altaf Hussain had said that the establishment of Malir district was a sign of slavery for Mohajirs, and that Mohajirs would rather die than being enslaved. We cannot live in this kind of Sindh", he further said. On February 18 Altaf telephonically addressed sympathizers in Karachi's Hasrat Mohani Hall. He asked them, "how long will you wait, how will you live"? The audience responded, "half for you, half for us". The boycott of daily Jang was announced in this meeting and it was decided that hawkers would not be permitted to distribute Jang the next morning.

On March 3, MQM MPA Arif Siddiqui tried to attack MQM's estranged member, Shamim Ahmad, inside the assembly building. Local bodies' minister, Nadir Magsi, prevented the attack by coming in the way. The scheming MQM's members later tactfully drew his armed guards into an ugly conflict. Although Nadir Magsi tried his utmost to avoid scandalous fallout, defending an overtly offensive Arif Siddiqui against his own guards, MQM had succeeded in creating an issue (The Frontier Post Lahore, March 4, 1994).

MQM activists burnt three vehicles in protest over this incident, and killed two persons in Liaquatabad where an Eid bazaar was in progress. Four persons were wounded in that attack. Life was disrupted in Karachi. Three days later, an MQM death squad, headed by Kamran Jaffery, put five Rangers and police officials, including a captain of Pakistan Army, against the wall in Baldia town and pumped hundreds of bullets into them. The group later shamelessly denied any involvement in this incident. In order to boost its strength, MQM called a strike on March 27 in which three persons were killed and 17 vehicles burnt.

On April 13, on a telephonic address to audience in Azizabad's Khurshid Begum Complex, Altaf Hussain said, "If Sindh is divided, we won't be responsible for it". He further said: "Friends. Listen to me carefully. Those of you who were given receipts for contributions should deposit the sums with sector incharge. If the sector people are listening let them send it to me in London. Some sectors haven't sent me their zakat and fitra deposits. If you don't send it, you won't get

new receipts. Understand? For God's sake expedite the transfer of money, these contributions are the secret of our success. And listen, help the circulation of daily "Amn". Read every word of the statements published in this newspaper. And one more thing, our comrades are in jails. Send contributions for them too. I want to help them.

On April 26, MQM launched its campaign to offer voluntary arrests, but it fizzled out in three days. On April 29, two persons were killed during a clash between the police and MQM activists. Many policemen were wounded in the clash. During yet another telephonic address, the Pir who cast his spell from across seven seas was saying, "carry your excesses to the limit. But Mohajirs will not break. Sindh will break".

Up to May 4, six people died in rioting in Gulbahar, Nazimabad and elsewhere in the city. On May 26, MQM staged a demonstration in Washington.

On June 11, MQM restarted firing in the city. Three persons were killed in Landhi on June 12. On June 20 a local court issued un-bailable warrants of arrest against Altaf Hussain and others in the murder case of Senator Mohsin Siddiqui. On June 28, MQM operatives killed SHO Bahadur Ali along with six other policemen.

In July, attacks on mosques and Imambargahs in Karachi started taking place. On July 13, six persons were killed in an attack on a bus. On July 24, four persons, including a cop and an Edhi Trust volunteer, were killed in an attack on Imambargah Kashmiri. MQM Haqiqi's finance secretary, Sardar Ahmad, was killed on August 8. In reaction to this, trouble broke out in Karachi Central and East in which two persons were killed and nine vehicles put on fire. Factional clashes led to three more deaths on August 11. On August 17, unidentified assailants killed notorious terrorist, Ashraf Langrha. On August 18, six dead bodies, stuffed in gunny bags, were recovered from different parts of the city.

On September 10, Altaf Hussain stated that "Mohajirs want their geographical boundaries to be determined" (Qaumi Akhbar). On September 17, eight persons died in incidents of indiscriminate firing in different parts of Karachi. On September 26, three persons were arrested and 49 weapons recovered during an operation in Lines Area. 320 weapons were recovered during a search operation in Korangi.

On October 1, in an interview with the Voice of America, Altaf Hussain said: "Although we have only invited suggestions on a separate province, a new province will be in the interest of the country" (daily Amn, Oct 2, 1994). In

another statement the following day, Altaf said that the creation of a new province would result in everyone getting his due rights.

On November 11, firing in Gujjar Nala, Abbasi Shaheed and Gulbahar areas led to the killing of eight persons, including an officer of Pakistan Air Force. On November 19, continuing violence in Liaquatabad and Korangi resulted in the death of 12 persons, including a police constable. 21 persons were injured. Police and army vehicles also came under attack.

In December 1994, 49 persons were killed, including 10 police officials. Police paid a heavy price for fighting terrorism in Karachi in 1994. 70 policemen were killed during this year, which also saw the death of six Rangers and four army personnel. Government officials remained the targets of terrorist, and it was a harassed and demoralized police force that took over after the army pulled out on November 30, 1994.

1995

But while a new official strategy was soon to lift the police's morale and place it on a higher ground against a weakening terrorist outfit, the latter diversified its targets in order to preserve its leftover strength. This augured ill for those laborers who had come to Karachi from such far-flung areas as Hazara, Faisalabad and Khushab to earn a living. They became the targets of a new look strategy of terrorism in 1995.

Apart from this, Karachiites also saw the worst form of religious fanaticism emerge on Karachi's political scene, and then die its own death, in 1995. Hundreds of people died in terrorist attacks in the first ten months of this year.

As many as 433 persons died in the first three months of 1995 alone. The victims included 234 nonpartisans, 56 TNFJ activists, 49 Haqiqi activists, 38 activists of Sipah-e-Sahaba, 28 activists of MQM and 28 Rangers and police personnel.

The holy month of Ramzan in 1995 began with the killing of three persons including two women. On February 4, 11 persons were killed in terrorist attacks in Gulberg, Hyderabad Colony and Gulshan-e-Iqbal. On February 5, the government Pakistan observed a solidarity day with the Kashmiris, and rallies were held all over the country to back the Kashmiris' cause. But MQM refused to take part in it. On the contrary, it embarked on a retaliatory campaign, leading to the death of 20 persons in different acts of terrorism in the city.

The dead included 11 workers of the Harkatul Ansaar organisation who were manning a Kashmir day camp in Liaquatabad. Six persons were killed on February 7, three persons died in factional fighting on February 10, and two

persons were killed on February 11. On February 13, masked gunmen shot dead 11 persons, including five children. Five persons, including a Haqiqi activist, were killed on February 15, while three persons were shot dead near Nazimabad's Gol Market on February 16. On February 17, three persons including an MQM activist were killed. On February 18, 10 persons, including four Shia brothers, were killed. On February 19, three persons were killed, including a sub-editor of weekly Jhalak magazine.

Seven persons were killed on February 20, three on February 21, five on February 22, and three on February 23. Senator, Shafqat Mahmood, in a statement condemned MQM leader Anwar Khan's close working with the Indian delegation during Geneva conference, and called upon the MQM either to disown Anwar Khan or admit to its links with the Indian government. Seven persons were killed on February 24. 25 more were killed on February 25, including 20 worshippers in a city Imambargah. Four persons were killed on February 27. On February 28, president of Mehran Bank, Younus Habib, was sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment for embezzling more than two billion rupees, including Rs 140 million, which he had paid to Mirza Aslam Beg.

On March 1, Altaf Hussain vowed that he would never allow Karachi to become a city of Punjab. He said that bad days were yet in store for the city. On this day, two PSF workers were killed. On March 2 (the eve of Eidul Fitr), seven persons were killed PECH Society. On Eid day, two Haqiqi activists were shot dead in the Jamshed Quarters area. The next day an MQM activist was killed. Nine persons were killed on March 5, including a Rangers sleuth, three police officials and five Haqiqi activists. On March 6, four persons were killed including a police constable. Two police officials were among the six persons killed on March 7.

On March 8, terrorists killed seven persons including two officials of US consulate. Ten persons were killed on March 9. On March 10, the black Friday, 21 people were killed, including eight children who died in a bomb blast near Malir's Hussainia mosque. Four persons were killed on March 11. On March 12, MQM activists' raid on Haqiqi's Pak Colony office resulted in the death 12 persons. Four more persons were killed on March 13. Three persons died on March 17, five on March 18 and two on March 19. Two persons were killed on March 20, and three including a cop, were killed on March 21. The same day the government announced to launch action against terrorists in Karachi. Sindh government held an all parties' conference for the restoration of peace in Karachi, but MQM refused to attend. Two persons were killed on March 26, two on March 27, and three on March 28.

In the month of April, 88 persons were killed in terrorist attacks, factional fighting and police encounters. The victims included 26 nonpartisans, 21

personnel of law enforcing agencies, 13 activists of MQM, 13 Haqiqi activists, 11 activists of Sipah-e-Mohammad, four activists of Sipah-e-Sahaba and one PPP activist.

Clashes between the two MQM groups intensified during April. The April 24 police action against MQM to vacate its occupation of Mir Garden in Hyderabad prompted the group to intensify its action against the government officials as well. Rocket launchers came in use for the first time in these months, and government properties as well as Rangers check posts were targeted with these heavy weapons.

Altaf Hussain in a statement said that constitution be amended to pave the way for his party's demands. MQM terrorist, Zahid Andha, was arrested on April 8. He was responsible for burning a Blue Lines coach, and with it seven passengers, near Al-Karam square in Liaquatabad. On April 18, terrorists killed eight persons in North Nazamabad, including four Haqiqi activists. On April 25, 15 private and government vehicles were set on fire in Hyderabad. On April 27, 16 vehicles, a post office and a pumping station were burnt in Hyderabad. On April 29, terrorists raided a Rangers checkpoint, the Rangers' camp and a police station, killing one police ASI.

In May 1995, 35 personnel of law enforcing agencies were killed. Other victims of terrorism included 72 nonpartisans, 16 activists of MQM 7 Haqiqi activists and four activists of PPP. Most victims were kidnapped, tortured, killed, and their bodies dumped in various parts of the city. These incidents started in May, and continued into July, 289. Of these, 434 were nonpartisans, 52 members of the law enforcing agencies, 29 activists of MQM, 19 Haqiqi activists.

Thirty five persons were killed and 89 vehicles burnt during the first five days of June. Pushto speaking people suffered the most losses in terms of property. They protested, and MQM had to issue a statement from London telling his activists not to burn transport, but to continue with the strikes. This was a most significant statement. Altaf ordered an end to the burning of transport. If his activists were not involved in arson, as his party leaders have been asserting time and again, he would have no need to issue such a directive.

On May 5, the US consulate announced that in future it would issue visas from Lahore. The reason cited for this decision was terrorism in Karachi. On the Eidul Azha day (May 10), terrorists attacked Shah Faisal police station, killing one police constable. Seven persons, including Rangers personnel, were killed on May 12. On May 14, Pakistan announced that it would observe a black day on May 19 in protest over the desecration of Charar Sharif shrine in Kashmir. On the eve of the black day, on May 18, terrorists in citywide attacks killed 15 persons,

including a Rangers officer. Also, arsonists put on fire five vehicles and a saving center. On May 19, MQM remained quite. It called a mourning day on May 22. Acts of terrorism on the eve of the day led to the killing of five persons and the burning of several vehicles. On the day itself, terrorists killed 23 persons, including 4 policemen, Rangers personnel and a PPP activist.

In the month of June, MQM embarked on a strategy to ignite linguistic riots all over Sindh. Though the strategy failed to pay dividends, many Karachi based persons with families in the interior Sindh or elsewhere in the country lost their lives in the process. In this connection, a group of MQM terrorists raided the KDA registration office in Liaquatabad's Supermarket area. 10 Sindhi-speaking officials were isolated from the rest of the staff, and shot dead. MQM terrorists Rehan Kana and Saeed Cheetah were involved in this operation. The story was almost entirely told by a local evening paper, Awam, on that day, but complete details came to light after the arrest of Saeed Cheetah and his subsequent narrative before the press in Islamabad.

The Supermarket incident blew up in the face of MQM. The party stood exposed and a feeling of resentment was unmistakably rising among the people. MQM countered this by hitting at a tender spot of people's psyche. It engineered the dishonoring of women in a series of incidents to appease public opinion. The first to suffer this ignominy was Farzana Sultan. MQM alleged that more than 5 men raped her on June 22. Medical reports drawn by both the Sindh government and the Aga Khan hospital however, negated MQM version.

But this did not stop MQM from calling for day of mourning with its concomitant loss of human life and property. A close associate of late Azim Tariq and a potential witness of his murder case, S.M. Tariq, was killed during this unrest MQM promptly laid the blame on official agencies. On June 25, the government was served a 48-hour notice to arrest the molesters of Farzana and the killers of S.M. Tariq. On June 26, Rabita Committee announced a weekly strike on Fridays and Saturdays with the express purpose of crippling the country economically.

Between January and June 1995, police killed 57 terrorists and arrested 319 others in 143 encounters. On June 1, bomb blasts took place in Sindh Assembly and Lyari area. Rocket attacks were launched against the police in Orangi. On June 2, terrorists hit and blasted several electric transformers in Karachi Central, besides setting 25 vehicles on fire. 38 more vehicles were burnt on June 3. On June 4, 10 persons were killed and 20 vehicles set on fire. Life in Karachi Central came to a standstill, and daily wage earners girded their loins to face another spell of starvation. On June 5, seven persons were killed and 17 vehicles burnt. Ten

persons, including five policemen, were killed on June 10. A child was killed in an RPG attack in Clifton area on June 11.

Nine persons were killed, including two policemen. On June 15, 24 persons were killed, including the 10 Sindhis who were lined up and shot in the KDA registration office located at 3rd floor of Super market in Liaquatabad. RPGs again figured on June 21. Ten persons were killed. On June 22, Farzana Sultan was brought to Karachi Press Club at 9:30 p.m. for a press conference. On June 24, terrorists burnt four bogies of Chanab Express, and robbed the weapons they were carrying for Rangers in Karachi. 30 persons were killed and 23 vehicles burnt on June 25.

Law enforcing agencies came into action in July. Government issued orders that terrorist control over some government property and a number of private houses in Korangi area be vacated. On July 5, 6, 13 and 24, the police engaged terrorists in encounters, killing 10 and arresting 6. Property and arms recovered from these terrorists included 11 stolen vehicles and two motorbikes, two wireless sets, a klashnikov, a rocket launcher, four rifles, two pistols, a repeater gun and 559 rounds of ammunition. An operation of the same nature was conducted in Orangi on July 2, 5, and 23 in which 55 criminals, including 31 Bengalis, were arrested.

MQM called violent strikes on June 30, July 1, 7, 8 and 9. On July 1, 19 persons including a police ASI were killed, while 17 more persons died on July 2, including a Rangers officer and a police constable. Six persons were killed on July 3, and six more were killed on July 4, including a woman and a cop. 11 persons died on July 5, eight on July 6, 11 on July 7, 13 on July 8, 10 on July 9, six on July 10. On July 11, 16 persons including two PPP activists, two cops, a doctor and a woman were killed. On July 12, six persons including a police ASI were killed. On July 13, 12 persons were killed including a police ASI. Four persons were killed on July 14, 10 including a PTV employee were killed on July 15, while eight persons including an army lance naik, a PPP activist and the crime reporter of daily Sang-e-Meel were killed on July 16.

On July 29, terrorists shot and killed the son of a local PML (Nawaz) leader who had in a TV appearance appreciated the Rangers' action against terrorists in Orangi. On August 2, the dreaded MQM terrorist, Farooq Dada (whom Altaf Hussain insisted on calling Farooq Patni), was killed in police encounter alongwith comrades Ghaffar Mada, Javed Michael and Babar Deputy. Police in 15 murder cases wanted Dada, which in the local Karachi slang means a bully.

In retaliation, the MQM terrorist killed 24 persons, including SDM Nawaz Khushk, on August 3. On August 6, another front ranking MQM terrorist, Fahim

commando, was arrested alongwith three other terrorists. Commando was wanted in murder cases of sub-inspector Bahadur Ali, Haqiqi leader Mansoor Chacha, MQM leader S.M. Tariq two DSPs and one Ds Ranger. On August 15, another MQM terrorist, Tariq Commando, was arrested. Sindh chief minister, in a statement, termed as “sick” the terrorists who were dumping dead bodies in gunny bags.

During the month of August, MQM lost most of its topnotch terrorists either through voluntary surrender, arrest during police raids, or death in encounters with the police. MQM another morning call for August 23, in which four persons were killed and 18 vehicles set on fire. Shopkeepers pulled down shutters fearing violence, but the wheel did not jam. On August 24, 11 persons died in acts of terrorism. The victim included four residents of Jacobabad. On August 26, eight persons were brought together in a Moosa Colony house, and killed.

On September 1, MQM again fell back on the use of women to give the administration a bad name. This time a woman activist of the party, Seema Zarrin, was presented to the people as a victim of police excesses. Using this as an issue MQM called for another strike on September 4, in which five persons were killed and 12 vehicles burnt. On September 6, Karachiites celebrated the defense day with unusual enthusiasm, but MQM did not participate in these celebrations. On September 7, its terrorists struck, killing 11 persons. Another protest day was called by MQM on September 10 in which four persons, including a constable, were killed. 18 vehicles were also set ablaze. The same day, Sindh chief minister displayed a poster in the assembly, which was used by MQM in its international campaign against Pakistan.

The poster sported slogans against Pak Army. On September 16, eight persons were killed including three traffic cops, while six persons were shot dead on September 17. On September 18, five MQM terrorists were arrested following an encounter with the police. These terrorists were responsible for the Moosa Colony manslaughter. On September 20, seven persons were killed and 12 vehicles burnt to set the pace for another strike on September 21. Six more persons were killed and four vehicles torched on the day of the strike.

While MQM was still successful in paralyzing life in the city by calling frequent strikes, the backbone of its terrorist wing had been broken. Fear of terrorism remained a real one, yet some measure of confidence was being restored among the people about the ability of the government to contain MQM excesses. It was becoming increasingly clear that through frequent strike calls, common people were being made to suffer for terrorists every single one of whom had his hands stained in the blood of at least 10, and in some cases as many as 40 innocent people.

1996

On 3rd Jan, MQM called for strike in which three innocent citizens were killed and numerous vehicles were set ablaze in Karachi. (*Pakistan Observer* 4-1-96)

MQM gave new conditions for talks to federal government on the same day. (*The Muslim* 4-1-96).

On 4th Jan, MQM team including Senator Ishtiaq Azaar and Kahlid Bokhari met the U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Mr. Johan Rolzeman and gave him the exaggerated view of situation in Karachi. Talking to newsmen senator said

“Today’s meeting with US acting ambassador was beginning of was campaign and MQM - A leaders would continue meeting foreign ambassadors in Islamabad to put pressure on Pakistan”. (*The Muslim* 5-1-96).

Altaf Hussain in January 1996 gave an interview to “Frontline” from London to Anjali Moday Altaf again threatened in his usual manner and said, “If anything happens, the MQM will not be responsible;”

On 17th Jan, the federal government approved MQM’s, another request and granted Rs. 5 lakh for the Hasrat Mohanni Memorial library and Hall trust. It was a gesture of goodwill from the government to MQM to change its nature. (*The News* 15-1-96).

On the same day, rockets were fired at MQM (H) headquarters in Landhi and Haqiqi’s Chief Afaq Ahmed Khan accused the MQM-A and its militants of the attack and alleged that it was carried out on the orders of self-exiled chief Altaf Hussain. (*Dawn* 18-1-96).

Ajmal Dehlvi came back Pakistan on 18 Jan after fifteen days visit to London.

On 29th Jan, MQM (A) demanded reconstitution of the negotiating team of the Government.

On 1st Feb, MQM, terrorist claimed the responsibility of killing at least one person personally and scores of others in collaboration with other activists on behest of Altaf Hussain. (*Pakistan Observer, The Muslim, Pakistan Times* 2- 2-96).

On the same day four MQM activists were arrested in Saudi Arabia who were working there. (*The Muslim* 2-2- 1996).

The very same day Ajmal Dehlvi warns government that MQM will disrupt world cup matches. (*Frontier Post Peshawar/The Muslim Islamabad* 3-2-96).

On 12th Feb Mr. Zubair Akram Nadeem (MNA & the member of the government negotiating team who was lately killed by the terrorists of same party) held talks with Ajmal Dehlvi

On 15th Feb, ex-MNA and prominent leader of MQM Kunwar Khalid Younus took another dramatic move. He was brought to the STA court situated next door to the U.S. Consulate. He sought to the policeman permission to the library and surrendered himself to consulate of seeking political asylum but US Consul-General Karachi handed over Kunwar Khalid to the SSP south. (*The Nation, Pakistan Times, Nawa-e-Waqt* 16-2-96).

On the same day, Syed Yareed Shahadat alias Shoaib, an MQM activists involved in the murders of at least twenty persons including the murder of Ehsan Ali Shah, brother of ex-chief minister Sindh.

Giving the details of murder of Ehsan Ali Shah he said "Nazimuddin, sector incharge of Federal B Area informed that he had got instructions from London (Altaf Hussain) to kill Ehsan Ali Shah." (*The Muslim, Pakistan Times, Nawa-I-Waqt, Pakistan Observer* 16-2-96).

On 19th Feb, a petition was filed in the Lahore High Court, Rawalpindi bench for the release of Dr. Mohd Moin who was arrested in Saudi Arabia and handed over to Islamabad by Jeddah. (*The Muslim* 20 -2-96)

On 28th Feb 1996, 3 MQM workers confessed plan to kill religious leaders with the assistance of a sectarian group along with numerous murders and dacoities. (*The Nation* 29-2-96)

On 29th Feb a terrorist belonging to MQM (A) confessed that he along with other MQM (A) terrorists had been setting vehicles on fire, attacking police pickets and public and private properties on the directives issued by "nine-zero" the central headquarter of MQM (A) in Karachi, while the nine-zero used to receive such directives from Pir Sahib (Altaf Hussain) in London. (*Frontier Post, Peshawar* 1-3-96)

European parliament passed a joint resolution in 15th Feb which exclusively blamed MQM's two factions for the "human rights abuses and violence" in the urban centers of Sindh, especially in Karachi and Hyderabad. (*The Nation* 3-3-96).

On 5th March, 2 kidnapped persons were recovered from the custody of MQM men. (*Pakistan Times* 6-3-96)

On the same day government agreed to order a judicial inquiry into the charges leveled by MQM. (*Dawn* 6-3-96)

Visa sections of American Embassies discouraged the visa applications forwarded by MQM's workers (*Jang* 12-3-96)

On 25th March, Lahore police officially announced the arrest of 8-member gang of terrorists. The gang was said to be involved in 300 murders and several dacoities in Karachi and Lahore. The member of gang confessed the plan to sabotage the Cricket World Cup final "though they could not act upon it due to strict security measures". (*The Nation, Islamabad* 26-3-96).

On 27th March another MQM activist Aleem-uddin confessed 14 murders in a press conference which he did on the directives from Altaf Hussain (*Nawa-I-Waqt Rawalpindi* 28-3-96)

Shamim Ahmed (the Sindh health minister of that time) announced another faction of MQM, Which one is a true representative of Mohajir God knows. (*The News Rawalpindi* 2-4-96)

On 3rd April MQM Indian connections were once again exposed when in a seminar organized by Delhi based NGO Mohd Aris, MQM's representative "exactly playing at his master's voice went on to venom spitting spree against Pakistan, at the behest of Indian mentors. (*Pakistan Times Islamabad* 4-4-96)

"Pakistan Times" wrote that the singular objective of this seminar was to down play the liberation struggle in Held Kashmir.

On 9th April, four MQM terrorists were arrested in Multan, who were involved in 13 cases of murder, six cases of abduction murder and several other crimes. Those arrested admitted that they were very close to the MQM high command and involved in subversive activities, murders, arson, looting and abductions. (*The Nation Islamabad Jang - Rawalpindi* 10-4-96)

On 10th April another MQM terrorist Nadeem Chita got arrested from Azizabad Karachi. His name was included in the list of 39 most wanted criminals. His arrest carried the reward of Rs one million. (*Pakistan Observer Islamabad* 1-4-96)

On 12th April a delegation of MQM went to Geneva to attend the session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission to propagate the violations of human rights in Pakistan.

Asked by the BBC about their activities the delegation leader Mohammad Anwar said, "We have three books. The Title of one "genocide of Mohajirs" the second is "Death Warrant", and third book is a catalogue.

He added "these three books we are distributing here and we are also lobbying. There is a representation of about 152 countries at the UNIRC and we have so far contacted more than 100 countries". (*Pakistan Observer Islamabad 13-4-96*)

On 15th April MQM (A) unit chief held and arms recovered from him. (*Pakistan Times Islamabad 16-4-96*)

On 17th April a rally was held in London to press the demand for deportation of MQM-A leader Altaf Hussain. (*The News Rawalpindi 18-4-96*)

During the same month once again MQM (A) used Indian-sponsored NGOs to defame Pakistan at International level. (*Pakistan Times Islamabad 18-4-96*)

On 7th May, ex-councilors of MQM got arrested alongwith 6 other terrorists of MQM (A). Councilors were involved in more than 25 cases of kidnapping, murder and terrorism. (*Pakistan Times Islamabad 8-5-96*)

On 10th May, Sindh government spokesman strongly condemned the MQM's strike on killing of terrorists and said it clearly shows the open support and patronage of terrorists by MQM (A). (*Pakistan Times 11-5-96*)

This strike which was called to mourn the death of five terrorists was failed to draw much response. 4 vehicles were set on fire. (*Pakistan Times, Islamabad 13-5-96*)

On 17th May, FIA stopped Javed Langhra's (an MQM terrorists in India) family from leaving for India because they failed to produce the necessary documents. (*The Nation Islamabad, Pakistan Observer, Jang 18-5-96*)

On 21st May 1996 a report was published in "The Nation" in which Khalid Qayum explained that the MQM delegation at the H.R.C. session in Geneva was conducted by two persons Ashoke Bhan and Pandita, both having "affiliation" with RAW. (*The Nation 21-5-96*)

On 27th May five MQM terrorists got arrested and an LMG with 250 rounds, two 7 MM rifles, five T.T. pistols and hundreds of rounds were recovered from them. (*The Nation Islamabad 28-5-96*)

Two MQM terrorists were arrested on 1 June and arms and ammunition were recovered from them including a light machine-gun along with stand and 400 rounds, 10 motor bombs, three complete rocket propelled grenade (RPG). 7 shells and 100 rounds of klashnikov from a store. (*The News Rawalpindi 2-6-96*)

On 9th June, 2 more terrorists of MQM (A) were arrested and two TT pistols with bullets were recovered from their possession. (Pakistan Times, Pakistan Observer 10-6-96).

On 16th June Karachi police arrested Azhar Sayyan and Naseem Pajama wanted terrorists of MQM along with two kaloshnikovs, four magazines and 42 rounds. Azhar was wanted in more than 50 cases and police in 27 cases wanted Naseem. (*Pakistan Observer Islamabad 17-6-96*)

On 25th June, 3 more MQM terrorists were arrested by Karachi police in two different raids and a T.T. pistol and a repeater were recovered from their possession. (*The Muslim 26-6-96*)

On 8th July police arrested three MQM- (A) terrorist recovered two TT pistols and a kaloshnikov from their possession. These terrorists were involved in different murder cases also. (*The News, 9-7-96*)

On 16th July Korangi police after an encounter arrested Amjad Chitta a notorious criminal belongs from MQM - (A) with a 30-bore pistol with four rounds. (*Pakistan Observer, 17 -7-96*)

On 21st August Hafiz Osama Qadri former MPA and an active member of MQM - (A) was arrested Government had announced Rs. 10 lakh. Reward on his arrest. He was nominated in more than 50 cases of murders and other crimes including attack on the house of Editor Takbeer, late Salahuddin. (*The News 22-8-96*)

On 26th August The Brigade police arrested 3 MQM activists involved in murder, attempted murder, robbery and to her heinous crimes. Police also recovered four Kaloshnikovs, two repeaters, one short gun and a 7MM rifle from their possessions. (*The News 27-8-96*)

On 1st September former MPA of MQM-A Hifiz Osama Qadri who was arrested on the charges of heinous crimes denied the allegations that he was being tortured during interrogations before the press. (*The News Rawalpindi 2-9-96*)

On 11th Sept a lady MPA of MQM-A Feroza Begum defected from this party and joined Sindh Cabinet and said that she was underground but she thought it better to come out and work to save her life (*Pakistan Observer, The Muslim Islamabad, Dawn, Nawa-e-Waqt 12-9-96*)

On 1st October 1996 The CIA and District Central Police arrested nine more activists of MQM- (A) from different areas of Karachi, recovered four hand grenades, one klashnikov and two TT pistols, one revolver and 1500 KK rounds from them. (*Pakistan Observer 2-10-96*)

On 5th October, Over two dozen MQM activists arrested in different encounter from different places. These persons were wanted in different cases of murder and dacoity. Arms were recovered from them. (*The Nation Islamabad 6-10-96*)

On 10th October four MQM - (A) men were arrested. Two of them Nadeem alias Bangali, and Yousaf alias Bal were close associates of Javed Langra (terrorist of MQM -A working with RAW). A klashnikov rifle and a TT pistol were recovered from them. (*The News 11-10-96*)

The United States Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) refused granting asylum to three frontline MQM (A) men including party's senior Vice Chairman Saleem Shahzad. (*The News 22-12-96*)

1997

On 3rd Jan, in an article in "the News" an independent news daily of our country Javed Soomro an eminent written wrote

"At the initial stage of its formation, the MQM, by virtue of being a party with massive support in the cities, came to be known as a party of the middle class.

At the ideological and practical level, the MQM, however undertook the policies and practices which were contrary to the characteristics of a middle-class party."

He further added "All over the world middle class parties have traditionally aligned themselves with democratic and progressive forces and had advocated grand alliances with suppressed classes and nationalities. MQM contrary to all these recognized characteristics, never ever attempted to provide leadership to the vast majority of suppressed rural population". (*The News 3-1-97*)

On 18th Jan, the government of Sindh ordered release of two MQM senators Aftab Ahmed Shaikh and Mrs. Nasreen Jalil on parole. (*Dawn, The Muslim 9-1-97*)

Political relief to MQM-A of contesting elections was given and release of its leaders on parole is one of a goodwill gesture in this regard. (*Pakistan Observer* 20-1-97)

It is ironical that MQM demanded disarmament of all political groups. (*The Muslim*, 20-1-97)

On 19th Jan, Dr Farooq Sattar got released on parole. (*The News*, 20-1-97)

On 20th Jan, MQM's National Assembly candidate from Rahim Yar Khan Javed Mazari was arrested along with one MQM worker. (*The Muslim* 21-1-97)

The election campaign of same MQM who not only a week before demanded to disarm all the political groups in Karachi, took bloody turn as both factions of MQM resorted to violence against each other. Many people were shot dead and both factions blamed each other for shooting and killing people. (*Pakistan Observer* 26-1-97)

On one hand MQM-A put the allegation of worst rigging in Karachi during elections (*The Muslim*)

On the other hand on the base of same election results they started trying for Chief Minister slot in Sindh. (*The News* 18-2 97).

On 12th April, three MQM (H) workers killed and one injured in different incidents of terrorism by the rival faction MQM (A). (*The News Rawalpindi* 13-4-97)

On 14th April, Karachi once again apprehended by a bitter faction fighting between two MQM factions. (*Frontier Post Peshawar* 15-4-97)

On 16th April, two MQM (H) activists killed by MQM (A) activists. (*The News, Rawalpindi* 16-4-97)

On 2nd May, over 500 MQM (H) activists rounded up. (*The Nation Islamabad* 3-5-97).

On 4th May, 70 more Haqiqi activists arrested. (*Nation Islamabad* 5-5-97).

On 17th May 1997 Akhtar Payams wrote in an article " MQM must acknowledge realities" in DAWN in which he said,

“Fantasies have no place in politics. Daydreams may sustain some individuals for some time, but they cannot be converted into hard realities. The remaining of the MQM cannot work wonders”.

On 23rd May, PML (N) MNAs from Sindh showed the signs of unrest on the “aggressive attitude” of MQM who was also the coalition partners of PML at that time. (*The News, Rawalpindi 24-4-97*)

On 10th June, 12 people killed in a wave of violence in Karachi- MQM (A) blamed for it. (*The Muslim Islamabad 11-6-97*).

On 17th June 1997 Altaf asks workers to close down all its liaison offices. (*The Nation, Islamabad 18-6-97*).

On the same day four persons shot dead in Karachi and both factions of MQM blamed each other as usual for it. (*N.Waqt, Rawalpindi 18-6-97*).

On 18th June, Government once again invited MQM for talks, as it believes in negotiations and non-violence. (*Dawn, Karachi 19-6-97*).

On 18th June, MQM wants army to replace rangers and now the same MQM criticizing rangers. (*19-6-97 The Muslim Islamabad*).

On 21st June, MQM asked its MNA, Kanwar Khalid to explain the statement in which he called for the deployment of troops in Karachi. (*22-6-97 The News Rawalpindi*).

According to an MQM press release faxed from London dated May 28th, Altaf Hussain told a party rally in Birmingham that the MQM was neither against the army nor against any nationality of Pakistan. (*24-6-97 The News, Rawalpindi*).

On 29th June, one MQM (H) activist arrested on the charges of attacking MQM-A office. (*The Muslim Islamabad 30-6-97*).

On 6th July four persons including a bridegroom killed in violence in Karachi and once again MQM (A) held responsible for it. (*The Muslim, Islamabad 7-6-97*).

On 8th July, PM urges MQM to increase cooperation with government once again.

On 9th July, three MQM workers arrested on Pak-Afghan border. (*Jang, Rawalpindi 10-7-97*).

MQM decided to oppose the anti-terrorist laws proposed by government, which wants to enforce in a bid to weed out terrorism from the country, reported B.B.C. (*Nation, Islamabad 17-7-97*).

Altaf Hussain summoned top MQM leadership to London for some “crucial decisions”. (*Pakistan Observer Islamabad 23-7-97*).

In its editorial *The Muslim Islamabad* wrote on July 24 “After investigations stretching over many days, intelligence agencies have held the MQM (A) responsible for the murder of the KESE, Shahid Hamid, his bodyguard a driver.”

On 26th July, MQM changed its face and name once again and this time renamed as (Muhttaida Qaumi Movement”. (*The Nation/The Muslim, Islamabad 27-7-97*).

Aziz Bughio wrote in his article “what if name changed!” that change in the name is not a very optimistic thing “Unless the MQM changes its designs and approach to politics” (*The Muslim, Islamabad, 3-8-97*)

This all turned out to be very true. On 5th August, MQM (H) activists looked for DSP’s murder. (*The News, Rawalpindi 6-8-97*).

On 14th August, MQM rejected bill on terrorism. (*Dawn, Karachi 5-8-97*)

MQM’s armed terrorists kidnapped the workers of Jamaat Islami and left near graveyard after threatening and torturing them. (*Jasarat Karachi, 2-9-97*).

On 7th September, Syed Ishtiq Azhar, Convenor, coordination committee been renamed from part convenership on serious violations of party disciplines. (*The Muslim, Islamabad 8-9-97*)

“The News” wrote on 9th September “Ishtiaq forced to resign for links with MQM-H” (*The News, Rawalpindi 9-9-97*).

On 10th September, 20 MQM Haqiqi activists arrested. (*The Muslim Islamabad 11-9-97*)

Ishtiaq reactivates Mohajir Rabita Council, which was merged, with the Altaf led MQM way back in 1991. (*The News, Rawalpindi 12-9-97*).

On 14th September, Ishtiaq Azhar alleged that he was forcibly removed from the party position because he had been opposing extortion in the name of the party. (*Dawn, Karachi 15-9-97*)

MQM (H) asked British government to oust Altaf Hussain alias Adolf Hitler from London. (*The Nation, Islamabad 28-9-97*).

On 2nd October, MQM faction pitched battles, in which three killed, 6 vehicles set ablaze. (*Frontier Post, Peshawar 3-10-97*).

MQM feared Haqiqi attacks on Liaquatabad. (*Dawn, Karachi 4-10-97*)

On 8th October 1997 MQM-A demanded the arrest of MQM (Haqiqi) official Tehseen Zafar who had been sent by his party to open an office in London, they also called him drug smuggler. The MPAs of MQM (A) in the statement said that MQM (H) was terrorizing the residents of Landhi, Korangi, Malir and Shah Fairal colony. (*Dawn 9-10-97*)

On 12th October Afaq Ahmed of MQM (Haqiqi) demanded re-elections on MQM seats and said that Mohajir had rejected MQM (A) and its leader Altaf Hussain altogether. (*N.Waqt, 13-10-97*)

On 23rd October, Chief Organizer MQM Nizamuddin in his two-page letter to British Prime Minister Tony Blair appealed to him to take action against MQM chief Altaf Hussain who was collecting money from people in the name of the poor and needy violating the charity regulations. This is to be noted that this Mr. Nizamuddin was the personal bodyguard of Altaf Hussain when he was in Pakistan. (*The Nation, 24-10-97*)

1998

The Nation "in its Editorial note of 10th Jan 1998 while discussing the "No Go Areas" of MQM has said, "No Go Areas was a peculiar self-defence concept to begin with but in the polarised city of Karachi this was perhaps the only way for the two rival of MQM factions from continuing to kill each other."

On Jan 10th three persons including one woman were killed while five others injured in indiscriminate firing in MQM factions clash. (*The Muslim, The Nation 11-1-98*)

On 16th January 1998 Birg. A.R. Siddiqi published a news analysis about the clashes between rival MQM groups, in which he said, serial shoot-outs and armed encounters between the workers of the mainstream (Muthaidda) and breakaway (Mohajir) MQM have made a virtual hostage of public peace in the city's predominantly Mohajir district East - and elsewhere in the Mohajir areas. Hardly a day passes without the bad news of bloody clash emanating from there.

On 10th Jan, a wayside shoot-out at the AP – Karam Square in central District claimed three killed and several wounded – all unwary commuters. The next day – Sunday 11 Jan, saw a macabre reply claiming another three killed and an equal number wounded at the Korangi Sunday Bazar.”

He further said “The tit-for-tat clashes are assuming almost the dimension of tribal blood feud and vendettas. (*The Nation* 16 -1-98).

On 17th Jan Mohajir Qaumi Movement claimed that Muthaidda’s so called missing activists were staying in various countries under fake names and that name of these activists will be released to the press.

It also said “disappearance of the Muthaidda’s 28 activists is nothing but a mere drama.” (*Frontier Post Peshawar* 18-1-98).

On 1st Feb, 2 MQM (H) men were shot dead in Karachi and Muthaidda denied the charges of involvement as usual. (*The News, Rawalpindi* 2-2-98).

On 7th Feb, Both factions of MQM exchanged fire for almost an hour in which one person was killed. (*Nawa-I-Waqt, Rawalpindi* 8-1-98).

On 8th, August Dr Saghir Anasari MQM’s MPA narrowly escaped when fire opened by Haqiqi terrorists but one of MQM worker Mohammed Salim sustained bullet injuries. (*The Muslim, Islamabad* 9-8-98)

On 13th August two MQM (Haqiqi) men were gunned down in Shah Fiasal Colony of district-East in Karachi, Syed Hodi Abbas Rizvi alias Ansar Rizvi and his neighbor Syed Athar Ali Zaidi. (*The Nation, Islamabad* 14-8-98).

On 14 August The Peshawar Police arrested an Afghan refugee from Karachi – bound Khushal Express train at Cantonment Railway station and recovered cache of sophisticated arms from his possession that he was taking to deliver to one of the MQM factions in Karachi Police recovered two heavy boxes from the possession of the accused and during search found them full of sophisticated weapons and ammunition including 10 kalashnikovs, five 30 – bore pistols, nine hand grenades, nine buses along with 10 detonators, spare magazines and 2,500 rounds of 7.62 caliber and 30 bore. (*The News Rawalpindi, 15-8- 98*).

On 15th August on Muhtida’s call for strike 35 shops, 50 vehicles put on fire, and seven persons including a policeman killed and nine injured. (*The Nation, Islamabad* 16-8-98).

MQM quits Sindh coalition (*The News, Rawalpindi* 27-8-98).

On August 27th MQM infighting claims more lives. Over 60 activists arrested.
(*The Muslim, Islamabad 28-8-98*).

On 17th Oct renowned scholar and social worker ex-governor Sindh Hakim
Mohd Saeed assassinated by MQM's terrorists

Mohajir Qaumi Movement Fact Sheet

*By Manzoor Ahmed Manzoor
Government of Pakistan Documents*

And for a fuller picture, it becomes necessary that the reader goes through at least some of the matter about the MQM, which happens to be available on the internet presently. And this matter, as claimed in it, had been prepared by some agency/department of the Government of Pakistan, which makes it even more significant in the present circumstances. Therefore after 'The Press Reports' above, you will read below 'Government of Pakistan Documents (August 1999)

This article contains on two sections:

1. FACT SHEET ON MQM
2. ARRESTS & ARMS RECOVERY FROM MQM WORKERS DURING DECEMBER 1998 TO FEBRUARY 1999

It is pertinent to note that there is no material relating to Musharraf era on this site. It is as if the agency/department of the Government of Pakistan, which prepared the above documents about the MQM, were ordered to stop their work by Musharraf.

FACT SHEET ON MQM

There is a Gujarati saying that when one falls out of favor with luck, one may ride on a camel and be still bitten by a dog. The Mohajir Qaumi Movement faces a similar situation. It can change as many faces as it likes: from All Pakistan Mohajir Students Organization to MQM, from Haq Parast (worshippers of truth) to Mohajir Rights Front, from Mohajir Tiger Force to MQM international wing, from Muthidda Qaumi Movement to Rabita Committee; but it cannot help its luck. It is what it is - a destructive instrument in the hands of Altaf Hussain.

So it is a duty of the government to tell the people what MQM stands for, whether it is a political group or a gang of terrorists, who are these deserting rats, what do they want, how do they treat places like Kashmir, Pakistan and Karachi, why do they kill, why do they promise to send dead bodies, who do they serve

by heightening linguistic feelings, why do they hit transformers and leave people to roast in heat, why do they burn transport, why do they target personnel of law enforcing agencies, why do they torture common people, why do they pump bullets into public servants, why have their bullets torn away life from SHOs Bahadur Ali and Imdad Khatian, DSP Bashir Ahmed Noorani (from Sukkur), five relatives of DSP Nisar Khwaja, DSP Tanoli, SDM Mohammad Nawaz Khushk, Journalist Mohammad Salahuddin, Azim Ahmad Tariq, Zohair Akram Nadeem Pir Pagaro's son-in-law, Salim Malik, KESC Chairman Malik Shahid Hamid??? And how finally a renowned scholar, Chairman Hamdard Foundation and Ex-governor Sindh Hakim Mohammad Saeed?

The government of the federation is under obligation to explain also to the people who robbed their laughter, who turned the cosmopolitan of Karachi city, its citizens, its hospitals, parks, roads and avenues, its storage houses, police stations and assembly houses into exclusive property; who tempted the citizens to sell off all means of recreation and buy guards with the money; who were the people who never started a single development project in Karachi but did every thing to destroy the KMC by controlling it during 1987-92 and the provincial government by controlling it during 1990-92?

Government is also called upon to explain the lack of round of MQM, and the role different personalities played in its origin, what factors were responsible for the creation of a client class of industrialists and business men which paid protection money, and was physically forced to pay it in the event of a refusal.

Then there is a need to explain why this party (MQM) tends to dishonour the modesty of the womenfolk on popular level, what conspiracy led to the slaughter of Pathans although the bus that crushed Bushra Zaidi to death was not driven by a Pathan and how one after the other – from Nahid Butt to Shazia to Farzana Sultan to Rais Fatima to Semi Zarrin etc etc. – the women have in succession been disgraced in what look like nothing but petty political gimmicks? Why the MQM works against everything that pertains to Pakistan, the two-nation theory, its geographical and constitutional unity, the democracy and the peoples will? Why they collaborate with people like the late G.M. Sayed to up apart the multi-ethnic and cosmopolitan fabric of Karachi first and the whole nation of late.

The people would also like the government to explore the historical fact as to why an anti-democracy force and its adherents abhor the men of letters? The men who have undertaken to defend their country with their blood, the Pakistani Army.

But all this will require a review of the thoughts propagated by Hitler 65 years ago and of resemblance's Altaf Hussain has with that Nazi leader.

TERRORISM IN KARACHI ON HITLER'S FOOTSTEPS

Just as the world knows all about the nuclear holocaust which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki, so does it know about Hitler's cruelty which left an entire nation paralyzed and divided. So when government says that the Karachi problem is the problem of the whole country, and that we are fighting the battle for Pakistan in Karachi, they seek to explain the simple logic that the wiles of Fascist Hitler brought destruction not only on the German nation, but resulted in the killing of 55 million people all over the world. Just as MQM has wrought havoc on not only the people of Karachi but the nation at large.

Now we would take the opportunity to see it is really in bad taste to compare Altaf Hussain with Hitler, as some self-preferred terrorists feel. This would depend on the extent to which Altaf Hussain has followed the fascist declarations canonized by Hitler while founding his party.

Hitler's autobiography, "Mein Kampf" was translated in Urdu by Maulvi Ibrahim Ali Chishti and printed by Lahore's Lion Press in two volumes (1950 and 1955). In his foreword, the Maulvi stated three distinguishing features of the system which Hitler evolved: use of terrorism to achieve ones' aims, preference of racism over nationalism as the basic political creed, and use of people's power to gain political ascendancy and then discard them. Hitler-power was achieved when they announced the Nazi party's manifesto at a public meeting in 1920. The main features of this manifesto which are given in the following, reflect on his personality and bent of mind more vividly than any other historical document. These are:

1. Nation's destinies are charted by the minority, not the majority.
2. Intellectuals are misguided individuals, suffering from scientific indigestion.
3. Democracy brings anarchy and chaos.
4. Our creed is true, and only this creed is true.
5. Destruction fuelled by violent demagoguery is necessary.
6. The leader requires disciples who oppress others while pretending to protect them from oppression.
7. Illiterates and naïve youngsters are more suitable for the movement.

8. The disciple should be trained to act, not ask questions.
9. We are not the slaves of public opinion, but its leaders.
10. Newspapers should not be allowed to ride popular will.
11. Reject everything that the opponents utter.
12. Minimum writing, maximum speaking.
13. Street trouble is the lifeblood of the movement.
14. Public demonstrations should not be peaceful.
15. Deserters should face death.
16. Kill big traitors before small ones.
17. Divide and rule.
18. A constitution cannot correct political weaknesses.
19. Use force in preaching.
20. 80 million Germans ought to grow to 250 million in 100 years.
21. 12,000 traitors should be put to sword.

We invite everyone here to go over these points and take out those, which haven't been used by Altaf Hussain and his party in their operations at one time or another. Go briefly over the points once again. The negatives for a terrorist include democracy, knowledge, learning, newspapers, children, public debate, and peaceful activity. The positives are illiteracy, blind following, the infallible saint, lawlessness, street trouble, minority decisions, rejection of the opposition, and increase in population.

The conspiracy to spread terrorism in Karachi is a pure Hitlerian strategy which consists in occupying whatever belongs to the people, and then repeatedly dispel the impression that such an occupation has taken place; keep repeating that we are on the side of justice, and that the rest of the world consists of liars; and that so-and-so is opposed to our ideas because he is the enemy of our people. MQM ostensibly seeks to be a civil rights movement, but it conveniently ignores that a civil rights movement needs be civil first.

Review the performance of Karachi Municipal Corporation when MQM was in power, especially in the light of this strategy to have an inkling of what is this all about. For five years during 1987-92, MQM wielded total control over the billions of rupees of corporations' funds. But what was the result? Nothing but more destruction. And it couldn't be otherwise, because if people's problems have been solved, who will come to listen to fire-spitting orator dilating on then put theme of deprivation and helplessness.

The largest agency of urban development put at their disposal for five long years, and all we got in return was the same chain of accusations, complaints of repression, of powerlessness, of being cheated; appeals to the people to rise in revolt, listen to no one but the MQM as these Chaudhrys, Waderas and Sardars were out to fleece every penny ... Appealing to the Army for Justice while attacking the same institution ...

While the civic problems went from bad to worse the "nation" was being fed on slogans like "death to Quaid's traitors", "homeland or coffin", "freedom or death". And just as the civic authority dissolved into a party fief meant for fund raising and ceremonial purposes, the specter of the leader rose as a symbol of Pirdom, sacrosanct and therefore infallible, at the same time attacking every national institution, every sense of hope creaking at the hinges from internal tension, the party split into two in June 1992, one group identified as MQM Haqiqi and the other called MQM/Haqprast and now Muthidda. Later a third group emerged under the leadership of the former party chairman, Azim Ahmed Tariq, and a former member of the party's central cabinet, S.M. Tariq. Muthidda activists subsequently assassinated both these leaders and their murder blamed on official agencies.

The first to fall was Azim Ahmed Tariq who was eliminated by the terrorists of Altaf who directly received order from their master through phone calls. But Muthidda ostensibly mourned his death and held various official agencies as responsible for it. But confusion subsided when the former chief minister of Sindh, Muzaffar Hussain Shah, declared on the floor of Sindh Assembly, Azim Tariq was killed by Hashamuz Zafar and Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui both activists of Muthidda.

S.M. Tariq's murder came in the immediate aftermath of the arrest of Hashamuz Zafar by the law enforcing agencies. He was a close aide of Azim Tariq, and a potential witness in his murder case. Muthidda again held the agencies responsible for the murder, and mourned his death amidst touching statements. During 1992-98 almost 450 central leaders and supporter of MQM (H) were killed and eliminated by the terrorists of Altaf Hussain including Mansoor

Ahmed Khan (Deputy General Secretary of MQM (H), Sardar Ahmed (Finance Secretary of MQM (H), Rehan Umar Farooqi (Ex Member National Assembly) and many others.

The target killing; process of elimination of political rivals is still going on by the terrorists of MQM. This again reminds one of a Penguin books publication titled "Hitler's Englishman" written by Francis Selwyn .He writes in his book that "just as the Mongols and the Asiatic pirates considered raping women as morality, robbing as the part of civilization and manslaughter as a favorite pastime, so did Hitler" and now we say so did Altaf Hussain as he is a true disciple of Hitler - the cruelest manifestation of evil in this century.

But no one can hide facts and that what is the real nature of these barefooted gun-totting terrorists? What ingredients are they made up of? What soil went into the making of such a beastly spate of fascism, which has eclipsed Karachi's sun in the wink of an eye?

Everyone knows that Altaf Hussain has shown himself to be an extremely impulsive man who can alter a "principled" stand sooner than one can say Jack Robinson, and often for no obvious reason, unless one takes into account his well known tendency for terrorism as a tool of political blackmail. A look at the composition of his dialogue team over the last many years demonstrates this fact. Just because many of the members of this team could not contrive excuses for terrorism on the dialogue table, they were frequently discarded in favour of others. And saw the replacement of M.A. Jalil with Dr Farooq Sattar, followed by Senator Ashtiaq Azhar and more recently Ajmal Dehlavi and company. The same goes for MQM's assembly members, who are changed every time the elections are held so that they wouldn't take roots among the masses and carve out an exclusive niche for their own leadership.

ANTI-STATE ACTIVITIES OF MQM

MQM killed thousands of innocent persons including government functionaries. Its first major situational action against political rivals comes in Pakistan Steel Mills in 1990 when a number of men kidnapped from there. These men were taken to torture cells in Landhi and Korangi. Since then, torture and murder of army officers, navy functionaries and a whole range of other professional and non-professional men and women has become a routine. Hundreds and thousands of innocent citizens were eliminated by the terrorists of MQM in Karachi. Among them are eminent citizens, politicians and law-enforcing personal, high government officials, writers like Salahuddin and finally the former Governor of Sindh, internationally renowned scholar and social worker Hakim Saeed.

The method is simple. Terrorists choose a government servant and mark his residence. They watch his movements and his routines. Then, when orders are issued to “resurrect the movement and do his case”, the man is whisked away from a convenient spot. The kidnapped is invariably tortured, then killed and his body stuffed in a gunny bag to be dumped on a street in the quiet of the night. The movement of Haqqparasti (truth worship) is thus kept alive. In 1995 alone, 120 public functionaries were killed in this manner by MQM terrorists.

The question is, if MQM has not been engaged in killing government officials, policemen and members of other ethno-linguistic groups, what has it been doing all these years? A group which is armed to teeth and given to a foreign induced philosophy of separatism cannot do much else. The whole country knows that it started the gory tradition of killing innocent, unarmed civilians in a bid to cause a wedge in the nation.

The people of Pakistan want MQM to renounce its anti-state operations, but it is understandably a hard thing for the group to do. Its personality and holding power depend on men like Farooq Dada, Asif Zaidi, Ali Mota and the like. Regrettably these men can in one lifetime kill 60 to 65 government officials for the sake of Mutahida glory, but they cannot turn it into a formation fit for human politics.

The whole world knows that Altaf during a telephonic address instigated his audience to chant the slogan “aadha tumhara aadha hamara” (half & Sindh for you, half for us) and this slogan obviously reminds us about another slogan which was raised some quarter century ago “Udher Tum Idher Hum” and the horrible consequences it bought in a form of Dahka Fall. At the end of the meeting a prayer was held which said, “makes us the sons of our soil, O Lord,” then there is Rana Safder Ali Khan’s threat in the Sindh Assembly, “we will demand the deployment of UN troops in Sindh”, or Ajmal Dehlavi’s threat, “give us our rights otherwise India, or some other country may intervene.” One also has not forgotten the “break Pakistan” slogan raised by mourners during a funeral procession in February 1994.

MQM’s strategy to effect a division of Sindh is reflected in its efforts to point all the parties active in Sindh politics as Sindh parties with support base in rural Sindh only, and itself as the sole spokesman of urban Sindh is aimed at boosting its claim for a greater share of power on the one hand, and playing up the non-representation of this population on the other. Coming to Sindh’s Mohajir population, it used to be estimated by MQM at around a few million in 1986. In 1990, Azim Tariq put it at 10 million. In a petition filed by MQM in the Supreme Court in Jan 1995 – it was mentioned as 15 million. Seven months later in

September 95 they said it had become 22 million, growing at a preposterous rate of one million heads every month.

MQM understands one thing. There is no urban - rural dichotomy when it comes to rights, and there are no set formulae - Rights are where the need is. Had it been for geographical area, Tharparker and Dadu would be getting the most funds in Sindh and Baluchistan would be claiming a lion's share in the federal pool. Had the criterion been the population Punjab would today be far more developed than Karachi. In Sindh, Karachi with its 10 million population would be receiving much less compared to rural Sindh where a greater majority of people lives. But this is not the case.

In Karachi 10% of the people of Pakistan have 70% of its wealth. Total population of Pakistan is 130 million and the; population of Karachi which is even less than 10% of total population have 70% of country's wealth, and yet Altaf Hussain claims that they are being discriminated against. The truth is that Altaf wants all this wealth for himself. He publicly ordered Mohajirs not to pay taxes as these taxes are used to develop poorer areas of Pakistan. And then he; professes to be the protector of the federation. Altaf knows this and wants to separate so that he has it all to himself.

In spite of the fact that Karachi remains the most prosperous city of Pakistan, offering unequaled facilities of urban livelihood, the best industrial infrastructure and the highest rate of employment, a major share of Sindh's development funds continues to go into the city because its growing size makes the upgradation of its infrastructure imperative. Rs 121 billion have been earmarked as the Karachi package for various schemes in this regard. This is much more than what is getting in to rural areas. ...

INDIAN CONNECTION OF MQM

The government has repeatedly called upon Muthidda to close its training camps in India and call back Javed Langhra and others to the country. Altaf and his party responded that leveling such an allegation against a party was not only a crime, it violates of the security of the country.

According to Altaf and his Muthidda there are no training camps in India but Javed Langrha lives there because it is a democratic country. It also says that thousands of other workers went abroad to escape persecution. It does not say how many, but if we take it at 20,000 who paid for their fare? They must have spent well over a billion rupees.

But here money is not the issue (Altaf's Muthidda was a multi billion-rupee organisation, having robbed with total impunity the richest city of Pakistan for more than a decade. The issue is, did thousands really leave the country in 1992? All we have heard so far is a few names: Altaf Hussain, his 12 body guards, Salim Shahzad, Anwar Khan, Javed Langrha, Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui, Ishratul Ebad and about hundred others. There may be hundred more phony asylum seekers in the west, using MQM's cover. To say that they are in thousands is to say that there are 22 million Mohajirs in Sindh. It is Master Goebbles at his dirty work again.

The government has repeatedly referred to training camps in India on the basis of two known factors. Firstly, the types of weapons - Klashnikovs, rocket launchers and hand grenades that are used by MQM terrorists are in use in three zones of this region; Tamil Nadu, Karachi and Afghanistan. All the three zones are divided between different gangsters and warlords, who are spilling blood to strengthen the respective bargaining positions. Secondly, enough circumstantial evidence exists to suggest that MQM is doing India an overt favour by harming the cause of Pakistan on every possible platform.

Since 1990, every year Karachi has religiously plunged into an orgy of death and violence at or about February 5, the day that the government of Pakistan observes as the annual black day for Kashmir. MQM's peak violent action has also coincided with other Kashmir related issues, such as the official Pakistani protest over the burning of Charar Sharif or during the earlier hold out at Dargah Hazrat Bal. Towing this policy, MQM has brought the issue of Karachi at par with that of Kashmir in the international media. Although the issue of Kashmir involves a deeper sense of loss, strongly rooted in the valley's historical consciousness, tying it up with a predominantly criminalised Karachi has nevertheless been a victory of sorts for India.

Moreover, Javed Langhra's access to the personal company of Indian minister of interior and other high-ranking officials is a matter of concern for the government of Pakistan. Not very long ago, the former Indian Prime Minister, V.P. Singh, had stated that India could not keep quiet over the situation in Karachi any longer. Altaf Hussain's appeals to Indian Muslims to hold protest rallies against Pakistan are also fresh in our memory. Then there is the incident of (UNHRC) Geneva Conference in which MQM's New York based leader Anwar Khan, delivered a speech and took sides, with the Indian delegation against Pakistan. Altaf Hussain himself ridiculed the two-nation theory and spoke derisively about Pakistan Army in an interview with the Indian fortnightly magazine, India Today.

He has frequently been clamoring to the world opinion leaders to forget about Bosnia and Kashmir, and to watch Karachi instead. In the background of all these facts, the extra coverage which MQM gets at the Indian radio and TV media is a further source of concern to the Pakistani government. Apart from enlisting India's support, Altaf has repeatedly sold Karachi to the west as another Hong Kong - all that needs be done is repeat of history when the Hong Kong was taken away by the British.

Muthidda's coordination committee is ever willing to shoot arrows in the dark, but it cannot be expected to offer comments on ground realities. Nor does it have the courage to convince Altaf Hussain that there is only one way out of this situation: end of terrorism and an inclination towards Islamabad rather the new Delhi.

Altaf Hussain was also asked by the government to condemn Indian excesses against Kashmiris, desist from portraying Karachi (which is a part of Pakistan) at par with Kashmir in international circles and stop its activities in Karachi and abroad which are aimed at diverting the world's attention from Kashmir.

Altaf Hussain established its Indian connection probably a little before 1990. According to some observers, previously this connection worked through the mediation of G.M. Syed's workers. But direct contacts were established once Altaf (because of criminal charges, which he refuses, to face) departed from Pakistan and took permanent abode in London.

A little before the army operation of June 92 Javed Langrha and his comrades slipped into India and, in connivance with the Indian authorities, started training camps for subversive activities inside Pakistan. Some Muthidda activists who were later arrested - among them Naahid Butt's phony brother, Khalid Taqqi - have narrated before the Islamabad press their tour to India in the company of Langrha.

The government of Pakistan has a real cause of concern here. Langrah is a fugitive from the law. His stay in India makes him susceptible to Indian pressure to work against Pakistan. India competes with Pakistan in the international market for textile, leather goods, rice, cotton and other commodities. Obviously the Indians will not get on Pakistani ships to destroy their consignment.

They will rather avail the services of Pakistan's gun totting "political" activists to cripple its economy. It is not surprising, therefore, that Altaf Hussain continues to dish out strike calls in protest over the arrest or killing of criminals who have each killed anything from 20 to 50 persons in a brief career of between two to four years. The economic fallout of these strikes inevitably goes to favour India.

The first time Altaf's Muthidda stayed away from the government's annual, February 5 Kashmir Day protest was in 1990. The Kashmiri intifada was a year old then, and the Indian government was already feeling the heat. Relief came from Muthidda on February 6 and 7, when unprecedented violence started in Karachi and continued for several days. Since then the 5th of February has occurred many times, but not a single occasion has seen Altaf's Muthidda joining the anti-India protest over human rights violations in Kashmir. If anything, it has punished the protesters on each occasion by resorting to terrorist attacks in Karachi and Hyderabad. For example in such an attack in Liaquatabad were killed 10 camp followers of Harkat-ul-Ansaar, a Kashmiri organization. A pro-Altaf morning newspaper and another sympathetic evening put headlines that read, "5 die in Kashmir, 10 in Karachi".

Such comparisons are the core of Altaf Hussain's present propaganda technique, and the newspapers that are promoting this propaganda have been eliciting Altaf's Muthidda armed support against two rival newspapers of Karachi.

During the 47th UN Conference which was held at Geneva MQM circulated to the delegates two specially prepared booklets; a 91-page book titled "Pakistan: where the State Kills", and the 64-page "Pakistan" A Terrorist State". The concluding lines of the first booklet read, "there is no doubt whatsoever that Mohajirs in Pakistan are subject to the same atrocities as the people in Bosnia, Kashmir and Rwanda". The second booklet uses excerpts from domestic and foreign material to prove that Pakistan is involved in lawlessness in Kashmir on the one hand, and serves as a base for Islamic terrorists on the other.

During this conference, MQM Anwar Khan interrupted the speech of Pakistani delegate with disgust, which not even enemies' display at such civilized forum.

During 1996 and 1997 the terrorist of MQM somehow again managed to enter in the Palle, the UN headquarter in Geneva, Switzerland and distributed various booklets and pamphlets, against Pakistan. Although during this period, the political wing was part of the Sindh Government. During March 1998 the same people of Muthidda namely Anwar, Arif Ajakiya with the support, help and connivance of anti Pakistan NGOs and Indian organizations not only distributed books, but confronted with Pakistani official delegation, Mr. Nehal Hashmi and other peace loving NGOs, who were supporting a peaceful and just cause.

Since early 90, the International headquarter of MQM based in London is attending various international conferences to cover-up their unlawful terrorist activities and acts nationally and internationally.

During early 90s, many foreign national including US embassy officials were killed in Karachi by the terrorists of Altaf Hussain. This leads to create uncertainty and to pass message internationally that Karachi is not a safe and secured city for any foreign national investors.

ANTI MEDIA ACTIVITIES OF MQM

Altaf and his MQM were asked by the government to renounce its policy of press censorship, and publicly declare that it will not use threats and direct or indirect pressure to influence the print media.

Altaf's MQM is perhaps the first "political " party in the world which clamped an across the board censorship on newspapers and kept breathing down the editor neck for more than four years. Hitler had said, "Newspapers should not be allowed to ride popular will". Altaf and MQM followed this dictum to a tee. The code of censorship, which MQM designed under the able guidance of Altaf Hussain for the newspapers of Karachi, was impeccably complete. "Important" news items and photographs, their size, length and their exact placement on specified pages (mostly front page) was dictated to the city's newsrooms from Nine Zero. Anything, which Altaf did not want published, could not see the light of the day.

MQM's terrorism against the press took its early shape in 1985. By 1987 it had gradually made its presence felt in the newsrooms. Any departure from Nine - Zero's guidelines brought down the Pir's wrath on the reporter, the sub-editor, the editor, the publisher, the owner - anyone in any way connected with the production of that particular section of the newspaper. Inadvertent violations sent shivers through the entire newspaper establishment.

Daily Jang, being the largest circulated newspaper of the country, tried to break the shackles in earlier days of the Pir (Altaf Hussain) and he threatened that paper "one paper is becoming a party against "Mohajirs", it should take warning (daily Amn April 6, 1987). The Pir's disciples ultimately in Hyderabad lit up 30,000 copies of the paper on June 21, 1987. Thousands of copies more were burnt in Karachi. On June 24, Jang columnist, Nizam Siddiqui, wrote, "Altaf Hussain demands that Jang should; publish his statements and photographs in places proposed by him, and that his opponents views should not be brought into print. No political party or leader has made such a demand in 47 years."

Altaf's reactions have always been aggressive and devoid of any regard for ethics. Ask about who persecuted Maulana Salahuddin, editor weekly Takbir, burnt his house, burnt Takbir copies, tried to prevent Takbir's publication from Karachi,

and when the Maulana refused to budge, killed him? And every one will say MQM.

An evening newspaper brought out a supplement on the assassination of some opponent of MQM, in which it called him a "Shaheed". The paper had to suspend its publication for several days, and the editor attended hearings at Nine-zero day in and day out. He was finally given the license to live, but on a price. Until today, this evening newspaper is acting as an official spokesman of MQM.

On November 14, 1988, Altaf served another warning to daily Jang. "If Jang does not change its attitude by 16 November, we will put an end to lit forever" (daily Savera, Karachi).

On March 8, 1989, Jang failed to cover May or Dr Farooq Sattar's wedding to the satisfaction of Altaf Hussain. He said, "this has been a source of grief, to us. We will observe a token boycott of Jang on March 10" . Azim Tariq said, "we appeal to hawkers not to lift Jang on March 10th. And we are telling them in advance" (daily Amn, March 8, 1989).

On the orders of Altaf Hussain and Azim Tariq (the same Azim Tariq who was lately killed on the directives of Altaf Hussain), MQM workers in Hyderabad burnt hundreds of thousands of copies of dailies Jang, Dawn, The News, Jasarat, Star, monthly Herald and weekly Takbir between March 10 and March 20, 1991. Journalists in Islamabad boycotted the parliament in protest over these incidents.

Weekly Takbir's offices were ransacked and set on fire on March 22, 1991. The FIR lodged with he Arambagh police station said, "this incident is part of Altaf Hussain and Azim Tariq's campaign to terrorize Takbir and its editor". In the Liaquatabad public meeting, Azim Tariq reiterated Altaf Hussain's directives that "Takbir" would not be allowed to circulate anywhere in Karachi (weekly Takbir, April 4, 1991).

Talking to the journalists in hospital (Abbasi Shaheed) on March 10 Altaf Hussain said, "Dawn is hatching conspiracies against MQM. Herald spits poison against us. Takbir is an agent publication of the Jews. People reserve the right to make newspapers accountable. If the accountability begins, you shouldn't start your press freedom lamentations."

Sarwat editor of Takbir, was harassed and threatened by hooligans at her residence on March 13. The following day, newspaper hawkers and agents were deprived of their copies and beaten up in several parts of the city. On March 15, Azim Tariq said, "Herald and Takbir will not sell in this city now. This is the

people's decision" (daily Amn). Altaf Hussain seconded this on March 16: "from today onwards, people will not read Takbir and Herald, which comes out of the Dawn building. This is our right". He further said, "any newspaper that does not give us proper coverage, will not run." (Daily Qaumi Akhbar). BBC's reporter in Karachi Zafar Abbas, was attacked on March 19.

Journalists held a protest meeting at Karachi Press Club and decided to boycott MQM's programs. On March 20, Altaf Hussain announced his boycott of Dawn, Herald, Star and Takbir.

Altaf Hussain and his MQM cannot bear criticism and difference of opinion and that's why each and every paper if writes even a single word against Altaf or MQM gets punishment. Amount of punishment depends upon the nature of crime. And these punishments can vary from the burning of newspaper copies to the murder of editors. But the irony of situation is that besides doing these heinous, crimes against media and media MQM cries hoarse for its own freedom of expression.

ECONOMICAL DAMAGE IN FORM OF MQM'S FORCED STRIKES

It is not easy to quantify the damage done by terrorism, blood looting, firing, arson, and riots, strikers and torture spread over these ten, twelve years. The cost paid by Karachiites in terms of deaths, damage to property, anxiety, extortion and hunger is far greater than the cozy Pirji of London can imagine.

In these years more than 5000 persons fell to terrorist bullets in Karachi and Hyderabad, while more than 1000 others were wounded. Property set on fire or otherwise destroyed included 475 vehicles, 20 banks, 102 houses, 95 shops, two telephone exchanges, 20 offices of different political parties, 12 petrol pumps, 2 factories, one office each of Wapda and social security, two post offices and 4 police stations.

The successive years saw the terrorists upgrade their weaponry from simple revolvers to Klashnikov assault rifles and rocket launchers. Terrorists used their war machine to strike at the national interests of Pakistan on the one hand, and use cellular telephone and pager facilities to organize raids against government officials and political rivals on the other. 360 policemen were killed during these years.

MQM insists that its strikes are peaceful. But the facts speak other wise, In a total 38 strike calls spread over these years, MQM prevented Rs 30 billion worth of business transactions from taking place. Hundreds of thousands of people had to

do without postal and other communication facilities. Given these facts, it is a wonder how “educated men” like Ishtiaq Azhar and Dr Farooq Sattar can insist that strikes do no harm Karachiites.

BHATTA (A FORCED TAX)

Since 1988 the terrorist of Altaf Hussain introduced a new method to collect tax from the common, ordinary citizen which called Tanzimee Chanda, later on the method of collection was divided in various forms, one is monthly tax from each and every shop and house. Another forced tax called “Saman Kiya Tayyar Hai” which used for the purchasing of arms and ammunition to protect themselves, later on almost every shopkeeper, industrialists, businessmen and investors was compelled by the terrorist of Altaf and his Muthidda either to pay the weekly tax or shut down and closed their business and commercial activities. If someone refuses to pay either he eliminated physically or his business forced to close by the terrorists.

Resultantly hundred’s of businessmen shifted their business from Karachi to other part of Pakistan. According to a report published in a news daily “MQM’s monthly income, which it earned through Bhattaism before the imposition of the Governor Rule in Sindh, was Rs. 600 million. Never a single penny was spent on the economic and social betterment of Karachi people. In fact this money was use to arm the youths of Karachi with weapons rather than education, the business and trade in Karachi almost rewind due to this forced tax and robbery.

UNWRAPPING THE RAPE DRAMAS

MQM was asked to give up the policy of using women to incite violence. MQM denies this, of course, but evidence exists to show that cases of gang rape were cooked up either to help it steer through a tight sot, or put the government on the defensive.

MQM origins are tied with the famous name of Bushra Zaidi, a Sir Syed College girl who made Altaf Hussain’s career by dying in a road accident in 1985. Since then, a woman has always figured in the evolving strategy of Altaf Hussain to build an empire on terrorism. Nahid Butt, Shazia, Seema Zarrin and others. All these women were portrayed as victims of sexual assault. Not one of them ever comes to fit the merits of the case.

Take Shazia for example, the sister of India based Javed Langrha. She had a tiff with the family, and went to her grandmother’s house without telling anyone. She stayed there for two days. MQM was quick to react. Shooting in the dark, they cooked up a story that the personnel of Rangers had carried her away.

Hearing the scandal, Shazia returned home and told the truth. Milk was separated from water.

CASE OF NAHID BUTT

Nahid Butt's name figured at a time when hostilities in Kashmir had temporarily heightened. She was used to put across the message that Butt (a Kashmiri tribe) women were as exposed to rape in Karachi as in Kashmir. Khalid, MQM activist who was claimed to be Nahid's brother, turned out to be her lover. Khalid alias Taqqi alias Mamoo was a resident of Lines Area.

Presently he is charged with 10 cases of murder and is in official custody. MQM attempted to portray him as a Kashmiri sympathizer of the party who resided in New Karachi. An army officer was accused of raping Nahid. The army plunged into action and investigated the case. As it turned out, Nahid was not a Butt, but was painted as such for political reasons. Moreover, Khalid was not her brother, but one of her lovers. She was found carrying contraceptives on her, and admitted that she entertained MQM boys off and on.

FARZANA SULTAN "RAPE" CASE

A case in point is that of Farzana Sultan, the young sister of MQM activist, Shahid Feroz. Although the poor girl was subjected to this unwarranted ignominy for the sake of a lie, 30 people died as Altaf Hussain called a strike in reaction.

On its part MQM sensationalized the drama by inviting suitors for the 'raped' girl. For several days, the local press carried Nine-Zero's press releases counting the names of the suitors who had volunteered to take in the daughter of the nation. It also gave a call for protest strike, in which 30 persons died in the name of Farzana Sultan. Altaf Hussain's ego further inflated by an inch.

MQM has time and again used women folk to incite violence and disturbances in the city. A case in point is that of Farzana Sultan, the younger sister of MQM's activist Shahid Feroze. It was alleged by MQM that on June 20, 1995, a fifty (50) years old PPP Councilor Naeem Qureshi along with seven (07) others, including his alleged son Bhoora had subjected Farzana Sultan to gang rape.

On the evening of June 22, 1995, some MQM's leader arrived at Karachi Press Club at 09.00 p.m. along with Mr. Shoaib Bukhari, MPA and Deputy Leader of the Opposition in Sindh Assembly, to address Press Conference. The Press Conference was video taped and also transmitted through mobile phone to

London for the consumption of Mr. Altaf Hussain. In the Press Conference the above allegation of gang rape were repeated.

On the same day, Mr. Shoaib Bukhari lodged a FIR with area Police Station, wherein the allegations of gang rape were repeated. However, the name of PPP Councilor was conspicuously not included by Mr. Shoaib Bukhari. It is worth mentioning that Mr. Naeem Qureshi the PPP Councilor did not have any son by the name of Bhoora.

Mr. Altaf Hussain and other leaders of MQM sensationalized the alleged incident and called for strike in protest in the city. Colossal damage was caused to public and private properties and about 30 innocent people were killed by MQM wherein 94 police and private vehicles were set on fire. The hooligans of Altaf Hussain for couple of days disturbed the city. In the process the poor girl Farzana Sultan was subjected to all kind of adverse publicity.

The Government, immediately taking cognizance, of the allegation leveled by MQM, ordered the medical examination of the girl, which was carried out and the report was immediately made public. Mr. Altaf Hussain and other leaders of MQM disputed the findings contained in the medical report "that no marks of violence were found on the person of the alleged victim nor there was any medical evidence of the alleged gang rape or rape." The Government immediately offered that the doctors of the choice of the parents of Farzana Sultan and MQM from Pakistan or abroad might be examined the alleged victim.

REPORT OF AGHA KHAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

On June 26, 1995, Agha Khan University Hospital Department of Obstetrics/Gynecology Faculty, including Professor and Assistant Professor examined the alleged victim of gang rape Miss Farzana Sultan. The report of Agha Khan University Hospital concluded, "the clinical findings in this case suggest minor injury to the posterior area of the fourchette, which is almost healed, although still sore to the patient. The findings are consistent with the conclusion that the patient has had sexual intercourse in the recent past".

Subsequently, the follow-up medical report in the case of the alleged victim was issued by the Agha Khan University Hospital on July 02, 1995. In the follow-up report it was further concluded, "besides shows inflammatory exudate with metaplastic cells and gram negative intracellular diplococci, confirmed by culture to be Neisseria Gonococci. The infection is confirmed to be sensitive to Penicillin, Erythromycin, Cefotaxim and tetracycline".

Based upon the above findings it was advised by the Consultant Physician that Miss Farzana Sultan should pursue appropriate follow-up and treatment without delay.

From the above medical findings it was quit clear that the alleged victim Farzana Sultan was not subjected to the alleged gang rape or rape as was insinuated by Mr. Altaf Hussain and other leaders of MQM. Be that as it may, owing to the said allegation of gang rape and subsequent call of strike and agitation given Mr. Altaf Hussain from London and other leaders of MQM from Karachi resulted in 30 innocent people being killed and damage to private and public properties besides disrupting the city life and causing trouble in the city.

THE FINDINGS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF USA IN THE CASE OF FARZANA SULTAN

The State Department of USA, recently, issued its Human Rights Report regarding Pakistan, wherein inter-alia about this incident of alleged gang rape of Farzana Sultan, the report contains a finding "although the MQM/A consistently claims that its activists are innocent, unarmed victims of ethnic violence, disinterested observers believe that cells of armed MQM/A activists are responsible for a considerable amount of Karachi's violence and crime. This includes extortion of large sums of money from Mohajir businessmen as well as others.

In an apparent attempt to inflame public opinion and destabilize the situation in Karachi, MQM/A leader Altaf Hussain the alleged gang rape of an MQM/A supporter (while in custody) to call for three " days of mourning" in Karachi June 24-26. At least 67 people died in strike-related violence during the protest. Medical reports on the alleged victim, however, did not substantiate the charges of gang rape. The MQM/A enforced numerous other strike calls with violence, resulting in the deaths of law enforcement personnel and civilian bystanders."

It is the standard practice of Mr. Altaf Hussain and MQM to concoct and fabricate false allegation and create an issue out of non-issue and exploit it to the hilt through the medium of aggressive propaganda and rhetoric and then malign the Government and give calls for so called protest strike. Invariably in all such cases strikes have been enforced through intimidation, resorting to indiscriminate firing and burning of public and private transport. In the case of Farzana Sultan, it has been established by independent findings of Agha Khan University Hospital, which also substantiates the findings of the Government doctor that no rape or gang rape was committed and the allegation was concocted.

It is well known and talks of the town that terrorists of MQM used to enter in the houses of helpless people and commit rape with the women to terrorize the family and to blackmail. Being of Islamic and eastern traditions most of the families hesitate to lodge complaints against them. Because of the fear, disgrace, and defamation in the society, the helpless women can only pray to the Almighty for help and justice, besides looking forward towards the International community and the lawful authorities to eliminate such type of heinous acts of the MQM.

The so-called Naheed Butt and Farzana Sultana rape case is just a tool for negative propaganda. At present no one knows the whereabouts of Naheed Butt and Farzana Sultan and many others. Such cases were only used for negative propaganda.

It is apprehend that there is likelihood that “the evil mind of Altaf Hussain will create new rape dramas to save their dirty face from local, national and international community and to cover-up their terrorist and un-human activities from the eyes of law and peace-loving people.”

Arrests & Arms Recovery From Mqm Workers During December 1998 To February 1999

Dec 9, 1998: Seven hardcore terrorists, including a bodyguard of Altaf Hussain and the killers of Azim Ahmed Tariq arrested on December 09, 1998 from different parts of Karachi. (*Frontier Post*).

Dec 10, 1998: As many as 10 alleged terrorists and extortionists belonging to both factions of MQM rounded up with arms and ammunition in Karachi. (*Nation Dec 11, 1998*).

Dec 11, 1998: Police arrested a most wanted terrorist of MQM, Saulat Mirza, immediately after his arrival from Bangkok at Karachi airport.(*Nation*). Saulat Mirza has said, Altaf Hussain has directed his workers in Belgium, S. Africa and India to reach Karachi. (*Asas*).

The accused Saulat Mirza has confessed that Altaf Hussain and his political secretary Nusrat Nadeem have been giving directives for carrying out disruptive activities and killing of innocent citizens. Mirza, arrested on his arrival in Karachi from Thailand, was suspected of involvement in the murder of two US diplomats and four American oil company workers.

DIG Police Karachi Qureshi said that during initial interrogation accused Saulat Mirza confessed killing retired Major Shahnawaz Toor, who was incharge of the American Drug Enforcement Agency in Pakistan. He stated that the accused had also owned killing of KESC managing director Shahid Hamid, SDM Nawaz Khushk, a DSR of Rangers, several police officials, a lance naik of army, and five relatives of SP Khawaja Nisar. DIG Qureshi said that the accused has also admitted killing an office bearer of PPP, Nasir Guddu. He said that an information was received that some terrorists were fleeing the country while some were coming back.

DIG Qureshi said that on receipt of this information surveillance was mounted on the arrival and departure lounges of the Karachi Airport. He said that Saulat Mirza was arrested when he returned to Karachi from Bangkok. Qureshi maintained that accused Saulat Mirza has a background of international terrorism. Saulat Mirza, who was present at the press briefing, confessed the criminal activities carried out by him and his accomplices. He said that Major (R) Shahnawaz Toor who was incharge of the American Drug Enforcement agency in Pakistan, was eliminated because he was "prying." Saulat Mirza said that later he came to know that Toor's killing was ordered by the MQM leadership to spoil Pakistan's relationship with America. This was also aimed at causing economic

difficulties for Pakistan so that the country could be harmed. On the killing of KESC MD Shahid Hamid, he said that the deceased had served in the IMF and was arranging loans for Pakistan and for this reason he was eliminated.

Saulat Mirza also spoke about his visits abroad and said that there are some 80 to 100 MQM boys in South Africa. He said that MQM leader Safdar Baqri went to South Africa from the US and said that he had instructions that work is to be done for the party. Baqri stated that some boys would have to go to get commando training there for carrying out disruptive activities Karachi, Saulat added. He said that many of the boys went to India and some are still there and getting training in terrorist activities. He disclosed that India was using Altaf Hussain and the MQM and it wants to break Pakistan. Saulat said that he returned to Karachi in March 98 and immediately went into hiding. On October 30 he went to Bangkok. He said he was given the task of killing the foreigners, Hussain Haqqani, Ejaz Shafi and Haleem Siddiqui. Saulat said when he was coming out of the Karachi Airport he was nabbed by the police at the taxi stand. He admitted that he had committed crimes, which are not pardonable.

Saulat said that he believed that Dr Imran Farooq was also killed by MQM partymen and added that Altaf Hussain did not tolerate any criticism and whosoever did so, was eliminated. Saulat also feared danger to the life of Dr Farooq Sattar. Accused Aslam Shaikh alias Aslam Chor (thief), who was arrested by the police from Nazimabad area, was also presented before the press. He said that in 1995 his younger brother Anwar Shaikh was killed in a rocket attack on Garden police station. Accused Aslam admitted that he was involved in attacks on police mobiles. He said that in 1997 Shoaib Bukhari and Zulfiqar Haider had directed him to 'clean' SHO Aslam Hayat. He said that his conscience was pricking him and added that he was giving the statement without any pressure. DIG Qureshi said that the accused have given the statements after a few hours of interrogation. The police will also check its record, he added. (News Dec 12, 1998

Dec 13, 1998: Another accused in Hakim Said murder case and an alleged assassin of Zuhair Akram Nadim arrested in two raids conducted by Surjani Town police and CIA Sadar respectively. Two more alleged accomplices were also arrested on being pointed by Asim, reportedly an accused in the Hakim Said murder case. On a tip off police cordoned off some parts of Sector L-1 in Surjani Town of District West from where Asim was arrested. Korangi police arrested Zubair alias Landhi Wala, who according to police has confessed his involvement in the killing saying that Asim was the first to open fire at Hakim Said from a KK rifle. On the information given by Asim raids were conducted in Yousuf Goth, Surjani and Sher Shah areas. Shujauddin alias Shujoo and Habib Ullah were arrested.

The main accused in Hakim Saeed case are Zulfiqar Haider, MQM MPA, Naushad alias Major Dandy, Shakir alias Langra. Zubair alias Landhi Wala, Asim, Ajjaz alias Wazir, Asif and Amirullah have been arrested. One person suspected to be Wahab Bandhani, who claims to be Hanif Kabarhi was also arrested.

A CIA team raided a house in Sector 11 H, North Karachi from where Majid alias Mullah (also known as Sir) was arrested. He confessed to have killed Zuhkar Akram Nadim as well as PPP councillor and three Muslim Leaguers during interrogation. SSP CIA, Manzoor Mughal disclosed that in July 1998, terrorists belonging to Altaf Group met in Unit 77 Orangi Town where they finalised plans of assassinating Zuhair Akram Nadim. On July 1998, they gunned him down in Orangi when he was visiting an under construction building there. Earlier, they targeted three Muslim Leaguers near Fauji Hotel also. In May 1995 they killed Salahuddin alias Saloo, PPP Advisory Councillor and in September they killed Shahid alias Sarphata, a member of PMRC. Another alleged terrorist of MQM Aslam alias Chapta reported to be a close associate of most wanted Ajmal Pahari was arrested in Jalalabad. SHO Gulbahar Mohammad Aslam told that on a tip off, they raided a hideout located behind Subhan Bakery in Jalalabad where terrorists were hiding. The terrorists opened fire at police but retaliatory firing by police forced them to flee. However, one of them, Aslam Chapta was arrested. One Kalashnikov, one 7 mm rifle, two repeaters and 3 TT pistols were recovered. Police said that Aslam Chapta was a member of Unit 18 and also was an honorary member of 'Moazzazin' committee.

SHO Gulbahar claimed that during interrogation, Aslam told them that they were planning to get back the hold of Khajji Ground area of the orders of MQM chief Altaf Hussain. He confessed Ajmal Pahari Group was involved in the killing of Zuhair Akram Nadim, Zahiruddin Babar (Jama' at-I-Islami), three Muslim Leaguers and others. The SHO further claimed that Aslam told them that Altaf Hussain always issue orders through his Secretary, Nadim Nusrat who asked Shoaib Bukhari, MQM MPA, to convey the orders to them. He also confessed to have assaulted two women whom they killed after gang rape and threw their bodies in Manghopier area.(Nation Dec 14,1998).

Dec 15, 1998: The arms used by terrorists to murder Hakim Mohammad Said recovered from a nullah near Burns Road on the pointation of an arrested accused namely Nadeem Mota. Korangi police have arrested three alleged terrorists said to be close associates of Ajjaz alias Kala Munna named in over 200 heinous cases. A team of Rangers in Korangi recovered a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The enquiry officer of Hakim Mohammad Said case, SP Agha Mohammad Tahir ordered a raid when Nadim Mota during interrogation told the arms dumped near nullah behind Sindh secretariat. The

arms seized from there included four Kalashinkovs, three TT pistols, one mauser and 300 bullets of KK rifle and pistols. (*Nation Dec 16, 1998*).

Dec 16, 1998: The dangerous criminal Aslam Jhapata confessed the murder of 20 people including a councillor of Jammt -e-Islami and Zohar Akram an ex MNA. According to the detail Aslam Jhapata was arrested on the 11th of December and was an active member of Muthidda. During investigation he told the joint interrogation team that he joined MQM in 1990 and when Karachi operation started in 1992 he went underground. In 1995 Pirpur police on the charges of keeping illegal weapons arrested him. In 1997 he came out from the jail and started participating in criminal activities of MQM once again.

Aslam told the investigators that in July 1998 Wasiah Jaleel called him along with Ajmal Phari, Dilwar, Jahangir Saeed to nine zero and ordered them to kill Zohair Akram. After receiving these orders they killed Zohair Akram in Orangi Town. He confessed that on the instruction of MPA Mohiuddin sector incharge Ishtiaq with the help of Zafar Nadeem Lamba and Akram Dahari Walla kidnapped five persons of Sindhi, Punjabi and Pathan nationality from different area of Orangi Town and killed them with Kalashinkov at Ghaziabad Orangi Town. On 16th June 1998 Wasiah Jaleel called Aslam Ali along with his helper at nine zero and ordered them to kill the ex-Councillor of Jammat-e-Islami Zaheerudin Babar. According to the report prepared by Sindh government a large number terrorists who were arrested by police after the imposition of Governor's rule in Karachi have admitted that they got the training of terrorism from India.

Dec 18, 1998: Hazara Police arrested a dreaded terrorist and dacoit Raai Khan s/o Fazal Dad of MQM wanted by Karachi Police from a village of Havelian. Accused Raai Khan was also member of the gang, which murdered Hakeem Said. He was involved in several other incidents of murder and dacoity. He had committed a dacoity in Maleer Karachi in which Rs Eleven lakh were looted. (*News Dec 19, 1998*).

Dec 25, 1998: A prosecution witness in Hakim Said murder case on December 24, 1998 identified Amirullah Sheikh and Zubair, two activists of Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), as the main accused involved in the killing. (*News Dec 24, 1998*).

Several MQM activists were rounded up during siege of Korangi and its surrounding localities by law enforcement agencies. Zaman Town Police raided an abandoned house in Nasir Colony and arrested Imran alias 'Chauntees' and Imran alias Mani, both MQM activists, allegedly involved in various cases of heinous crimes. Gulbahar Police arrested Tanveer alias Chachoo and Mohammed Nasir and recovered two rifles from their possession.

The two MQM activists were wanted in dozens of murder, attempted murder, dacoity and kidnapping cases. The same police also arrested Tanveer, Nasir and Irfan, allegedly involved in disposing of the bodies of persons murdered at Khajji Ground. Three TT pistols also recovered from them. They admitted to disposing off 40 dead bodies. Sharifabad Police arrested Fahim alias Baryaniwala, wanted in certain criminal cases and recovered a TT pistol from him. Khawaja Ajmer Nagri Police arrested Afzal Lamba with a pistol. Afzal was wanted in four murder and firing incidents. Liaquatabad Police arrested Shakeel with a revolver.

CIA Sadar arrested Naseerullah and Khawaja Amir with two TT pistols. Mominabad Police arrested Abdul Salam and Waseem Ahmed allegedly involved in murder and kidnapping cases and recovered two pistols. Rangers and Karachi police also arrested 10 terrorist including 8 MQM activists.

A team a rangers succeeded in arresting Syed Tariq Mustafa (Arif Burger) a close companion of Ajmal Phari in a raid in Orangi town. During investigation Tariq Mustafa revealed that on the doubt of disclosing information he cut the throat of a person with the help of his friend Ehtasham in Orangi town sector 7-E lane no 6. After this he washed his hair and showed it to every one in the area so that people learn some lesson from it. Tariq Mustafa also admitted conferred to involve in some other heinous crimes including the murder of 5-labourers in Ghaziabad sector 11 1/2, and of firing rocket on Sindh Secretariat. He also admitted the murder of different people in Khajji ground. Nazimabad police arrested Yousaf Chandio (Arif Dhobbi) in a raid on Paposhnagar. (*NNI/Nation Dec 26, 1998*).

Dec 27, 1998: Rafi, alias Bubbly is an activist of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement, on December 16, 1997 lifted a Suzuki car from House No 5 near Chandni Chowk and on the very next day abducted a first year student Ambreen from Royal Coaching Centre in Sharifabad police limits for rape and ransom. Later, he rang the parents of the abducted and asked them to manage Rs. 500,000 as ransom. The parents of that girl contacted the police and lodged an FIR of abduction and rape of their daughter. On December 27, 1997 Bubbly was arrested by the police. (*News*).

Dec 28, 1998: As many as 27 accused including two Unit Incharge of the MQM were arrested as police also seized arms during their drive against criminals and 'terrorists'. SHO, Gulbahar-led police team cordoned off Muslim Centre. During houses' search, they arrested Mohammad Irfan, Incharge Unit 189, and Qaisar Abbas of MQM. Police seized TT pistols from them. (*Nation Dec 29, 1998*).

Dec 30, 1998: New Karachi Police, after a brief encounter, arrested seven Muttahida activists involved in criminal activities and recovered arms from them. (Nation Dec 31, 1998).

Dec 31, 1998: Four terrorists belonging to the MQM `confessed` the planning of assassination of the then Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in Johannesburg during her visit to South Africa. "We also planned to create Sunni and Ismaili riots in Karachi", they further said. They were produced before reporters at Central Police Office during a Press briefing held by DIG Karachi. The DIG said that their confession proved that they wanted only to bring a bad name to Pakistan world-wide and to weaken Pakistan. Surjani Town police arrested Nadim alias Civic, Irfan alias Imran, Mirza Wasee Baig and Babar Anis and recovered from their possession 3 KK including a snatched official KK rifle, two seven mm rifles, seven pistols, two revolvers, one mauser and 400 rounds.

The accused told the police that Altaf Hussain MQM chief and his Secretary Nadeem Nusrat ordered them in 1996 through Qamar Ghalib and Hamad Jilani in South Africa to kill Benazir Bhutto. But Benazir did not visit Johannesburg hence the planning failed, they said. They said since Ismailis contributed a lot to strengthen the country's economy, hence we were ordered to kill Maulvi Akbar, who had embraced Sunni faith. This was aimed at pitting sunnis and Ismailis against each other, they said. In South Africa Qamar Ghalib and Homad Jilani extort bhatta from Memons and other traders who belong to Pakistan. One Fardia is the agent who arranges visas for visits of MQM activists from India and other countries to South Africa , they revealed. Nadim alias Civic said that more than 250 MQM activists named in heinous cases were in South Africa. (*Nation Jan1, 1999*).

Jan 01, 1999: Anti-Terrorist Wing nabbed Iqbal from North Karachi who was reported to be the brother of Mustafa Ganja, an activist of Muttahida and was nominated in several FIRs. (Nation Jan 2, 1999).

Jan 6, 1999: Karachi Pirabad Police arrested a most wanted MQM terrorist Nadeem Commando alias Street fighter from Bokhari Colony. During investigations, Nadeem Commando confessed to be involved in several murder cases. He is suspected to be involved in murder of an Army Police and several police personnel. (Nawa-e-Waqt Jan 7, 1999).

Jan 7, 1999: Eight Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) activists arrested from different areas in Karachi during search operations and arms and ammunition recovered from them. According to the details Mohammed Asif was arrested in Nazimabad area with a pistol. He revealed that he injected poison to the hospitalised activists injured in encounters with police. Risala police arrested

Ahmed Din and Akhlaq Ahmed with two pistols. Nabi Bux police wanted Akhlaq in a murder case. Mochko police arrested a truck driver Ali Mohammed and recovered two pistols and 200 rounds of klashnikov from the truck. He allegedly worked for MQM and had brought the ammunition from Balochistan. Khokhrapar police arrested Waseem Tariq, wanted in 13 cases of murder, firing, arson and police encounter. Garden police arrested Shahid alias TT from the area with a TT pistol and 100 rounds. Landhi police arrested Kashif Langra with a pistol wanted in murder and dacoity cases. (NNI/News Jan 8, 1999).

Jan 10, 1999: The Karachi police arrested six alleged workers of Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) after an encounter in district Central's Liaquatabad area in which a police informer was killed. The police also recovered huge quantity of arms after a raid on the hideout of the alleged terrorists near Arshi Chowk at Qasimabad area in Liaquatabad. (News).

Another alleged terrorist of MQM was arrested on the pointation of the terrorists whom police had arrested from katchi abadi of Qasimabad (Liaquatabad). Two KK rifles were also seized when CIA raided a hideout in Malir. Official sources reported that CIA with two Kalashnikovs from Malir 15 arrested Iqbal. He told the police that he was present during a heated discussion between Tariq Chamber and MQM chief Altaf Hussain followed by Altaf's orders of his killing complied with instantly by him with the help of another accomplice Zubair. (*Nation Jan 11, 1999*).

Jan 11, 1999: More than a dozen Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) activists, including a unit in-charge involved in murder and other criminal activities, arrested from Karachi. Arms and ammunition in huge quantities also recovered from them.

According to the details Abdus Salam alias Chingari allegedly responsible for killing of an ASI, a head constable and a constable in Ibrahim Haideri area last year along with his accomplices, arrested in Karachi. A TT pistol was also recovered from his possession. In raids and search operations in various parts of Liaquatabad five more suspects arrested for the incidents in which SHO Liaquatabad's brother-in-law was killed. The five persons were picked up during raids in Azam Nagar, Sindhi Hotel and Peeli Kothi. Gulbahar police arrested Amjad Idrees, a joint unit in-charge of MQM, from Nazimabad and recovered a Kalashnikov from him. The accused was wanted in a number of murder, firing and kidnapping cases. Surjani Town police on pointation of an under custody prisoner arrested two terrorists recovering two 7 mm rifles from an under construction building of the area with 100 rounds. Al Falah police arrested Saqib Hussain with a pistol. Aziz Bhatti police arrested Mohammed Sajid and Rehan in Gulshan and recovered two pistols from them.

Liaquatabad police arrested Haider Raza in murder and attempt to murder cases and recovered a pistol from him. Four persons including fake police sub inspector in uniform arrested from Landhi while they were collecting "bhatta" from shopkeepers. The accused, were identified as Ashraf alias Kala, who was the ringleader and was in uniform of police sub inspector, Mohammed Yousuf, Shahid and Zahid. Police also recovered four pistols from their possession. (NNI/News Jan 12, 1999).

Jan 15, 1999: Police have arrested several activists of Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) allegedly involved in terrorist and criminal activities in siege and search operations. According to the details three MQM activists were arrested after an exchange of fire from Khajji Ground in Nazimabad. They were identified as Saeed Nizami, Saleem and Aqeel. Two klashnikovs, eight revolvers and 200 rounds were also recovered from them. Police claimed that Saeed is involved in murder of three policemen and five other persons of the area. In Joharabad, three MQM activists were arrested after a brief encounter when they fired upon police from an abandoned house. They were identified as Mohammad Ali, Arman and Saleem. One 22 rifle and two TT pistols were recovered from them. The arrested persons were wanted in several criminal cases. Korangi Police arrested an activist Qurban Ali and recovered two rifles and several rounds from him. Zaman Town Police, arrested Mohammad Javed with a TT pistol. He was wanted in a number of murder, firing and arson cases. (Nation Jan 16, 1999).

Jan 17, 1999: Police arrested four persons involved in forcibly collecting Bhata from the shopkeepers of Rainbow Center. (Nation Jan 18, 1999).

Jan 22, 1999: An MQM (Altaf) MPA Afzal Anwar and a unit incharge of Mutahida Qaumi Movement Mohammad Hashim were arrested in connection with 1997 murder case of a PPP activist and his son. A police party, headed by the SHO Gulbahar, raided the house of Afzal Anwar and took away the MPA. The MPA was involved in the murder of Naeem Hasni, PPP President, district Central, Karachi and his son in 1997.

Gulishtan-e-Jauhar police arrested a Unit Incharge MQM Mohammad Hashim alias Khalid alias Hasho from a flat. He is involved in same murder case. He was also involved in ten murders and several criminal cases. The Rangers also arrested an accused Naeem Thalaywala from Liaquatabad who is involved in the murder of three army men. Afzal Anwar is the third MPA of Mutahida Qaumi Movement who was arrested as in the month of October last. Shoaib Bokhari and Wakil Ahmad were arrested from Nine Zero. During the interrogation, Naeem told that the others involved in the killings are Farooq, Saghir Mota, sector

incharge Shabbir Qasai, Akram Kana, Nadeem Marble-wala, Habib Safdar, Abrar, Rashid, Javed Kala, Amir and Asif.

More MQM activists allegedly involved in terrorist and criminal activities also arrested with arms and ammunition from different areas of the city. New Karachi police arrested Shahid Charibi after a shootout and recovered two 7mm rifles, a single barrel shot gun and a repeater from the spot. Afalah police arrested Shabbir Ahmed alias Farhan and recovered a G-3 rifle snatched from an official from him. Saudabad police arrested Maqbool Ahmed and Amir Raza from the area. He is involved in murder and arson cases. Two pistols were also recovered from him. Saeedabad police arrested Abdul Jabbar with a pistol. Ibrahim Haideri police arrested Suleman and recovered a rifle from him. Khwaja Ajmer Nagri police arrested Azizur Rehman with a TT pistol. New Karachi police arrested Mohammed Imran with a pistol from the area. (*Nation Jan 23, 1999*).

Jan 24, 1999: A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition recovered by police on the pointation of arrested terrorists of MQM. According to the details Khalid alias Pawwa, a former unit incharge was arrested in Azizabad by SHO-led police party. On his pointation, police recovered one 22 rifle, one 222 rifles, one repeater gun and over 400 bullets buried in Yasinabad graveyard. On pointation of Akram Rajput, an arm depot was raided near a mosque (Bahare Madina) in Liaquatabad from where a china rifle, a 7mm rifle, TT pistols, mauser, carbine, two 222 rifles one kk rifle and 15 shells anti-tank fuse. (*Nation Jan 25, 1999*).

Jan 27, 1999: The killings of hundreds of Karachiites was ordered by MQM Chief Altaf Hussain, the two-under arrest MQM terrorists disclosed as the Karachi police officially declared the arrest of the two RAW-trained terrorists and their four accomplices.

Altaf Hussain has been personally giving me orders to kill, said 25-year-old Muhammad Nadeem, an under-matriculate involved in the killings of 203 persons in Kalashinkov attacks and bomb blasts, during SSP Lahore's press conference conducted prior to any identification parade of the accused, or their statement in judicial custody.

The city police chief, Ahmad Raza Tahir said that Muhammad Nadeem and his accomplice Muhammad Sarwar had killed over 200 persons including 67 in four bomb blasts, 25 in Kalashinkov attack on a passenger bus, the murder of MNA Azeem Ahmad Tariq, 10 by using head-torture clips and 84 in pillion-riding attacks. They had also kidnapped two Koreans, two Chinese and two Iranian-nationals and the government had to pay ransom for their release. They had also

packed 12 bodies in sacks and stolen Rs 55 million from a Hyderabad bank by exploding its strong room door through a blast.

One of the terrorists, Muhammad Nadeem told reporters, he joined MQM in 1987 through Javaid Langra, got fire-arms training in Rajasthan, India, and how and his accomplices acted on the "direct orders" of MQM Chief, Altaf Hussain. "During the three-month training, the Indian Army had kept us in separate camps," he said, and recalled having seen between 500 and 600 MQM trainees at the Indian camps." In charge of so-called Shurfa committee and 12 sectors, the accused said he was 15 when he first committed a crime. "Since then, I never looked back," he said, adding that the money they looted was handed over to the Nine-Zero authorities. "I have met Altaf Hussain on a number of occasions in the presence of the Taj group members and was ordered to kill MNA Azeem Ahmad Tariq. I, along with my accomplices Imamud Din, Rashid Kala, Nasir Chingari and Taj had sprayed Kalashnikov bullets on a passenger bus which had left 17 dead," he said. About the bodies found in sacks, he said these were the members of the MQM and killed by MQM, "They had either refused to carry out any more terrorists act or had simply switched over to the other group," He said while explaining how the Altaf Hussain-led MQM had killed several persons and their family members for "disobeying". (*Nation Jan 28, 1999*)

Liaquatabad police arrested two MQM workers Shafique and Arshad Kan Katta who are involved in the murder of two army men. A Kalashnikov and T.T. Pistol were recovered from their procession. These accused belong to A.S.I. Naushad and Wahab Budhani group who are involved in the murder of Hakim Saeed, during investigations accused told the police that they killed two army men on the directives of Tanzeem (MQM) and throw their bodies in Liaquatabad graveyard. (*Nawa-I-Waqt Jan 28, 1999*)

January 31, 1999: A torture cell was unearthed by Liaquatabad police while four more terrorists including a close associate of Javed alias Langra were among those arrested on 31st Jan. Ranger's team conducted raids in different parts of Karachi. In their raid in New Karachi, they held Ikramuddin alias Mama Bhola who is also a close associate of Javed alias Langra.

In Orangi Town of District West, Nadeem alias Pappar was reportedly arrested by Rangers. Two others viz Syed Abid Rizvi, incharge unit 180 and Muhammad Aslam were arrested from Allama Iqbal town. Arms were also recovered from them.

In Qasimabad of Liaquatabad, SHO Sarwar Commando-led police party raided a house on a tip-off where they demolished a picket established by terrorists. Police claimed that a major torture cell was being run in that building and that

three army men could also have been killed there. In Liaquat abad No. 8, a hideout was raided where some materials used in torture also seized. Police raided the house of Rehan alias Kana in search of his brother Talha.

During their drive against anti-social elements, police rounded up some 37 accused. Police also disclosed the procedure used by MQM to send its activists abroad. The expenses were borne by its social welfare body Khidmat-I-Khalaq Foundation. The foundation also helped Zulfiqar Haider, member Sindh Assembly and main accused in Hakim Said murder case in leaving the country through Pak-Iran border on November 9, 1998 and paid cheques to Polani Travelling Agency in Karachi.

Two accused Tehseen Siddiqui and Abid involved in sending abroad the criminal activists of MQM were arrested by the police in this regard and police seized fake visas of South Africa and other countries, identity cards, and fake passport from their possession. (*Nation February 01, 1999*)

February 2, 1999: Police and CIA raided different areas in Karachi and arrested 10 terrorists. 6 out of them belong to Muttahida. Police also recovered arms from their procession. According to the details CIA Malir arrested accused Fiaz Ahmed of Muttahida, who told the police during interrogation that he committed different crimes on the directives from Nine Zero.

He killed two people on the orders of unit Incharge Kalia and raped 10 women. Brigade police arrested Ikram who was wanted in different cases and recovered a pistol from him. Nazimabad police recovered a pistol from Mohammad Anwar while Sharifabad police arrested Kamran and recovered a pistol from him.

Ibrahim police also arrested Fahim Waseem and Mohammad Akram who are involved in the cases of murder, kidnapping and attempt of murder. CIA police recovered pistol from Usman, Malir City Police recovered rifle from Ijaz Ahmed, CIA Malir recovered mouser from Fiaz Ahmed and recovered pistol from Kazim Qureshi who was arrested from Liaquat abad. (*Nawa-e-Waqt February 3, 1999*)

February 3, 1999: 32 accused including two terrorists of MQM were rounded up as police and Rangers continued their campaign against terrorists and criminals. Anti-Terrorists Wing (ATW) of Karachi Police had cordoned off Jamshed Quarter No. 2 near Bijli Ground in search of some wanted terrorists when they were fired upon by somebody. After a brief encounter, ATW team arrested one Salim alias Ghanoo and seized a Kalashnikov from his possession.

Chief of ATW team Raja Umer Khitab said Salim was wanted in 35 cases. Rangers and police raided the house of Shami Dacoit in Hasrat Mohani Colony

of Pak Colony, District West. Zahid alias Kalia was also held. (*Nation February 4, 1999*)

February 8, 1999: Ranger's spokesman said that the 51 Wing of Bhattai Rangers apprehended two terrorists of MQM identified as Imran alias Super and Salimuddin alias Gullo. They were held from Korangi No. 4. They were involved in various cases of murder including killing of a student Humayoon and "Aji" of rival Haqiqi faction of MQM in Sector F. SDM of the area was also present during the raid. (*Nation February 9, 1999, February 10, 1999*)

Pakistan Rangers have arrested an alleged hardened killer, Atiq alias Atoo, who is also nominated in the Hakim Said murder case. According to a press release of Rangers, the accused is allegedly involved in over two dozen cases of murder, including killing of two Pakistan Air Force personnel, two police constables, one Qoumi Razadar and a woman. (*News/APP February 11, 1999*)

February 11, 1999: Shakil Ahmed Kanpoori, member MQM organising Committee arrested by CIA Karachi Inspector, Javed Anjum, on January 12 from Islamabad, Shakil Ahmed is involved in over 60 crimes of a heinous nature. Another 12 arrested terrorists were also present at this occasion. They were: Arif Ahmed, Mohsin Shah, Kalim alias Jugno, Shahzad alias Ludan, Aurengzeb, Khalid Mehmood, Akhlaq alias Khalo, Salim Siddiquee, Shanawaz, Muhammad Ayub, Aziz-ur-Rehman and Sajjad.

Two klashnikovs, 10 pistols, a revolver, a stolen car and two motorcycles were recovered from these accused have confessed to murder more than 60 persons collecting Rs. 2 million through extortion, attacking mobiles of police and Rangers, setting on fire a passenger train in Orangi Town, torturing 50 persons to death at a Nazim Abad torture cell and getting released 25 terrorists through forged documents.

In his confessional statement, Shakil said Altaf Hussain wanted division of Pakistan into nine regions including a state for Mohajirs comprising Karachi, Hyderabad and Mirpur Khas. He said initially the proposed state was named as Jinnahpur but when the intelligence agencies came to know about it, the proposed state was then renamed as Mohajiristan. He said Altaf Hussain would head that state.

He said everything had been chalked out on papers with regard to that proposed independent state. Anis Advocate Anis Ahmed Qaimkhani, Naseem Jalil, Aftab Sheikh Liaquat Ali, Dr Farooq Sittar, Zulfiqar Haider and Wasay Jalil were involved in that planning, Shakil said these people believed that their plan would be executed in the year 2000. (*Nation*)

Paramilitary forces conducted an operation in Darra Adamkhel in a hunt for the MQM terrorists. Eight locals suspected to have assisted Karachi-based Muttahida Qaumi Movement in gun running and violence in the Pakistan's port city and about 15 workers from the factories manufacturing guns were apprehended.

Intelligence agencies had credible tips about the presence of terrorists in the area. Four vehicles, lifted or snatched from Karachi were recovered during the operation. Those arrested include Haji Fazal and Haji Khan Mohammad Din, who have been providing arms and ammunitions to Altaf Hussain'. Authorities had information about the presence of six MQM men with Haji Fazal while some hand grenades were recovered from Mohammad Din's place. Two vehicles were recovered from Haji Fazal's place. (*Nation*).

According to WWI, CIA Jamshed quarters arrested MQM's terrorists Mohammad Shakeel alias "chikna" who had opened fire on Columbian Experts, arms were also recovered from him. (*Nawa-e-Waqt February 12, 1999*)

February 14, 1999: An alleged MQM terrorist was arrested by the personnel of an intelligence agency in D.I Khan, police said. Maqsood, the alleged MQM terrorist was picked up from a city locality. He was working as a labourer here for long time but was wanted by Karachi police in several cases of heinous crimes. (*News February 15, 1999*)

February 15, 1999: Police arrested nine Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM) activists allegedly involved in murder and other criminal activities and recovered arms and ammunition from them. The New Karachi Police during patrolling intercepted an MQM activist Asif with a stolen car and TT pistol. During a search, the police recovered a card of Muslim Students Federation and Shabab Milli from his possession.

He was wanted in a number of criminal cases. The Soldier Bazar police arrested Mohammad Zaman and Mohammad Yousaf for their involvement in murder and arson cases. The Model Colony Police arrested Shahid alias Natha and Arshad Ali from Mehran depot and also recovered two TT pistols from their possession. The Mominabad police arrested Waseem alias Langara with a pistol. He was involved in murder and dacoity cases.

In New Karachi, police arrested Amir and Asif Kala driving a Car # Q-2386 and recovered 2 TT pistols from them. According to police both of them are Muttihada's workers and involved in terrorist activities. (*Nawa-e-Waqt February 16, 1999*)

February 16, 1999: Three wanted activists of Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) were reportedly apprehended by the Anti-terrorists wing personnel on their arrival in Karachi from Colombo by a PIA flight. They were identified as Mohammed Anwar, Abdul Rasheed and Izharul Hasan. They were nabbed because of information received by ATW about their return to Karachi. They had fled to Colombo after governor's rule was imposed in Sindh. (*APP/News February 17, 1999*)

February 17, 1999: Lahore Cantt circle police arrested an MQM terrorist Abdul involved in murder of 12 persons and other terrorist activities. Abdul Rauf alias Rufa alias Ali alias Shah, was arrested along with his sister-in-law Shaheen Kausar alias Shaheena alias Naz. Police afterwards arrested their two allies Ameer Afsar and Fiazi Zaidi from Karachi on the information provided by them.

Police also recovered illegal arms from Ameer Afsar and Fiazi Zaidi. ASP Cantt Qazi Jamshad disclosed these details on 17 February in Lahore. He said that accused at interrogation centre North Nazimabad killed 9 persons including a rebelled MQM Sector Incharge on Independence Day in 1998.

ASP further told that the accused also killed K.M.C.'s engineer Shaan Zaidi and killed two persons in Imambargah Khar with firing. Accused killed Mohammad Khan and Ishmael Khan opponent of a drug baron in Quetta and took Rs 4 lakhs from the baron for the killings.

Accused is also involved in 8 bank dacoities and more than dozen other crimes. The sister-in-law of Rauf, Shaheen Kausar is also involved in various crimes. (*Nawa-e-Waqt February 18, 1999*)

February 21, 1999: Jamal Sultan, Incharge, Society Sector of MQM was arrested from his house in Block II, PECHS in a raid conducted by CIA Central. One Kalashnikov and two Pajero jeeps were recovered from his house.

Azizabad police in several raids arrested the owners of some travel agencies on being pointed out by three MQM men who were arrested on February 20, 1999. (*Nation*)

Three alleged terrorists of MQM arrested by Anti-Dacoit and Robbery Cell (ADRC) in a raid in Muslimabad of Malir City DSP of ADRC told in a briefing. Akbar Ali alias Babar Kashi, Nadeem alias Sri Devi and Mehmood Ahmed were arrested from behind the petrol pump in a raid and one carbine, two revolvers, 16 rounds were seized from their possession. They were named in seven cases registered by Saudabad police and Alfalah police. They are allegedly

involved in burning of buses firing on police and transport. (*Nation February 22, 1999*)

February 22, 1999: CIA Malir arrested unit incharge of MQM Orangi Town, Shamim Pervaiz and his accomplice Naushad Alam. Two AK-47 assault rifles were also recovered from them. They were allegedly wanted in a number of cases, including seven murders, CIA East arrested Mohammad Nazir and Alam with two pistols from Korangi area for involvement in murder and arson cases. (*The News/NNI February 23, 1999*)

February 25, 1999: Liaquat abad police and FIA in a joint raid at Jinnah Terminal, arrested a Sector Incharge of MQM trying to flee to Male in Air Lanka flight at 3 am on February 25, 1999 while a Unit Incharge of MQM (H) and seven other MQM activists were also held and four suspects were taken into custody as police claimed to have arrested 55 accused.

Six pistols, two revolvers, one repeater and a dagger was also seized from their possession. Iftakhar Ahmed Khan, a Sector Incharge of Sharifabad was arrested while trying to flee to Male as he was to board the flight UL-184 of Air Lanka. His name was placed on Exit Control List as he was named in killings and murder attempts. From his possession, a Press card was also seized. (*Nation February 26, 1999*)

February 26, 1999: Karachi police arrested four persons included Muttahida workers in raids in different areas of Karachi. Arms were also recovered from them. According to the detail, Manghoo Peer Police arrested Kamran Billa an ally of Farooq Dada, a dangerous terrorist who was killed in police encounter and recovered a stengun from him. Accused Kamran is involved in the killings of several government officials and different incidents of firing and murder. (*N.Waqt*).

Rangers arrested one dangerous terrorist of Muttahida Qaumi Movement who was involved in killing of several persons including a police constable. (*Nation February 27, 1999*)

February 27, 1999: The Karachi police arrested a notorious terrorist Syed Fida Hussain Shah, at Regal Chowk Saddar. The accused was wanted by Balochia police in different cases of terrorist activities and arms smuggling. According to CIA, the accused was being interrogated at South CIA Center. (*Nation/PPI*).

An alleged terrorist of MQM Shakeel Shah was arrested by Havelian Police after prolonged exchange of fire. Shakeel Shah was wanted by Sindh Police in numerous heinous criminal acts. During the Police operation, Mian Raza, DSP

Havelian, was also injured. Sindh Police had provided a list of terrorists to Hazara Police. On a tip off received by the Police, under the supervision of DSP Mian Raza, a Police party besieged the house of one Mustafa Shah, paternal uncle of Shakeel, and ordered the accused to come out.

In reply, the accused started firing on the Police, which was responded by the Police personnel. Finally, the police arrested Shakeel. Police recovered one pistol, one repeater 12-bore, a Kalashnikov, three magazines and numerous cartridges from the accused. During the initial investigations, the terrorists confessed his involvement in several criminal cases. (*Nation February 28, 1999.*)

MQM's New Drama and the Real Cause of MQM-PML Hostility

*By Amir Mir
The News, Daily Jang
September 02, 2009*

The present animosity between the Altaf-led MQM and the Sharif-led PML has more to do with the October 1998 murder of former Sindh governor Hakim Mohammad Said and the subsequent imposition of the Governor Rule in the province by the then prime minister Nawaz Sharif, rather than the 1992 operation clean-up, following which the two parties had mended fences and joined hands to form coalition governments in Sindh and at the federal level.

The MQM is swinging between the PML and the PPP since the restoration of democracy in Pakistan in 1988, by joining almost every ruling coalition in Sindh. Having joined hands with then prime minister Benazir Bhutto after the 1988 elections, the MQM walked out of the PPP-led coalition in Sindh and at the centre in 1989. After the 1990 elections, the MQM teamed up with the Sharif-led PML, but left the coalition in 1992. After the dismissal of the second Benazir government in November 1996 and the subsequent holding of the 1997 general elections, Nawaz Sharif and Altaf Hussain had again joined forces against their common rival PPP.

On February 21, 1997, the MQM leadership signed a power sharing accord with new prime minister Nawaz Sharif and joined the coalition government at the federal level and in Sindh. As per the accord, Nawaz Sharif had agreed to hold a judicial probe into the deaths of hundreds of MQM workers in police custody or fake encounters besides granting compensation to the families of the deceased. Interestingly, the PML-MQM did not mention the 1992 military operation, for which the MQM now blames the PML.

The first major development that followed the PML-MQM reunion was the Sindh High Courts February 1997 decision to acquit Altaf Hussain and his 18 co-accused in the kidnapping and torture case of Major Kaleemuddin of the Field Intelligence Unit (FIU) of the Pakistan Army. The acquittal only became possible after Advocate General Sindh Shaukat Zuberi had submitted before the court that numerous omissions and contradictions had been made during the trial and that he would not support the convictions of the accused by a special court for suppression of terrorist activities.

On April 1, 1997, the PML-MQM coalition government in Sindh announced the formation of a compensation committee to pay compensation to the members of the affected families and their legal heirs who had suffered during the period October 1993 to November 1997. Once again, there was no mention of the year 1992 when the infamous operation clean up was launched by the Pakistan Army in Sindh. This was despite the fact that the operation clean-up had started in the rural areas of Sindh on May 23, 1992 and in the urban areas of the province on June 19, 1992. The operation had cost the government over Rs 4 billion since 45,000 military and para-military troops of the Corps V were deployed in Sindh to assist the civil administration in restoring peace.

As a follow up to the PML-MQM power sharing accord of February 21, 1997, the Sharif government subsequently paid a hefty amount of Rs 500 million from the federal kitty as compensation to the families of 711 MQM activists who had either been killed or left disabled. However, the London-based MQM leadership now claims that around 15,000 MQM workers and supporters had lost their lives in the aftermath of the 1992 operation clean up. Interestingly, the MQM workers were not the only ones to have been compensated by the then Sharif government.

A sum of Rs 200 million was also distributed as compensation money amongst 634 bereaved families of the Army, Rangers and the Police Jawans who had lost their lives between May 1992 and April 1998 in anti-terrorist operations carried out in Sindh.

To the amazement of many, the families of those killed (MQM-A workers) and those who had been blamed for their deaths (law enforcement agencies) were paid an equal compensation amount of Rs 300,000 each by the Sharif government. While the widows and other dependents of the army, rangers and police Jawans were given compensation money because they had lost their lives fighting terrorism, the family members of the MQM-A workers were compensated for their extra-judicial killings by the law enforcement agencies. But the most astonishing aspect of the whole episode was that the army had claimed a head money reward of Rs 5 million from the Sindh government for killing 368 desperados during the 1992 operation clean-up, including several MQM-A activists whose families had to be paid compensation money eventually.

The PML-MQM coalition went smooth afterwards for almost a year, before some serious differences erupted between the two partners, making the MQM to quit the federal and Sindh governments in August 1998. Yet on September 20, 1998, the MQM resumed support to the PML government at federal level and in Sindh, but without joining the cabinets.

However, their alliance came to an abrupt end following the October 17, 1998 murder of the former Sindh governor Hakim Mohammad Said, who was allegedly assassinated by MQM activists in Karachi. The main accused in the murder case was Zulfiqar Haider, a serving MPA of the MQM from the Sindh Assembly.

On October 28, 1998, ten days after the murder and having received the initial inquiry report from the authorities, Nawaz Sharif accused the MQM legislator and seven other party activists of involvement in the Hakim Said murder and set a three-day deadline for Altaf Hussain to handover the killers, including the MPA, failing which he threatened to call-off the PML-MQM alliance.

On October 31, 1998, following the MQM leadership's refusal to meet the deadline, the then prime minister Nawaz Sharif imposed federal rule in Sindh, which was followed by a massive crackdown by the security agencies against the MQM, which led to a fresh round of hostilities between the two political parties whose leadership is at daggers drawn against each other even today.

Nazeer Naji Confesses PMLN & Shareef Brethren Helped MQM in 1992

*Nazeer Naji - Season of Confessions - Aetrafaat Ka Mausam
Daily Jung, August 27, 2009*

Nazeer Naji (also spelled: Nazir Naji urdu: نذیر ناجی) is a senior news columnist in Pakistan's Urdu press. He frequently writes in the country's largest newspaper, Daily Jang.

Since Mr. Altaf Hussain has been provoking hatred against people of Punjab and it's rulers by using various and regular tactics each time, Nazeer Naji, this time thought of making some confessions in order to contribute his role towards the truth and nothing else... I believe this positivist adds, even if a little towards the racism being spread around in today's Pakistan by none other than our very own nincompoop politicians!

Below, is today's column by Nazeer Naji revealing some facts quite needed today, especially for people of Karachi and MQM:

After listening interview of Lt Gen (rtd) Naseer Akhter and Brig (rtd) Imtiaz on ARY, I got so disturb, which forced me to open my mouth, which I kept shut for many years, as I never felt safe for the life of my family, especially kids. A big lie of General Naseer Akhter and Brig Imtiaz regarding map of Jinnahpur, as they also had no knowledge! In 1989, as a Captain I was posted to B Company 50 Wing Bhattai Rangers district center Karachi in aid of civil administration.

At that time MQM terrorist activities were on the top. I was local area force commander located in KDA office Liaqutabad and was responsible for almost entire district centre, where MQM leader was living (90) and had headquarter (89) in Al-kerm squire adjacent to my company location. I was the most active and well known officer at that time, because of my actions against all sorts of criminals. I had so much knowledge of the area, upon which general officer commanding major General Saleem Malik was assisted by me for the recce of the area. None of the IB person came forward or had the knowledge of the area, as they did not dare to enter the area being controlled by MQM. Whereas IB personal have been making their reports after getting the information from us, while sitting their offices. MQM never spared any intelligence agencies personal, if ever entered to their area, thus they had very little knowledge about offices and torture cells of MQM on ground and a very little knowledge about MQM

activities. Thus how it was possible for Brig Intiaz to investigate the map of Jinnahpur? How he confirm that it was not the actual? What were his resources, where as I was never contacted, since I recovered this map along with many other documents from Al-kerm squire.

Jinnah Pur & MQM: Major Nadeem Dar also Reveals Stunning Facts

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I did not have any enmity with MQM or with any other political parties or criminals, but was doing best by performing my duties. I never saw that General Naseer Akhter or Brig Imtiaz ever visited our area. During this operation clean up our 50 Wing Bhittai ranger was placed under command of Brig Usmani, who later became corps commander the same corps, which was commanded by Lt Gen Naseer Akhter. Lt Gen (rtd) Muzaffar Hussain Usmani knows all about our raid to al-kerm squire (89) and Azizabad (90). He also knows about all the torture cells we found and were shown on PTV. We recovered lot of arms and ammunition from different offices of MQM. I also served as General Staff Officer-II (IS) with General Saleem Hayder, who became GOC after General Saleem Malik. He also has been appreciating my knowledge and experience.

On 28 May I arrested APMSO leader Shahood Hashmi from Karachi Poly Technical College, on which MQM boycotted Nation assembly budget session in

protest. FIR was launched against him in SITE police station. But I was forced to leave this criminal. My action was appreciated by General Officer Commanding Saleem Malik. Yes, that was the time once Major Naeem from IB contacted me and passed me a threat of General Naseer Akhter and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, that if I will not leave Shahood Hashmi then I could be in civil cloth next day. Is it justice that a criminal, who was responsible for killing many innocents, especially students of JI in the same college from where he was arrested? Is it justice that a criminal, who scuffled with me and torn my military uniform, which belongs to the people of Pakistan?

In May I received credible reports about Karachi Sarafa Market, that there is lot of smuggling gold and Indian currency and then a plan was made, which later was discussed with Lt gen (rtd) Naseer Akhter by my commanding officer Lt Col Farooq Sultan and I was also sitting in that meeting. Lt Gen (rtd) Naseer Akhter permitted us and finally whole 50 Wing Bhattai Rangers along with police and magistrate executed a successful raid and seized a huge amount of Indian currency and Gold. Immediately after that the Sarafa union went on strike, where as the currency and the gold was deposited with custom after registration of the case under custom acts against Haji Ilyas. We were offered a bribe for not registering the case, but we refused. On the other hand these union people met Gen Naseer Akhter, who ordered us to hand over all seized items and release Haji Ilyas. Lt Gen (rtd) Naseer ordered an enquiry against the whole raiding party, including the magistrate also. I was the only officer among the whole raiding party who made a statement against Gen Naseer Akhter. At later many time I was asked to change the statement, but I did not. This enquiry can be found from the official documents. I got the information that Sarafa Union gifted him one land cruiser and to this effect I made the same statement at that time. Now the question comes that if my statement could have been wrong then why he did not ordered for my court martial. But true is that he got that, so that is why he preferred to keep quite.

Such corrupt people are the bad name to our institution, where as our army is the best in the world and I am proud of it. I will end my article with these questions:-

- Will you believe those, who never were present on ground for the operation?
- Will you believe those, who have the history of being corrupt?
- Lt gen (rtd) Naseer must be asked, that under which power or law can order a case to withdraw, once FIR is registered, so why a court should not be allowed to make the justice?

- From where and from which sources Brig (rtd) Imtiaz confirmed that Jinnahpur map was not correct?
- Will you believe that Altaf Hussain is not the Indian RAW agent, as he visited India and made the statement that “idea of Pakistan was dead at its inception”?
- He also said that “The division of the subcontinent was the biggest blunder...it was not the division of land, it was the division of blood. Still you think he is loyal to Pakistan?”
- He wants India to open its doors to every Mohajir, the Muslim refugees who went to Pakistan after the partition. “I appeal to the politicians here to forgive the people who left and let them return,” said Hussain. What this shows that it was a mistake to migrate to Pakistan!

Still you believe Altaf Hussain and his helper has spoken truth by nullifying his heinous plan to divide Pakistan and make a new country as Jinnahpur?

I swear upon God that whatever I have written is correct and I stand on my words. Till today I am the victim of MQM. I have a very long history and story, on which people can weep, how I and my family have gone through a painful torture after this operation against MQM and other criminals.

Where PPP, PML-N and MQM Stood on Jinnahpur in 1992

September 03, 2009

By Ansar Abbasi

If history has any relevance in our politics then the Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP) and the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) so closely allied today – were daggers drawn over the Jinnahpur conspiracy in 1992 and the PPP was accusing the Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) of cover-up while the then-Nawaz Sharif government was pleading complete innocence.

Reports carried by leading newspapers on the issue during 1992 show the Nawaz-led IJI government had completely denied the existence of Jinnahpur conspiracy but the PPP-led PDA (Pakistan Democratic Alliance) opposition charged the government of covering up the MQM's conspiracy.

However, the Jamaat-e-Islami, a coalition partner in the government, once moved an adjournment motion in the National Assembly to discuss the Jinnahpur conspiracy. It was no less than opposition leader Benazir Bhutto, who had accused the Nawaz regime of trying to cover up the conspiracy of the MQM which, according to her, wanted to make a separate homeland with the support of India. The incumbent President, Asif Ali Zardari, had also demanded action against Jinnahpur planners.

Today though the MQM targets the PML-N for the Jinnahpur conspiracy, during those times MQM Chief Altaf Hussain was even found hailing the Nawaz government for exposing Jinnahpur. Altaf Hussain also demanded a probe into the matter by the Supreme Court.

Similarly, the PML-N, which today passes the buck on the Army and intelligence agencies to have created the Jinnahpur drama, during those days insisted that the plot was a figment of imagination of the PPP. The then-interior minister Chaudhry Shujaat was also reported to have said the Army used to operate as per the directive of the government.

In order to have a true sense of the political divide of those times and the position of different political parties on the issue of Jinnahpur, briefs of statements and reports of newspapers of different political leaders and analysts on the issue are reproduced here.

Jang Karachi quoted Benazir Bhutto on July 6, 1992 as saying if Beharis are settled in Sindh it would pave the way for Jinnahpur and Sindhudesh. She said Sindh had proved to be Waterloo for the past rulers and it may also become the same for Nawaz Sharif.

July 18, 1992 Jang Karachi reported Brigadier Haroon, the Army spokesman, as saying in a press briefing that the MQM had planned a separate homeland. The News of July 17 quoted him as saying there were confirmed intelligence reports, revealing the MQM plans. The map of the planned country was also discovered during the operation, he claimed.

On Oct 11, 1992 Jang Lahore ran a story filed by its reporter Azhar Sohail which talked of the Army high command providing documentary evidence to the government that the MQM was planning to create an independent state called Jinnahpur comprising Hyderabad, Thatta, Badin, Karachi and all those areas of upper Sindh that are oil rich.

The report said the corps commander meeting in a recent meeting discussed the issue and decided to provide all the material to the government. Politician Meraj Muhammad Khan was reported to have said on Oct 12, 1992 that the Jinnahpur map issue is a fraud.

A day later, Shaheen Sehbai, who is presently Group Editor of The News, reported for Dawn "A House losing its temper" and wrote in his Press Gallery, "The opposition was pressing for a debate on Jinnahpur, the supposed brainchild of the MQM to separate Urdu-speaking areas from Pakistan."

The same day The News reported the voting out of NA motion by the treasury benches on Jinnahpur. The News also reported the then deputy opposition leader Farooq Leghari to have said the prime minister (Nawaz Sharif) was involved in the Jinnahpur conspiracy and claimed that the government opposed motion on the issue because it did not want to go into details.

Dawn on Oct 14, 1992 carried MQM Chief Altaf Hussain's statement in which he called for a Supreme Court probe to investigate the charges of Jinnahpur against the MQM. The same newspaper reported on Oct 15 about two separate adjournment motions moved by the PDA and Jamaat-e-Islami members to discuss the Jinnahpur conspiracy.

In a press conference on Oct 17, the then key minister of Nawaz regime Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan said Jinnahpur plot did not exist. "The government would not allow anyone to subvert the rights of Muhajirs. It is baseless that we have ever discussed the creation of the so-called Jinnahpur with the MQM," he

was quoted to have said. Nisar also dispelled the impression that the whole MQM was a terrorist organisation and insisted the good and bad people were in every party.

He asked Altaf Hussain to respond to the allegations levelled against his party.

The same day ANP Chief Ajmal Khattak said there is no truth in the reports that the MQM had planned anything to break Pakistan or to establish Jinnahpur. October 19 newspapers carry ISPR press release, conveying Army's denial of the knowledge of the Jinnahpur plan.

"The Army had no evidence concerning the so-called Jinnahpur plan, it is clarified that the newspaper story in question is baseless. The Army has neither handed over to the government any document or map as reported, nor is it in possession of any evidence concerning the so-called 'Jinnahpur' plan.

It is also factually wrong that the matter was discussed at any meeting of the corps commander." But the same day Benazir Bhutto in a statement in the National Assembly said the government was consciously covering up the Jinnahpur conspiracy and is backing up the MQM from day one.

Nawa-e-Waqt quoted her as saying the motive of the organisation (MQM) is to create a separate homeland with the support of India. She demanded of the removal of Nawaz Sharif from the government for supporting, abetting and financing the dismemberment of Pakistan. She said it was of no use to blame Altaf Hussain. "His partner, supporter and guide Nawaz Sharif must go," The News reported on October 19.

The same day the then-interior minister Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain was reported to have said in the National Assembly a day before that Jinnahpur is a non-issue and the brainchild of the PPP. Farooq Leghari, however, demanded judicial probe into the plot and contended that disclosure of the Jinnahpur plot had exposed the MQM's anti-state activities which needed further investigations.

Shaheen Sehbai in Dawn's "From Press Gallery" wrote on October 19, "Jinnahpur is all fiction". "Including the opposition leader, Benazir Bhutto, could hardly produce anything about the much trumpeted Jinnahpur beyond newspaper clippings or a reported statement of an Army spokesman made in front of a team of Islamabad journalists. Even that was said to have been denied by the Army," wrote Sehbai.

The News of Oct 19 also quoted Asif Ali Zardari to have desiring action against Jinnahpur planners. "Zardari said the denial of the plan made by the leader of the Islami Jamhoori Ittehad was meaningless," the newspaper read.

In his report "The last refuge of a scoundrel", Nusrat Javed, senior journalist, wrote in The News on Oct 19, "A military spokesman, Brigadier Haroon, told this to a group of newsmen visiting Karachi in mid-July that there were confirmed intelligence reports that some of the MQM leaders were trying to create a separate state. This correspondent was present at the Army briefing in Karachi where such allegations were made and one reported about them like the rest of the newsmen present. Reference to Haroon's allegations demands another simple answer, i.e., whether the Nawaz government agrees to the perception expressed by a senior Army officer?"

Tariq Butt of The News on October 19 also reported of Benazir Bhutto's accusing the government of cover-up. "When Interior Minister Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain described the Jinnahpur conspiracy as a dangerous figment of the PDA's imagination, opposition MNAs accused the government of being a party to the plot," the story filed by Butt read.

The same day Nawa-e-Waqt ran a story quoting Benazir Bhutto to have said the Army had uncovered the Jinnahpur conspiracy but the government was silent on the issue. Dawn on October 21, 1992 reported Altaf Hussain to have been praising the government. The report headlined, "Altaf hails govt for exposing Jinnahpur". According to the report, the MQM chief said the government (of Nawaz Sharif) and its agencies in the same effective manner should display a positive attitude to review the baseless allegations levelled against the MQM to bring about an improvement in the present constitutional and political crises, particularly in Sindh."

Oct 21, 1992 Jang published a story based on Asif Ali Zardari's statement that was though appeared conflicting with the PPP stance at that time, suits today's politics of the PPP and the MQM. The newspaper reported Mr Zardari to have said in a court premises in Karachi that the Jinnahpur scandal was created to malign the MQM.

The same day Dawn reported Farooq Leghari to have been refuting the government's claim that Jinnahpur was a figment of imagination of the PPP. He also demanded constitution of a high-powered commission headed by the chief justice of Pakistan and comprising all the four high court chief justices to look into the matter.

Several years later on December 14, 1998 The News carried a statement of Altaf Hussain on the same issue. Altaf Hussain demanded probe into reports about Jinnahpur and said the separate Jinnahpur state allegations was a well-planned conspiracy which was used as a message for the Muhajir community that they would continue to be victimized if they did not demand a separate state.

MQM killed 650+ Sind Police Officers

By Dr Shahid Qureshi.

Few years ago I asked Shoib Shuddle former of Director General of Intelligence Bureau and Inspector General Police at a reception in London. 'what is your input about the cold blooded targeted killings of Sindh Police officers who took part in the 'operation' ordered by Benazir Bhutto' in 1995. He acknowledged the fact that there was a problem. Though police in Pakistan is known for its brutality but it is also true it is under resourced and ill trained but they are still managing?

MQM is a mercenary group whose HQ is in London and possibility of its leader to go to Pakistan is Zero? It exaggerate everything no doubt death one person is too many but their claim that 25000 MQM workers disappeared is the extreme. Where is the list of those 25000 people and where are they buried? MQM is in power for the past 10 years consecutively why did they not investigate these killings? Why Altaf Hussain never thought of asking for a judicial enquiry into the Karachi Operation in 1992?

The South Africa branch of MQM and its activities are very suspicious especially the Nishtar Park - Karachi terrorist incident when whole leadership of Sunni Tehreek was eliminated. According reliable sources that to those who examined and conducted post-mortems of the bodies found bullet marks and some of them were shot in head. It seems that cause of death was bullets then shrapnel's of bomb explosion? According to a source that people who were involved in this terror might have been provided safe passage to South Africa? It is reported that the whole operation was monitored by a MQM leader from a minority group? It seems a case of targeted killings. Only a high powered judicial investigation into this act can expose the crime.

It is alarming that MQM members have been issued arms licences in thousands and Rehman Malik interior minister allegedly issued approximately 2000 permits of AK47. Some members of MQM recently absconded from (apart from being on ECL) Pakistan and came to London were allegedly involved in arms trafficking from Baluchistan.

Late Benzair Bhutto "condemned the killings of 650 police officers and said, my thoughts are with families of those killed in the line of duty.

I asked late Benazir Bhutto at dinner in London few years ago to comment on the targeted killings on reportedly more then 650 police officers in Karachi. Most of

them killed had taken part in the Karachi Operation conducted by the PPP government. Ms Bhutto, "condemned the killings of police officers and said, my thoughts are with families of those killed in the line of duty. She demanded that (Musharaf) government should brought killer/ terrorists to justice and protects the men doing their job and following orders". Some people say that MQM is more dangerous then any terrorist organisation'.

After September 11, the United States identified even more with the MQM as it was the only party in Pakistan that widely mourned the attacks on the US, openly condemned the Taliban and al-Qaeda, and launched a powerful campaign in support of the US attack on Afghanistan. MQM has been the only party to support the military's intervention in the tribal areas.

Asia Times Online reported, 'sources say that, 'only US diplomatic intervention stopped Musharaf from taking strong action against the MQM after he received the report on the recent unrest in which the MQM was implicated. Washington indeed has a powerful southern ally (MQM) in Pakistan'.

It is time for the government of Pakistan to approach its friends and allies to have a clear cut answers about the real Agenda in Pakistan? Crimes of Altaf Hussain and his party MQM are so heinous that he couldn't dare going back to Karachi even the whole period of Musharaf and now Zardari rule?

Until November 1998 Government of Pakistan was reportedly seeking extradition of Altaf Hussain was wanted in 50 murders and 150 cases of kidnapping and arson. Altaf Hussain, a trained pharmacist who has been living in England since 1992. 'If extradited to Pakistan he will be killed', said Altaf Hussain in an interview with a newspaper in 1998. "It is my wish that they take me to trial in a British court," said Mr Hussain. "Then I will tell people nationally and internationally what has been happening in Pakistan."

Pakistan seems land of the holy men where people are forgiving each other for breaking all laws corruption, extortion, murders, kidnapping and anti state activities including violation of the constitution. Why and how can individuals do that? A senior journalist said, 'President (Asif Zardari) and Prime Ministers (Yousaf Gillani) House is subcontracted to Richard Holbrok, Raiwind Palace (Nawaz Sharif) is to Mark Lyal Grant and David Milliband. Altaf Hussain is already a British Citizen an asset whom so social services can handle? This is how a country of 180 million, a nuclear power perceived internationally?

Altaf Hussain woke up recently and started weeping as if he never knew anything for the past years about the Karachi operation conducted during Nawaz Sharif's premiership? He is woken by the statement of an allegedly

corrupt foreign mole Brigadier Imtiaz former head of the Intelligence Bureau who might have lot to answer for the deaths of two Chiefs of Army Staffs General Ziaul Haq and General Asif Nawaz? He allegedly lured General Zia ul Haq to attend that Tank demonstration in Bahawalpur while his friend Major General Mahmood Ali Durani planted the toxic mango crates?

In reality this awakening is linked with the judicial enquiry into the killings of 12th May 2007 and brutal murders of judiciary activist? This is brining sleepless nights? What happened to Major Kaleem of the Pakistan army is still an open file as well as the systematic targeted killings of more than 670 police officers who took part in operations against MQM? This is what making Altaf Hussain do live telephonic speeches otherwise there are many daily flights to Karachi and being a dual citizen he has no restrictions?

A senior London based analyst wrote in a Journal recently, "It is no coincidence that Asif Zardari- PPP swore in two MQM Ministers in the federal cabinet the day the party submitted its draft for 18th Amendment (provincial autonomy) to the Constitution. The dissolution of the federation and creation of a Mohajiristan in Sindh is the ultimate objective of the proposed amendment. The two parties represent hostile Indo-US interests; they want to weaken federal authority and incorporate right of secession in the constitution to facilitate the break-up of Pakistan. The PPP has indeed been a symbol of federal unity until AZ took over. Now it is an instrument of the policies of the enemies of Pakistan."

"Dr. Farooq Sattar is the one who drafted this bill with mala fide motive in order to make proper political arrangement in the long run for the formation of an Urdu speaking state known as REPUBLIC OF JINNAHPUR as proposed by one MQM Activist - Syed Jamaluddin - based in Europe. Syed Jamaluddin has proposed in his said book that Jinnahpur shall come into being exactly in the same manner as KOSOVO few years ago. Please note that Kosovo was an autonomous province of Serbia. Hence, if MQM's Provincial Autonomy Bill is approved (God forbid), one day the MQM shall declare independence of Republic of Jinnahpur through a vote in the Sindh Assembly exactly in the same manner as the Kosovo Assembly in February 2008.

Dr. Farooq Sattar has been appointed the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis to pursue MQM's agenda of bringing foreign investment into Karachi which will be portrayed as DUBAI and SINGAPORE of the future as outlined in the same book "FORMATION OF REPUBLIC OF JINNAHPUR" by MQM Activist SYED JAMALUDDIN. The script of the book was approved by the MQM leaders in London prior to its publication as part of MQM's policy to blackmail Pakistan's establishment including the Pakistan Army.

In TV interviews, representatives of MQM have darkly warned that unless their Bill for Provincial Autonomy is passed, Pakistan's disintegration shall remain on the cards. This is indeed an open threat. (See www.dividepakistan.blogspot.com for the web site of the Indian agent and MQM spokesman Syed Jamauddin.)"

MQM has crossed the lines of terror, corruption and extortion. All political prisoners should be released on merit not used as blackmail?

(Dr Shahid Qureshi is award winning journalist and writer on foreign policy & security based in London)

Judge orders deportation of Pakistani party chief

The head of the Quebec branch of a Pakistani political party is facing deportation after the Federal Court of Canada ruled he belonged to an organization that committed terrorism.

By National Post July 18, 2007

The head of the Quebec branch of a Pakistani political party is facing deportation after the Federal Court of Canada ruled he belonged to an organization that committed terrorism.

The judge upheld the deportation of Mohammed Kashif Omer, a resident of Montreal, on the grounds he is a member of the Mothaidda Quami Movement, or MQM.

It is the second time this year Canadian courts have ruled the MQM party meets the legal definition of a terrorist organization.

Mr. Omer is one of dozens of Pakistanis whom Canadian immigration authorities are trying to deport because of their involvement in the MQM.

Despite being blamed for the kidnapping, torture and murder of its political rivals in Pakistan, the MQM has opened a Canadian branch called MQM-Canada.

Members of the group have worked on Conservative election campaigns, met Prime Minister Stephen Harper and recently hosted a conference in Calgary.

Conservative MP Art Hanger spoke at the June 8-10 MQM Canada convention, which was attended by several Pakistanis who are being deported for their alleged involvement in terrorism. Mr. Hanger said he did not support the group. Conservative MLA Shiraz Shariff also attended. He said yesterday he was unaware Canadian courts had deemed the MQM a terrorist organization. "Why are we as a nation then allowing them to have a congregation here?" he said.

Among the speakers at the convention was Mr. Omer, who presented a report on the "achievements and future strategy" of the Montreal office of MQM, according to the group's Web Site.

Mr. Omer has no immigration status in Canada. A Canada Border Services Agency spokesman, Erik Paradis, said the court ruling means that the deportation order against Mr. Omer is now in effect.

The MQM is a Pakistani political party that is part of President Pervez Musharraf's ruling coalition. The Canadian MQM branch has never been accused of illegal activities but in Pakistan the party has been blamed for widespread violence, most recently in May when gunfights between the MQM and anti-government demonstrators left more than 40 dead.

MQM officials deny any role in attacks and say they are victims of misinformation spread by Pakistani authorities. Canada's Security Intelligence Review Committee has been looking into complaints from MQM members that immigration authorities have unfairly branded them as terrorists.

Mr. Omer came to Canada in 1998 and was granted refugee status but in 2005 immigration officials said he could not remain in Canada "because he knowingly and for a long period of time belonged to an organization that has engaged in terrorism."

In Pakistan, Mr. Omer had been a member of the MQM and its student wing from 1987 to 1998. He denied any involvement with the MQM in Canada but eventually acknowledged he was in charge of the MQM's Quebec office.

The Immigration and Refugee Board said "Mr. Omer's reasons for trying to hide that, in Canada, he is responsible for the Montreal section of the MQM-Canada lead me to believe that he knew that his party was committing many violent acts."

He appealed the decision to the Federal Court, arguing that the MQM is not a terrorist organization and that the violence was committed by rogue elements in the party, but the court was not convinced.

PTI's white paper: MQM accused of killing thousands

The Pakistan Tehrik-e-Insaf (PTI) on Monday issued a white paper against Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) and urged the government to make it clear whether it was a political group or a gang of terrorists.

PTI general secretary Air Martial (r) Shahid Javaid, and Punjab PTI president Ehsan Rashid and general secretary Amin Zaki, while issuing the white paper at a press conference, alleged that the MQM was involved in former Sindh governor Hakim Saeed's murder. They also accused the MQM of killing SHOs Bahadur Ali and Imdad Khatian, DSP Bashir Ahmad Noorani (from Sukkur), five relatives of DSP Nisar Khawaja, DSP Tanoli, Journalist Muhammad Salahuddin, Azim Ahmad Tariq, Zohair Akram Nadeem, Pir Pagaro's son-in-law Salim Malik and KESC chairman Malik Shahid Hamid.

They alleged that the MQM also kidnapped and killed a number of Steel Mills employees in 1990.

The PTI leaders said that the MQM had even politicised the observation of the Kashmir day on February 5 and distributed booklets and pamphlets against Pakistan in the UN headquarters in Geneva in 1996-97.

The PTI leaders alleged that the 'MQM terrorists' killed many foreigners, including US embassy officials in Karachi.

They alleged that the MQM destroyed 475 vehicles, 20 banks, 102 houses, 95 shops, two telephone exchanges, 20 offices of different political parties, 12 petrol pumps, two factories, four police stations and various government offices during the last 12 years. The PTI leaders said that the PTI was collecting evidences against the MQM which the party chief Imran Khan would present before the court at the time of the hearing of cases against Altaf Hussain in London. staff report

Running Karachi - from London

Isambard Wilkinson and Damien McElroy

14 May 2007

The man in charge of Pakistan's largest city, Karachi, was at his usual command-and-control post at the weekend: a sofa in north London.

As his fiefdom descended into brutal violence, with the deaths of at least 40 people reported amid the worst political bloodshed Pakistan has witnessed in years, Altaf Hussain directed his followers by telephone from a safe place more than 5,000 miles away.

His headquarters, or "international secretariat", is not in the Pakistani port city but housed in a red-brick office block opposite a supermarket on Edgware High Street.

Followers of Mr Hussain, 53, whose Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM) is allied to President Pervez Musharraf's government, were accused yesterday of playing a bloody part in the clashes with opposition supporters.

But in an interview with The Daily Telegraph, Mr Hussain insisted that they held a "completely peaceful gathering" and that it was opposition supporters who provoked the violence, in which at least nine MQM activists were killed. When reports of the killings reached Edgware on Saturday morning, Mr Hussain was preparing to address the party by telephone. Three hours later, he defied what he called "agitators" by leaning over the loudspeaker of his phone to speak to his supporters.

Opposition activists loyal to Benazir Bhutto were staging their own anti-government rally when the violence began.

But Mr Hussain said: "It was a completely peaceful gathering by MQM supporters that was targeted by a collaboration of three other parties."

He said he had called for peace. But as tens of thousands of his followers sat cross-legged in reverential silence as they listened to their leader's telephonic address relayed by loudspeakers, in another street armed MQM activists fired directly into the crowds of opposition protesters.

Mr Hussain, who founded the MQM in 1984 specifically to represent the Mohajirs - Muslim refugees from India - has lived in Britain since arriving in

1992 for a kidney operation. He has since become a British citizen, while his party governs five cities and the populous Sind province.

He claimed yesterday that his party is the only force to stand up for secular values in Pakistan. "MQM is the only party against all sorts of religious fanaticism in Pakistan," he said. "It is these groups and their influence, which is all around, that is stopping me coming home. A sizeable majority of the army even have been brainwashed to supporting what the Taliban wants to impose."

Mr Hussain, who spent part of yesterday speaking on the telephone to Gen Musharraf, warned Pakistan's leader not to make any deals with exiled leaders, such as his rival Miss Bhutto, that would see the military ruler resign from the army.

Pakistan faces a referendum on Gen Musharraf's rule before the end of the year and he has promised to abandon his uniform before the poll.

"The situation in South Asia does not allow Pervez Musharraf to take off his uniform, for without it he will have no power at all. Because of activities next door in Afghanistan as well as our own country, the Taliban is growing very strong," Mr Hussain said.

"He is doing his level best to fight these groups. Musharraf is a very brave man. Only he can prevent the Talibanisation of Pakistan."

Unlike the former prime ministers Nawaz Sharif and Miss Bhutto, Mr Hussain is an exile whose party has consolidated its grip. But Karachi remains tense.

The MQM's most senior leader in Pakistan, Farooq Sattar, said: "The opposition wants to show that Karachi does not belong to the MQM. We have accepted the challenge."

Mr Hussain is one of the Indian subcontinent's more unusual leaders. His political addresses by telephone have been known to last up to four hours, while a Western diplomat in Pakistan described the MQM as "something out of Chicago - nobody leaves the party".

While Mr Hussain promotes the party as a secular cause and courts the middle-class vote, his supporters are known to extort a goonda, or thug, tax from Karachi businesses.

Mr Hussain, who once drove a taxi in Chicago for a living, micro-manages the MQM with acute attention to detail.

The movement runs on Greenwich Mean Time with his ministers in Pakistan fielding hour-long telephone calls into the early hours.

Mr Sattar admitted that his party's image had been tarnished by "accusations of fascism and terrorism" but said this was a "misperception".

Some observers argue that in the tough city of Karachi the MQM has given a vulnerable group protection and a voice.

After Mr Hussain left Pakistan, an army operation was launched against his party during which hundreds of its workers were either killed by police or were arrested on charges of terrorism. He has no plans to return to Pakistan.

When asked why Mr Hussain was not deported to Pakistan before he was granted citizenship, a British diplomat said: "He has not committed a crime on British soil."

THE MOHAJIR QAUMI MOVEMENT (MQM) IN KARACHI JANUARY 1995-APRIL 1996

November 1996

Disclaimer

4. HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES BY THE MQM

Sources indicate that many political parties and groups in Karachi maintain armed militias (AI Feb. 1996, 22; The Herald Dec. 1994a, 34), and that “none of the militias reportedly hesitate to commit human rights abuses” to further political or criminal objectives (AI Feb. 1996, 22). While both MQM factions have repeatedly denied that their members are involved in human rights abuses in Karachi[6] (IPS 8 Dec. 1995; AI Feb. 1996, 22; Country Reports 1995 1996, 1335; Jang 31 Jan. 1996, qtd. in India Abroad 9 Feb. 1996, 10), human rights monitors and knowledgeable observers in Karachi indicate that MQM members have used violence to further their political ends (AI Feb. 1996, 22; Country Reports 1995 1996, 1335; HRW 1995, 166; The Herald Oct. 1995a, 46; *ibid.* May 1994a, 30). According to The Herald, the MQM leadership is “well-informed about which of its members are involved in [criminal and] terrorist activities” (Oct. 1995a, 46; *ibid.* May 1994a, 30), but chooses not to expel them because such people are useful to achieving the party’s short-term goals (*ibid.*; *ibid.* May 1994a, 30).

4.1 Violence Against Security Forces

Government, media and human rights sources indicate that about 225 to 250 Karachi police personnel were killed by militants in 1995 (The Frontier Post 16 Mar. 1996; AFP 28 Feb. 1996; The Herald Jan. 1996a, 51; AI Feb. 1996, 23), as were at least 13 Rangers and 11 military personnel (*ibid.*). The Herald reports that most of these law enforcement personnel died in targeted killings rather than in shoot-outs with militants (Jan. 1996a, 55; *ibid.* Nov. 1995b, 49). According to Amnesty International, many were off-duty, unarmed and not in uniform, and many were abducted and tortured before being killed (AI Feb. 1996, 23). Sources indicate that many of these were retaliatory or revenge killings (*ibid.*, 24; The Herald Jan. 1996a, 55). States The Herald: “Each time an MQM activist was killed [in 1995], the death of a law enforcement official invariably followed, after which more MQM men were gunned down. That these were vendetta killings is certain” (Jan. 1996a, 55).

On 18 July 1995, retired police official Raja Mohammad Ishaq “was abducted from a bus and tortured to death” (AI Feb. 1996, 23; Reuters 18 July 1995). His body was later found in a car in the Gulbahar area of Karachi (AI Feb. 1996, 23; Reuters 18 July 1995). In a separate incident on 18 July 1995, assistant

subinspector Abdul Razzak was shot and killed in Gulbahar (AI Feb. 1996, 23; Reuters 18 July 1995). According to police he had been abducted, blindfolded and his hands and feet bound before being shot, after which his body was placed in a sack and dumped (AI Feb. 1996, 23; Reuters 18 July 1995). A note found on the body reportedly stated “anyone who confronts us will meet the same fate” (AI Feb. 1996, 23; Reuters 18 July 1995).

Other state personnel have also been targeted. On 30 September 1995, the bodies of two airmen from the Korangi airforce base were found on a deserted road in Korangi (FEER 19 Oct. 1995a, 24). The men had been abducted at gunpoint and then bound, gagged and shot in the head at point-blank range (ibid.). Colleagues of the slain men reportedly stated their regulation short haircuts had identified them as military personnel, and they were killed for this reason alone (ibid.). Military personnel have reportedly been instructed not to wear uniforms when off duty, and some officials have removed government-issue licence plates from their cars (ibid.).

Family members of police personnel and government officials have also been targeted. On 27 September 1995, two adult sons and the guard of Karachi police superintendent Kazi Abdul Rashid were killed when their car was ambushed outside their home in Central district (AI Feb. 1995, 24; FEER 19 Oct. 1995b, 28; AFP 27 Sept. 1995; AP 27 Sept. 1995). The driver and a second guard were seriously wounded in the attack (AFP 27 Sept. 1995; Reuters 27 Sept. 1995). On 15 October 1995, five family members of Karachi police deputy superintendent Khawaja Nisar were shot and killed by gunmen in their North Nazimabad home (AI Feb. 1995, 24; AFP 15 Oct. 1995; AP 15 Oct. 1995; Reuters 15 Oct. 1995). Nisar, who was not home at the time, had reportedly escaped an earlier rocket attack on his house (AFP 15 Oct. 1995). Police speculated this latest attack was in retaliation for the custodial deaths five days earlier of MQM activist Fahim Farooqi and his three colleagues (see subsection 4.4) (ibid.; AP 15 Oct. 1995). Also killed on 15 October 1995 were a Karachi police officer, the brother of a murdered Central district PPP official, and Ahmed Ali Soomro, a former advisor to the Sindh chief minister (AFP 15 Oct. 1995; AP 15 Oct. 1995; Reuters 15 Oct. 1995).

One person was killed and eight to ten people injured, most family members of police officers, in a 13 November 1995 mid-morning attack on a police station and adjacent housing compound in the Garden East area of South district (AFP 13 Nov. 1995; AP 13 Nov. 1995; DPA 13 Nov. 1995; Reuters 13 Nov. 1995; Country Reports 1995 1996, 1336). Militants hidden on the rooftops of adjacent buildings fired five to ten rocket-propelled grenades at the complex, followed by heavy automatic weapons fire, in a 20-minute gun battle in which one militant was killed (AFP 13 Nov. 1995; AP 13 Nov. 1995; DPA 13 Nov. 1995; Reuters 13

Nov. 1995). Police blamed the MQM for the attack (AFP 13 Nov. 1995; AP 13 Nov. 1995), which one official described as a "serious security breach" (Reuters 13 Nov. 1995). Rangers cordoned off the neighbourhood and conducted a house-to-house search for the remaining attackers (DPA 13 Nov. 1995); one source reports that "at least" 100 people were detained for questioning (Reuters 13 Nov. 1995).

On 23 November 1995, Ehsan Ali Shah, the apolitical younger brother of Sindh Chief Minister Abdullah Shah, and his friend and driver, were killed near his home in Karachi's Federal B Area (AI Feb. 1996, 24; The Herald Jan. 1996a, 55; Country Reports 1995 1996, 1336). Two days earlier the Urdu daily Takbeer had reportedly quoted an MQM source as stating that one of Shah's relatives would soon be killed (AI Feb. 1996, 24).

Many of the unidentified and mutilated bodies found in gunny sacks in Karachi in 1995 had notes attached declaring them to be police informants (ibid.; AP 27 Sept. 1995). On 14 August 1995, 14 people were killed in Karachi (The Herald Aug. 1995a, 27; The New York Times 15 Aug. 1995; The Guardian 15 Aug. 1995). The blindfolded and bullet-riddled bodies of six of the dead were found in the back of a minibus (The New York Times 15 Aug. 1995; JEN 15 Aug. 1995); one body was reportedly stuffed in a sack clutching a note stating "'a gift for Interior Minister Gen. Nasirullah Babar and the fate of an informer'" (AI Feb. 1996, 24; JEN 15 Aug. 1995). The mutilated body of another suspected police informant bearing a note with the message "a gift for Nasrullah Babaar" was found on 27 September 1995 (AP 27 Sept. 1995).

4.2 Violence Against Party Dissidents, Political Opponents and the Press

Sources indicate that members of both MQM factions abducted, tortured and killed members of the rival faction in 1995 (AI Feb. 1996, 26-28; Country Reports 1995 1996, 1337; Asian Survey Nov. 1995, 1003; AFP 21 Mar. 1995). After 30 months of official patronage the MQM(H) was "more or less dumped" when the military withdrew from Karachi on 30 November 1994 (The Herald Mar. 1995a, 31; ibid. Feb. 1995, 17), and the MQM(A) moved quickly to settle accounts and re-establish its authority in areas such as Nazimabad, Korangi, Pak Colony, Malir, Faisal Colony, Landhi and New Karachi (ibid. Jan. 1995b, 50; ibid. Feb. 1995, 17; The Far East and Australasia 1996 1996, 860-61). "What is usually described as 'sniping' is actually a kind of gang war," reported The Herald in early 1995, with the Haqiqis "gradually losing the battle" (Jan. 1995b, 50; ibid. Feb. 1995, 17; ibid. Mar. 1995a, 31). While the MQM(A) leadership has reportedly characterized its anti-MQM(H) campaign as a drive to "purge the party of terrorist elements" (The Herald Oct. 1995a, 46), one source notes that extortion is a "major source of revenue" for both factions, and the fighting is sometimes about "who gets a bigger piece of the pie" (AFP 21 Mar. 1995).

On 13 February 1995, five teenage MQM(H) activists were killed and three wounded in a drive-by shooting in front of party offices in Nazimabad (The Herald Mar. 1995b, 31; DPA 14 Feb. 1995; AFP 14 Feb. 1995). Within 24 hours three MQM(A) activists were reportedly killed, as were another two MQM Haqiqis (The Herald Mar. 1995b, 31; AFP 14 Feb. 1995). On 12 March 1995, 12 or 13 MQM(H) activists were killed in Pak Colony, in Karachi's West district (The Herald Mar. 1995a, 27; *ibid.* Mar. 1995b, 31; AI Feb. 1996, 27; AFP 21 Mar. 1995; AFP 18 Jan. 1996). Six or seven of the activists were killed in a "gunbattle" at an MQM(H) "command centre" (AI Feb. 1996, 27; The Herald Mar. 1995b, 31; The New York Times 13 Mar. 1995), which was subsequently searched and set afire (*ibid.*), and the remainder were reportedly located and killed after the gunmen conducted a house-to-house search in the area (The Herald Mar. 1995b, 31). MQM(H) offices in Landhi, in East district, were attacked with automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades on 17 January 1996, allegedly by MQM(A) militants (AI Feb. 1996, 27; AFP 18 Jan. 1996). The MQM(H) claims that 95 party workers were killed by MQM(A) militants in 1995 (AI Feb. 1996, 27). The MQM(H) was also responsible for attacks on MQM(A) activists; according to the HRCP, at least seven female MQM(A) workers were raped by MQM(H) activists in 1995 (Country Reports 1995 1996, 1337).

Mohajirs who join political parties other than the MQM have been subjected to violence (UNRISD June 1993, 25; AI Feb. 1996, 25-26), and according to Amnesty International, "seem to be particularly at risk" (*ibid.*, 25). Amnesty International spoke to several mohajir PPP members who claim to have been harassed, threatened, beaten and had property destroyed by MQM activists in 1995 (Feb. 1996, 25-26). Government figures provided to Amnesty International indicate that 10 mohajir PPP members were killed in the four-month period 1 June 1995 to 30 September 1995 in West district alone (*ibid.*, 26). Official statements, media reports and individual reports indicate that at least 32 PPP members were killed in Karachi in 1995 (*ibid.*).

Reports that the MQM uses torture cells against political opponents and party dissidents have been around for years (Human Rights in Developing Countries Yearbook 1994 1994, 305; AI Dec. 1993, 38-40; *ibid.* 5 Apr. 1994), and continued in 1995 (*ibid.* Feb. 1996, 26-27; The Herald July 1995b, 31-32, 35; Reuters 8 Jan. 1995; *ibid.* 8 June 1995). One alleged MQM-run torture cell was uncovered in a 22 July 1995 police and Rangers operation in Gulbahar, Central district (AI Feb. 1996, 26; The Herald July 1995b, 31; DPA 23 July 1995). Journalists taken to the site hours later reported seeing ropes, electric cables and blood-stained floors; area residents claimed the site had been occupied by militant youths ten days earlier and reported seeing blindfolded people being dragged inside (AI Feb. 1996, 25). Area residents reported the nearby Khajji Grounds, a football field, also had been used by MQM militants to ill-treat prisoners (*ibid.*, 26; The Herald July 1995b, 35;

DPA 23 July 1995). On 1 September 1995 Karachi police uncovered another alleged MQM(A)-run torture cell, this time in Korangi (Xinhua 3 Sept. 1995). As in the Gulbahar case journalists were given a tour of the cell, where they saw an axe, knives, a handgun, an iron chain and a rope, as well as the dried blood, clothes and jewellery of victims, some of whom police claimed had been tortured for ransom (ibid.). The cell had reportedly been in operation for six months, and was one of several uncovered in Korangi in the previous few weeks (Xinhua 3 Sept. 1995; Moneyclips 8 July 1995; AFP 6 July 1995).

Reporters, editors and publishers critical of the MQM have been threatened and attacked by MQM activists in recent years (Human Rights in Developing Countries Yearbook 1994 1994, 308; AI Feb. 1996, 22, 25; IPS 17 Mar. 1996). On 4 December 1994 Mohammad Salahuddin, editor of the Urdu weekly, Takbeer, was shot and killed outside his office in Karachi (AI 13 Dec. 1994; AI Jan. 1995, 32; AI Feb. 1996, 25; Asian Survey Feb. 1995, 144; The Herald Dec. 1994b, 38-39). Salahuddin had been highly critical of both the MQM (AI 13 Dec. 1994; AI Jan. 1995, 32; AI Feb. 1996, 25; The Herald Dec. 1994b, 39) and the PPP (ibid.), and in late 1991 had reportedly had his office ransacked and house set on fire by MQM activists (AI 13 Dec. 1994; ibid. Jan. 1995, 32; ibid. Feb. 1996, 25).

4.3 Alleged Violence Against Other Ethnic Groups

Sources indicate that members of certain ethnic groups in Karachi were deliberately targeted and killed in 1995 (ibid., 26; DPA 2 Nov. 1995), but determining responsibility for these killings is often “impossible” (AI Feb. 1996, 26, 28; AFP 21 Mar. 1995). According to Amnesty International, the killings may be intended to “create, maintain or spread a climate of fear” in Karachi (AI Feb. 1996, 23).

On 3 August 1995, the day after the killings of Farooq Putney and three other MQM workers in an alleged encounter with police near Karachi’s airport (see subsection 4.4), 22 to 27 people were killed in what police described as MQM “revenge killings” (AI Feb. 1996, 24; AFP 4 Aug. 1995; The Herald Aug. 1995a, 27; AP 3 Aug. 1995a; DPA 3 Aug. 1995). Twelve of the dead were found in a minibus in Orangi, where they had been blindfolded, had their wrists tied and been killed with shots to the head and chest (AI Feb. 1996, 24; AFP 4 Aug. 1995; AP 3 Aug. 1995a; DPA 3 Aug. 1995). Police initially said the 12 victims appeared to have been chosen at random (AP 3 Aug. 1995a; ibid. 3 Aug. 1995b; AFP 4 Aug. 1995), but later claimed the dead were Punjabis and Sindhis killed by the MQM on suspicion of being police informants (AI Feb. 1996, 24). The MQM has denied responsibility for the 12 minibus killings, reportedly stating they were “the work of someone bent on fanning ethnic violence in Karachi” (The Herald Aug. 1995a, 28; DPA 3 Aug. 1995).

Another incident reportedly involving the MQM was the 2 November 1995 slaying of 15 Seraiki-speaking labourers from southern Punjab province in a house in Samanabad, Federal B Area (AI Feb. 1996, 26; DPA 2 Nov. 1995). The labourers were blindfolded, lined up against a wall and shot, and a note saying “a gift for Naseerullah Babar” left with the bodies (ibid.). Hundreds of Sindhis reportedly fled Gulbahar in July 1995 after MQM militants took control of the area and began targeting them (AI Feb. 1996, 26). One source indicates that Pathans and Baluchis, fed up with having their property destroyed by MQM gunmen, sometimes abduct, torture and kill mohajirs who stray into their neighbourhoods (The Ottawa Citizen 4 July 1995).

4.4 Abuses Against Ordinary Citizens and Mohajirs

Most political parties and factions in Karachi collect *bhatta* (protection money) from businessmen, shopkeepers, traders and ordinary citizens (AI Feb. 1996, 22; Freedom Review Mar.-Apr. 1996, 40; The Herald Mar. 1995d, 40a-40c), which they use to arm and maintain their militias (AI Feb. 1996, 22). An “age-old” practice in Karachi and other parts of Pakistan, *bhatta* collection reportedly became “much more deadly and organized” in the late 1980s and early 1990s when “the MQM and some PPP activists [came to] the forefront of this practice” (The Herald Mar. 1995d, 40b; Human Rights in Developing Countries Yearbook 1994 1994, 303). The practice became especially prevalent in Central and East districts, where it was considered a “routine affair,” with party goondas (musclemen) approaching people at their residences (The Herald Mar. 1995d, 40b). Money is extorted at gunpoint or with threats (AI Feb. 1996, 22; The Herald Mar. 1995d, 40b), and those who refuse to pay are beaten and their businesses or property damaged (ibid.). While *bhatta* is collected by both MQM factions in Karachi (AFP 21 Mar. 1995; The Herald Mar. 1995d, 40a-40c; Country Reports 1995 1996, 1335; HRW 1995, 166), the Haqiqi faction has acquired “notoriety” in the practice (The Herald Mar. 1995d, 40c; HRW 1995, 166; also see subsection 6.1).

Sources indicate that MQM activists restricted Karachiites’ freedom of movement in 1995 (AFP 4 July 1995; The Herald Nov. 1994a, 62). MQM militants erected barricades, blocked roads with burning vehicles and established checkpoints to prevent security forces personnel and activists of rival factions from entering MQM-controlled areas (AFP 4 July 1995; The Herald Nov. 1994a, 62). Residents reportedly could not pass without being spoken for by another resident (AFP 4 July 1995), and the checkpoints in some areas were impassable at night (ibid.; The Herald Nov. 1994a, 62). Large parts of predominantly mohajir areas such as Orangi township, a “rabbit warren of unplanned lanes and alleys, with only one road running through it” (AFP 18 Feb. 1996), and Korangi township (The Herald Nov. 1994a, 62), were “virtual no-go zone[s] for the rest of the city’s residents,” and off-limits even to heavily armed convoys of police and Rangers, especially after dark (AFP 18 Feb. 1996; The Herald Nov. 1994a, 62; The Ottawa Citizen 4

July 1995). Parts of Karachi were reportedly “in a state of complete paralysis,” with residents unable to return home after sundown because of heavy fighting between the MQM(A) and MQM(H), and between both factions and the police (The Herald Nov. 1994a, 62; AFP 18 Feb. 1996; Reuters 1 Oct. 1995).

The MQM called “at least” 25 strikes in Karachi in 1995 (ibid. 18 Apr. 1996; AFP 21 Jan. 1996; Reuters 4 Jan. 1996; Country Reports 1995 1996, 1336, 1345), and at least seven in the first four months of 1996 (Reuters 18 Apr. 1996), most to protest harassment, arrest, torture and extrajudicial executions of party activists (AFP 21 Jan. 1996; Reuters 7 July 1995; AFP 24 Aug. 1995; Reuters 17 Feb. 1996). Although compliance with MQM-sponsored strikes was ostensibly voluntary (Reuters 3 Sept. 1995), MQM activists enforced them with violence and the threat of violence (Country Reports 1995 1996, 1336, 1345; AFP 10 Sept. 1995; Reuters 14 Mar. 1996), attacking motorists, pedestrians and businesses that tried to remain open (Country Reports 1995 1996, 1345). Fear of MQM-sponsored violence often prevented many Karachiites “from leaving their homes to go to work, schools, and the market” (ibid.; Reuters 4 Jan. 1996).

NOTE

[6] According to Amnesty International, the “confused lines of conflict” enable Karachi’s feuding ethnic, political and religious groupings and factions to hold others responsible for abuses (AI Feb. 1996, 28). According to The Herald, the situation in Karachi has “turned everyone ... into hypocrites” and “even premeditated and specifically targetted murders are attributed to ‘unidentified gunmen’” (July 1995a, 30). “Most people know who is really responsible for the carnage in Karachi, but ... political expediency or fear prevents them from speaking the truth” (ibid.).