

cy officially was Pakistan.)

Musharraf was quickly rewarded. Washington resumed sharing of intelligence information, training of military and other security personnel, and delivery of weapons, ammunition, and spare parts. In addition, Pakistan received over \$1.5 billion in U.S. aid in 2002 and 2003. In late March 2005, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice announced the release of 28 F-16 fighter-bombers that had been held up under Congress's embargo. The administration also recently pledged a five-year, three-billion-dollar aid package to Pakistan, according to the *New York Times*.

In return, over the past three-and-a-half years, Pakistan has rounded up some 500 middle- and lower-level terrorist suspects, but key leaders such as Osama bin Laden and Mullah Omar remain at large—and, many suspect, moving about within Pakistani territory.

During the same time period, it was discovered that Abdul Qadeer Khan, the so-called father of the Pakistani nuclear program, ran one of the most extensive nuclear-proliferation schemes ever devised, supplying weapons know-how and parts to Iran, North Korea, and Libya. President Musharraf pardoned him because of “his great service to Pakistan.”

This has not put an end to Pakistan's proliferation efforts. On March 26, 2005, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that

A federal criminal investigation has uncovered evidence that the government of Pakistan made clandestine purchases of U.S. high-technology components for use in its nuclear weapons program in defiance of American law.

Federal authorities also say the highly specialized equipment at one point passed through the hands of Humayun Khan, an Islamabad businessman who they say has ties to Islamic militants.

The components in question were sophisticated oscilloscopes and high-speed electrical switches also known as “triggered spark gaps,” which are used in nuclear devices.

What is especially troublesome is that, despite Musharraf's alleged support for the United States, the mainstream of Pakistani public opinion seems to despise us. A March 2004 poll by the Pew Charitable Trust found that less than 10 percent of Pakistanis hold a positive view of the United States, while 69 percent say their views are “unfavorable.”

Given the social, economic, and political condition of the country, this is not surprising. According to the September 11 Commission Report, “Pakistan's endemic poverty, widespread corruption, and often ineffective government create opportunities for Islamist recruitment. Poor education is of particular concern.”

Both the American and Pakistani governments are aware of the collapse of Pakistan's educational system and the pervasiveness of the *madrassas*, the religious schools that, in many instances, teach terror and preach hatred toward the West. There were only 250 *madrassas* at independence in 1947 and about 5,000 in the 1980's. This number has now jumped to 45,000. The predominance of the *madrassas* in Pakistan is a consequence of the massive infusion of foreign, largely Saudi, funds and Pakistan's failure to provide adequate alternative educational facilities.

The attitude of the Pakistani people, and the questionable commitment of their leaders, suggests that Pakistan is shaky ground on which to build our efforts to combat terrorism in the Middle East.

Shaky ground does not seem to bother our policymakers, however: They are even willing to wade into quicksand. In May 2005, a French agency reported that the United States is trying to convince opposition forces in Syria to accept the lead of the Muslim Brotherhood. According to the report, the State Department, National Security Council, and members of the U.S. Congress have, for some months, been engaged in dialogue with the Muslim Brotherhood leaders about toppling the Syrian regime.

So, while we march merrily along proclaiming “mission accomplished” in our efforts to transform the Middle East, pouring our money, arms, and hope into Islamic regimes with the expectation that they will fight for our interests and help achieve our security, we are actually selling them the rope they need to hang us with. In some cases, we are giving it to them free.

Why do we do this? As Daniel Pipes has suggested, we are misled by four myths: There is no clash of civilizations; terrorism is not Islamic; Islam is compatible with American ideals and adds to American life; and Americans must learn to appreciate Islam.

Anyone who believes these myths needs to read Srdja Trifkovic's book *The Sword of the Prophet*. He confirms Bernard Lewis's statement that “Islam has actually been at war with the West for 1400 years.” Their world consists of the *Dar al Islam*, the zone of the believers (“submission”), and the *Dar al Harb*, the zone of struggle. There is no zone of peaceful coexistence. The problem is, we think there is.

Angst

by Constance Rowell Mastores

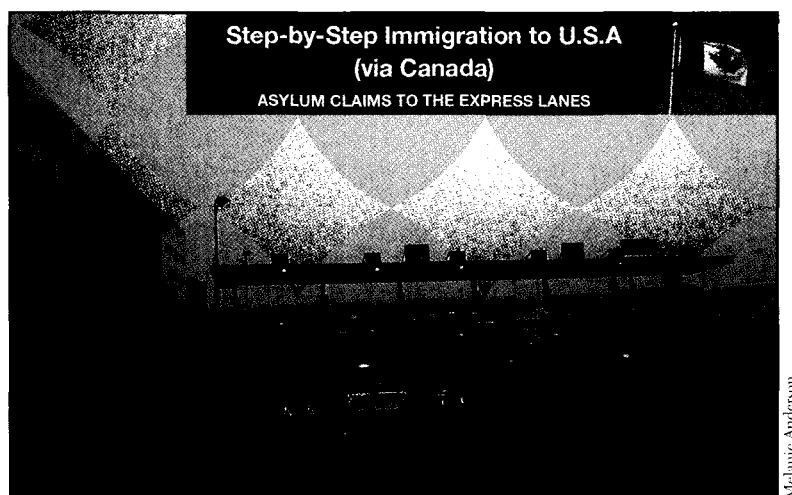
The hillside floats in a light wind. Standing there in a changeling form, I watch as quail come twittering up the slope and break the spell of silence—or is it wretchedness?—that hangs like a shroud at dusk, nacreous pools where doves once drank insidious and blank. No mirror to mirror my strange unseeming, no shimmer to dissipate the haunted world of anguish and self-doubt.

Disturbed, the quail hesitate, drop back, although, distilled in thought, I spread no shadow where they pass. How heavy I must seem to them, the unsubstantial ones that melt away like prayers into the underbrush. A gaze of centuries turned inward. Gravity collapsed.

Learning From Canada's Mistakes

Terror Along the Border

by James Bissett



Since his appointment as Canadian ambassador to the United States, Frank McKenna has spent many hours trying to assure Americans that none of the September 11 hijackers came from Canada. This is, of course, true, but it would be wrong to assume that Canada's "War on Terror" has been error-free. In fact, some of the mistakes that have been made are such that they present a serious threat not only to Canada but to the United States.

In early April 2005, when appearing before Canada's Senate Committee on National Security and Defense, the minister of public safety and emergency preparedness—the equivalent of the U.S. secretary of homeland security—stressed that, since September 11, the government had set aside nine billion dollars in new funding to secure the safety of Canadians.

In meetings with senior U.S. Cabinet members, Canadian ministers pointed to the passage of an omnibus security bill (similar to the USA PATRIOT Act). They referred to the allotment of additional funding for security purposes. They pointed to a number of task forces and framework agreements that have been established and to organizational restructuring of the bureaucracy. Unfortunately, in terms of practical steps to improve security, little has been done.

It is, of course, in Canada's interest to keep assuring our American neighbors that we take the War on Terror seriously. Over 90 percent of Canadian exports go to the United States. In the hours immediately after the September 11 attacks began, the border was closed to Canadian traffic. That brief interruption of the two-billion-dollar-per-day trade between the two countries sent a shock wave through Canadian business circles. It was suddenly made clear that the boast of the

longest undefended border in the world was no longer valid. While Canadian concerns centered on economics and the rapid movement of goods and services across the border, U.S. concerns were now focused on the security of the border with Canada.

One might have thought that President Bush's declaration that security trumps trade would have registered with the Canadian government. Yet, when we examine Canada's reaction to the events of September 11 (and go beyond the rhetoric), we find a curious reluctance and hesitancy to take the terrorist threat seriously.

Even before that date, Canada was being criticized for not pulling her weight in defense spending and for allowing her military to be reduced to an embarrassing level. For example, Canada ranks ahead of only Iceland and Luxembourg when it comes to NATO spending.

A further cause for concern was Canadian prime minister Jean Chrétien's statement that the dreadful attacks were the natural consequence of the disparity between the United States and the "have not" nations of the world—a message that was not well received by the relatives of the victims or the U.S. government.

The sweeping security legislation passed shortly after September 11 was deceptive because its effectiveness relied on the government's willingness to identify and list organizations considered to be "terrorist." Only then could measures be taken against them.

Curiously, the government waited for months before listing such obvious terrorist organizations as Hamas, Hezbollah, the Al Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades, and the Armed Islamic Front as "terrorist." These organizations were finally listed after the Canadian government received pressure from the media, concerned citizens, and Jewish organizations. The Sikh terrorist

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