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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1986

Dear Anwar:

I enjoyed the conversation with you, Humayun and Ron. I have shared your views regarding developments with some of our people internally. In the next two weeks, we will get a small group together and discuss views to reevaluate our AID program geared to reduced narcotics. I will inform Ron on an appropriate way. Good luck on your endeavors.

Next time you are in the United States, stop by. Regards to your mother.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.  
Director, Drug Abuse Policy and  
Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. Anwar S. Khan  
Chairman  
Saif International Combine Ltd  
4th Floor  
Kulsum Plaza, Blue Area  
Islamabad  
Pakistan

RO;

CJ

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1986

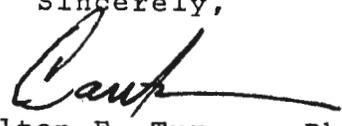
Dear Humayun:

I enjoyed chatting with you during breakfast on the 31st. Ron is a friend. I trust his judgment and will rely on him regarding any planned trip to Pakistan.

Enclosed you will find the information promised. Hope it is helpful. A similar package was sent to Anwar.

Next time you are in the United States, stop by.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.  
Director, Drug Abuse Policy and  
Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. Hymayun S. Khan  
16-A Old Jamrud Road  
University Town  
Peshawar  
Pakistan

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 5, 1986

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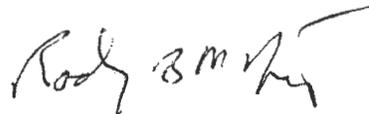
PI FG006-12

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD J. POST  
Acting Chief of the Executive Secretariat  
U.S. Information Agency

SUBJECT: Pakistani Request for the Release of International  
Media Guarantee (IMG) Funds

The National Security Council has reviewed USIA's memorandum of May 23, 1986, on the above subject. We concur with Ambassador Hinton's endorsement of the GOP request for the release of the IMG fund of Rs. 10,264,703 (\$641,545). We understand that the fund would be used to support an English language institute in Pakistan, which would further U.S. interests in education there.

We also agree that it would be useful to announce U.S. funding of the institute during the Washington visit of Prime Minister Junejo.



Rodney B. McDaniel  
Executive Secretary

cc: Leonard Zuza  
OMB

NSC# 8604173

**United States  
Information  
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director

4173



~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ *dh 7/23/10*

**MAY 23 1986**

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rodney B. McDaniel  
Executive Secretary  
National Security Council

FROM: Ronald J. Post *RJP*  
Acting Chief  
Executive Secretariat

SUBJECT: Request for NSC Approval to Release Blocked  
IMG Pakistani Rupees

The U.S. Government has tried for many years to induce the Pakistan Government to agree to release funds from the International Media Guarantee (IMG) account in Pakistan. The Pakistan Government has recently presented a request for use of IMG funds that USIA believes is in the USG interest to accept.

The Ministry of Education of the Government of Pakistan recently recommended, and U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Dean Hinton concurs, that the U.S. Government approve the release of blocked IMG funds of Rs. 10,264,703 (\$641,545) to support the establishment of an American-oriented English Language Institute in Pakistan. The institute will be the only center in Pakistan for curriculum, textbooks and test development of English language materials and for pre-and in-service training and research in English language teaching.

The Embassy, USIS Islamabad, and NEA State and USIA fully support this project and believe it would enable the United States to gain a more influential position in Pakistan's educational system while, at the same time, making a valuable contribution to Pakistan's development. The Institute will be a permanent organization within which USIS, AID, and private American organizations with English teaching interests and the Government of Pakistan can cooperate in strengthening the place of English as the lingua franca of Pakistan. This is particularly important because Pakistan, unlike India and certain other former British colonies, opted after independence to foster Urdu rather than English as the lingua franca of Pakistan. In the ensuing years, Pakistan has, to a great

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extent, squandered the advantage it had with English as a world language at the time of its independence. The GOP now would like to reverse their language policy determination.

Until now, Pakistan has had no government English Language Institute like the one proposed to foster the growth of or protect the existing level of English. Pakistan is now belatedly recognizing that it must take action to reverse the decline in English, its only linguistic "window on the world." In addition, the newly formed Pakistan-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture has already recommended in November, 1985 that the release of IMG Rupees be approved for this project.

USIA also sees American involvement in English language teaching as a way to inject more information about and respect for the American system of higher education--and by extension for American society and culture. The Institute would help produce, perhaps using USIA materials, a core of English-speaking, American-oriented leaders among the next generation of Pakistani leaders with whom American foreign policy makers will have to deal in the future. In that respect, using blocked IMG funds for an English Language Institute can be looked at as a long-term assist to the realization of American foreign policy objectives in Pakistan. The goal would be to create--as we have done with the Fulbright and other exchange programs--a core of Pakistanis who will potentially rise to important positions in the society and who can speak our language and understand our culture.

We understand that both the Government of Pakistan and the United States Government must approve the use of the blocked Information Media Guarantee currency; that the GOP wants to use the funds in this manner; and that in the past such use had to be provided in an appropriation act. We hope that the National Security Council can approve this request at an early date so that an announcement concerning the intended use of these funds can be made at the time of the state visit to the U.S. of Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo, which is now scheduled for July 16, 1986. It would be an appropriate way for President Reagan to demonstrate the strength of U.S.-Pakistan relations.

If this request is approved, we propose that the USG tell the GOP that these are one-time, start-up funds for the English Language Institute and that the GOP must be prepared to fully fund the Institute when these funds are expended.

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This message has been cleared in draft by NEA Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert A. Peck.

ATTACHMENT: ISLAMABAD 07107

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UNCLASSIFIED  
UNITED STATES  
INFORMATION AGENCY

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01

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30/0730Z

048550 ICA809

ACTION OFFICE NEA-03

INFO ACD-01 DSO-02 VG-01 PG-01 PR-01 PGF-02 PP-01 E-08  
PPFN-02 PPF-01 MC-02 VBB-01 VBXC-01 VBXN-01 VBN-01  
VBR-01 /030 A1 10

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FM AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD  
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 0522  
RUEHIA/USIA WASHDC 3839  
BT  
UNCLAS ISLAMABAD 07107

STATE FOR NEA/PAB  
USIA FOR NEA, M/C

E.O. 12356 N/A

TAGS: EAID ABUD PK

SUB: GOP REQUESTS RELEASE OF BLOCKED INFORMATIONAL  
MEDIA GUARANTEE RUPEES

REF: (A) INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY PROGRAM,  
- AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF  
- AMERICA AND PAKISTAN, AND AMENDMENTS  
- TIAS 3088, TIAS 3928, TIAS 5535  
- (B) 85 USIS ISLAMABAD 6149  
- (C) 85 USIS ISLAMABAD 16667

1. THE AMBASSADOR HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING LETTER  
FROM THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION, S. A. QURESHI:

QUOTE:

- 1. IN ORDER TO REVERSE THE DECLINE IN ENGLISH  
STANDARDS IN PAKISTAN, THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION HAS  
ESTABLISHED AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTITUTE. THE  
INSTITUTE WILL BE THE CENTER IN PAKISTAN FOR  
CURRICULUM, TEXTBOOKS AND TEST DEVELOPMENT, FOR PRE  
AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND FOR RESEARCH IN LANGUAGE  
TEACHING. IT WILL HAVE A LANGUAGE LABORATORY, LECTURE  
HALLS, AND A LIBRARY, WHICH WILL ENABLE IT TO FUNCTION  
AS A RESOURCE CENTER FOR EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN.  
EVENTUALLY, THE INSTITUTE HOPES TO EXPAND TO DIRECT  
TEACHING OF ENGLISH BY RADIO AND TELEVISION.

- 2. INPUTS TO THE INSTITUTE FROM OUR LOCAL RESOURCES  
ARE LIMITED. THE INSTITUTE WOULD STILL REQUIRE  
EQUIPMENT, BOOKS AND SUPPLEMENTARY READING MATERIALS  
AND SERVICES OF EXPERTS. ADDITIONAL PHYSICAL  
FACILITIES NEED TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ITS PHASE-II  
PROGRAM.

- 3. IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THE INSTITUTE FURTHER, WE  
REQUEST THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSIST THIS PROJECT  
BY RELEASING THE INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUNDS  
OF RS. 10,254,702.85. THE FUNDS WOULD BE USED TO  
ENHANCE AMERICAN INPUT IN THE PROJECT, SUCH AS  
EQUIPMENT, CIVIL WORKS AND EXPERTS IN THE FIELD OF  
ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE, CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT  
ETC. ACCORDING TO SECTION (II) OF THE INFORMATIONAL  
MEDIA GUARANTEES AGREEMENT OF MAY 1, 1984, AS AMENDED,  
"...THE PAKISTANI CURRENCY ACQUIRED BY THE U.S.  
GOVERNMENT PURSUANT TO SUCH GUARANTEES WILL BE FREELY  
EXPENDABLE BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR SCIENTIFIC,  
EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN CONSULTATION  
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN..."

- 4. I WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD CONVEY THIS  
REQUEST TO THE CONCERNED AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON AND  
INFORM ME OF THEIR RESPONSE TO IT. THIS PROPOSAL HAS  
ALREADY BEEN ENDORSED BY PAK-U.S. - SUB-COMMISSION ON

EDUCATION DURING THEIR MEETING AT WASHINGTON IN  
NOVEMBER 1985. END QUOTE.

2. THE EMBASSY CONCURS IN THIS PROPOSAL AND BELIEVES  
THIS PROJECT WOULD ENABLE THE USG TO MAKE AN IMPORTANT  
CONTRIBUTION TO PAKISTANI EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.  
FURTHERMORE, IT SUPPORTS US OBJECTIVES REGARDING  
IMPROVEMENT OF ENGLISH TEACHING IN PAKISTAN. THE  
INSTITUTE WILL PROVIDE A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION WITHIN  
WHICH USIS, AID, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN CAN  
COOPERATE.

3. REQUEST THAT DEPARTMENT/USIA TAKE NECESSARY ACTION  
TO MAKE THE BLOCKED IMG RUPEES AVAILABLE AS SOON AS  
POSSIBLE. PLEASE ADVISE. HINTON

BT  
#7107

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

4173

ACTION

June 3, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: WILLIAM BACH *WB*

SUBJECT: NSC Approval for Release of Funds from the  
International Media Guarantee (IMG) Account in  
Pakistan

State Department and USIA concur with Ambassador Hinton's endorsement of the government of Pakistan's request for the release of IMG funds (Tab A) in the amount of RS. 10,264,703 (\$641,545). The funds would be used by the GOP to support an English language institute, which Amb. Hinton thinks would further U.S. interests in Pakistani education. USIA hopes the funding release can be announced during the July 16 visit to Washington of Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo.

Attached at TAB I is a memorandum for your signature giving NSC approval for the release of funds.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum.

Approve *WB* Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Karna Small, Sharin Tahir *TK*-Kheli, and Walt Raymond *WR* concur.

Attachments

Tab I - Memorandum to USIA

Tab A - Memorandum from USIA, May 23, 1986 and background  
cable from Islamabad, March 30, 1986

cc: Steve Steiner  
Peter Rodman  
John Lenczowski

H.S.W.

National Security Council  
The White House

86 JUN 5

P 1: 33

System # \_\_\_\_\_  
Package # 4173  
DOCLOG H.S.W. AIO \_\_\_\_\_

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>A</u>
Rodney McDaniel	<u>2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>A</u>
Don Fortier	_____	_____	_____
Paul Thompson	_____	_____	_____
Florence Gantt	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>3</u>	_____	<u>D</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____

I = Information    **A = Action**    R = Retain    D = Dispatch    N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS                      Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)

NSC/S PROFILE

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ID 8604173

RECEIVED 27 MAY 86 15

TO MCDANIEL FROM POST, R

DOCDATE 23 MAY 86

KEYWORDS: USIA PAKISTAN  
MEDIA

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR NSC APPROVAL TO RELEASE BLOCKED INTL MEDIA GUARANTEE -  
IMG - PAKISTANI RUPEES

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION DUE: 30 MAY 86 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

~~RAYMOND~~  
Bill RACH

SMALL  
Concern

~~TEICHER~~  
RAYMOND  
S. TACHA/KHELI

STEINER  
RODMAN  
TAHIR-KHELI  
LENCZOWSKI

COMMENTS

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5227

July 15, 1986

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MEMORANDUM FOR JACK COURTEMANCHE

FROM:

RODNEY B. MCDANIEL *Bob for*

SUBJECT:

Tea Hosted by Mrs. Reagan in Honor of  
Daughters of Pakistan's Prime Minister Junejo  
July 16, 1986, 10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.  
in the Residence

50005

1-600612

Attached are talking points, bios, and background material on Pakistan for Mrs. Reagan's tea with the two Junejo daughters, Miss Fiza Junejo and Miss Sughra Junejo.

Attachments:

TAB A Talking Points

TAB B Bios

TAB C Background Material on Pakistan

NSC 8605227

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5227

July 15, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

FROM: SHIRIN TAHIR-KHELI *SK*

SUBJECT: Tea Hosted by Mrs. Reagan in Honor of  
Daughters of Prime Minister Junejo of  
Pakistan, July 16, 1986  
10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

Attached at TAB I for your signature is a memorandum to Jack Courtemanche transmitting talking points for Mrs. Reagan's tea for the two daughter's of Prime Minister Junejo.

*Frank Lavin*

Frank Lavin concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum to Jack Courtemanche at TAB I.

Approve *WMS* Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments:

TAB I Memo to Jack Courtemanche  
TAB A Talking Points  
TAB B Bios  
TAB C Background Material on Pakistan

**National Security Council  
The White House**

86 JUL 15 11:14 P4: 14

System # \_\_\_\_\_

Package # 5227

DOCLOG \_\_\_\_\_ A/O \_\_\_\_\_

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>A</u>
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
Don Fortier	_____	_____	_____
Paul Thompson	_____	_____	_____
Florence Gantt	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Rodney McDaniel	_____	<u>BT</u>	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>	<u>BT</u>	<u>D</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____

I = Information    A = Action    R = Retain    D = Dispatch    N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS                      Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)

T  
A  
B

A

|

|

TALKING POINTS

MRS. REAGAN'S TEA  
IN HONOR OF  
DAUGHTERS OF PAKISTAN'S PRIME MINISTER JUNEJO  
FIZA AND SUGHRA JUNEJO

JUNE 16, 1986  
10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.  
In Residence

- I understand you are both preparing for practicing as a doctor. In every country this profession is respected as an opportunity to help fellow human beings in need. I know you must gain much satisfaction from the prospect of carrying out your profession.
  
- You may have heard that I am particularly interested in encouraging programs within the United States for the combat of drug addiction, as well as working for increasing international cooperation to put a stop to world-wide drug trafficking.
  
- The international drug trade leaves no area of the world untouched. As a doctor, I am sure you are well aware of the terrible effects of drug addiction on the young, how it ravages the individual's health, mind, and personal identity.

- Most terrible, it destroys the family, and thus attacks the most basic unit of civilized life. I talked about the concerns of mothers everywhere with Begum Zia, when she attended the First Ladies Conference on Drug Abuse last fall. I know she has been active since then in setting up private groups to alert Pakistanis to the dangers of drug abuse.
  
- Have you had some experience with the clinics and programs she has set in motion? I am most interested in hearing your views, both as a representative of the younger generation, and as a medical practitioner.
  
- Your country has earned the respect and gratitude of the world by its care and concern for the nearly three million Afghan refugees, who fled from Soviet occupation since 1980. I could not let this opportunity pass without letting you know how much we in the United States admire Pakistan's stand, and how much we support you in this humanitarian and idealistic effort.

T  
A  
B  
B

## BIOS

Miss Fiza Junejo  
and  
Miss Sughra Junejo

The two daughters of the Pakistani Prime Minister are both in their final year of medical school. Given their educational levels, they will be conversant with a variety of issues. This is their first visit to the United States.

Fiza Junejo, (pronounced Fee-zuh Jun-nay-jo), who is 26, is the older of the two. She is already in Houston getting ready for the visit. Sughra Junejo (pronounced Soo-gh-ruh Jun-nay-jo), is 25 years old. The Misses Junejo are accompanied on this trip by their brother, Asad, who is a third-year student of engineering at Karachi University. Asad is about twenty years old.

The Junejo family is a conservative Moslem family; the girl's mother strictly observes the Moslem custom of pardah, meaning she seldom leaves her home. It was for this reason that the older daughter, Miss Fiza Junejo, was named the Prime Minister's official hostess in her mother's place.

The daughters will be accompanied by Mrs. Yaqub Khan (wife of the Foreign Minister) and Mrs. Ejaz Azim (wife of the Pakistani Ambassador in Washington).

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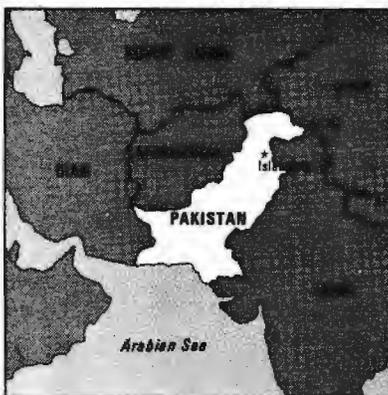
# background notes

# Pakistan



United States Department of State  
Bureau of Public Affairs

April 1984



**Official Name:**  
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

## PROFILE

### People

**Noun and adjective:** Pakistani(s). **Population** (1983): 84 million. **Annual growth rate** (1982): 2.8%. **Density:** 104 per sq. km. (277 per sq. mi.). **Ethnic groups:** Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathan, Baluch. **Religions:** Muslim (97%), small minorities of Christians, Hindus, and others. **Languages:** Urdu (official), English, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtu, Baluchi. **Literacy:** 24%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate* (1979)—105/1000. *Life expectancy*—51 yrs. **Work force:** *Agriculture*—55%. *Industry*—20%.

### Geography

**Area:** 803,943 sq. km. (310,527 sq. mi.); excluding Jammu and Kashmir—disputed with India—about the size of California. **Cities** (1982 data): *Capital*—Islamabad (pop. 250,000). *Other*—Karachi (approx. 5 million), Lahore (ap. prox. 2.9 million).

### Government

**Type:** Martial Law Regime established in 1977. **Independence:** August 14, 1947.

**Branches:** *Executive*—Chief Martial Law Administrator (currently also President); Cabinet. *Legislative* (currently suspended) —Senate and National Assembly. *Judicial*—military courts, provincial high courts, Supreme Court. Chief Martial Law Administrator appoints ministers and judges. There is also an Islamic (Sharia) court system.

**Political parties:** Following the imposition of martial law in 1977, the government suspended political parties, and in 1979 legally declared them "defunct." Party activity, nevertheless, has continued. **Suffrage:** Universal adult over 18.

**Political subdivisions:** 4 provinces, tribal areas, federal capital.

**Flag:** White vertical band on staff side; green field with white crescent and star in center.

### Economy

**GNP** (Pakistan fiscal year 1981-82): 31.68 billion. **Annual growth rate** (1975-76/1980-81): 6.3%, (1981-82): 5%. **Per capita GNP:** \$350. **Per capita growth rate** (1979-80): 4%. **Natural resources:** Land, extensive natural gas, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore. **Agriculture** (30% of GNP): *Products*—wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane.

**Industry** (17% of GNP): *Products*—cotton textiles, fertilizer, steel products, food processing, natural gas.

**Trade** (Pakistan fiscal year 1982-83): *Exports*—\$2.6 billion: rice, raw cotton, cotton yarn, textiles, light manufactured products, petroleum products. *Major partners*—US, FRG, Italy, UK, Japan, Hong Kong. *Imports*—\$6 billion: capital goods, raw materials, crude oil, consumer items. *Major partners*—US, FRG, UK, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.

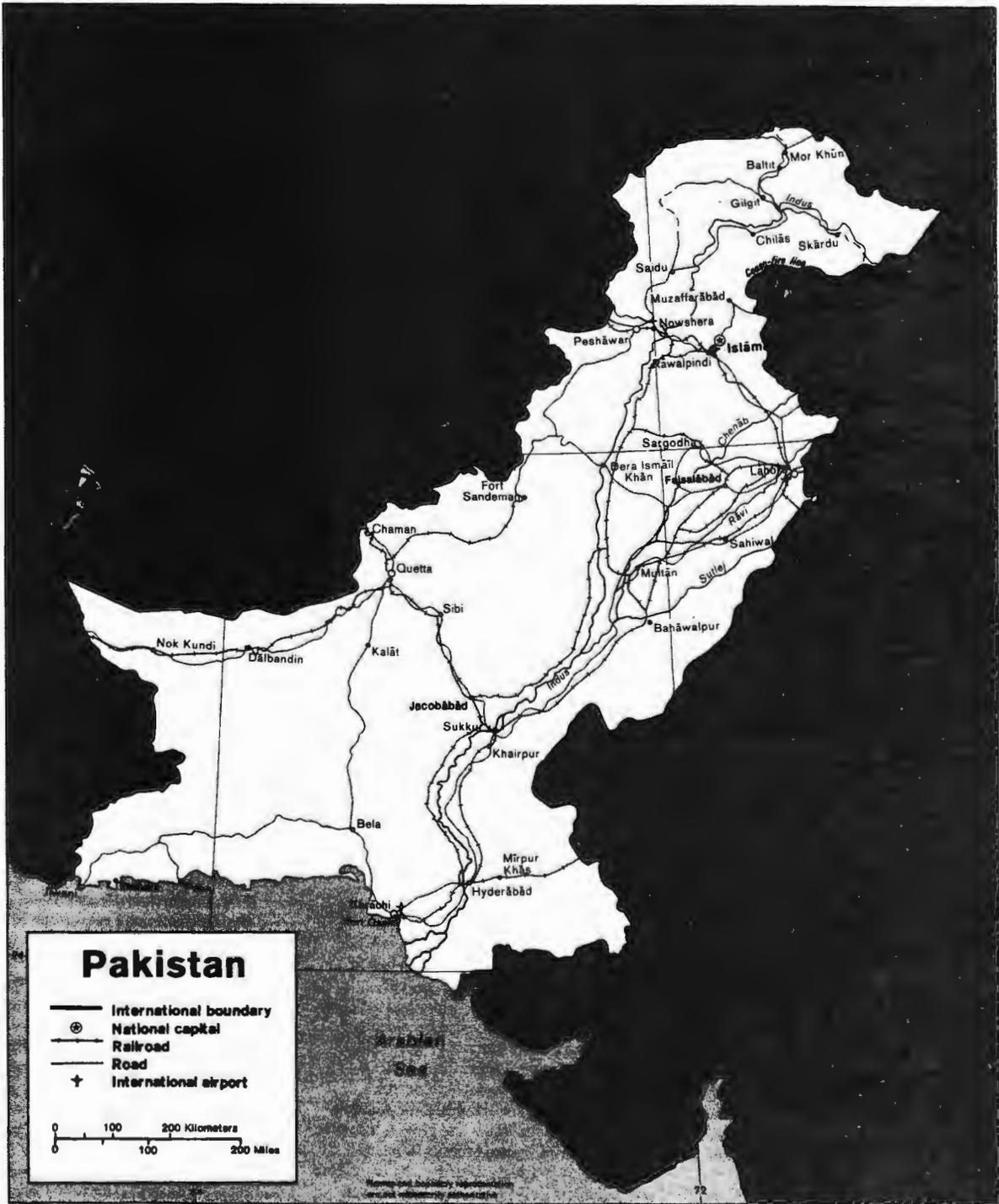
**Fiscal year:** July 1-June 30.

**Official exchange rate:** Approx. 12.50 rupees = US\$1.

**Economic aid received:** *Total*—approx. \$33 billion (1946-83). *US only*—approx. \$5.2 billion (1946-82). *Major donors*—Aid to Pakistan Consortium (US, Canada, Japan, some West European countries), Saudi Arabia, IBRD, ADB, IDA, IFC.

### Membership in International Organizations

UN, ADB, IDA, International Court of Justice, INTELSTAT, Colombo Pact, FAO, GATT, Group of 77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, IWC, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO, Non-Aligned Movement.



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## PEOPLE

Most Pakistanis live in Karachi, in the Indus Valley, and along an arc formed by the cities of Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar. Punjabis are the dominant majority, with minorities of other Indo-Aryan peoples.

The official language is Urdu, but it is spoken as a first language by only 9% of Pakistanis; 65% speak Punjabi, 11% Sindhi, and 24% other languages (Pushtu, Baluchi, Brahui). Urdu, Punjabi, Pushtu, and Baluchi are of the Indo-European language group; Brahui is a Dravidian language. English, widely spoken, is used within the government, the military, and as a medium of instruction in institutions of higher learning.

## GEOGRAPHY

Pakistan extends from the Arabian Sea, 1,600 kilometers (1,000 mi.) northward across the Thar Desert and eastern plains, to the Hindu Kush and the foothills of the Himalayan Mountains. It has boundaries with Iran, Afghanistan, the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and India. The Indus River and its tributaries form the fertile and intensely cultivated Indus Valley. Pakistan, hot near the coast, is cool in the north-eastern uplands. Annual rainfall averages less than 25.5 centimeters (10 in.), and temperatures range from below freezing to 49°C (120°F).

Pakistan has four provinces—Punjab, Sind, Northwest Frontier, and Baluchistan—plus several centrally administered tribal areas located in the Northwest Frontier Province.

## HISTORY

The concept of Pakistan as an independent Muslim nation, though having roots going back several hundred years, grew directly from developments in British-ruled India in the first half of this century.

Muslim sailors reached the coast of Sind in the 7th century A.D. Muslims temporarily conquered Sind early in the 8th century. Between the 11th and 18th centuries, Afghan and Turkish invaders gradually spread their authority across most of northern India as far east as Bengal. Although large numbers of Indians converted to Islam during this long period, Muslims in the Subcontinent remained a minority, and Islam failed to penetrate predominantly Hindu southern India.

In the latter half of the 18th century, Great Britain began to assume control of India. After 1857, the British, directly and indirectly, controlled virtually the entire Subcontinent. In the latter part of the 19th century, Muslim and Hindu leaders began to agitate for a larger voice in Indian affairs. The largely Hindu Indian National Congress, organized in 1885, petitioned Britain for a greater degree of home rule.

To present their position more effectively, a number of Muslim leaders formed the All-India Muslim League in 1906. In 1913, the league adopted the same goal as the Indian National Congress: self-government for India within the British Empire. The Congress and the league failed to agree on a formula for the protection of Muslim religious and economic rights and representation in an independent Indian Government. Mounting tension over the question of a proper Hindu-Muslim relationship, led to a series of bitter communal disturbances which recurred in India at intervals from 1920 until the outbreak of World War II.

### Pakistan and Partition

The idea of establishing Pakistan as a separate Muslim nation by a partition of India developed in the 1930s. On March 23, 1940, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Muslim League, publicly endorsed the concept in an address in Lahore.

At the end of World War II, the United Kingdom, suffering from the effects of the war, took the final steps to grant India independence. The Congress and the Muslim League could not, however, agree on the terms for drafting a constitution, or establishing an interim government. In June 1947, the British Government declared that it would grant full dominion status to two successor states—India and Pakistan. Pakistan would consist of the contiguous Muslim-majority areas of British India. Bengal and the Punjab would be partitioned, and the various princely states could freely accede to either India or Pakistan. This resulted in a bifurcated Pakistan separated by a distance of more than 1,600 kilometers (1,000 mi.). Pakistan became a self-governing dominion within the Commonwealth on August 14, 1947.

### After Independence

Communal rioting, with the loss of uncounted thousands of lives, accompanied the partition of India. Some 6 million Muslims fled to Pakistan, and about as many Hindus and Sikhs fled to India—probably the largest population transfer in history.

The death of Jinnah in 1948, and the assassination of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951, eliminated two able leaders and dealt a serious blow to the nation's political development. The instability which followed brought frequent partisan realignments and cabinet changes in the central government and in the provinces. After 1954, an economic decline further worsened the political situation.

On March 23, 1956, following the adoption by the National Assembly of a new constitution, Pakistan rejected its dominion status and became an "Islamic Republic" within the Commonwealth.

In 1958, a group of senior military officers, who previously had avoided direct political involvement, took control of the nation's affairs. On October 7, 1958, President Iskander Mirza, supported by Army Commander in Chief Gen. Ayub Khan and other officers, proclaimed a "peaceful revolution" and imposed martial law.

With the resignation of Mirza on October 27, 1958, Gen. Ayub assumed the presidency. An indirect election confirmed his position; on February 17, 1960, Ayub began a 5-year term.

Martial law ended on June 8, 1962, and the new National Assembly convened in accordance with a new constitution promulgated by Ayub on March 23, 1962.

The first presidential election under the 1962 constitution took place in January 1965, with President Ayub re-elected for another 5-year term. However, he did not complete his term. After several months of political agitation, Ayub gave up the presidency on March 25, 1969. Gen. A.M. Yahya Khan, Commander in Chief of the Army, took over as Chief Martial Law Administrator, suspended the constitution of 1962, and reimposed martial law. On April 1, 1969, he assumed the presidency. Under President Yahya, the martial law authorities stated their intent to restore constitutional rule when internal political conditions had stabilized.

Full political activity legally resumed on January 1, 1970. Elections for a National Assembly and five provincial legislatures (four in the West plus East Pakistan) took place in December.

The 313-member Assembly was to adopt the constitution for a new civilian government. The major unresolved issue remained East Pakistan's role in the reconstituted government. The Awami League, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, had won 167 of the 169 seats allotted to East Pakistan. This number gave the league the majority in the National As-

sembly. Its winning platform emphasized a large degree of provincial autonomy.

This position created divisions within Pakistan's government and political leadership. The inability to agree on a mutually acceptable relationship between the central government and East Pakistan led to crisis. The government postponed the National Assembly session, which led to massive civil disturbances in East Pakistan.

Last minute efforts at negotiations failed, and on the night of March 25, the army began a crackdown on Bengali dissidence. Mujibar Rahman was arrested, and his party was banned; many of his aides fled to India and established a provisional government. More than 9 million Bengalis crossed into India to escape the fighting which ensued between the Pakistan Army and the insurgents' *Mukti Bahini* or "Liberation Army." After months of escalating tensions over events in East Pakistan, hostilities broke out between India and Pakistan in late November.

The combined Indian-Bengali forces soon overwhelmed Pakistan's army in the east. By the time Pakistan surrendered in the east on December 16, India had taken great numbers of prisoners and controlled a large area of land in the west.

The defeat resulted in the fall of Yahya Khan on December 20, 1971. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whose Pakistan People's Party (PPP) had won victory in West Pakistan in the 1970 elections, replaced Yahya. Bhutto faced great problems: the nation's split; the people demoralized; the army defeated and in disarray; and Pakistan's weak economy strained by the cost of war.

Bhutto moved decisively on several fronts to restore national confidence. In foreign policy, Bhutto, who had served as Foreign Minister in the Ayub regime, built a record of activism in Islamic and Third World fora. Although Pakistan did not succeed in joining the Non-Aligned Movement until the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) dissolved in 1979, Pakistan's position on most issues coincided with the goals of nonalignment throughout Bhutto's tenure.

At home, Bhutto successfully created a political constituency based on the less privileged classes. He undertook a sweeping program of nationalization of major industries and banking, followed by a period of retrenchment and concentration on developing the country's substantial agricultural potential. Wages and benefits for lower-income industrial workers rose dramatically; the government also

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## Travel Notes

**Cultural and scenic attractions:** Khyber Pass; Greco-Buddhist ruins at Taxila; pre-Indus civilization ruins at Moenjodoro; Pakistan Himalayas; Mughal Gardens and Mosque at Lahore.

**Climate and clothing:** Lightweight clothing for the hot, dry period (monsoon rains in July and August); mediumweight clothing for winter.

**Telecommunications:** Good internal and adequate external telephone, telegraph, and mail service.

**Transportation:** Adequate railroad transportation. The public bus system is poor. Air service is excellent. Highways are generally crowded.

**Visas:** U.S. citizens may obtain a tourist visa for a stay of up to 30 days and a transit visa for a period of up to 15 days at ports of entry. The land border with India is open at Wagah (between Lahore and Amritsar) daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Pakistan requires a "road permit" for the crossing. India requires that all cars be covered by an international carnet de passage.

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mapped plans to institute land reform and restructure the feudal social system still intact in many rural areas.

Although Bhutto never departed from his populist and reformist rhetoric, early in his administration, and increasingly as time wore on, he formed alliances with Pakistan's urban industrialists and rural landlords. These alliances complicated, and in some instances thwarted, the PPP's commitment to true reform. This was coupled with an increasingly arbitrary rule and a stagnant economy brought on, at least in part, by Bhutto's economic reforms.

When Bhutto called for elections in March 1977, nine leading opposition parties encompassing the political spectrum—from the secularist, proautonomy National Democratic Party (which enjoyed a significant support in the Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan) to the conservative, religious Jamaat-i-Islami—joined together and formed the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA). The PNA issued a minimalist party program designed to paper over fundamental differences and focused its attack on the alleged inefficiency, corruption, and immorality of the Bhutto regime. The PNA attack struck a responsive chord; as election day neared, the outcome appeared uncertain.

Bhutto won two-thirds of the National Assembly seats. The opposition PNA denounced the election as a fraud, called for a boycott of provincial assembly elections

scheduled for 2 days later, and demanded new elections. Bhutto resisted and, after a wave of violence swept the country, arrested the PNA leadership. Law-and-order problems intensified, and Bhutto sought to reach an accord with the PNA. Despite Bhutto's offer to hold new elections, an agreement was not reached. The army grew increasingly restive in its role as enforcer of civil order, and on July 5, 1977, with antiregime violence on the rise throughout the country, the army stepped in and removed Bhutto from power. Both Bhutto and his senior lieutenants and the PNA leadership were placed under house arrest. The Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Muhammed Zia-ul-Haq, became Chief Martial Law Administrator. Zia promised to hold new elections within 90 days.

Initially, Zia claimed that he had not directed his action against Bhutto and that Bhutto could contest the election scheduled for October 1977. As the records of the Bhutto regime came into the Martial Law Administration's hands, however, Zia changed his mind about the former prime minister. Zia became determined to bring to light the record of the Bhutto regime. The Martial Law Administrator postponed the October elections and began investigations of the PPP senior leadership. Bhutto, released from house arrest earlier along with other political leaders, was arrested again, tried, and convicted for the murder of a political opponent's father. Despite appeals from many world leaders, including President Carter, Bhutto was hanged in April 1979.

After canceling the elections, Zia began to formalize his regime. He created an advisory council formed mostly of technocrats and government servants. In August 1978, representatives of some of the political parties were introduced into the council—redesignated as a cabinet. The politicians remained in the government until after Bhutto's execution and the announcement of a new general election for November 1979.

On September 16, 1978, Pakistan's President Choudhury resigned his office. Under the terms of the 1973 constitution, the Chief Justice should have assumed the presidency. Claiming that the Chief Justice was too involved in the ongoing Bhutto case, Gen. Zia became president. Zia stated that until the elections he would combine the new office with that of Chief Martial Law Administrator.

As the elections neared, the regime relaxed some of the constraints on political activity. The PNA had fallen into disarray leaving the PPP the strongest

party. Then, in a broadcast on October 16, 1979, Gen. Zia, accusing the party leaders of shirking their duties, announced the postponement of elections and banning of political activity. He later added that elections would be held at some future date when the law-and-order and economic situations had improved and corruption eliminated.

On August 12, 1983, President Zia announced his intention to end martial law and hold new elections by March 23, 1985. At the same time, he called for amendments to the 1973 constitution which would serve to increase the power of the president of Pakistan—largely a figure-head in the original document.

President Zia's announcement led to the eruption of violence, as the major opposition parties began a campaign of civil disobedience. The opposition demanded an immediate end to martial law, the restoration of the 1973 constitution without amendment, and the holding of free and fair elections open to all political parties and individuals. The violence lasted some 3 months and cost the lives of perhaps 300 persons, but remained confined to Sind province—Bhutto's home, the base of the principal opposition party, the PPP, and traditional hot-bed of anti-Punjabi sentiment. The violence failed to topple the regime or even, apparently, to alter the political program announced on August 12.

## GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The constitution of August 14, 1973, provides a framework for civilian government—a ceremonial chief of state (president), elected by the Senate and National Assembly, and a head of government (the prime minister), elected by the Assembly.

The National Assembly (200 members elected by universal adult suffrage, plus 10 seats reserved for women) has a 5-year term, subject to dissolution. The Senate, not subject to dissolution, consists of 63 members indirectly elected for 4 years by the provincial assemblies and tribal councils with half of the members up for re-election every 2 years.

The constitution permits a vote of "no confidence" by a majority of the Assembly, provided that the motion includes the name of a successor. A National Assembly member's vote for a "no confidence" motion will not count if contrary to the votes of the majority of his political party.

Two lists—federal and concurrent—specify jurisdiction on legislative subjects; all residual powers belong to the

provinces. According to the 1973 constitution, the president, with the advice of the prime minister, appoints provincial governors, who act on the advice of the head of the provincial ministries. Each province has a high court, with the justices appointed by the president. Pakistan's highest court is the Supreme Court.

Gen. Zia suspended this constitution when he assumed control of the country in July 1977. The imposition of martial law affected the judicial system. On several occasions, martial law decrees extended the jurisdiction of military tribunals. Military courts can now try and punish a person found guilty of violating any martial law regulation. In June 1979, the right to appeal a military court ruling to a higher civilian court was discontinued. In August 1983, Zia called for amendments to the document that would strengthen the role of the president.

## Principal Government Officials

President and Chief Martial Law Administrator—Mohammed Zia ul-Haq  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Yaqub Khan  
Minister of Finance and Commerce—Ghulam Ishaq Khan

Ambassador to the United States—Ejaz Azim

Ambassador to the United Nations—Shah Nawaz

Pakistan maintains an embassy in the United States at 2315 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20008 (tel. 202-939-6200).

## ECONOMY

In the economic realm, Pakistan's performance has improved considerably. Economic growth since 1977 has averaged over 6% per annum. Tight government fiscal policies have lowered budgetary deficits and government borrowing from the banking system, thereby lowering inflationary pressures. Pakistan's balance of payments, which had deteriorated because of world recession and an overvalued rupee, has improved dramatically during fiscal year 1983. The current account deficit narrowed to only \$433 million, down from the 1982 figure of \$1.6 billion.

Problems remain, however. Much of the growth in the agricultural sector resulted more from expanded acreage than increased yield per acre. Further industrial growth depends upon an increase in private investment to fill the gap left by decreasing government financing. In addition, Pakistan bears the usual burdens of a developing country: low per capita income; a large and growing population; a

highly stratified traditional society; and a low level of literacy.

Despite this, Pakistan has the resources to develop a vigorous economy. The country boasts the largest irrigation system in the world, fed by the Indus River. The river system also powers a number of large hydroelectric stations. Electric power production has increased significantly, reaching approximately 4,000 megawatts in 1982. Natural gas serves as fuel for power stations and as raw material for the country's newest chemical fertilizer plants. The backbone of the economy remains its arable land which, under intensive farming practices, has brought the nation close to self-sufficiency in food grains.

In 1979, the government announced plans to implement an "Islamic Economy." The first major move in this direction consisted of the imposition of *zakat*, a wealth tax to support charity for the poor. Some interest-free banking was introduced in January 1981.

## Agriculture and Natural Resources

Agriculture currently accounts for about 30% of Pakistan's GNP, and for about 55% of the work force. Having grown at an annual rate of 5% from 1961 to 1970, the growth rate fell to 2.3% in the 1971-77 period. However, the programs initiated in the late 1970s produced positive results, and the agricultural growth rates increased from 2.5% in 1978 to 4.3% in 1979; 6.9% in 1980; and 4% in 1981. Rice production in 1981-82 is estimated at 3.5 million metric tons (MT), while 1981-82 wheat production is estimated at 11.5 million MT.

Despite available minerals, mining in Pakistan has not developed greatly. Current government efforts include exploiting newly discovered deposits of limestone, graphite, and copper. Considerable potential also exists to expand petroleum production.

## The Indus Basin

The Indus Basin contains the world's largest irrigation system. In 1947, the waters of the Indus system were divided, giving India control of most of the river's upstream reaches. By 1960, a settlement was negotiated under the auspices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and presented as the Indus Waters Treaty. The arrangement allocated the waters of the three western rivers to Pakistan and the waters of the three eastern rivers to India.



Shalimar Gardens, Lahore.

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Under the terms of the settlement, Pakistan has constructed an extensive system of dams (including Tarbela—the world's largest earthfill dam), linkage canals, and barrages.

Contributions from the IBRD, the United States, and several other friendly governments have helped cover foreign exchange costs of these irrigation projects. Contributions from foreign sources for the Tarbela project will probably exceed \$1.3 billion, of which the United States will provide about one-half.

### Industry

At independence, Pakistan had little industry. During the 1950s, however, a textile industry developed rapidly. Today, cotton textiles remain the most important sector of the industrialized economy, although diversification has occurred. Pakistan engages in the production of cement, fertilizer, light metals, consumer items, and processed food. An integrated steel mill in Karachi is scheduled for completion in the 1980s. Industry now accounts for over 15% of GNP and some 20% of the work force.

Industrial production stagnated during the mid-1970s in reaction to a wave of nationalizations, antibusiness government policies, and the general global economic recession. In 1977, a reversal of those policies began, and industrial production responded to the improved economic climate. Pakistan averaged an annual economic growth rate of about 10% from 1979-82.

### Foreign Trade

Pakistan imports crude oil, capital goods, industrial raw materials, foodstuffs, and consumer items. Leading suppliers are Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Japan, United States, United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

More than 2 million Pakistanis work abroad, and their remittances, estimated at perhaps \$3 billion annually, have become Pakistan's major single source of foreign currency. The vast majority of these emigrants work in the oil-rich Persian Gulf nations, principally Saudi Arabia.

Pakistan's exports have grown vigorously since 1977, doubling to \$2.3 billion by 1980, and currently running at approximately \$2.6 billion. This growth resulted not only from the recovery of the textile industry but also from a concerted effort to diversify and enhance exports in other industries. Exports to the United States in Pakistan fiscal year 1982 amounted to \$179 million. Other major markets are Japan, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, and Hong Kong.

### Foreign Economic Assistance

Since 1946, Pakistan has received more than \$33 billion in foreign economic aid; the United States has provided more than \$5 billion, including agricultural commodities. In April 1979, the United States suspended aid (except for food) in reaction to Pakistan's alleged pursuit of a nuclear program outside the scope of international safeguards. In 1981, however, the United States and Pakistan signed a 6-year, \$3.2 billion military and economic aid agreement.

## DEFENSE

Pakistan's 430,000-man armed forces, the world's seventh largest, are well-trained and disciplined. Pakistan operates military equipment from several foreign sources—United States, China, France, United Kingdom, and others; much of it is outdated. A lack of financial resources had previously prevented Pakistan from modernizing its defense capabilities, although it has made considerable efforts to expand defense production and has achieved self-sufficiency in most types of ammunition. In addition, Pakistan has provided extensive military technical assistance to friendly Arab states. The 1981 \$3.2 billion economic and military assistance agreement with the United States recognizes the threat to Pakistan's security posed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and provides for U.S. assistance in modernizing Pakistan's military establishment.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### India

Relations between Pakistan and India have reflected centuries-old Muslim-Hindu rivalries and suspicions. Although many issues divide the two countries, traditionally one of the most sensitive since independence has remained the status of Kashmir.

At the end of World War II, Kashmir, although ruled by a Hindu maharajah, had an overwhelmingly Muslim population. When the maharajah hesitated in acceding to either Pakistan or India in 1947, some of his Muslim subjects, aided by tribesmen from Pakistan, revolted in favor of joining Pakistan. The Kashmiri ruler offered his state to India in return for military aid in crushing the revolt. Indian troops took the eastern portion of Kashmir, including its capital Srinagar, while the western half came under Pakistani control.

India took its dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir to the United Nations on January 1, 1948. One year later, the United Nations arranged a cease-fire along a line roughly dividing Kashmir in half but leaving the Vale of Kashmir and the majority of the population under Indian control. The following years witnessed a series of skirmishes along the cease-fire line. Fullscale hostilities erupted in September 1965, when India alleged that Pakistani-trained and supplied terrorists were operating in Indian-

controlled Kashmir. Hostilities ceased 3 weeks later thanks largely to the efforts of the United Nations and friendly nations. In January 1966, Indian and Pakistani representatives met in Tashkent and agreed to work for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute and other differences separating the two countries. Kashmir, however, still remains a major point of contention between India and Pakistan.

Relations between the two nations deteriorated as the crisis in East Pakistan grew worse. The outbreak of war in 1971 between Pakistan and India ended disastrously for Pakistan. In addition to East Pakistan's emergence as the independent country Bangladesh, at the end of the conflict, India held some 91,000 Pakistani prisoners of war (POWs), compared to some 700 Indian POWs in Pakistani hands, and more than 12,950 square kilometers (5,000 sq. mi.) of Pakistani territory in the west, versus some 260 square kilometers (100 sq. mi.) of India held by Pakistan.

Pakistani Prime Minister Bhutto met Indian Prime Minister Gandhi at Simla (India) in July 1972. They reached agreement on the withdrawal of forces from occupied territories, delineation of the line of control in Kashmir, and settlement of future disputes by peaceful means. An impasse resulted over the issues of repatriation of Pakistani POWs and the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan.

On August 28, 1973, India and Pakistan agreed to the repatriation of all

but 195 Pakistani POWs, against whom Bangladesh had made war crimes accusations, and a substantial number of non-Bengalis (Biharis) from Bangladesh. With Pakistani recognition of Bangladesh in February 1974, the remaining 195 POWs returned to Pakistan.

The Simla process of step-by-step normalization of relations has produced constructive results. India and Pakistan appear to recognize that they benefit from good relations. In 1974, they agreed to re-establish postal and telecommunications links and on measures to facilitate travel. In 1976, trade and diplomatic relations were restored. Extensive discussions continue between the two countries on a variety of topics.

The brutal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan created new strains in Indo-Pakistani relations. Both countries, however, have continued to express their commitment to the Simla process. Pakistan views with concern an expanded Soviet-Indian military relationship, while India has expressed concern over Pakistan's efforts to modernize its defense capabilities in response to the increased Soviet threat.

### Afghanistan

The 1978 coup in Afghanistan, which installed a pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan, posed a direct threat to Pakistani security. Afghanistan dropped its policies of nonalignment, fostered extremely close ties to the Soviets, and loudly reas-

## Further Information

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

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serted its claims to large areas of Pakistani territory. The Kabul regime's brutality toward its population led to a large-scale popular revolt. In December 1979, the Soviet Union, faced with the imminent collapse of the unpopular Kabul regime, invaded Afghanistan, murdered the regime's leader, and installed a puppet government led by Babrak Karmal.

The Soviet invasion and the intensified fighting it created turned the trickle of refugees fleeing Afghanistan for Pakistan into a flood. In 1980, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees had more than 1.4 million refugees registered in Pakistan; recent figures show nearly 2.9 million refugees. The Government of Pakistan, in cooperation with the world community, has undertaken a massive refugee relief effort to care for the invasion's victims. Soviet and Kabul regime aircraft have violated Pakistani airspace numerous times since the invasion and have bombed, strafed, and mined refugee camps and Pakistani villages. These attacks have killed and injured Pakistani civilians and refugees, including children.

Pakistan has maintained that the Soviet-controlled regime in Kabul does not represent Afghanistan. Only minimal diplomatic relations exist between the two countries.

#### Soviet Union

Pakistan interpreted Soviet sponsorship of the Tashkent meeting after the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war as an indication that the Soviets wished to develop closer relations with Pakistan. Trade and cultural exchanges between the two countries increased between 1966 and 1971.

With the beginning of the East Pakistan crisis in March 1971, however, Soviet criticism of Pakistan's position led to a cooling of relations. To many Pakistanis, the India-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Peace and Cooperation of August 1971 seemed directed against Pakistan.

While Pakistan has consistently sought cordial relations with the Soviet Union, the communist takeover in Kabul and the subsequent invasion and war in Afghanistan have raised anew Pakistani suspicions about Soviet intentions in the region. Pakistan has steadfastly remained in the forefront of those nations calling for a peaceful and honorable solution to the crisis caused by Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

#### China

Following the example of other Commonwealth nations, Pakistan recognized the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1950. Following the Sino-Indian hostilities of 1962, relations grew much closer. The two countries have concluded a variety of agreements and have exchanged numerous high-level visits.

Pakistan considers good relations with China an essential element of its foreign policy. Pakistan views the PRC as a counterweight to India and the Soviet Union. Chinese aid to Pakistan testifies to the value Pakistan has for China. The PRC remains an important arms source for Pakistan and has strongly supported Pakistan's opposition to Soviet aggression against the people of Afghanistan.

#### U.S.-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

The United States and Pakistan established diplomatic relations in 1947. With the provision of U.S. economic and military aid in 1954 and Pakistan's participation in CENTO and the South East Asia Treaty Organization, relations between the two nations grew close.

During the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, the United States suspended military assistance to both sides. Pakistan claimed that this action hurt it more than it did India, which had alternate sources of weapons. Relations gradually improved between the countries, and the arms embargo was completely lifted in 1975.

In recent years differences over Pakistan's nuclear program has strained relations between the United States and Pakistan. In 1976, France and Pakistan signed an agreement under which the French would supply Pakistan a nuclear reprocessing plant. The United States argued against this agreement on the grounds that it increased the potential for nuclear proliferation. France withdrew from the deal in 1978. In April 1979, the United States implemented a provision of the Foreign Assistance Act (Symington Amendment) prohibiting new economic or military aid to countries with unsafe-guarded facilities, which import equipment, materials, or technology for nuclear enrichment purposes.

In November 1979, false news reports, put out by the Khomeini regime in Iran and repeated by Moscow, that the United States had participated in the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca led to a mob attack on the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad: the Embassy burned and four

persons died. Despite an apology from the Pakistan Government, relations between the countries reached an all-time low.

Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the United States restated its strong support for Pakistan's territorial integrity. The invasion highlighted the interest both countries have in peace and stability in the region and the belief that the world community must find a just and peaceful solution to the crisis caused by the Soviet war against Afghanistan. In 1981, the U.S. Government waived the Symington Amendment restrictions on aid to Pakistan, citing overriding national interests. That year, the United States and Pakistan signed a 6-year, \$3.2 billion aid agreement aimed at helping Pakistan deal with the security threat posed by the Soviets and with the problems of economic underdevelopment.

#### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Deane R. Hinton  
Deputy Chief of Mission—Alexander Rattray  
Defense Representative—Col. William Keller  
Director, USAID Mission—Donor Lion  
Public Affairs Office (USIA)—Marilyn Johnson  
Counselor for Economic Affairs—Andrew Sens  
Counselor for Political Affairs—John Hirsch  
Consul General, Karachi—vacant  
Consul General, Lahore—Arnold Schifferdecker  
Consul, Peshawar—Ronald D. Lorton

The U.S. Embassy in Pakistan is temporarily located in the AID building, 18, 6th Avenue, Ramna 5, Islamabad (tel. 824071-824079). ■

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DOCDATE 15 JUL 86

TAHIR-KHELI

15 JUL 86

KEYWORDS PAKISTAN

VISIT

REAGAN, N

JUNEJO, FIZA

JUNEJO, SUGHRA

SUBJECT TALKING POINTS FOR FIRST LADY TEA W/ DAUGHTERS OF PM JUNEJO ON 16 JUL

ACTION: MCDANIEL SGD MEMO

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 16, 1986

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ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

FROM: SHIRIN TAHIR-KHELI *Shirin*

SUBJECT: Participants List for Visit of  
Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo  
July 16, 1986

Attached at TAB I is a memo for your signature to counterparts forwarding the participants list for the Junejo meetings on Wednesday, July 16, 1986.

*Frank Lavin*

Frank Lavin concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memo at TAB I.

Approve *WMP* Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment:

TAB I Memo to Counterparts

150 8605226

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5226

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLAS PLATT  
Executive Secretary  
Department of State

MS. SHERRIE COOKSEY  
Executive Secretary  
Department of Treasury

COLONEL JAMES F. LEMON  
Executive Secretary  
Department of Defense

MR. JOHN N. RICHARDSON  
Senior Special Assistant to the  
Assistant to the Attorney General  
and Chief of Staff  
Department of Justice

MR. RICHARD MEYER  
Executive Secretary  
Agency for International Development

SUBJECT: Participant's List for Visit of  
Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo  
July 16, 1986

Following is the list of participants for the visit of Pakistan's  
Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo on Wednesday, July 16, 1986.

Pre-Briefing - 9:30 - 10:00 a.m. - (Oval Office)

The President  
Secretary Shultz  
Secretary Weinberger  
Donald T. Regan  
John M. Poindexter  
Assistant Secretary Murphy  
Ambassador Deane Hinton  
Shirin Tahir-Kheli, NSC Staff

*Paken*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 15, 1986

5226

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLAS PLATT  
Executive Secretary  
Department of State

MS. SHERRIE COOKSEY  
Executive Secretary  
Department of Treasury

COLONEL JAMES F. LEMON  
Executive Secretary  
Department of Defense

MR. JOHN N. RICHARDSON  
Senior Special Assistant to the  
Assistant to the Attorney General  
and Chief of Staff  
Department of Justice

MR. RICHARD MEYER  
Executive Secretary  
Agency for International Development

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Secretary James A. Baker III  
Secretary Weinberger  
Donald T. Regan  
John M. Poindexter  
Assistant Secretary Murphy  
Ambassador Deane Hinton  
Shirin Tahir-Kheli, NSC Staff

Private Meeting and Photo Opportunity - 10:30 - 10:50 a.m.  
(Oval Office)

The United States  
The President

Pakistan  
Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo

Plenary Meeting - 10:50 - 11:30 a.m.  
(Cabinet Room)

The United States

The President  
Secretary Shultz  
Secretary James A. Baker III  
Secretary Weinberger  
Attorney General Edwin Meese III  
Donald T. Regan  
John M. Poindexter  
Assistant Secretary Richard Murphy  
Assistant Secretary Richard Armitage  
Ambassador Deane Hinton  
Administrator Peter McPherson  
Shirin Tahir-Kheli, NSC Staff

Pakistan

Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo  
Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan  
Finance Minister Mohammad Yasin Wattoo  
Ambassador Ejaz Azim  
Foreign Secretary Abdul Sattar  
Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, Chief Minister, Punjab Province  
Arab Mohammad Jahangir Khan, Chief Minister,  
Northwest Frontier Province, NWFP  
Air Chief Marshal Jamal Ahmad Khan, Chief of Air Staff,  
Pakistan Air Force  
A.G.N. Kazi, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission



Rodney B. McDaniel  
Executive Secretary

National Security Council  
The White House

DM

86 JUL 15 11:23

System # \_\_\_\_\_

Package # 5226

DOCLOG DM A/O \_\_\_\_\_

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>A</u>
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
Don Fortier	_____	_____	_____
Paul Thompson	_____	_____	_____
Florence Gantt	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>	<u>DM 7/15</u>	<u>D</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____

I = Information    A = Action    R = Retain    D = Dispatch    N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other RBM, CEC

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)

# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DISTRIBUTION RECORD

Log Number 5226  
Date 15 JULY 1986

Subject: PARTICIPANT LIST 16 JULY

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION:  TOP SECRET  SECRET  CONFIDENTIAL  UNCLASSIFIED

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_____ Adm. Poindexter	_____ Mr. Donley	_____ Mr. Lucas	_____ Mr. Rosen	_____ Ms. Tillman
_____	_____ Mr. Dornan	_____ Mr. Mahley	_____ Col. Rye	_____ Cmdr. Thompson
_____ Mr. Pearson	_____ Col. Douglass	_____ Mr. Martin	_____ Mr. Sable	_____ Mr. Wigg
_____ Mr. Burghardt	_____ Mr. Fortier	_____ Mr. Matlock	_____ Mr. Sestanovich	_____ Mr. Wood
_____ Mr. Cannistraro	_____ Mr. Grimes	_____ Mr. Menges	_____ Mr. Sigur	_____ Mr. Wright
_____ Ltc. Childress	_____ Mr. Kraemer	_____ Mr. McMinn	_____ Ms. Small	_____ NSC Secretariat
_____ Col. Cobb	_____ Mr. Laux	_____ Ltc. North	_____ Mr. Sommer	_____ Sit. Room
_____ Mr. Covey	_____ Mr. C. Lehman	_____ Mr. Raymond	_____ Cmdr. Stark	_____ NSC Admin.
_____ Mr. Cox	_____ Mr. R. Lehman	_____ Ms. Reger	_____ Mr. Steiner	
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CJ

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F600612  
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July 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM TO VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Invitation to State Dinner for Prime Minister  
Junejo

The Secretary requests that Under Secretary Michael  
Armacost be included on the guest list for the State  
dinner for Prime Minister Junejo.

*Nicholas Platt*  
Nicholas Platt  
Executive Secretary

Done *Frank L. Lee*  
7/15

N.C. 8604429

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

86 JUL 11 16 P 2: 37

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER:

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URGENT

ACTION OFFICER: ~~Tahir-Kheli~~ <sup>LAVIN</sup> *Transfer to Frank Lavin ST-12* DUE: 12 JULY

- Prepare Memo For President
- Prepare Memo For Poindexter / Fortier
- Prepare Memo \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
- Prepare Memo McDaniel to Chew
- Prepare Memo McDaniel to Elliott

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS\*

PHONE\* to action officer at ext. 5650

- |  |                                     |  |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>FYI</b>                             | <b>FYI</b>                          | <b>FYI</b>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brooks        | <input type="checkbox"/> Laux       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ross           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burghardt     | <input type="checkbox"/> Lenczowski | <input type="checkbox"/> Sable                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cannistraro   | <input type="checkbox"/> Levine     | <input type="checkbox"/> Sachs                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Childress     | <input type="checkbox"/> Linhard    | <input type="checkbox"/> Sestanovich               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cobb          | <input type="checkbox"/> Mahley     | <input type="checkbox"/> Small                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Danzansky     | <input type="checkbox"/> Major      | <input type="checkbox"/> Sommer                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> deGraffenreid | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandel     | <input type="checkbox"/> Soos                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Djerejian     | <input type="checkbox"/> Matlock    | <input type="checkbox"/> Stark                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dobriansky    | <input type="checkbox"/> May        | <input type="checkbox"/> Steiner                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Donley        | <input type="checkbox"/> North      | <input type="checkbox"/> St Martin                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Douglass      | <input type="checkbox"/> Perry      | <input type="checkbox"/> Tahir-Kheli               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farrar        | <input type="checkbox"/> Platt      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teicher        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grimes        | <input type="checkbox"/> Pugliaresi | <input type="checkbox"/> Thompson                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hanley        | <input type="checkbox"/> Raymond    | <input type="checkbox"/> Tillman                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kelly         | <input type="checkbox"/> Reger      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>CASTINE</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kraemer       | <input type="checkbox"/> Ringdahl   | <input type="checkbox"/> _____                     |

- INFORMATION  McDaniel  Pearson  Secretariat
- Rodman  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_
- Poindexter (advance)  Fortier (advance)

COMMENTS

Return to Secretariat

RECEIVED 06 JUN 86 19

TO POINDEXTER

FROM PLATT, N

DOCDATE 05 JUN 86

TAHIR-KHELI

09 JUN 86

MCDANIEL

10 JUN 86

KEYWORDS: PAKISTAN  
VISIT

GUEST LIST  
AP

JUNEJO, MOHAMMAD K

SUBJECT: GUEST LIST / PAKISTANI OFFICIAL DINNER

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR POINDEXTER DUE: STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

TAHIR-KHELI

TEICHER

ROSS

RODMAN

CASTINE

PEARSON

COMMENTS

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1986

438724

CO119

MEMORANDUM FOR LINDA FAULKNER

FROM:

PAT BUCHANAN *PB*

SUBJECT:

STATE DINNER GUEST LIST

This is to recommend that Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd be invited to the State Dinner for the Prime Minister of Pakistan, July 16. They are close personal friends of the Pakistani Foreign Minister and Mr. Boyd is the corporate lobbyist for IBM, who has supported virtually all of our causes and efforts since I have been here -- from Budget Reduction to Tax Reform, etc.

If we are too late for the Pakistan invitation list, I would like them to be considered for the State Dinner for the President of Brazil, September 10.

HOME: Mr. and Mrs. John G. Boyd (Alicia)  
3216 Reservoir Road, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20007  
965-1293

OFFICE: Mr. John G. Boyd  
Program Director of Public Affairs  
IBM Corporation  
1801 K Street, N. W.  
Suite 1200  
Washington, D. C. 20006  
833-6304

Thank you.

MEMORANDUM TO KAREN

From Pat

→ Must that, Brazil in Sept.

How do I go about recommending guests to the East Wing for the Pakistan State Dinner. Have in mind John and Alicia Boyd, close personal friends of the Pakistani foreign minister, and he is the corporate lobbyist for IBM, who has supported virtually all of our causes and efforts since I have been here----from Budget Reduction to Tax Reform, etc.

Should I do this through Mari?



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User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2010-07-23
Case Number	
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