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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name	WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT: SUBJECT FILE	***Withdrawer***	DLB 7/16/2010
File Folder	CO119 (PAKISTAN) (190000-259999)	***FOIA***	S10-0306/01
Box Number	146		SYSTEMATIC
			112

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	CASE FILE	RE: AMERICAN CITIZEN/PAKISTAN 191131	11	12/5/1983	B6
2	CASE FILE	RE: AMERICAN CITIZEN/PAKISTAN 206833	5	1/8/1984	B6

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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Lawyers in Zia's Pakistan

By Mark Fineman
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

LAHORE, Pakistan — Every working day, the distinguished barristers of the Punjab go through the motions.

They put on their black suits and white string ties. They climb into their imported cars and order their drivers to take them to the old Romanesque high court building in this capital of Punjab province.

There, they spend most of the day in overstuffed sofas, sipping endless pots of bitter black tea and American soft drinks in the high-ceilinged Punjab Bar Association lounge, whose mahogany walls and whirling ceiling fans recall the days of British colonial rule, when a lawyer was an awesome personage.

But times have changed in Lahore. The lawyers come to the lounge now because, really, there's nothing else for them to do.

Increasingly, the busiest courts in the country are off limits to them. Recent martial-law orders by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, coupled with his Islamization program, have resulted in the transfer of many types of cases from the civil courts to the military or religious courts, where the accused are not permitted legal representation.

Worse still was a government order in July that, flouting nature and tradition, forbade Pakistani lawyers from participating in any political activity. A lawyer caught so much as making a political speech is subject to 14 years in prison, forfeiture of all his property and 25 lashes.

It could be argued that the order is moot. There hasn't been a general election in Pakistan since Zia's martial-law regime came to power five years ago. But that threat to their prestige, coupled with the loss of income from civil cases, has given the lawyers something to do besides sitting and drinking tea: They are fighting back.

Bar association leaders throughout the country have officially called for a mass convention in Karachi early in September to demand that elections be held and to protest what they call the death of democracy in Pakistan.

While it is more than likely that many will succeed merely in getting themselves thrown in jail — some for the second or third time — several said they felt that mass protest was the only way to call world attention to the political situation in Pakistan today.

When Zia overthrew President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (whom he later executed) in a post-election military coup in July 1977, he promised that free elections would be held within 90 days.

But as the fifth anniversary of that takeover passed in July, Zia opined that the country still wasn't ready for elections. He, and he alone will decide when it is, he said.

In the meantime, Zia has long since suspended the country's constitution and abolished its popularly elected parliament, replacing it with a hand-picked legislative body.

Official counts of more than 100 political detainees in Pakistani prisons — many of them lawyers and journalists who belonged to Bhutto's now-banned Peoples Party of Pakistan — bolster the lawyers' arguments that Pakistan's current government is nothing more than a harsh military dictatorship.

Not everyone in this nation of 81 million people is upset at the lawyers' plight. There are those who agree with Zia that lawyers have for too long enjoyed far too much power — that the practice of lawyers' routinely becoming lawmakers as well represents conflict of interest — and that lawyerly politics has long had a divisive and subversive effect, which always seems to cause chaos and bloodshed around election time.

"We're better off without elections," said one Pakistani government worker, who asked not to be identified. "And we're better off without the lawyers. Let the generals and the mullahs (priests) run the country."

While they will admit that corruption exists in the Islamic, military power structure, Zia's supporters say the government has never run more smoothly, and they point to statistics showing a dramatic reduction in crime in most of Pakistan's major cities.

"When Bhutto was in power, my wife wouldn't even walk on the streets of Islamabad at night," one senior administration official said. "Even the capital wasn't safe. Now, we don't even lock our doors."

But, as the lawyers are only too quick to point out, a host of new problems has arisen in the years since much of the legal system was turned over to military or religious — shariat — courts.

"Perhaps the best example are the shariat courts," said Abid Hassan Manto, president of the Punjab Bar Association, who with other lawyers informally presented their case recently in the association lounge. "The rules of the Islamic courts are barbaric. We are a sprawling, overpopulated nation speeding headlong from the 20th century back into the dark ages."

The lawyers cited the case of Ghulam Ali, a young man from a village south of Lahore who was arrested last year for stealing a clock from a Moslem mosque. Under current law in Pakistan, the military courts were the first to examine the case, and they alone decided which branch of the courts would hear it.

It was decided that Ghulam Ali's case would be heard by a shariat court, where mullahs, not judges, hear evidence, reach a verdict and pass sentence.

The shariat court found Ghulam Ali guilty and, in keeping with Islamic law, ordered that his right hand be cut off. At first, the sentence was delayed because the mullahs couldn't find a doctor who would perform the amputation.

Finally a willing doctor came forward, but, just as the amputation was to take place, the mullahs disagreed over how much of the hand should be chopped off. The mullahs of the Shiite sect ruled that the Koran required only the fingers to be removed. The mullahs of the Sunni sect advocated cutting off the entire hand. Already, the controversy has lasted several months, while Ghulam Ali sits in prison, both hands intact.

"You call this modern justice?" asked Malik Saeed Hassan, a lawyer and former vice president of Bhutto's Peoples Party. "This is medieval barbarism. There are several other convicted criminals who have been sentenced to death by stoning, although none (of the sentences) has been carried out.

"No, this is a dark time for our country. And we don't understand how the Americans can support this regime, how they can justify giving this government $3.2 billion in aid and military hardware. But I swear to you, as a group, the lawyers will keep fighting."

It is likely to be an uphill battle. In February 1981, several months after they formed a coalition called the Movement to Restore Democracy, the lawyers staged several demonstrations throughout the country. Dozens of them were arrested, and soon after, the movement lost much of its momentum.

"The wind was taken out of our sails," said Aitzaz Ahsan, a London-educated lawyer who said he was imprisoned after the February 1981 demonstrations. "But we have regrouped now and we are stronger than ever before."

Aitzaz said the nations' bar associations had unified against the recent prohibition of political involvement by lawyers. The arrests of two lawyers after they made a political speech to a bar association near Islamabad on Aug. 18 has further strengthened the cause, he said.

"You have to understand that we no longer feel as though we're simply fighting against the Zia government," Aitzaz added. "We're fighting against the American government as well, which is giving this regime its power base and legitimacy."

Echoing the statements of other lawyers, journalists and erstwhile politicians here, Aitzaz said that U.S. policy in Pakistan is "actually pushing our people toward communism."

"When someone tells me, 'You don't want the Soviet Union in here, there won't be free elections anymore,' I simply say: 'And what do we have now?'" Aitzaz said.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 7, 1983

Dear Senator Hawkins:

I enjoyed seeing you in Islamabad and having the opportunity to share views.

You did a superb job in discussions with President Zia. As always, I appreciate your continued commitment to helping solve the problems created by drug abuse.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

The Honorable Paula Hawkins
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

194059PD
1120
C0119
FG017

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1984

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Attached is a copy of a bill signed into law by President Zia of Pakistan on December 4, 1983. Thought you would like a copy.

Best wishes for the new year,

Sincerely,

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

The Honorable William French Smith
Attorney General
Department of Justice
10th & Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

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1110
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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL 9033

PY

December 22, 1983

CO 038

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD P. GREGG

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT RMK

SUBJECT: Letter to the Vice President re Sentencing Three Pakistani University Professors

We concur in the draft reply for the Vice President's signature to Dr. Thomas Eisner of the American Association for the Advancement of Science concerning the sentencing of three Pakistani University professors.

Attachment:
as stated
w/incoming

NSC #8309033

901

National Security Council
The White House

RECEIVED

83 DEC 22 P1:01

System # I

Package # 9033

RA

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Executive Secretary	1	IC	
John Poindexter			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
John Poindexter			
Executive Secretary			
NSC Secretariat	2		D
Situation Room			

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

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL 9033

December 20, 1983

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: GEOFFREY KEMP

SUBJECT: Letter to the Vice President re Sentencing Three Pakistani University Professors

Attached for your signature is a Kimmitt to Gregg memorandum.

Attachment:
as stated
w/incoming

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

December 12, 1983
S/S#8336656

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DONALD P. GREGG
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Draft Reply to Dr. Thomas Eisner Regarding Case of Three Pakistan University Professors

Attached for the Vice President's signature is a draft reply to Dr. Thomas Eisner regarding the case of three Pakistan university professors.

Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Draft letter to Dr. Eisner.
2. Incoming letter.

DRAFT LETTER

Dear Dr. Eisner:

Thank you for your letter of November 10, concerning the three Quad-i-Azam University professors recently sentenced to prison in Pakistan.

As you know, our Embassy in Islamabad has followed this case very closely for nearly two years. On several occasions (most recently after the professors' sentences were announced), we have made known our interest to the Pakistani authorities.

I can assure you that the United States Government remains actively interested in this case, and in the general human rights situation in Pakistan and elsewhere. We have publicly and privately encouraged the Pakistanis to continue their efforts to develop more democratic institutions and practices, and will continue to do so.

Sincerely,

George P. Bush

Dr. Thomas Eisner,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Science and
Human Rights,
American Association for the Advancement
of Science,
1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20005.

NSC/S PROFILE UNCLASSIFIED ID 8309233

RECEIVED 13 DEC 83 11

TO VICE PRESIDENT FROM EISNER, THOMAS DOCDATE 10 NOV 83

HILL, C 12 DEC 83

KEYWORDS: PAKISTAN MP

HUMAN RIGHTS

SUBJECT: LTR TO VP FM AMERICAN ASSOC ADVANCEMENT SCIENCE RE SENTENCING THREE PAKISTANI UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

ACTION: MEMO KIMMITT TO VP DUE: 20 DEC 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO

KEMP RAYMOND DUR

COMMENTS

REF# 8336656 LOG NSCIFID (LB)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
Kimmitt	x 12/20	FOR S.B	12/23	
	DEC 22 1983	Kimmitt signed		CR

DISPATCH ✓ 12/22 CB W/ATTCH FILE WH (B)

American Association for the Advancement of Science

1515 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, D. C., 20005

Phone: 467-4400 (Area Code 202) Cable Address: Advancesci, Washington, D. C.

8336656

November 10, 1983

The Honorable George Bush
Vice President of the United States
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Vice-President:

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, through its Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility, recently received information with regard to the sentencing of three Pakistan university professors. I refer you to my letter to your office dated 13 September 1983 for background information on these cases.

According to our information, Mr. Jamil Omar, computer scientist, has been sentenced to seven years hard labor, with a fine of 50,000 rupees. Dr. Mohammed Salim, a chemist, has been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment with a fine of 25,000 rupees. The third defendant, Dr. Tariq Ahsan, a political scientist, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment, with a fine of 25,000 rupees. Although the scientists have been imprisoned since 1981, their prison terms will be served from the date of the termination of their court proceedings in April 1983.

As we understand the intricacies of the Pakistan juridical system, there is no appeal procedure for the present sentences; however, President Zia-Ul-Haq does have final authority in approving the sentences or in granting clemency. He apparently has granted clemency in previous cases.

We would appreciate any intervention that can be made through the use of your good offices with regard to clemency for these scientists. Thank you very much for any assistance that you may be able to provide.

Sincerely,

Thomas Eisner

Thomas Eisner
Schurman Professor of Biology
Cornell University

Chair
AAAS Subcommittee on Science and Human Rights
Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility

TE:cfh

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Request for Attendance - Pakistan Visitors

At a farewell dinner that Pakistan President Zia gave for Ambassador Spiers on October 19, 1983 the Ambassador had the opportunity to discuss our concerns over heroin trafficking originating in Pakistan. The Ambassador suggested that the two Governments work together to facilitate narcotics control efforts in Pakistan and address other problems that we have in the narcotic area. This idea was enthusiastically embraced by President Zia.

Efforts to organize a joint United States-Pakistan Working Group on Narcotics have progressed rapidly; the goal is to have the Working Group operational before Congress resumes in January. The kick-off meeting will be held on December 20, 1983 at the State Department. A range of issues will be discussed and the tenor of subsequent meetings will be established.

Since this is an initiative we have taken based on discussions with President Zia, it is important to demonstrate senior level United States Government interest in this important narcotic control country. Therefore, I have reserved the Indian Treaty Room from 9:30am to 1:30pm on the 20th to meet with the Working Group (see attached list) and show White House support for the initiative. If your schedule permits, I would like you to join the meeting. Your attendance would clearly establish not only United States government interest, but high level White House support for narcotics control efforts in Pakistan.

There is a serious drug problem in Pakistan and this Working Group is a major step in their control efforts. I have recently returned from Pakistan and am preparing a report on my trip which I will forward to you along with talking points for your use during the Working Group meeting in the event your schedule permits your attendance. If you would like to discuss this further please let me know.

Attached is Dec 12 83 memo to Jack Svahn from turner - asks he also attend Dec 20 83 meeting

cc: Jack Svahn
Roger Porter

RO 198758 PD
C0119

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Meeting with Pakistan Officials

Attached, for your information, is a copy of a memorandum I sent to Ed Meese regarding an upcoming meeting with Pakistan officials to establish a joint United States-Pakistan Working Group on Narcotics.

I have officially invited Mr. Meese to attend and would like to extend the same invitation to you. My trip report should be completed within the next few days and I will forward it to you at that time. If you need any additional information or have any questions please let me know.

cc: Roger Porter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Request for Attendance - Pakistan Visitors

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cc: Jack Svahn ✓
Roger Porter

UNITED STATES - PAKISTAN WORKING GROUP ON NARCOTICS

December 20, 1983 Meeting

ATTENDEES:

Pakistan Officials:

Roedad Khan, Secretary General, Ministry of Interior

Ejaz Naik, Secretary General, Economic Affairs Division, Ministry of Finance

Mairaj Husain, Chairman, Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, Ministry of Interior

Fazel-ur-Rehman Khan, Chairman, Central Board of Revenue, Ministry of Interior

Lt. General (Retired) Ejaz Azim, Pakistan Ambassador to the United States

Embassy Officials:

Alexander Rattray, Consul General, Karachi

Leigh M. Brilliant, Chief, Narcotics Affairs, Islamabad

Harold "Doug" Wankel, DEA Country Attache, Islamabad

U.S. Government Officials:

Dean Henton, Ambassador-Designate to Pakistan

Dominick DiCarlo, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters

Jon Thomas, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters

Francis "Bud" Mullen, Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration

William vonRaab, Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service (tentative)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 1984

Dear Willy:

Thank you for your letter and the information on enforcement training, etc. in Pakistan.

We have a great opportunity in Pakistan and I am delighted with the progress.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

Mr. William vonRaab
Commissioner
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20229

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

INO-2-05.04-IN:D:PD JE

FEB 03 1984

Dear Dr. Turner:

My letter dated December 22, 1983, (copy enclosed) outlined our past activities as well as our future plans for providing enforcement training assistance to Pakistan. Since my last writing there has been some additional activity in which I thought you would be interested.

As previously noted, the Department of State did not approve funding in FY 1984 for Customs to conduct an additional in-country enforcement course similar to the one presented in August 1983. Funding was, however, approved for Customs to include four Pakistani officers in our five-week European Regional Mid-Management Seminar here in Washington, D.C., from March 19 through April 20, 1984. The invitational cable was forwarded to our Embassy in Islamabad on December 16, 1983, but no response has been received to date. In addition, we were advised by the State Department that the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) will be conducting a training course in Pakistan which will focus attention on activities and responsibilities of the Pakistan police agencies.

As a follow-up to the U.S./Pakistan Joint Working Group on Narcotics, we invited Mr. Fazal Ur-Rehman Khan, Chairman, Central Board of Revenue, to visit our offices for further discussions and an overview of several Customs enforcement techniques. His visit on December 22, 1983, was devoted to detailed briefings with several of our key managers covering diverse topics such as technological aids to enforcement, currency investigation programs, and laboratory analysis techniques. Of particular importance to Customs was the opportunity to discuss our pending proposal to have a team of Customs Inspectors travel to various Pakistani cities to conduct an observational/fact finding tour. The data gathered on government and commercial practices could be used to develop country passenger and export cargo profiles for use by U.S. Customs officers. This opportunity to personally meet with Mr. Ur-Rehman Khan has led to Pakistan's formal approval of the proposal. The U.S. Customs team will be in Pakistan from March 19 to April 13, 1984.

U.S. Customs is committed to assisting other governments with combatting narcotics smuggling, particularly in vast and relatively primitive areas where it is difficult to effectively police the borders. In that vein we will continue our efforts to obtain State Department funding in FY 1985 for additional narcotics enforcement training courses in Pakistan as well as other high priority countries in need of our assistance. We will keep you informed of further developments regarding our efforts in providing training and other assistance to Pakistan.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Carlton E. Turner
Special Assistant to the President
Drug Advisory Policy Office
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

Enclosure

DEC 2 2 1983

INO-2-05.04-IN:D:PD JE

Dear Dr. Turner:

During our meeting on December 16, 1983, we discussed the issue of enforcement training needs for Pakistan in terms of training previously conducted and what, if any, commitments were planned for FY 1984. The following information will provide more specific information regarding the process by which countries are selected for narcotics interdiction training, our past training accomplishments with Pakistan, and additional training which has received State Department funding approval for the remainder of this fiscal year.

The current U.S. Customs International Narcotics Control (INC) training programs are conducted and funded through the auspices of the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotic Matters (INM). Countries are selected to receive training based upon several criteria, one of which is predicated upon being placed upon the State Department's Priority List of Narcotic Interest Countries. Pakistan is listed as a first priority country for this fiscal year.

Enclosed you will find a statistical summary detailing a historical profile of the types of training that we have provided to Pakistan. As you will note, during FY 1983, U.S. Customs provided training to 37 Pakistani officers, with our most extensive effort directed at the overseas (in-country) enforcement course which was conducted in August 1983. Pakistan did respond positively in their request to receive additional Customs INC training for FY 1984. Unfortunately, funding approval was not granted by the State Department for all their requests in light of our extensive training effort provided in FY 1983. Funding was, however, approved to include Pakistan in our European Regional Mid-Management Seminar to be held in Washington, D.C., from March 19 through April 20, 1984. This seminar is a five-week course for supervisory or mid-level customs officers whose duties include the detection of smuggled drugs and other contraband. The curriculum covers such diverse topics as history of narcotics control, currency investigations, the use of documents to detect smugglers, and interdicting smuggling at airports, seaports and land borders. Normally only two participants attend from each country. In light of the Pakistan interest level for more training we were able to obtain INM approval to increase their participant level to four positions. In addition, we have been advised

by INM, that the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) did receive funding approval to conduct an IEC training program in Pakistan later this fiscal year. The State Department's Bureau for International Narcotic Matters will be able to provide you with additional information regarding future training efforts and other assistance efforts regarding crop substitution and eradication that may be planned for Pakistan. Also DEA could provide information concerning their planned training efforts for foreign police agencies.

In the area of non-training but narcotics related activities, U.S. Customs is a participant in the December meeting of the U.S./Pakistan Joint Working Group on Narcotics. After the Working Group session ends we will host a special follow-on program for Faizal Ur-Rehman, Chairman of the Central Board of Revenue, that will focus on Customs enforcement techniques.

Currently, the American Embassy, Islamabad and Pakistan Customs and Excise are considering a U.S. Customs request for a team of Customs inspectors to make an observation/fact-finding tour of various Pakistani cities in March 1984. If the visit is approved, the group will gather data on government and commercial practices that can be used to develop country passenger and export cargo profiles.

Hopefully this information will be of some assistance to you. If we can be of further assistance please do not hesitate to let us know.

Yours faithfully,

William von Raab

/s/

Dr. Carlton E. Turner
Special Assistant to the
President
Drug Advisory Policy Office
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

EXECUTIVE OBSERVATION PROGRAM

Mr. Haq Nawaz Akhtar, Customs Member, Central Board of Revenue, Islamabad, Pakistan, participated in the U.S. Customs International Narcotics Control Executive Observation Program from January 7 to January 25, 1980. His program included visits to U.S. Customs in Washington, Glynco, Miami, New Orleans, and El Paso.

Mr. G. A. Jahangir, Customs Member, Central Board of Revenue, Islamabad, Pakistan, and Mr. Mian Nazir Azhar, Collector of Customs, Peshawar, Pakistan, participated in the U.S. Customs International Narcotics Control Executive Observation Program from December 1 to December 19, 1980. Their program included visits to U.S. Customs in Washington, Glynco, Miami, El Paso, and New York.

Mr. Syed Ali Rizvi, Director of Training, participated in the U.S. Customs International Narcotics Control Executive Observation Program from July 19 to July 30, 1982. His program included visits to U.S. Customs in Washington, New York, and Glynco.

(A complete list of visitors from Pakistan, including those funded by other programs, is attached.)

MID-MANAGEMENT SEMINAR

April-May 1979	1 Participant
May 1982	2 Participants
October-November 1982	2 Participants

OVERSEAS (IN-COUNTRY) TRAINING

March-April 1973	51 Participants
October 1975	18 Participants
October 1975	10 Participants (Instructors)
April 1977	31 Participants
October-November 1981	27 Participants
August 1983	29 Participants

TRAIN-THE-TRAINER WORKSHOP

February-March 1981	1 Participant
November-December 1981	4 Participants
April 1983	6 Participants

SPECIAL PROJECTS

March-May 1978	Operation Poker
October-November 1980	Customs/DEA Training Program (INM Country Fund)

209854 PD
3200
CO 119
FG006-07

JV

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1984

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Enclosed are copies of pictures taken at the House meeting on December 20, 1983. I hope they remind you of the good things about our efforts and not the "chill" of the room.

Also, please accept my thanks for your assistance with the invoices and currency conversion.

Sincerely,

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

His Excellency Ejaz Azim
Ambassador to the United States
Pakistan Embassy
Washington, D.C.

[redacted]

[redacted]

223-859

212045
4690
C0119
FE007

December 2, 1982 PY

TO: Gene Chappie
FROM: Sam Mabry

The Pakistanis are holding our rate of return down on what the World Bank calls the best fertlizer plant in the world.

The rate will go negative in another year.

Everyone thinks we have a great case.

Shultz and Regan have it on their agenda to talk with President Zia about next week during his State visit.

The Pakistanis have refused to seriously negotiate a new agreement for the last four year.

We are willing to negotiate, but would like to get a 15 percent return on our investment. The original agreement called for 15 percent but this his been wiped out as a result of devaluation, application of new taxes, etc.

QUESTION: If we are so damn responsible, have upheld the honor of our country, helped make Pakistan a net exporter, put $195 million in development taxes into their government, have yet to recover our original investment of more than 10 years standing, can it not be possible in this special case for the President or a high White House official bring this up to Zia or those close to him.

We know State and Treasury will bring it up, but it sure won't have the impact that the White House inquiry will have.

Al will come down to talk with Meese or other senior staff. We've had some low level contact already in Clark's office which have not be particularly helpful.

Attached is more detail if you need it.

Thanks, Gene

Sam

HERCULES

HISTORY OF DAWOOD HERCULES CHEMICALS, LTD. (DH)

In 1967 Hercules Incorporated and the Dawood Group of Pakistan formed Dawood Hercules to produce ammonia and urea fertilizer in Pakistan. Each holds 40% equity. The International Finance Corporation and the Pakistan public each hold 10%.

Under the technical direction of Hercules, a 345,000 metric ton per year plant was designed, constructed and placed in operation in September 1971, on schedule and on budget.

Hercules supervised the training of all plant operating, administrative and sales personnel prior to start-up and during the initial two years. Since then, all operations, marketing and management have been conducted by Pakistanis. The number of American advisors was reduced to four in 1973 and, after five years, to one individual.

The fertilizer plant became operational in 1972. In 1972 Pakistan devalued the rupee and shortly thereafter enacted a Development Surcharge system for the fertilizer industry. A specified rate of profit return on original equity is allowed (in D-H's case 15%); the excess being paid to government.

Hercules invested in DH valuable know-how, technical expertise and untold man-hours plus $11.7 million. To date, Hercules has received dividends of $9 million net after Pakistan withholding tax; $1.5 million for its technology and approximately $500 thousand for technical service. Dividends received to date reflect an average annual return on investment of 5.5%. In addition, DH has been repaying principal and interest on the initial World Bank and AID loans of $48 million.

CURRENT FINANCIAL CONDITION

Based upon actual financial results, DH is, and for the foreseeable future, will continue, in serious financial condition and, unless corrected, may not be able to continue operations, let alone expand. This condition is entirely attributable to unilateral and arbitrary actions by the Government of Pakistan commencing in 1972-73, which actions are continuing to be implemented by present Government. The effects are becoming progressively more severe. The net effect of these factors will, despite excellent performance, effectively reduce actual return below 2% in 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984, providing foreign investors, Hercules and IFC, an unreasonably low return despite excellent performance and grossly discriminatory return in comparison with other urea fertilizer investors.

..../

NO 214924PD
CO.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1985

Dear Mairaj:

It was a pleasure to see you again. Your easy going manner always makes people around you feel at ease. Your marvelous accomplishments make all of us look in awe. You must share your secrets with me some day.

All of the feedback from the First Lady's International Conference on Drug Abuse has been positive. Mrs. Reagan visited with three of the First Ladies during the Summit trip to Europe--Mrs. Craxi of Italy, Mrs. von Weizsaecker of Germany, and Mrs. Eanes of Portugal. Also, the President and the other Summit leaders discussed narcotics for approximately thirty-five minutes. President Reagan later said narcotics was one of the issues they all agreed on.

I can assure you that your efforts and all of the efforts of the people throughout the world to reduce drug abuse is being noticed.

Please give my regards to your gracious wife, Suraiya. In the near future, you will be receiving a small item for the both of you.

The shawl reminds Mary Ann and I of your kindness, hospitality, and friendship which I value very much.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable Mairaj Husain
Chairman
Pakistan Narcotics Control Board
D.O. No. 15(26) PNCB/P/82
Islamabad, Pakistan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1985

Dear Ambassador Azim:

It was good to see you again during the recent meeting of the United States-Pakistan Joint Commission. I regret that I could not spend the whole day, but the time spent was rewarding and informative. The information regarding the recruitment of young Pakistanis by the Russians bothers me; therefore, this information is being shared with appropriate people in the Congress.

I also thank Mrs. Zia for her kindness and hospitality. She certainly made a significant contribution to the First Lady's International Conference on Drug Abuse.

Please give my regards to your staff at the Embassy.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

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

His Excellency Ejaz Azim
Ambassador
Embassy of Pakistan
2343 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

ID# 259180

CO 119

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 04, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE SYED JAVED SHAH

SUBJECT: CALLS ATTENTION TO THE GROSS VIOLATION OF THE MOST BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS THAT IS NOW TAKING PLACE IN PAKISTAN

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	ACTION DATE YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION TYPE RESP	DISPOSITION C D	DISPOSITION COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
LINAS KOJELIS	ORG	84/12/04		C	84/12/05 TR
99 DOS	R	84/12/07	TR	D	84/12/14 EX
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: ____ ____ ____

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A)_____ (B)_____ (C)_____

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION CODES:	*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS OF SIGNER
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* CODE = A
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	* OUTGOING
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY		
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE		
*X-INTERIM REPLY		

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75,OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8433528

Date December 18, 1984

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Syed Javed Shah

Date: November 28, 1984 Subject: Calls Attention to the Gross Violation of the Most Basic Human Rights That is Now Taking Place in Pakistan

WH Referral Dated: December 7, 1984 NSC ID# 259180 (if any)

_____ The attached item was sent directly to the Department of State.

Action Taken:

_____ A draft reply is attached.

_____ A draft reply will be forwarded.

_____ A translation is attached.

X An information copy of a direct reply is attached.

_____ We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.

_____ The Department of State has no objection to the proposed travel.

_____ Other.

Remarks:

for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

December 14, 1984

Dear Mr. Javed Shah:

I am writing in response to your letter of November 28 to the President regarding Messrs. Nasser Baloach, Essa Baloach, Malik Ayub, and Saifullah Khalid who have been sentenced to death for their alleged complicity in the March 1981 hijacking of a Pakistani airliner. That hijacking resulted in the execution-style slaying of a passenger, a Pakistani diplomat.

Our mission in Pakistan has been following this case closely. We share the concern expressed in Miss Bhutto's letter over in camera legal proceedings in a military court. The Government of Pakistan is well aware of our support for fair and public trials, even in cases involving terrorism. Pakistani authorities have held that in camera trials are necessary in cases involving the Al-Zulfiqar terrorist organization, which carried out the 1981 hijacking, because of possible mention of involvement by foreign powers with a resulting impact on Pakistan's foreign relations.

We will continue to follow this specific case closely, as we do the general human rights situation in Pakistan. We must point out, however, that the Al-Zulfiqar organization's use of terrorism on an international scale requires, in our view, that affected governments respond in an appropriately firm and effective manner.

Our 1984 Human Rights Report is currently in preparation and will be presented to the Congress next month. We consider that report to be a fair and comprehensive summary of the human rights situation in Pakistan. I have included a copy of our 1983 report.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have further questions.

Sincerely,

James A. Larocco
Acting Director
Office of Pakistan,
Afghanistan, and
Bangladesh Affairs

Enclosure:

1983 Human Rights Report.

Mr. Javed Shah
President,
Pakistan Peoples Party, USA.

8433528

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

DECEMBER 7, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 259180

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 28, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE SYED JAVED SHAH
PRESDIENT
PAKISTAN PEOPLES PARTY USA
1035-C FOSTER CITY BOULEVARD
FOSTER CITY CA 94402

SUBJECT: CALLS ATTENTION TO THE GROSS VIOLATION OF THE MOST BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS THAT IS NOW TAKING PLACE IN PAKISTAN

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

5

L. Kogelas

#259180

Pakistan Peoples Party USA

1035-C FOSTER CITY BOULEVARD
FOSTER CITY, CA 94402

8433528

PRESIDENT SYED JAVED SHAH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DR. ABDULLAH RAJPUT, Detroit
DR. HANIF CH., New Jersey
M. HAFEEZ CH., New York
AFZAL QURESHI, New York
WAJAHAT ALI, New York
SHAHID JAFRI, Dallas, TX
RANA MAJEED, New York
M. AMIN, California
JAVAID SYED, California
M. FAROOGI, California
KHAWAJA RASHID, Atlanta
JAMSHED KHAN, California
KHALID JAFRI, California

November 28, 1984

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to you on behalf of Pakistan Peoples Party, USA, to bring your urgent attention to the gross violation of the most basic human rights that is now taking place in Pakistan. I am referring specifically to the death sentences passed on four supporters of Pakistan Peoples Party by a military court. This comes only two months after the execution of three young PPP workers. This draconian sentence has shown that, contrary to impressions in some Western Countries, General Zia's military regime is becoming more and more ruthless as the time of the so-called elections approaches.

Our first concern, Mr. President, is that you exercise your considerable moral and political power to General Zia-ul-Hag to act promptly to see that the four workers, Nasser Baloach, Essa Baloach, Malik Ayub, and Saifullah Khalid are tried in a civil court under due process of law.

Secondly, Mr. President, as the lives of these four innocent young men lie in balance, we ask you to reflect on the fact that the case of these young men is not the only case of what most Americans, were they given the facts, would readily identify as a gross and systematic suppression of human freedom and democratic rights in Pakistan. It is the norm for the military dictatorship of General Zia-ul-Hag's regime, so inimical to the interests and needs of its citizens, that it has found it necessary to defend itself with a suspension of all basic democratic rights, including free press and elections and most recently, with the enactment of laws establishing the death sentence for all political prisoners and the principle that subjects of political and other crimes are guilty until they prove themselves innocent.

You owe it to yourself, Mr. President, and to the American people to disassociate the United States of America from further financial military and political support of General

Pakistan Peoples Party USA
1035-C FOSTER CITY BOULEVARD
FOSTER CITY, CA 94402

PRESIDENT SYED JAVED SHAH
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DR. ABDULLAH RAJPUT, Detroit
DR. HANIF CH., New Jersey
M. HAFEEZ CH., New York
AFZAL QURESHI, New York
WAJAHAT ALI, New York
SHAHID JAFRI, Dallas, TX
RANA MAJEED, New York
M. AMIN, California
JAVAID SYED, California
M. FAROOGI, California
KHAWAJA RASHID, Atlanta
JAMSHED KHAN, California
KHALID JAFRI, California

Zia-ul-Haq's regime in Pakistan because this government is an active repudiation of every principle in whose defense your own nation was founded.

As time runs out for these four workers, your positive action, Mr. President, could yet save four innocent lives.

Very truly yours,

Syed Javed Shah,
President
Pakistan Peoples Party USA
SJS:jbl

cc: Vice President, George Bush
Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Secretary General of the United Nations
Speaker of the House of Representatives

ID# 259441

CO 119

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 10, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE GILLIS LONG

SUBJECT: WRITES REGARDING THE SERIOUS PROBLEM OF MOUNTING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN PAKISTAN

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
M. B. OGLESBY	ORG	84/12/10			
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1230

__ MAIL USER CODES: (A)_____ (B)_____ (C)_____

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION CODES:	*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS OF SIGNER
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* CODE = A
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	* OUTGOING
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY		
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE		
*X-INTERIM REPLY		

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75,OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8434760

Date December 31, 1984

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Mr. Gillis Long

Date: November 30, 1984 Subject: Concern of Mayor Andrew Young over detention of Pakistani attorney Raza Kazim in Pakistan

WH Referral Dated: December 19, 1984 NSC ID# 259441 (if any)

_____ The attached item was sent directly to the Department of State.

Action Taken:

_____ A draft reply is attached.

_____ A draft reply will be forwarded.

_____ A translation is attached.

X An information copy of a direct reply is attached.

_____ We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.

_____ The Department of State has no objection to the proposed travel.

_____ Other.

Remarks:

for G.L. Berry
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

DEC 31 1984

Dear Mr. Long:

I am writing in reply to your letter of November 30 to the President transmitting the concern of Mayor Young over the detention of Pakistani attorney Raza Kazim.

Kazim and a number of other Pakistanis were arrested in January 1984 by martial law authorities in Pakistan. According to local press accounts, Kazim was charged last July under the Pakistan Army Act of 1952 with "attempting to seduce Army personnel." Family sources, however, deny that the authorities have filed charges against Kazim. We understand that Kazim is suspected of involvement in a plot to overthrow the Government. To our knowledge, no trial date has yet been set.

The Pakistan Supreme Court has rejected a petition by Mrs. Kazim challenging her husband's detention. The Court found that under the Provisional Constitutional Order (PCO) of 1981 it was not empowered to hear an appeal in the case of Martial Law Administration actions. We have heard that Kazim's lawyer might challenge the legality of the PCO.

Kazim's wife has visited her husband on several occasions; she last saw him on November 18. According to family sources, Kazim does not claim to have been tortured. These sources point out that he has lost considerable weight apparently because of a jaw or gum condition which keeps him from eating properly. Kazim has received treatment from a dental surgeon and has been treated for a nervous condition. We are not able to verify his state of health.

While our 1984 Human Rights Report on Pakistan is still in preparation for submission to Congress on January 31, we find that there have been some positive developments in Pakistan's human rights situation over the past year. Hundreds of political detainees have been released, including all of the country's prominent opposition politicians, and some limited political activities have been permitted as the nation prepares for elections early next year; a national referendum on the government's policies took place on December 19, 1984. Pakistan, of course, continues to provide refuge and generous

The Honorable
Gillis Long,
House of Representatives.

humanitarian assistance to over 2 million Afghan refugees. We believe that our steady support for Pakistan as it confronts the Soviet threat from Afghanistan has contributed to positive movement on the human rights scene. We, of course, remain concerned about the serious human rights problems which still remain in Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan is well aware of our interest in the Raza Kazim case and in the general human rights situation in Pakistan. We continue to monitor the case.

I hope this information proves useful to you in replying to Mayor Young. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have further questions about the Kazim case or about the human rights situation in Pakistan.

Sincerely,

W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.
Assistant Secretary
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

8434760

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

DECEMBER 19, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ATTN: W. TAPLEY BENNETT

ACTION REQUESTED:
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 259441

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 30, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE GILLIS LONG
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON DC 20515

SUBJECT: WRITES THAT MAYOR ANDREW YOUNG RECENTLY CONTACTED HIM ABOUT THE SERIOUS PROBLEM OF MOUNTING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN PAKISTAN. CITES AN EXAMPLE OF A REPUTABLE LAWYER WHO HAS BEEN IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT SINCE JANUARY 9 ALTHOUGH HE HAS NEVER BEEN CHARGED. URGES YOU TO ASSURE A LINKAGE BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHTS IN PAKISTAN TO U.S. FOREIGN AID TO THAT COUNTRY.

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

December 14, 1984

Dear Gillis:

Thank you for your November 30 letter to the President indicating that you and Mayor Andrew Young are seriously concerned over the human rights situation in Pakistan.

We appreciate receiving your statement of concern about human rights for the people of Pakistan and your specific comments regarding the confinement of Mr. Raza Kazim. Please know that I have brought to the attention of the President's foreign policy advisers your strong recommendations regarding U.S. foreign aid to that country.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Gillis W. Long
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MBO:KRJ:krj

cc: w/copy of inc to W. Tapley Bennett, Legis Affrs, State
for - DIRECT response

259441

GILLIS W. LONG
8TH DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

COMMITTEE ON RULES
CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2185 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE: (202) 225-4926

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE:
POST OFFICE BOX 410
ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA 71309-0410
PHONE: (318) 473-7430

CARSON K. KILLEN
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

November 30, 1984

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta, our former Ambassador to the United Nations, recently contacted me about the very serious problem of mounting human rights violations in Pakistan. I wanted to write to let you know that I very much share his concerns.

Unfortunately, our government has been silent about human rights violations in Pakistan at a time when the evidence has never been more clear. Mr. Young told me about the father of one of his constituents, Raza Kazim, a man who has been one of the victims of this situation. A lawyer of international acclaim, Mr. Kazim has been in solitary confinement in Pakistan since January 9 of this year, although he has never been charged. His family is no longer permitted to see him. Regrettably, his is but one example from a list of violations that is rapidly growing in Pakistan.

The human cost at stake in this matter is too high. As responsible citizens of the world, we cannot look the other way, but instead, we should address this issue directly through the mechanisms administered by the State Department and our U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. President, I believe we should assure a linkage between human rights for the people of Pakistan and the U.S. foreign aid we extend to their government. As the activities of the State Department are financed by the Congress, I certainly plan to do everything possible as a Member of the House of Representatives to pursue this linkage between U.S. foreign aid and human rights for all people.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

GILLIS LONG
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

GWL/wm