

The original documents are located in Box 31, folder “State Dinners - 2/5/75 - Pakistan (2)” of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF
HIS EXCELLENCY ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO
PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN
AND BEGUM BHUTTO
TO
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEBRUARY 4-7, 1975

DETAILED SCENARIO



MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL PAKISTAN PARTY

His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
Prime Minister of Pakistan

Begum Nusrat Bhutto

His Excellency Aziz Ahmed
Minister of State for Defense
and Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Meraj Khalid
Minister for Law and Parliamentary
Affairs

Mr. Murtaza Bhutto
Son of the Prime Minister

Miss Sanam Bhutto
Daughter of the Prime Minister

Mrs. Shaheen Hanif Ramay
Wife of the Chief Minister of
the Province of Punjab

Mr. Yusuf Buch
Special Assistant to Prime Minister

Senator (Mrs.) Samia Usman Fateh

Mr. A. G. N. Kazi
Secretary General, Finance

Mr. Agha Shahi
Foreign Secretary

His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan
The Ambassador of Pakistan

Delegation -1-

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL PARTY (continued)

Begum Yaqub-Khan

Brigadier Imtiaz Ali
Military Secretary to Prime Minister

MEMBERS OF THE UNOFFICIAL PARTY

Mr. Mohammad Hanif
Member, National Assembly

Pir Syed Safiuddin
Member, National Assembly

Rai Hafizullah Khan
Member, National Assembly

Malik Anwar Ali Noon
Member, National Assembly

Air Marshall (retired) M. Nur Khan
Chairman, Pakistan International
Airlines Corporation

Mr. Afzal Said Khan
Secretary to Prime Minister

Mrs. Afzal Said Khan

Mr. Akram Shaikh
Director

Mr. Talib Hussain
Member, Provincial Assembly

Wing Commander Mehboob Ahmed
Personal Physician to Prime Minister

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan of Hoti

Prince Mohiuddin of Kalat

Mr. Sultan Ahmed Chandio

Mrs. Nasima Sultana Akmut

MEMBERS OF THE UNOFFICIAL PARTY (continued)

Colonel M. Ismail Khan
Chief of Protocol

Dr. (Mrs.) Khurshid Hyder
Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Amin Jan Naim
Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Major Khalid Yar Tiwana
Presidential Bodyguard

Mr. Abdul Qadir Haye
Officer on Special Duty (Security)

Lieutenant Abid Hussain Rathore, P.N.
Aide-de-Camp to Prime Minister

Flight Lieutenant Khalid Saeed Haroon, P.A.F.
Aide-de-Camp to Prime Minister

Mr. Tamizullah Khan
Protocol Officer

Mr. Nasir Ahmad
Protocol Assistant

Mr. A. A. Hashmi
Protocol Assistant

Mr. Mahmud Ul-Haq
Bodyguard

Mr. Iqbal Noon
Bodyguard

Mr. Noor Mohammad Mughal
Valet

Mrs. Hawa
Maid to Begum Bhutto

OTHERS ACCOMPANYING THE PAKISTAN PARTY

Mr. M. A. Jafri
Director-General, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs (Soviet, East Europe and China)

Mr. Abdul Fazl
Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(Soviet, East Europe and China)

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 4, 1975

- 3:00pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base.
- 3:30pm Arrive Blair House, the President's Guest House, 1651 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest.
- 7:30pm Private dinner at Pakistan Embassy, 2343 S Street, N.W.

Overnight: Blair House

WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 5, 1975

- 10:30am Meeting with President Ford, at the White House.
- 10:30am
Begum Bhutto tours the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Independence Avenue at 8th Street, S.W.
- 1:00pm Luncheon hosted by Secretary Kissinger, Department of State.
- 1:00pm
Luncheon hosted by Mrs. Henry A. Kissinger in honor of Begum Bhutto.
- 2:30pm Meeting with Secretary Kissinger, at the Department of State.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE -1-

WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 5, 1975 (cont'd)

- 4:00pm Meeting with Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the U.S. Capitol, Room S-116.
- 5:45pm Press briefing, at Blair House.
- 8:00pm Dinner hosted by the President and Mrs. Ford, at the White House.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Blair House

THURSDAY
FEBRUARY 6, 1975

- 8:00am Meeting with Senator Henry Jackson, at Blair House.
- 8:30am Breakfast with Senators, at Blair House.
- 10:00am Meeting with House Foreign Affairs Committee, Room H-2172, Rayburn Office Building.
- 10:30am
Begum Bhutto visits Planned Parenthood, 1109 M Street, N.W.
- 12:15pm Meeting with Congressman Charles Wilson, at Blair House.

THURSDAY
FEBRUARY 6, 1975 (cont'd)

- 1:00pm Luncheon with columnists, at Blair House.
- 1:00pm
Luncheon hosted by Begum Bhutto, Embassy of Pakistan, 2343 S Street, N.W.
- 3:30pm Meeting with the Secretary of Defense, at Blair House.
- 4:15pm Meeting with Senator Frank Church, at Blair House.
- 5:00pm Meeting with the Vice President of the United States, at Blair House.
- 7:30pm Dinner hosted by the Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto, at the Shoreham Hotel.
- 10:45pm Private visit with Iranian Ambassador, at Imperial Embassy of Iran.

Overnight: Blair House

FRIDAY
FEBRUARY 7, 1975

- 9:00am Meeting with Congressman Donald Fraser, at Blair House.
- 9:45am Departure ceremony, Washington Monument Grounds.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE -3-

FRIDAY
FEBRUARY 7, 1975 (cont'd)

- 10:00am Depart Andrews Air Force Base,
via PIA flight enroute New York.
- 11:00am Arrive JFK International Airport,
New York.
- 11:50am Arrive the Pierre Hotel.
- 1:00pm Luncheon hosted by Mr. and Mrs.
David Rockefeller, 1 Chase
Manhattan Plaza.
- 4:15pm Meeting with Mr. A. Rosenthal
(New York Times), in suite.
- 5:30pm Meeting with Pakistan Community,
Pakistan House, 8 East 65th St.
- 7:30pm Private evening.

Theatre/supper following.

SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 8, 1975

- 10:30am
Begum Bhutto visits the
Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- 10:00am ABC television interview at
Pierre Hotel.
- 1:00pm Luncheon hosted by Mayor and
Mrs. Beame, Gracie Mansion.
- 8:30pm Depart U.S. via PIA flight from
JFK International Airport.

TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 4, 1975

3:00pm His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto,
Prime Minister of Pakistan, and
Begum Bhutto and members of his
party arrive Andrews Air Force
Base via Special PIA Flight.

The Greeting Committee

The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.
Chief of Protocol

Mrs. Catto
His Excellency Sahabzada
Yaqub-Khan, Ambassador of
Pakistan to the United States
Begum Yaqub-Khan

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State

Brig. Gen. M. E. Nelson
Commander, 1st Composite
Wing, Andrews AFB

The Honorable Henry A. Byroade
US Ambassador to Pakistan

Mrs. Byroade

The Honorable Alfred L.
Atherton, Jr., Assistant
Secretary of State

Mr. L. Bruce Laingen
Acting Deputy Assistant
Secretary of State

Mrs. Laingen

Mr. S. I. Riza
Minister and Deputy Chief of
Mission, Embassy of Pakistan

Mrs. Riza

Mr. Abdul Majid Mufti
Economic Minister, Embassy
of Pakistan

February 4 -1-

TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 4, 1975 (cont'd)

The Greeting Committee (cont'd)

Brigadier Mohammad Ashraf
Chaudhri, Defense and Army
Attache, Embassy of Pakistan
Dr. Asad Khan
Minister (Adviser), Embassy
of Pakistan
Mr. M. I. Butt
Minister of Information,
Embassy of Pakistan
Mr. Amir Usman
Counselor (Political)
Embassy of Pakistan
Captain S. Q. Raza
Naval Attache, Embassy of
Pakistan
Group Captain Syed Sajjad Haider
Air Attache, Embassy of
Pakistan
Mr. S. Ameer Ali
Food and Agricultural
Counselor, Embassy of
Pakistan
Mr. Mohammad Humayun
Economic Counselor,
Embassy of Pakistan
Mr. Rafique Mahmood
Education Counselor,
Embassy of Pakistan
Mr. William R. Codus
Assistant Chief of Protocol
Mr. Peter D. Constable
Director, Pakistan Desk
Mrs. Constable
Mr. Anwar Tahmasp Khan
First Secretary and Head of
Chancery, Embassy of Pakistan

February 4 -2-

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Doc.	Motorcade assignments / 32 Pages	02/05/75	B

File Location:

Shelia Weidenfeld Files, Box 31, State Visits File: 2/5/75 - Pakistan (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

JJO 01/30/17

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Doc.	Document / 24 Pages	02/05/75	A

File Location:

Shelia Weidenfeld Files, Box 31, State Visits File: 2/5/75 - Pakistan (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

JJO 01/30/17

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

February 3, 1975

No. 44



PROGRAM FOR THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF HIS EXCELLENCY
ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO, PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN AND BEGUM BHUTTO

February 4-7, 1975

Tuesday, February 4

- 3:00 p.m. His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, Begum Bhutto and their party will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base via Special PIA flight.
- 3:30 p.m. Arrival at Blair House
- Private evening.

Wednesday, February 5

- 10:30 a.m. President Ford will meet with Prime Minister Bhutto at the White House.
- 10:30 a.m. Begum Bhutto will visit the Hirshhorn Museum, Independence Avenue at 8th Street, Southwest.
- She will be greeted by Mr. Abram Lerner, Director and Mr. Rosyle Ultan, Research Assistant, Curatorial Department.
- 1:00 p.m. The Secretary of State will host a working luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Bhutto at the Department of State, James Madison Room.
- 1:00 p.m. Mrs. Henry A. Kissinger will host a luncheon for Begum Bhutto at the Octagon House, 1779 New York Avenue, Northwest.
- 4:00 p.m. Prime Minister Bhutto will meet with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Room S-116, U.S. Capitol.

S/CPR - Mary Masserini 632-0685

For further information contact:

- 2 -

Wednesday, February 5 (continued)

8:00 p.m. The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency the Prime Minister of Pakistan and Begum Bhutto.

Dress: Black tie.

Thursday, February 6

8:30 a.m. The Prime Minister will host a breakfast-meeting for United States Senators at Blair House.

10:00 a.m. Prime Minister Bhutto will meet with the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Room H-2172, Rayburn Office Building.

10:30 a.m. Begum Bhutto will visit Planned Parenthood, 1109 M Street, Northwest.

1:00 p.m. Prime Minister Bhutto will have a private luncheon at Blair House.

1:00 p.m. Begum Bhutto will host a luncheon at the Embassy of Pakistan, 2343 S Street, Northwest.

Prime Minister Bhutto will receive the following at Blair House:

3:30 p.m. The Honorable James R. Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense.

5:00 p.m. The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States.

Thursday, February 6 (continued)

7:30 p.m. His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan and Begum Bhutto will host a dinner at the Shoreham American Hotel, 2500 Calvert Street, Northwest.

Dress: Black tie.

Friday, February 7

9:45 a.m. Prime Minister Bhutto, Begum Bhutto and their party will arrive at the Washington Monument Grounds for the Departure Ceremony.

10:00 a.m. Departure from Andrews Air Force Base for New York via PIA flight.

11:00 a.m. Arrival John F. Kennedy International Airport (General Aviation Terminal).

11:50 a.m. Arrival at Hotel Pierre, Fifth Avenue and 61st Street.

Private afternoon and evening.

Saturday, February 8

Private morning.

1:00 p.m. The Mayor of the City of New York and Mrs. Beame will host a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Bhutto and Begum Bhutto at Gracie Mansion.

Private afternoon.

8:30 p.m. His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, Begum Bhutto and their party will depart from John F. Kennedy International Airport for Pakistan via special PIA aircraft.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF
HIS EXCELLENCY ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO
PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN
AND BEGUM BHUTTO

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR USE BY HOST ORGANIZATIONS

NAME AND TITLE: His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
The Prime Minister of Pakistan

Begum Nusrat Bhutto

FORM OF ADDRESS IN
CONVERSATION: Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister,
Mr. Minister

Begum Bhutto

CORRESPONDENCE
SALUTATION: Your Excellency: Dear Mr. Prime
Minister:

CORRESPONDENCE
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE: Respectfully yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS: His Excellency
Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
Prime Minister of Pakistan
Islamabad

IN HONOR OF LINES
ON INVITATIONS: In Honor of His Excellency Zulfikar
Ali Bhutto, the Prime Minister of
Pakistan

In Honor of His Excellency the Prime
Minister of Pakistan and Begum Bhutto

PLACE CARDS: The Prime Minister of Pakistan

Begum Bhutto



PRONUNCIATION: BOO-toe

NAME OF COUNTRY: Pakistan

LANGUAGE: Urdu. Both the Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto (as well as their party) speak fluent English.

RELIGION: Islam

DIET: Pork and shell-fish should not be served.

BEVERAGES: Alcoholic beverages may be served. The Prime Minister prefers Black Dog Scotch.

SMOKING: Prime Minister Bhutto smokes cigars.

TOASTS: The First Toast should be made by the host to: THE PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN.

The Response Toast should be made to: THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Subsequent toasts, if any, may be made in declining order of precedence.

NATIONAL ATHEMS: It is not recommended that the National Anthems of the United and the visitor be played unless the sponsoring organization is confident that the orchestra is able to play them very well. It is not necessary to play the Anthems at strictly social functions or at formal luncheons and dinners, as awkward situations and inconveniences may result. It is not the custom in Washington, D.C. to play National Anthems at State Dinners or Luncheons. When the Anthems are played at events, it is customary to play the Anthem of the visitor's country first, then the National Anthem of the United States.

FLAGS:

When the flags of the United States and the visitor's country are used, consider the area where the flags are to be placed as a stage or focal point, then place the flag of the United States on the left as viewed from the audience, and the visitor's flag on the right.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF
HIS EXCELLENCY ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO
PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN
AND BEGUM BHUTTO

PRONUNCIATION, FORM OF ADDRESS AND PLACE CARD INFORMATION

HIS EXCELLENCY ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO

The Prime Minister of Pakistan

Pronunciation: BOO-toe
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister
Place Card: The Prime Minister of Pakistan

BEGUM NUSRAT BHUTTO

Wife of the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: BOO-toe
Form of Address: Begum Bhutto
Place Card: Begum Bhutto

HIS EXCELLENCY AZIZ AHMED, H.Pk., H.Q.A.

Minister of State for Defense and Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: AAH-med
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Minister
Place Card: His Excellency Aziz Ahmed

HIS EXCELLENCY MERAJ KHALID

Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs

Pronunciation: KAH-lid
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Minister
Place Card: His Excellency Meraj Khalid



MR. MURTAZA BHUTTO

Son of the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: BOO-toe
Form of Address: Mr. Bhutto
Place Card: Mr. Bhutto

MISS SANAM BHUTTO

Daughter of the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: BOO-toe
Form of Address: Miss Bhutto
Place Card: Miss Bhutto

MRS. SHAHEEN HANIF RAMAY

Wife of the Chief Minister of the Province of Punjab

Pronunciation: Ha-NEEF Ra-MAY
Form of Address: Mrs. Ramay
Place Card: Mrs. Ramay

MR. YUSUF BUCH

Special Assistant to Prime Minister

Pronunciation: BUH-ch
Form of Address: Mr. Buch
Place Card: Mr. Buch

SENATOR (MRS.) SAMIA USMAN FATEH

Pronunciation: FAH-teh
Form of Address: Senator Fateh, Mrs. Fateh
Place Card: Senator Fateh, Mrs. Fateh

MR. A. G. N. KAZI

Secretary General, Finance and Economic Coordination

Pronunciation: KAH-zee
Form of Address: Mr. Kazi
Place Card: Mr. Kazi

MR. AGHA SHAHI

Foreign Secretary

Pronunciation: SHAH-hee
Form of Address: Mr. Shahi
Place Card: Mr. Shahi

HIS EXCELLENCY SAHABZADA YAQUB-KHAN

Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States

Pronunciation: Ya-KOOB - KAHN
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador
Place Card: The Ambassador of Pakistan

BEGUM YAQUB-KHAN

Wife of the Ambassador of Pakistan

Pronunciation: Ya-KOOB * KAHN
Form of Address: Begum Yaqub-Khan
Place Card: Begum Yaqub-Khan

BRIGADIER IMTIAZ ALI

Military Secretary to the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: AH-lee
Form of Address: Brigadier Ali
Place Card: Brigadier Ali

department of state * january 1975

OFFICIAL NAME: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

Pakistan, located in South Asia, extends from the Arabian Sea a thousand miles northward across the Thar Desert and eastern plains to the Hindu Kush and the foothills of the Himalayan Mountains. It is bounded by Iran, Afghanistan, the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir, and India. Flowing into the Arabian Sea are the

Indus River and its tributaries which form the fertile and intensely cultivated Indus Valley. Generally, Pakistan has large plains and deserts as well as a northern mountainous area. Its climate is dry and hot near the coast but cool in the northeastern uplands. Annual rainfall averages less than 10 inches, and temperatures range from below freezing to 120°F.

There are four Provinces in Paki-

stan—Punjab, Sind, Northwest Frontier, and Baluchistan—plus several centrally administered tribal areas located in the Northwest.

The majority of people live around Karachi in the Indus Valley, and along an arc formed by Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Some 40 million Punjabis make up the dominant majority, with minorities of other Indo-Aryan peoples, as well as Iranians. Urdu, spoken as a first language by only 9 percent of Pakistanis, is the official language along with English; 65 percent of Pakistanis speak Punjabi, 11 percent Sindhi, 24 percent other languages (Pushtu, Baluchi, Brahui). Punjabi, Pushtu, and Baluchi are of the Indo-European language group; Brahui is a Dravidian language.

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 307,374 sq. mi. (about the size of Calif.). CAPITAL: Islamabad (pop. 250,000). OTHER CITIES: Karachi (pop. 3.5 million), Lahore (pop. 2.1 million).

People

POPULATION: 70 million (1974 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: About 3% (1973). DENSITY: 227 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtun (Pathan), Baluchi. RELIGIONS: Muslim (96%), small minorities of Christians, Hindus, and others. LANGUAGES: Urdu (official), English, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtu, Baluchi. LITERACY: 17%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 51 yrs.

Government

TYPE: Parliamentary. INDEPENDENCE: August 14, 1947. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: August 14, 1973.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—President (Chief of State), Prime Minister (Head of Government). *Legislative*—National Assembly, Senate (indirect election). *Judicial*—Supreme Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Pakistan People's Party, National Awami Party, and others loosely allied in United Democratic Front. SUFFRAGE: Universal adult over 18. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 4 Provinces, tribal areas, federal capital.

FLAG: White vertical stripe on hoist

side; green field with white crescent and star in center.

Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$7.6 billion (FY 1974). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 5.6% (FY 1974). PER CAPITA INCOME: \$110. PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: 2.6%.

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 24% (does not include one-third of land for which no data available). *Labor* 59%. *Products*—wheat, cotton, rice.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 12%. *Products*—cotton textiles, fertilizer, cement, iron, steel, tires, electrical goods.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Land, extensive natural gas, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore.

TRADE (FY 1974): *Exports*—\$1.04 billion: rice, raw cotton, yarn, textiles, light manufactured products. *Partners*—Far East 35%, European Communities (EC) 23%, Middle East 19%, U.S. 5%. *Imports*—\$1.37 billion: capital goods, raw materials, food grains, consumer items. *Partners*—EC 25%, U.S. 25%, Far East 21%, Middle East 12%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 9.9 rupees=US\$1.

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: *Total* \$9.4 billion. *U.S. only*—\$4.5 billion (since 1951).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N., CENTO, Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Development Association (IDA), International Court of Justice, INTELSAT.

HISTORY

The forces which generated the concept of Pakistan as an independent nation for the large Muslim population of the Indian subcontinent stem directly from developments in British India in the first half of the 20th century. Indirectly, however, they go back hundreds of years.

Muslim sailors reached the coast of Sind early in the 7th century, and Muslims made a temporary conquest of Sind early in the 8th century. Between the 11th and 18th centuries successive Afghan and Turkish invaders gradually spread their authority across most of northern India. Although large numbers of Indians were converted to Islam during this long period of Muslim rule, Muslims remained a minority. Islamic influence reached as far east as Bengal but never penetrated deeply into south India, which remained predominantly Hindu.



514210 9-72

By the last half of the 18th century Great Britain began to assume control of India, and by 1850 it controlled directly or indirectly the entire subcontinent. After a century of British rule, Muslim and Hindu leaders began to agitate for an effective voice in Indian affairs. The Indian National Congress, organized in 1885, was the first Indian forum through which the United Kingdom was petitioned for a greater degree of home rule, but the Congress included few Muslims.

To present their position more effectively, a number of Muslim leaders formed the All-India Muslim League in 1906 and in 1913 formally adopted

the goal already accepted by leaders of the Indian National Congress—self-government for India within the framework of the British Empire. However, the Congress and the League were unable 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 Hindu-Muslim relationships, coupled with widespread disappointment at the limited extent of British reforms, 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 Pakistan as a separate Muslim nation to be created by a partition of India developed in the 1930's. In 1940 the All-India Muslim League, led by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, officially endorsed the goal of establishing Pakistan as a homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent.

At the end of World War II the United Kingdom took steps to grant India independence. But the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League were unable to agree on the terms for drafting a constitution or on the method for establishing

an interim government. Finally, in June 1947, the British Government declared that it would grant full dominion status to two successor states—India, and for the Muslims seeking a separate nation, Pakistan. Pakistan was to consist of the contiguous Muslim-majority areas of British India; Bengal and the Punjab were to be partitioned; and the princely states were to be free to accede to either dominion. The result was a bifurcated Pakistan, East and West, separated by the breadth of India, a distance of more than 1,000 air miles. Pakistan thus became a self-governing dominion within the Commonwealth of Nations on August 14, 1947.

Post-Partition

The partition of India, particularly the Punjab, was accompanied by communal rioting with the loss of tens of thousands of lives. Some 6 million Muslims fled to Pakistan and a like number of Hindus and Sikhs to India.

The death of Jinnah in 1948 and the assassination in 1951 of his political successor, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, deprived Pakistan of its two most able leaders and dealt a serious blow to the nation's political development. The political instability which followed brought frequent partisan realignments and cabinet changes in the central government as well as in the Provinces. After 1954 the situation was aggravated by gradual economic deterioration.

On March 23, 1956, following the adoption by the National Assembly of a new constitution, Pakistan ceased to be a dominion and became a sovereign "Islamic Republic" within the Commonwealth of Nations.

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 the Army Commander in Chief, Gen. Ayub Khan, and other senior officers, proclaimed a "peaceful revolution" and imposed martial law.

Gen. Ayub, who was appointed Chief Martial Law Administrator and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, assumed the presidency with the resignation of Mirza on October 27, 1958. He was confirmed in office

in an indirect election during the winter of 1959-60 and was sworn in on February 17, 1960, for a 5-year term. Martial law was withdrawn on June 8, 1962, and the new National Assembly convened in accordance with a new constitution promulgated by President 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. He did not complete his term, however, and relinquished the Presidency on March 25, 1969, following several months of political agitation in both East and West Pakistan. The constitution of 1962 was suspended, martial law was again imposed, and Gen. A.M. Yahya Khan, Commander in Chief of the Army, took over as Chief Martial Law Administrator. On April 1, 1969, he assumed the Presidency.

Prior to relinquishing his office, President Ayub had met with opposition political leaders of the East and West and agreed to abandon the 1962 constitution's indirect election process and replace it with direct universal adult suffrage. At the same time, he agreed to the modification of the government's structure from an executive-dominated federal system to a parliamentary system, but these concessions were not implemented prior to the imposition of martial law. Under President Yahya, however, the martial law authorities stated their intent to restore constitutional rule when internal political conditions had stabilized.

Full political activity was allowed to resume on January 1, 1970, and elections were held the following December for a National Assembly and legislatures for Pakistan's five Provinces (East Pakistan and the four in the West). The 313-member Assembly was to have responsibility for adopting the constitution establishing the legal framework for a new civilian government.

The major unresolved issue was the question of the role of East Pakistan in the reconstituted civilian government. East Pakistanis maintained that they had been underrepresented in the central government and denied their share of central government revenues.

The Awami League Party under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, won 160 of

the 162 seats allotted to East Pakistan and a majority in the National Assembly. Its platform emphasized a high degree of provincial autonomy and a central government controlling only defense, foreign affairs, and (possibly) currency. West Pakistan's majority party, the Pakistan People's Party, led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, won 81 of the West's allotted 138 seats. Moreover, it stood for an "effective" center with some devolution of power to the Provinces but less than the Awami League wanted.

The inability of the key political personalities to agree on a division of powers between the central government and the Provinces led to a breakdown in the political process and triggered the East Pakistan crisis. On March 25-26, 1971, the Pakistan military banned the Awami League, arrested Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and charged him with treason.

In response, the remainder of the Awami League leadership proclaimed the independence of East Pakistan on March 26 in the name of "People's Republic of Bangladesh" and later established a government-in-exile at Calcutta, India. An insurgent fighting force called the Mukti Bahini (Liberation Forces) was formed and fought the Pakistani Army in East Pakistan. More than 9 million Bengalis fled the turbulent regions of East Pakistan and were cared for in the refugee camps in India. By late fall 1971 the Mukti Bahini, supported by India but operating throughout East Pakistan, was regularly harassing the Pakistani Army, by now comprised exclusively of soldiers from the West and viewed as an army of occupation. During the late summer and fall, India-Pakistan tensions mounted until full-scale fighting broke out in both the East and West on December 3.

The Pakistani Army in East Pakistan was rapidly overwhelmed and on December 16, 1971, approximately 91,000 troops, paramilitary and civilians, surrendered to the combined forces of India and Bangladesh. On December 17 Pakistan agreed to an Indian cease-fire proposal for the western theater. President Yahya stepped down December 20, and was replaced as President and Chief Martial Law Administrator by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto,

head of the Pakistan People's Party, the majority party of West Pakistan.

The problems facing the Bhutto government were extraordinary, not least of which were the shock and demoralization caused by the decisive defeat suffered by the armed forces and the secession of over half the population that had originally opted for a South Asian Muslim homeland in 1947.

The new civilian regime moved decisively on several broad fronts to restore confidence in the nation's leadership. In foreign affairs, Bhutto has affirmed and strengthened traditional friendships while beginning an important process of reconciliation with India. Domestically, a rather sweeping program of nationalization was instituted, followed by a period of retrenchment and careful concentration on development of the country's substantial agricultural potential. The constitutional order has been returned to the earlier parliamentary form of government and the federal system, including four Provinces, affirmed.

The political and economic recovery achieved since 1971 under Bhutto's vigorous leadership has been both solid and impressive.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Pakistan, an Islamic republic, has been engaged in an evolution of its governmental form since the end of the December 1971 war. As a direct and immediate result of the military defeat in East Pakistan and the cease-fire with India in the West, Gen. Yahya Khan on December 20, 1971, turned over control of the Government of Pakistan to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, leader of the majority Pakistan People's Party (PPP). For the next several months Bhutto, continuing to govern under martial law, tried to bolster the morale of the Pakistani people shocked by military defeat and the loss of their nation. Numerous military leaders were dismissed, several social and economic reforms were enacted, and the civil service was purged of alleged corrupt

elements. In April 1972, under increasing pressure to return to democratic rule, Bhutto convened the first directly elected National Assembly in the history of Pakistan and lifted martial law; an interim constitution was adopted. Bhutto's subsequent inauguration to the Presidency as leader of Pakistan's democratically elected majority party ended 16 years of military governments.

In May 1972 the four Provincial assemblies met and elected governments under the leadership of Chief Ministers, appointed by the President but commanding the confidence of the majority of the provincial assemblies. In Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Provinces, the new governments were a coalition of the National Awami Party (NAP) and the Jamiatul-Ulema-Islam (JUI) parties and in opposition to President Bhutto's PPP.

These opposition governments were dismissed by Bhutto in February 1973 and Presidential rule was established in the two Provinces. PPP-dominated coalition governments were subsequently formed in both Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier, thus bringing all four provincial governments under PPP control.

A draft of a new permanent constitution was presented in December 1972 to the National Assembly sitting as the Constituent Assembly. Under the constitution, which entered into force August 14, 1973, Pakistan has a strong central, and parliamentary form of government. It provides for a President as Ceremonial Chief-of-State, presently Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, elected by both the Senate and National Assembly of the bicameral legislature. The Head of Government, however, is a Prime Minister, presently Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, elected by a majority of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly (210 seats comprised of 200 members elected by universal, adult-18 years old-suffrage, plus 10 seats reserved for women) must stand for election every 5 years, unless dissolved sooner. The Senate consists of 63 members indirectly elected by the provincial assemblies and tribal councils for 4 years, with half the members up for re-election every 2 years. The Senate is not subject to dissolution.

The constitution permits a vote of no-confidence by a majority of the Assembly, provided that the name of a successor is included in the no-confidence motion. In an unusual variation of parliamentary government, for a period of 10 years, the vote of a member of the National Assembly cast in support of a motion of no-confidence shall be disregarded if it is contrary to the votes of a majority of the political party of which he is a member.

Two lists—federal and concurrent—specify jurisdiction on legislative subjects, and all residual powers are vested in the Provinces. Provincial governors are appointed by the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister but act on the advice of the Chief Ministers who head the Provincial parliaments.

The highest court in Pakistan is the Supreme Court; its justices are appointed by the President. The highest court in each Province is the High Court with justices also appointed by the President. In an April 1972 decision, the Supreme Court found the martial law regime of ex-President Yahya Khan (March 1969 to December 1971) to have been illegal and a usurpation of power.

Principal Government Officials

President—Fazal Elahi Chaudhry
Prime Minister, Minister of Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Atomic Energy—Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
Ambassador to the U.S.—Sahabzada Yaqub Khan
Ambassador to the U.N.—Iqbal A. A. Akhund

Pakistan maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2315 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008.

ECONOMY

Pakistan bears the usual burdens of a developing country—low per capita income (about US\$110 in FY 1974), large and growing population, rigid, highly stratified traditional society, minimal level of literacy and other needed skills, archaic educational system, predominantly agricultural economy of small farms primitively cultivated, inadequate infrastructure, and

difficult balance-of-payments problem. Gross national product (GNP) in FY 1974 is estimated at \$7.6 billion. (The GNP and per capita income are based on recent Government of Pakistan estimates and an official conversion rate of Rupees 9.9 = US\$1.)

But Pakistan does have adequate resources to develop a viable economy. The country boasts one of the largest irrigation systems in the world, fed by the Indus River. The river system also powers a number of large hydroelectric stations. A limited amount of natural gas is being exploited. However, the backbone of the economy is still its arable land which, under intensive agro practices, is expected to make the nation self-sufficient in food grain within the next few years.

Agriculture and Natural Resources

Pakistan's most important natural resource is its land; agriculture accounts for almost 45 percent of the national income. Cotton, raw and processed, contributes more than 50 percent of the country's exports. Through the construction of large irrigation facilities and active land reclamation projects, production of food grain and cotton is now carried out on large areas of land which were previously arid and barren.

Rice production in 1974 should reach 2.5 million metric tons, while 1974 wheat production is estimated at 7.6 million metric tons. This production record was attributable largely to increased use of high-yield seeds, though unfavorable weather and inadequate fertilizer distribution disappointed hopes for an even larger wheat harvest. Rice and cotton production have doubled in the past decade.

The nation's known minerals are limited and include small amounts of petroleum (supplying 15 percent of local needs) and poor quality coal and iron ore. Reserves of natural gas are extensive and are used as fuel for power stations and as the basic raw material for the country's latest chemical fertilizer plants. Copper and phosphate may be commercially exploited in the next few years.

Electric power production is increasing significantly. Production ca-

capacity in 1972 was estimated at 2,090 megawatts.

The Indus Basin

The largest canal-irrigated area in the world is being further developed in the Indus Basin, lying mostly in Pakistan and partly in India. In 1947, at the time of partition, the waters of the Indus system were divided giving India control of the upstream reaches of most of the rivers. By 1960, a settlement was negotiated with Pakistan and India 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. Under the terms of the settlement, Pakistan has constructed an extensive system of dams (including Tarbela, the world's largest earthfill dam), link canals, and barrages.

These irrigation projects, to be completed in the next few years, are being financed partially by contributions from the IBRD, the United States, and several other friendly governments. Contributions from foreign sources for this ambitious project are expected to exceed \$1.3 billion (of which the United States is contributing about half), by the time work is completed.

Industry

There was little organized industry in Pakistan at the time of independence in 1947. In the late 1950's and 1960's a rapid expansion of light industry took place. New plants were established, generally based on local raw materials (e.g., fertilizers, textiles). Presently industrial production accounts for about 15 percent of GNP and is increasing.

Foreign Trade

Pakistan's imports are characteristic of developing nations and consist mainly of capital goods for development efforts, industrial raw materials, food grains, and a limited amount of consumer items.

Since 1971 the government has attempted to curtail imports, in part by devaluing the rupee by 110 percent.

Nonetheless, the worldwide price inflation has pushed imports up very rapidly, increasing 75 percent from FY 1973 to FY 1974.

Despite the loss of its eastern wing, Pakistan's export earnings reached an alltime high of \$1.04 billion in FY 1974, up more than 28 percent from FY 1973. Rice exports accounted for much of the increase. Under a new government program, a concerted effort is being made to diversify exports, and the export of light manufactured products is becoming increasingly important. Principal sales markets are the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Japan, and the United States. Exports to the United States in FY 1974 amounted to \$54.6 million, primarily textiles.

On the import side, the United States is the leading supplier of goods to Pakistan, selling an average of about \$270 million annually for the past several years, or about one quarter of the nation's average foreign purchases. Many U.S. sales are funded through AID loans to Pakistan.

Foreign Economic Assistance

Since 1952 more than \$9 billion in economic assistance has been committed to Pakistan by all foreign sources, with the U.S. share being more than \$4.5 billion, including \$1.7 billion worth of Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) agricultural commodities. U.S. assistance to Pakistan in FY 1975 will exceed \$200 million, including \$80 million in development assistance, \$40 million in debt rescheduling, \$30 million in Public Law 480 commodities, and \$50 million through multilateral programs, particularly the Indus Basin irrigation projects.

Current Economic Situation

Despite inflation running at 25 percent annually and a 1974 price downturn for its export leaders, Pakistan has weathered the current international economic uncertainties rather well. The balance-of-payments situation is likely, however, to get worse in early 1975 as the full impact of the trade gap is felt. A \$580 million soft loan over 1975-77 from Iran and a long-term debt rescheduling of \$650 million in 1975-79 maturities will help ease the transition.

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—Lightweight clothing for the hot, dry summer (monsoon rains in July-August); medium-weight clothing appropriate for winter.

Health—Adequate medical facilities in major cities. Pharmacies capable of meeting most prescription needs. Smallpox immunization required. Cholera and typhoid immunization and malaria suppressants recommended.

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

Transportation—Adequate railroad transportation. The public bus system is poor. Excellent airlines (PIA). Highways are generally crowded.

Visas—Americans may obtain a tourist visa for stay of up to 30 days and a transit visa for 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."

On the domestic side, there is continuing concern over the lack of private investment in the wake of the 1972-73 nationalizations. A late-1974 water shortage (and resulting diminution of hydroelectric generating capacity) has raised the possibility of serious crop shortfalls; if this materializes, there could be major domestic price/supply difficulties and even worse impact on the foreign trade situation. Efforts to spur agricultural development, including expansion of domestic fertilizer manufacturing and improved irrigation practices and supply (including completion of Tarbela) could improve the short-term outlook. A hoped-for gain in cotton exports would also relieve some of the payments pressure.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Relations between India and Pakistan reflect a centuries-old Hindu-Muslim rivalry and a mutual suspicion which led in 1947 to the creation of the two states. Many issues divide India and Pakistan, but until the East

Pakistan crisis of 1971 the most sensitive issue was that of the status of the former princely states of Jammu and Kashmir.

At the end of World War II Kashmir had a population which was 77 percent Muslim but was ruled by a Hindu maharajah. When the maharajah hesitated to accede to either of the new dominions in 1947, some of his Muslim subjects revolted against his rule and were supported by armed tribesmen from Pakistani territory. The Hindu maharajah thereupon offered to accede to India in return for military assistance to repel the invaders. India accepted the accession on the condition that Kashmir's ultimate status would depend upon the expressed will of the people. In the fighting that followed, Indian troops were able to gain control of the eastern part of Kashmir, including the Valley of Kashmir and the capital city of Srinagar.

India took its dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir to the United Nations on January 1, 1948, and a year later the United Nations succeeded in arranging a cease-fire along a line roughly dividing the state in half but leaving the Vale of Kashmir and a majority of the population under Indian control. The following years saw a series of minor skirmishes and firefights along the cease-fire line. The Kashmir dispute led to full-scale hostilities in September 1965, which were brought to an end after 3 weeks through the efforts of the U.N. Security Council. The leaders of India and Pakistan met at Tashkent, in the Soviet Union, in January 1966 for a summit conference. The resulting Tashkent Declaration provided for the return to the status quo in Kashmir and for the peaceful settlement of differences between the two countries. Six years and another war later, however, the Kashmir issue continues as a major point of dispute.

Actions of the Pakistani Army in East Pakistan in 1971, which prompted the flight of approximately 9 million refugees into India, ultimately led to full-scale warfare. Indian recognition of Bangladesh in December 1971 brought a severance of diplomatic relations. The end of the fighting found India in possession of approximately 91,000 Pakistani POW's, versus ap-

proximately 700 Indian POW's held by Pakistan; more than 5,000 square miles of Pakistan occupied by the Indian Army, versus less than 100 square miles of India held by Pakistani forces; and India in an unquestionably superior military position in South Asia.

In search for a settlement to resulting problems, then President Bhutto met with Prime Minister Gandhi at Simla in July 1972. Both parties hoped that the meeting might end an era of confrontation and initiate one of peace in the subcontinent. Agreement was reached providing for the withdrawal of forces from occupied territories, delineation of the line of control in Kashmir, and the settlement of future disputes by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations. An impasse then ensued, largely over the issues of repatriation of the Pakistani POW's held in India and recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan. Solutions to the humanitarian problems were thus deadlocked for nearly 20 months after the conclusion of the war.

On August 28, 1973, the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan agreed to the simultaneous repatriation of all but 195 Pakistani POW's from India, all Bengalis from Pakistan, and a "substantial number" of non-Bengalis (Biharis) from Bangladesh. With Pakistani recognition of Bangladesh in February 1974, the stage was set for the "Tripartite Agreement" in April under which the remaining 195 Pakistani POW's, against whom war crimes had been lodged by Bangladesh, were returned, and provisions for resettlement of Biharis in Pakistan were refined.

The "Simla Process" of step-by-step normalization between India and Pakistan has continued to produce constructive results. Agreement was reached in September 1974 on restoration of postal and telecommunications links and on measures to facilitate travel. The negotiators also agreed to early talks on aviation questions (overflight rights and bilateral air links). A November protocol authorized reestablishment of trade relations starting December 7, 1974. Difficult problems and deep suspicion continue to divide these traditional adversaries, but a hopeful new basis has been laid

for what could in time permit the development of a more constructive relationship.

Afghanistan

Relations in the past have been complicated by the longstanding controversy over the "Pushtunistan" issue. The basis for this controversy was the establishment of the "Durand Line" (1893) following the second Anglo-Afghan war. In effect, the line divided the territory inhabited by the Pushtun tribes—part went to Afghanistan and part to India. The partition of India and transfer of political authority over the Pushtuns along the frontier to the successor Government of Pakistan precipitated the issue. The Afghans vigorously protested the inclusion of Pushtun areas within the borders of Pakistan without giving the Pushtuns the opportunity to opt for either self-determination or inclusion in Afghanistan. Pakistan regards the Durand Line as an established international border confirmed by successive Afghan rulers and takes the position that Afghan claims to an interest in the status of the people in the area constitute interference in its internal affairs.

The issue resulted in the closure of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border from 1961-63 and has strained relations between the two countries periodically since then. On the other hand, landlocked Afghanistan's reliance on Pakistan for trade outlets through the port of Karachi and land routes to the subcontinent has the potential for a cooperative relationship between the two neighbors.

Soviet Union

Pakistan's relations with the U.S.S.R. have traditionally been correct, but Pakistan's membership in the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and the support given by the Soviet Union to India and Bangladesh during the 1971 crisis have inhibited the development of close relations. Soviet sponsorship of the Tashkent meeting after the September 1965 Indo-Pakistan hostilities was seen by many Pakistanis as a sign that the U.S.S.R. wished to develop closer relations with Pakistan. Following Tashkent,

Pakistan made a conscious effort to strengthen Pakistan-U.S.S.R. ties through the exchange of various cultural and trade groups and high-level delegations. Trade between the two countries increased between 1966 and 1971, and the U.S.S.R. continued to provide economic aid to Pakistan.

With the beginning of the East Pakistan crisis in March 1971, however, relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union cooled as the result of the latter's criticism of Pakistan. From the Pakistani viewpoint, the Indian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Peace, and Cooperation, signed in August 1971, was in large part directed against Pakistan. Recognition of Bangladesh by the U.S.S.R. early in 1972 further strained Pakistan-U.S.S.R. relations.

Development and maintenance of good relations with the Soviet Union, however, remain an important concern of Pakistan's foreign policy, and since coming to power Prime Minister Bhutto has twice visited Moscow in pursuit of this objective.

People's Republic of China

Pakistan recognized the People's Republic of China in 1950, following the example of other Commonwealth nations, and diplomatic relations were established the next year. Relations have, in general, been cordial.

Relations grew much closer following the Sino-Indian hostilities of 1962. A boundary agreement was signed at Peking on March 2, 1963. Trade, economic, cultural, and civil air agreements have also been concluded. In recent years, agreements for extensive military assistance have been negotiated between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China. Prime Minister Bhutto visited Peking in 1972 and again in May 1974 and has received assurances of continued substantial economic assistance. There have been numerous other visits by high-ranking officials of both governments. Because of the military, political, and diplomatic support extended to Pakistan by China, Pakistan considers good relations with the People's Republic of China as an essential element of its current foreign policy.

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material currently being published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

Abbott, Freeland. *Islam and Pakistan*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1968.

American University. *Area Handbook for Pakistan*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

Bhutto, Zulfikar Ali. *The Myth of Independence*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1969.

Brown, W. Norman. *United States and India, Pakistan, Bangladesh*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1972.

Chaudhri, Mohammed Asan. *Pakistan and the Great Powers*. Karachi: Council for Pakistan Studies, 1970.

Department of State. Current Information Supplement: *India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, rev. April 1973.

Feldman, Herbert. *From Crisis to Crisis; Pakistan, 1962-69*. London: Oxford University Press, 1972.

Jahan, Rounaq. *Pakistan: Failure in National Integration*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1972.

Siddiqui, Kalim. *Conflict, Crisis and War*. New York: Praeger, 1972.

Stern, Joseph and Walter Falcon. *Growth and Development in Pakistan: 1955-1969*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1970.

Ziring, Lawrence. *The Ayub Khan Era*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1971.

U.S.-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Pakistan were established in 1947. With the extension of U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan in 1954 and its subsequent participation in CENTO and SEATO,

relations between the two countries became very close. In 1962, when the United States provided some military aid to India following the outbreak of fighting between the P.R.C. and India, Pakistani public opinion, fearing the use of these arms against Pakistan, became increasingly critical of Pakistan's close relationship with the United States. Simultaneously the government began to develop a closer relationship with the People's Republic of China. Criticism of the United States increased with the suspension of U.S. military and economic assistance to Pakistan and India after the outbreak of hostilities between them in 1965.

Following a low point in late 1965, relations between the United States and Pakistan gradually improved with the resumption of economic assistance and modification in the arms embargo to permit sale of some military items, primarily spare parts for equipment previously supplied to Pakistan. The visits of President Nixon to Pakistan in July 1969 and then-President Yahya to the United States in November 1970, provided opportunities for friendly discussions between the two Chiefs of State and for further improvement of relations between the United States and Pakistan. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Washington briefly in December 1971 just prior to assuming his position of President and Chief Martial Law Administrator and again in September 1973 as Prime Minister.

As a result of the 1971 political crisis in East Pakistan, the United States curtailed its economic assistance (except relief assistance) and again embargoed the shipment of military supplies to both India and Pakistan. However, the quiet efforts of the United States to achieve a political solution to the crisis and, once fighting broke out, U.S. efforts to achieve

a U.N. cease-fire resolution were welcomed by Pakistan.

The arms embargo was modified in March 1973 to permit the sale to India and Pakistan, on a cash basis only, of nonlethal military supplies (such as transportation or communications equipment) as well as spare parts and ammunition for previously supplied U.S. equipment. The U.S. supply of lethal equipment (such as fighter-bomber aircraft, tanks, missiles, artillery) continues to be embargoed for both India and Pakistan under the March 1973 policy. In the years since the war, the United States has offered Pakistan some \$500 million to assist in rebuilding its economy. The serious floods of August 1973 necessitated additional relief and economic assistance which the United States, together with other countries, has endeavored to meet. In addition, a debt rescheduling has also been negotiated to ease Pakistan's payments situation.

U.S. Policy

U.S. policy seeks to encourage peaceful and stable relationships and the peaceful settlement of differences among all South Asian countries. As President Nixon stated in his foreign policy report of May 1973, "The cohesion and stability of Pakistan are of critical importance to the structure of peace in South Asia. Encouragement of turmoil within nations on the subcontinent can bring not only the devastation of civil and international war, but the involvement of outside powers. This is the basis of America's interest in helping Pakistan now consolidate its integrity as a nation."

To that end the United States has provided large-scale technical and economic assistance to Pakistan, including programs designed to help provide the foreign exchange necessary to implement the country's development plans.

The importance of increased agricultural production has been stressed with good results. The United States is hopeful that the spirit of cooperation achieved by Prime Minister Bhutto and Prime Minister Gandhi in their summit meeting at Simla in July 1972 will mark the beginning of a new era of peace for the Subcontinent.

The United States has provided more than \$200 million in relief and economic assistance to Pakistan since the end of the December 1971 war, and has made clear to the government and people of Pakistan that U.S. concern for their well-being and security will continue. U.S. policy toward Pakistan, as toward the other nations of South Asia, is to assist it in the structuring of regional peace and stability so that the 700 million people of the Subcontinent may have an opportunity to fashion a strong and productive future.

Principal U.S. Officials

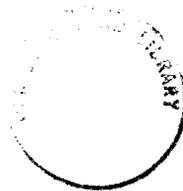
Ambassador—Henry A. Byroade
Deputy Chief of Mission—Hobart N. Luppi
Defense Representative—Col. Howard G. Clayville
Director, U.S. AID Mission—Joseph C. Wheeler
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Peter F. Brescia
Counselor for Economic Affairs—J. Bruce Amstutz
Counselor for Political Affairs—Howard B. Schaffer
Consul General, Karachi—M. Gordon Tiger
Consul General, Lahore—William Spengler
Consul, Peshawar—Stockwell Everts

The U.S. Embassy in Pakistan is located at 18 6th Street, Ramna 5, Islamabad.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7748

Revised January 1975

Office of Media Services
Bureau of Public Affairs



BILLY TAYLOR

BILLY TAYLOR, pianist, composer, lecturer, radio and television personality, is one of the most popular jazz musicians in the world today.

Born in Greenville, North Carolina, Dr. Taylor began his musical education at the age of seven in Washington, D. C. He was graduated from the Virginia State College. Later they honored him with a Doctorate in Music. Two days after graduating graduation his career began with the Ben Webster Quartet.

Writer of three hundred songs and author of twelve books, Dr. Taylor also is an articulate spokesman for jazz, lecturing at universities and high schools around the country. Understanding that jazz is America's classical music, Dr. Taylor has done much to ensure the reputation of jazz throughout the world.

Billy Taylor won Downbeat Magazine's award for best pianist in their first annual Critic's Poll, he was Vice President of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences and has served in an advisory capacity to the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. Dr. Taylor is a member of the Board of Directors of the Newport Jazz Festival, the Harlem Cultural Council, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and President of Jazzmobile which provides free concerts to culturally deprived areas, and is a member of the National Council on the Arts.

The above bio was taken from a program from a previous White House social event.

Additionally: Was Musical Conductor for the syndicated David Frost Television Show.
Currently Musical Conductor for NET's Black Journal.

Writes special material for Sesame Street and Electric Company.

Plans to complete his Doctorate in Music this spring at the University of Massachusetts.



Billy Taylor's Band Stands Among Best Of Big Jazz Groups

The place to develop a big jazz band nowadays, it would appear, is on a television talk show. Billy Taylor, whose 11-piece band works the "David Frost Show," yesterday brought it out from behind the conversation and commercials that normally obscure it to present it live—vividly alive—on Downbeat, 42d Street and Lexington Avenue, as part of the weekly noontime "Jazz Adventures" series.

Eleven pieces is small by big-band standards, but it was all that Mr. Taylor needed to produce as much full-bodied brilliance and excitement as any bigger group could project. The band is based on a five-man rhythm section, three of whom constitute the Billy Taylor Trio, which is currently playing at

the Top of the Gate. This gives Mr. Taylor's band a unique—a unique built-in core of musicians whose empathy is even closer than would result from playing together only in the big band.

On top of this, Mr. Taylor has a horn men—two trumpets, a trombone and three saxophones—each of whom is a distinctive soloist but some of whom are so distinctive as to be in a class by themselves. This was particularly true yesterday of Jimmy Owens, a trumpeter with great authority and a shouting urgency in his attack, and Seldon Powell, who sliced through some fascinating saxophone lines. Not to mention Mr. Taylor himself, whose virtuosity at the piano lends an air to the band that sets the tone for their entire presentation.

The band he has developed behind the curtain of the "David Frost Show" can stand with the best big bands that have ever played jazz. It must come out in the open more often. JOHN S. WILSON.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Friday, Oct. 5, 1973

B 3

Personalities

A Baby Song

Rock star Melanie gave birth to her first child Wednesday and named it after a rock recording. The 7-pound, 7-ounce baby was named Layla, after an album by Derek and the Dominoes. The mother and child are in "excellent" condition at a hospital near Neptune, N.J., where Melanie lives with her husband, Peter Schekeryk.

Jazzy Dinner

The White House is planning a jazzy dinner for the president of the Ivory Coast when he comes to visit next Tuesday. President Felix Houphouet-Boigny will dine to the music of a jazz trio—the Billy Taylor Trio, whose leader, Billy Taylor, has more than 300 songs to his credit.

WP 10/5/73



Jazzman Goes Back to Dunbar

By Ruth Dean

Star-News Staff Writer

It was a day of nostalgia for William Edward Taylor Jr.

Yes, that's how the 1938 Dunbar High School yearbook listed him, saying he was "a boy whose popularity will never, never wane because his love of harmony will bring him lasting fame . . . his ambition — to be a music arranger."

Yesterday, 36 years later, Billy Taylor — jazz musician, composer and former musical director of the David Frost Show — made his first visit back to Dunbar to inspire a new generation of kids.

The presence of several white faces in the audience attested to how much time had passed since Taylor attended Dunbar, then the only black academic high school in Washington, which had segregated public education.

TAYLOR took time out between engagements at

seemed to appreciate his playing of boogie-woogie and his remarkable display of left-hand virtuosity.

Between musical forays, Taylor reminisced about a Washington that doesn't exist anymore.

"In those days," he said, "there were few places blacks could go for entertainment. They couldn't go to Constitution Hall, so the people who performed in Constitution Hall came to Dunbar to perform for us. And we heard the kind of music that then was in as much disfavor as some of the music you're into today."

HE ALSO recalled that "the only other place to hear good black entertainers was the stage of the old Howard Theater," now closed.

The students asked him questions like "Do you play gospel?" and "How about rock?" Yes, to both. "My grandfather was minister of the Florida Avenue Baptist Church, so I used to play

WSN
3/26/74

Why Isn't Billy Taylor More Interesting?

WP 10.26.73
By Joel Dreyfuss

The dilemma posed by pianist Billy Taylor, who is appearing through Sunday at Etcetera, is: Why isn't he more interesting?

His selection of songs is tasteful, mostly standards with good chords, changes

mainstream. In one section of the set I heard, he demonstrated his virtuosity with some two-handed improvisation and use of fugal rhythms reminiscent of Dave Brubeck.

Somehow, it all falls short of a truly exciting musical

Review

elements of surprise, of creativity on the spur of the moment are what make jazz such an important and unique art form. The prob-

total loss are the two musicians in his current trio.

Drummer, Harold White, who sat unnoticed for nearly 20 minutes of the set, began asserting himself half way through on Tuesday night and proved once again

in this group, however, is bassist Buster Williams. He uses a full array of sliding tones, double stops (two notes played at the same time), and lines in the high register that elevate his instrument to an equal role with Taylor's piano.

vision

How Mr. Taylor Broke the Ice With Mr. Frost

By BARBARA CAMPBELL

THE waiters all know him at Sardi's now, and when he left the restaurant after a drink and a light supper the other night the autograph hunters hanging around outside, scanning faces of diners for the famous, forced pieces of paper into his hands. "Hey, Billy, c'mon sign right here," they

own thing to make me happy. Even in an East Side bar years ago, when I was supposed to be playing dainty, I would really be playing be-bop. I didn't have a heavy rhythm section behind me and it would sound like an original piece to the crowd. They would come up and ask who wrote that nice piece and I



arts/entertainment

Jazzman Billy Taylor—pianist, author, te

By David Sterritt

"There are lots of things I'd like to ask you about," I told jazzman Billy Taylor. "But before we start, I've got to know the answer to my own burning question: Where do you find the energy to do all these things?"

Musician-author-actor-etc. Taylor glanced over at the list his public-

Jazzmobile presents more than 100 concerts per year, in addition to lecture-demonstrations and teaching workshops.

Such original endeavors keep Taylor well in touch with the worlds of youth, entertainment, and business. He remains optimistic about all three. "I wish I were a youngster coming along today," he says.



Entertainment

Billy Taylor—pianist, author, teacher . . .

Jazzmobile presents more than 100 concerts per year, in addition to lecture-demonstrations and teaching workshops.

Such original endeavors keep Taylor well in touch with the worlds of youth, entertainment, and business. He remains optimistic about all three.

"I wish I were a youngster coming along today," he says.

"Even an underprivileged youngster?" I ask. "Yep," comes the answer with no hesitation. "The only way that you can be culturally under-





By Ken Feil—The Washington Post

President Nixon chats with Mrs. Billy Taylor and her son, composer/musician Billy Taylor, following Taylor's concert for Ivory Coast President and Mrs. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, left, last night.

A Call for Harmony and Peace

WP 10.10.73
By Dorothy McCordle

War in the Middle East dominated both public and private talk at the state dinner President and Mrs. Nixon gave last night for the

more harmonious world," President Houphouet-Boigny said in his toast to Mr. Nixon, delivered in French and subsequently translated into English. "But your efforts would be incomplete if in

that he "realizes that what happens in India and Pakistan and in the Middle East affects his own country. He sees beyond the problems of the present and into the future and sees the whole world and what these prob-

ing to know how the current crisis will affect his travel plans.

He said his trip to London this weekend may have to be postponed for a couple of days, but that he belie-

A Call for Harmony and Peace

IVORY, From D1

about negotiations underway at the United Nations, he replied, "We are trying to get everybody to exercise restraint."

He was optimistic about peace in that area in the long run.

"We are trying to get the Arabs and the Israelis, and everybody else concerned, on a course we can agree to. I think we may be able to

"Mr. Nixon, in his toast, had praised his guest and noted that he 'realizes that what happens in India and Pakistan and the Middle East affects his own country.'"



"He found out that all the pretty girls came and sat down on the piano stool," Mr. Nixon explained. Then the President confided to his guests that he once played the saxophone and violin.

"Now I only play the piano for obvious reasons," he said, and the audience joined him in laughter.

At the end of Taylor's concert, Mr. Nixon summoned the musician's moth-

Mr. & Mrs. Billy Taylor

By JERRY TALLMER

April, said the poet, is the cruelest month. Not so. April, at least in New York City, is Jazz Month—by official proclamation of the Mayor. And the man chiefly responsible for Jazz Month is Billy Taylor, he of the "Okay, Billy!" that has started off each and every David Frost Show since the inception of that program in 1969.

What does William Edward Taylor not do? Jazz pianist. Composer. Bandleader. Musi-

And with the mother's committee of Sacred Heart."

The Taylors are Roman

ern, purple and yellow chairs, red rug and drapes. Several large green plants and a wall



TEDDI TAYLOR'S POUND CAKE

- 1/2 lb. butter
- 2 cups sugar
- 3 eggs
- 3 cups flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Pre-heat oven to 300 degrees. Mix butter and su-

W. Star News 3/26/74

Jazzman Goes Back to Dunbar

By Ruth Dean
Star-News Staff Writer

It was a day of nostalgia for William Edward Taylor Jr.

Yes, that's how the 1938 Dunbar High School yearbook listed him, saying he was "a boy whose popularity will never, never wane because his love of harmony will bring him lasting fame . . . his ambition — to be a

seemed to appreciate his playing of boogie-woogie and his remarkable display of left-hand virtuosity.

Between musical forays, Taylor reminisced about a Washington that doesn't exist anymore.

"In those days," he said, "there were few places blacks could go for entertainment. They couldn't go to Constitution Hall, so the people who performed in



New Jazz Sounds And Billy Taylor

By Hollie I. West

The current rock-influenced trends in jazz may be driving some people up the wall, but pianist Billy Taylor, who's been running around the jazz scene for 40 years, is so excited about the new developments that he can hardly wait for the

panding. The fact that somebody may use a melody over a bass line that Sly and the Family Stone would use may offend some people. But that's the risk you've got to take."

Taylor was in Washington



By Arthur Ellis—The Washington Post

Pianist Billy Taylor: "To be employed in music requires that people know who you are and what you do."

New Jazz Sounds

TAYLOR, From B1

that most American string players cannot play because of their training in classical tradition.

"Then there's the use of

Greenville, N.C. He started playing piano at age 7 and came under the tutelage of Henry Grant, the District school music teacher who taught students from Duke Ellington to Charlie Rouse

New Jazz Sounds And Billy Taylor

By Hollie L. West

The current rock-influenced trends in jazz may be driving some people up the wall, but pianist Billy Taylor, who's been running around the jazz scene for 40 years, is so excited about the new developments that he can hardly wait for the next step.

"Contemporary jazz says who we are and what we are more than any other art form," says Taylor, former music director of the David Frost television show and performer with such greats as Coleman Hawkins, Dizzy Gillespie, Ben Webster and Billie Holiday.

"It's just a thrilling experience to hear all the new approaches that musicians are using. Herbie Hancock is doing one thing with synthesizer and electric piano. Eddie Harris and Les McCann are doing some fresh things. To hear someone use jazz techniques in another manner means they're ex-

panding. The fact that somebody may use a melody over a bass line that Sly and the Family Stone would use may offend some people. But that's the risk you've got to take."

Taylor was in Washington recently for two lectures at Howard University on the jazz experience. His topics were "Contemporary Trends in Jazz" and "The Jazz Artist and the Employment Market." He also donated some of his manuscripts, papers and taped interviews to Howard's Center for Ethnic Music.

What are the characteristics of the new jazz? Says Taylor: "There's usage of different instruments than before — varitone, synthesizer and other electronic equipment.

Herbie (Hancock) can use a synthesizer and emulate a whole string section on the keyboard. He can play lines

See TAYLOR, B10, Col. 1

TV 2

Billy Taylor Back With Big Sound

By **GEORGE MAKSIAN**

THINK YOU HAVE a busy schedule? Then consider the activities of Dr. William E. Taylor, better known to his many fans as Billy, the former music director of the David

Frost show and now holding forth with an 18-piece "big band sound" on Channel 13's "Black Journal" series (Tuesdays, 10-11 p.m.)

the University of Massachusetts. He has taught at the Manhattan School of Music, C.W. Post College, Columbia and Yale.

the statement that jazz is classical music," he continued. "I don't consider it black classical music but American classical music. Black music has contributed much more to the culture of this country than many of us realize. All of the popular music had its origins in the same kind of musical experience that gave us the spirituals, the blues, and of



ment I use a smaller group of musicians."

Asked for some sample questions, Taylor said: "Well, for instance, we could ask, 'Who wrote the official state song for Virginia ('Carry Me Back to Old Virginia')? It was James Bland, a black man. Another question might be, 'Who was the first person to perform open-heart surgery?' It was also a black person, but I can't recall his name at this moment."

What was the single most exciting musical event in Taylor's life? "Well, that had to be last

RY 26, 1975