



S/S 7405239

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

MAR 13 1974

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(with SECRET attachment)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN O. MARSH
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENTSubject: Vice President's Meeting with
Pakistani Ambassador Yaqub

The Vice President has agreed to receive Pakistani Ambassador Yaqub at 2:40 p.m., Thursday, March 14.

The Ambassador's call is expected to be one of courtesy, and there is no indication that he plans to raise any matters of substance. We anticipate that the Ambassador simply wishes to introduce himself to the Vice President.

It is nevertheless possible that the Ambassador may touch on matters of substance. We think that if he does so, the subjects will be limited to comment on (1) Pakistani-American bilateral relations, (2) the prospects for reconciliation in South Asia, and (3) Pakistan's problem with our present arms supply policy toward Pakistan (and India). In the event that these matters are broached, an Issues and Talking Points paper is attached.

A biographic sketch of the Ambassador is also attached.

for 
George S. Springsteen, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Issues and Talking Points paper
2. Biographic sketch

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Issues and Talking Points

1. Pakistani-American Relations

Bilateral relations with Pakistan are extremely good. American political support for Pakistan in 1971 at the time of the civil clash in East Bengal and the ensuing Indo-Pakistani hostilities was concrete evidence of the United States' concern for the independence and integrity of Pakistan. This awareness of our concern was underscored by our subsequent economic assistance and relief efforts (in the wake of the disastrous floods of 1973); since January, 1972, our assistance has totaled nearly \$400 million. The visit of Prime Minister Bhutto in September, 1973, offered a further opportunity to demonstrate our interest in Pakistan's well-being. At that time, the President stated, "... the independence and integrity of Pakistan is a cornerstone of American foreign policy."

Your Talking Points:

-- The USG is pleased with the close and cordial relations we have with Pakistan.

-- We are particularly pleased to have been able to respond as generously as we have to Pakistan's economic needs in the past two years.

-- We look forward to working cooperatively with Pakistan in the quest for peace.

2. Reconciliation in South Asia

There have been concrete advances towards a structure of peace in South Asia in the two years which have elapsed since the Pakistani debacle in what is now Bangladesh. India and Pakistan have recognized that only they can find lasting solutions to the issues which have divided them since 1947. Pakistan and Bangladesh have recognized one another diplomatically, thus clearing the path for the resolution of the myriad problems which they must settle. In all of this, Pakistan has

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used its diplomatic skills most effectively. As a result, it has been able to move from a position of seeming great weakness in December, 1971, to one in which its views are accorded the same weight as are those of India. Much has been accomplished -- armies have been withdrawn, POWs are being repatriated and exchanges of civilian population between Pakistan and Bangladesh are in process -- and yet many fundamental problems remain to be surmounted. The process of peacemaking in South Asia will be slow, but an excellent beginning has been made.

Your Talking Points:

-- We are pleased that the process of peacemaking in South Asia has maintained its momentum for stability in the sub-continent is a positive element in world peace.

-- We were deeply impressed by Prime Minister Bhutto's statesmanship in recognizing Bangladesh, seeing it as an important further step toward normalization of relations between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.

3. Military Supply to Pakistan

Pakistan has displayed clear unhappiness with our present military policy toward Pakistan and, equally, India. Under the present policy, we permit the cash sale of non-lethal equipment and spares for previously-supplied equipment. Pakistan does not believe that peacemaking in South Asia has proceeded to a point at which it feels secure. Rather, it continues to fear India and also fears Soviet collusion with India and Afghanistan against Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan urges a liberalization of our current policy to permit transfers of modern equipment on credit terms or, even, a grant basis. It predicates its demand on the ground that its treaty arrangements with the United States entitle it to such access to American arms.

Your Talking Points:

-- Our military supply policy toward South Asia represents the most we can do at this time in the light of various factors including, most importantly, prevailing Congressional attitudes and a conviction in the U. S. that we should not again become a major arms supplier to South Asia.

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Lieutenant General Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Ambassador
of Pakistan

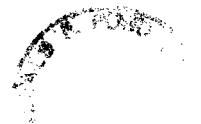
A former career army officer, Ambassador Yaqub (Yaa-koob) was Martial Law Administrator in what was then East Pakistan during the period August 1969 - March 1971, and retired from the Pakistan Army from that posting. Following his assumption of the Presidency of Pakistan in 1971, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto brought Yaqub out of retirement and assigned him to be Pakistani Ambassador to France.

The Ambassador was born in 1920 to a wealthy Indian Muslim family in Rampur. He attended the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College and the Indian Military Academy, both at Dehra Dun, and was commissioned in 1950. Described later in his career as one of the most brilliant and independent thinkers in the Pakistani armed forces, Yaqub rose rapidly to chief of the General Staff. Immediately prior to his assignment to East Pakistan, he attended the Imperial Defence College, London.

Ambassador Yaqub's assignment as Martial Law Administrator in East Pakistan was marked by great difficulties. He had initially urged a firm central role. However, by the middle of March, 1971, the General reportedly had recognized the depth of the Bengali demand

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for autonomy, and as a result, he was transferred from the province. By April he had been retired because of his opposition to the efforts of the Pakistan Army to suppress the Bengalis.

The decision by Bhutto to send Yaqub to Paris is less surprising than their eventually differing views on East Pakistan might suggest. Yaqub is a man possessing many of the characteristics of the Prime Minister's closest associates - intelligence, sophistication, aristocratic background and a tendency toward arrogance. Moreover, Yaqub has probably known the Prime Minister for many years, dating from the time when Mr. Bhutto was a minister in the government of former President Ayub Khan and Yaqub was a rising star in the military.

Yaqub is suave and cultured with polished continental manners. He is said to be quick tempered, impatient with subordinates, somewhat aloof in manner, and not given to close friendships. The Ambassador speaks fluent English, French, and Italian and knows some German and Russian.