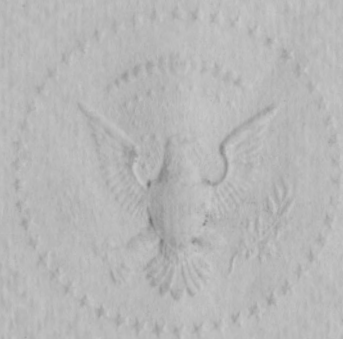


The original documents are located in Box 48, folder “2/5/75 - State Dinner - His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (Pakistan)” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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In honor of
His Excellency
The Prime Minister of Pakistan
and Begum Bhutto

THE WHITE HOUSE
Wednesday, February 5, 1975



BILLY TAYLOR

has earned world fame as both a composer and a performer of jazz. As a pianist, composer, lecturer and radio and television personality, he is one of the best-known and most effective exponents of this uniquely American art form.

Born in Greenville, North Carolina, Mr. Taylor received his first musical training at the age of seven in Washington, D.C. He subsequently graduated from Virginia State College which later bestowed a Doctorate of Music on him.

Two days after his graduation from college, Billy Taylor launched his professional music career with the Ben Webster Quartet. Since

then he has gone on from triumph to triumph in the performing field and also managed to find the time to compose three hundred songs and write twelve books.

Mr. Taylor is currently Musical Conductor for National Educational Television's *Black Journal* and writes special material for two popular children's television programs, *Sesame Street* and *The Electric Company*. He also serves in various leadership capacities with the National Council on the Arts, the Newport Jazz Festival, the Harlem Cultural Council, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and is President of Jazzmobile, a group that provides free concerts to culturally deprived areas.

BILLY TAYLOR TRIO

BILLY TAYLOR, *piano*

LARRY RIDLEY, *bass violin*

ROBERT C. THOMAS, *drums*



TABLE 1

Rep. Zablocki
 Mrs. Fountain
 Amb. of Pakistan
 Mrs. Chapman
 Mr. Forrest Boyd
 Rep. Hutchinson
 Mrs. Sharbaugh
 Cdr. Rosenthal
 Mr. Coleman
 Mrs. Hibbard

TABLE 2

Sen. McGee
 Mrs. Johnson
 Mr. Robert Boyd
 Rep. Hamilton
 Mrs. Hutchinson
 Mr. Shahi
 Mrs. Church
 Mr. Scaife
 Gen. Scowcroft
 Mrs. Podhoretz

TABLE 3

Sen. Church
 Sen. Fateh (mrs)
 Chief of Protocol
 Mrs. Sabin
 Mr. Elfin
 Mrs. Zablocki
 Mr. Clausen
 Miss Evans
 Mr. Bearden
 Mrs. Byroade

TABLE 4

Rep. Michel
 Mrs. Hunting
 Mr. Atherton
 Mr. Ahmed
 Mrs. Swan
 Rep. Johnson
 Mrs. Coleman
 Mr. Robson
 Mrs. Slack
 Brigadier Ali

TABLE 5

Mrs. Butz
 Mr. M. Bhutto
 Mrs. Elfin
 Mr. Chapman
 Mrs. Hamilton
 Sen. Curtis
 Mrs. Middendorf
 Mr. Sadik
 Mrs. Fouty
 Mr. Brown

TABLE 6

Mrs. Kissinger
 HE Meraj Khalid
 Mrs. Farland
 Mr. Kennerly
 Mrs. Catto
 Mr. Feigen
 Mrs. McCardle
 Dr. Lukash
 Mrs. Parker
 Mr. Plimpton

TABLE 7

Secy of State
 Begum Yaqub-Khan
 Mr. Jacobsen
 Mrs. Rockefeller
 Mr. Healy
 Mrs. Scaife
 Dr. Sabin
 Mrs. Buchwald
 Mr. Parker
 Miss Candice Bergen

TABLE 8

Secy of Agriculture
 Mrs. Atherton
 Mr. Taylor
 Mrs. Lukash
 Mr. Polk
 Mrs. McNamara
 Sen. Percy
 Miss S. Bhutto
 Mr. Farland
 Mrs. Vander Jagt

TABLE 9

Sen. Tower
 Mrs. Robert Boyd
 Mr. Podhoretz
 Miss Solinger
 Rep. Slack
 Mrs. Curtis
 Mr. Buch
 Mrs. Bearden
 Dr. Jenkins
 Mrs. Robson

TABLE 10

Sen. Moss
 Mrs. Taylor
 Amb. Byroade
 Mrs. Michel
 Mr. Hunting
 Mrs. McGee
 Mr. Kazi
 Mrs. Rosenthal
 Mr. Swan
 Mrs. Feldman

TABLE 11

THE PRESIDENT
 Begum Bhutto
 Mr. Rockefeller
 Miss Polly Bergen
 Mr. Kendrick
 Mrs. Percy
 Mr. Feldman
 Mrs. Jenkins
 Rep. Vander Jagt
 Mrs. Ramay

TABLE 12

MRS. FORD
 - PM of Pakistan
 - Mrs. Feigen
 - Mr. Buchwald
 - Mrs. Jacobsen
 - Mr. Sharbaugh
 - Mrs. Plimpton
 - Mr. McNamara
 - Mrs. Tower
 - Min of State for Def & For Affs

TABLE 14

Rep. Fountain
 Mrs. Moss
 Mr. Burki
 Mrs. Forrest Boyd
 Dr. Fouty
 Mrs. Brown
 Mr. Middendorf
 Mrs. Scowcroft
 Mr. Hibbard
 Mrs. Clausen



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1975

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: Proposed Seating Plan -- Bhutto State Dinner

Attached for your review and approval is the proposed seating plan for tonight's State Dinner.

approved _____

disapproved _____

Thank you.

Nancy L.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1975

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: Proposed Menu for the Bhutto State Dinner

Attached for your review and approval is the proposed menu for the State Dinner honoring Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto on February 5, 1975.

approved _____

disapproved _____

Thank you.

Nancy L.



Wednesday
Feb. 5 1975
120 guests
8:00 PM

STATE DINNER

Pakistan

Beef Consommé w/ Brandy
Cheese Straws

Suprême of Pheasant Véronique
Wild Rice
Brussels Sprouts Amandine

Port Salut Cheese
Endive & Watercress Salad

Grand Marnier Soufflé
Sauce Sabayon

Freemark Abbey Cabernet Sauvignon 1969
Schramsberg Blanc de blancs 1972

(Please Note:) This wine & champagne on hand)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN
AND BEGUM BHUTTO

February 5, 1975

8:00 p. m.

Dress: Black tie . . . long dresses for the ladies

Prior to
Arrival:

- 7:30 p. m. . . you and Mrs. Ford will be escorted to the East Room where you will pose for a photograph with the White House Military Social Aides.
- After the photograph, you and Mrs. Ford will return to the Family Quarters.

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. . . at North Portico Entrance . . . Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet
- Photo coverage of greeting



Yellow Oval Room:

- Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger; Minister of State for Defense and Foreign Affairs Aziz Ahmed; American Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Byroade; Foreign Ambassador and Begum Yaqub-Khan; Mr. Murtaza Bhutto; and Miss Sanam Bhutto will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.
- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. . . all guests except Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto will depart at this time.

Grand Entrance:

- Approximately 8:12 p. m. ... descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard
- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph (Prime Minister Bhutto to your right ... Begum Bhutto to your left ... then Mrs. Ford)
- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (Prime Minister Bhutto to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Begum Bhutto)
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played.

Receiving Line:

- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Catto will present your guests
- After receiving line, follow guests into State Dining Room

Dinner:

- Round tables
- No press coverage of dinner; toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press ... there will be mini-camera coverage of the toasts with a small photo pool.

After-Dinner:

- 10:00 p. m. ... guests proceed to parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto to the Blue Room where you will visit informally with your guests.

10:05 p. m. ... after-dinner guests will be escorted to the State Floor. You, Mrs. Ford, Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto (Prime Minister Bhutto to your right ... then



Mrs. Ford ... then Begum Bhutto) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between the Blue Room and Green Room doors -- a Military Social Aide will present your guests -- guests will proceed to the East Room and take their seats

Entertainment:

- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford, Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto.
- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the east wall and introduce Mr. Billy Taylor.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A)

- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto to the stage to thank Mr. Taylor and his musicians.

NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment, including pool coverage of your introduction and the first part of the program.

- After you have thanked Mr. Billy Taylor, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto to the Grand Foyer for dancing.

Departure:

- You, Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto to the North Portico.
- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters.
- There will be champagne, mixed drinks and dancing for the guests who remain.

NOTES:

- The dinner and after-dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B).



- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).
- Military Social Aides will be present.
- A Marine Harpist will be playing in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your dinner and after-dinner guests arrive.
- White House photographer will be present.

Nancy Lammerding



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 29, 1975

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: Proposed After-Dinner Guest List for the Bhutto
State Dinner - February 5, 1975

Attached for your review and approval is the proposed
After-Dinner Guest List for the State Dinner honoring
Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto of Pakistan.

approved _____

disapproved _____

Thank you.

Nancy L.



PROPOSED

Guest List for AFTER-DINNER ENTERTAINMENT following the Dinner in honor of H. E. The Prime Minister of Pakistan and Begum Bhutto on Wednesday, FEBRUARY 5, 1975, at ten o'clock, The White House:

Government

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sober (Scowcroft)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian
Affairs and former Charge in Islamabad

Mr. and Mrs. L. Bruce Laingen (Scowcroft)
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South
Asian Affairs

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Constable (Scowcroft)
Country Director for Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thornton (Scowcroft)
Policy Planning Staff (South Asia)

Mr. Robert A. Peck (State)
Pakistan Political Officer, Bureau of Near Eastern and South
Asian Affairs

Mr. Roger Wallace (State)
Coordinator for Bhutto Visit (Office of Protocol, Dept. of State)

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hammond (State)
Country Officer, Pakistan, Export-Import Bank

Mr. and Mrs. Steven Canner (State)
South Asian Affairs, Dept. of the Treasury

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Norton (State)
Coordinator, Near East and South Asia, Foreign Agricultural
Service, Dept. of Agriculture

Mr. and Mrs. Ariel Buirra Serra (State)
Officer for Pakistan, International Monetary Fund

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Collier (State)
Chief of Pakistan Office, International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development

Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Davis (S. Scott)
Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance and Deputy
Asst. Secy., Dept. of Labor

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Buggs (S. Scott)
Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights



Miss Beverly Cole
Chief White House Telephone Operator

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindh (Armstrong)
Mrs. (Pat) is Special Assistant to the President

Mr. and Mrs. John Downs (Armstrong)
Mrs. (Maria) is Special Assistant to Anne Armstrong and
will be departing White House staff

Miss Kaye Pullen (escort: Jerry A. Cunningham) (Theis)
Speechwriter

Alternates: Mr. Benjamin F. Holman (Scott)
Dir., Community Relations Svc.
Dept. of Justice

Miss Judy Harbaugh (Armstrong)
A. Armstrong's Exec. Secy. soon
to depart White House staff

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Slight (Armstrong)
Staff Assistant to A. Armstrong
soon to depart White House staff

NCS

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Oakley (Scowcroft)
Sr. Staff Member for Near East/South Asia

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Solomon (Scowcroft)
Sr. Staff Member

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Houghton (Scowcroft)
Staff Member

USIA

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sullivan (Nessen)



Ann Haas

*Correspondence
Assistant (Mrs Ford)*

Lisa Porter

Appointment Sect. (Mrs Ford)

*Diana Rigg
Alec Mc Cowen*

*The Misanthrope
Embassy Theater*

Congress - Senate

- Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Thomas (Friedersdorf)
Admin. Asst. to Senator J. G. Beall, Jr. (R-Maryland)
- Mr. Gerald Frank (Friedersdorf)
Admin. Asst. to Senator M. O. Hatfield (R-Oregon)
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert Herrema (Friedersdorf)
Admin. Asst. to Senator L. P. Weicker (R-Connecticut)
- Mr. and Mrs. Joe Farrell (Friedersdorf)
Admin. Asst. to Senator C. H. Percy (R-Illinois)
- Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ashworth (State)
Staff Asst., Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- Alternates: Mr. and Mrs. Terry Barnett (Friedersdorf)
Admin. Asst. to Sen. C. Mathias
- Mr. and Mrs. Joseph DeMichele (Friedersdorf)
Peggy is Admin. Asst. to Sen. M. Mansfield

Congress - House

- Mr. and Mrs. Michael Van Dusen (State)
Staff Asst., Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- Mr. and Mrs. William D. Crosby (Friedersdorf)
Minority Counsel, Rules Committee
- Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Taylor (Friedersdorf)
Legislative Counsel to Minority Leader
- Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Alonzo Gunnels (Friedersdorf)
Counsel, Appropriations Committee
- Mr. and Mrs. John M. Martin, Jr. (Friedersdorf)
Chief Counsel, Ways and Means Committee
- Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hugo (Marsh)
Minority Staff Asst., Committee on Appropriations
- Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bartlett (Marsh)
Minority Clerk of the House
- Alternates: Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Curtis (Friedersdorf)
Counsel, Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee
- Mr. and Mrs. Douglas P. Bennett (Friedersdorf)
White House Congressional Relations Staff



Press

Miss Margaret Mayer (Nessen)
Dallas Times Herald

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Skov (Nessen)
Golden West Broadcasting

Alternates: Mr. and Mrs. Roger Gittines (Nessen)
UPI Audio

Mr. and Mrs. John Durika (Nessen)
AP Photos

Business

Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Booker (Scott)
D. C. Bureau Chief, Johnson Publishing Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Buehler (Calkins)
Director of Govt. Relations for B. F. Goodrich

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. McCary (M. Perrott)
Employed by Potomac Power Company



Celebrities/Arts

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bales
Asst. Director of the National Gallery of Art

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shaw
Assoc. Editor of National Geographic

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Manton
China-America Relations Society in New York
(friend of Bhutto)

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Beer
Polo player, American polo team played in Pakistan in 1970

Mr. Imdad Husain
Pakistani violinist (lives in U. S. now)--will perform at Pakistani dinner on February 6.

Mr. Marios Papadopoulos
Pianist, will accompany Mr. Husain

Elizabeth Ashley, Fred Guynne, Kate Reid
Others *Opera House (let on a 'Hot Tin Roof')*

Miss Brooke Farland (State)
Daughter of former Ambassador Farland

Dr. and Mrs. Martin Diamond (Goldwin)
Professor of Political Science from Northern Illinois Univ.

Professor Francois Bondy and Mrs. Bondy (Goldwin)
Member of the editorial board of Die Weltwoche in Zurich Switzerland; in D. C. for a year of research at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Dr. and Mrs. Ronald Berman (Goldwin)
Director, Natl. Endowment for the Humanities

PLUS:

3 couples from Embassy of Pakistan

Members of the unofficial party



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1975

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: After-Dinner Entertainment for the Bhutto State
Dinner - February 5, 1975

Nancy Hanks' office was successful in getting Billy Taylor as our entertainment for the Bhutto State Dinner.

Mr. Taylor is a pianist, composer, radio and television personality and is one of the most popular jazz musicians in the world today. He was the Resident Musical Director of the syndicated David Frost Show.

Billy Taylor won Downbeat Magazine's award for best pianist in their first annual Critics' Poll and he was Vice President of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.

Thank you.

Nancy L.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 22, 1975

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: Proposed Dinner Guest List for the State Dinner
Honoring Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto of Pakistan

Attached for your review and approval is the proposed
guest list for the State Dinner honoring Prime Minister
and Begum Bhutto.

approved _____

disapproved _____

Thank you.

Nancy L.

PROPOSED GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE
PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE
PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN AND BEGUM BHUTTO ON WEDNESDAY,
FEBRUARY 5, 1975 AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, THE WHITE HOUSE

His Excellency The Prime Minister of Pakistan
and Begum Bhutto

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

His Excellency Agha Shahi and Mrs. Shahi
Foreign Secretary

The Honorable Yusuf Buch and Mrs. Buch
Special Assistant to the Prime Minister

The Honorable Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan and Mrs. Yaqub-Khan
Ambassador

Mir Murtaza Bhutto
Son of the Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto

Sanam Sima Bhutto
Daughter of the Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto

Balance of official party - ?

Department of State

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger

The Honorable Daniel Parker and Mrs. Parker
Administrator, Agency for International Development

The Honorable Alfred L. Atherton, Jr. and Mrs. Atherton
Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Henry A. Byroade and Mrs. Byroade
American Ambassador to Pakistan



Other government officials

Mrs. Ann Whitman

Chief of Staff, Office of the Vice President

(from Jack Marsh)

The Hon. Robert S. McNamara and Mrs. McNamara

Pres., The World Bank. The Bank has been heavily involved in
Pak projects

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Middendorf

Mr. Justice Marshall and Mrs. Marshall

The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Butz

General George S. Brown, USAF, and Mrs. Brown
Chmn., Joint Chiefs of Staff

Dr. and Mrs. William M. Lukash



Congress

Senate

Senator and Mrs. Frank Moss (Utah)
Senator and Mrs. John Tower (Texas)
Senator and Mrs. Carl Curtis (Nebraska)
Senator and Mrs. Robert Stafford (Vermont)
Senator and Mrs. Ted Stevens (Alaska)
Senator and Mrs. Frank Church (Idaho)
Senator and Mrs. Charles H. Percy (Illinois)
Senator and Mrs. Gale W. McGee (Wyoming)
Senator and Mrs. Stuart Symington (Missouri)

House

Rep. and Mrs. Lee H. Hamilton (Indiana)
Rep. and Mrs. L. H. Fountain (North Carolina)
Rep. and Mrs. John B. Anderson (Illinois)
Rep. and Mrs. Robert H. Michel (Illinois)
Rep. and Mrs. Guy Vander Jagt (Michigan)
Rep. and Mrs. Clement J. Zablocki (Wisconsin)
Rep. and Mrs. John M. Slack (West Virginia)
Rep. and Mrs. Albert W. Johnson (Pennsylvania)
Rep. and Mrs. Edward Hutchinson (Michigan)



From Mrs. Ford

The Honorable George J. Feldman and Mrs. Feldman
Former Ambassador, New York, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. William J. Fouty
Chief, Dept. of Surgery, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda

Dr. and Mrs. Myer Rosenthal
Dept. of Anesthesiology, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda



Blacks

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Coleman, Jr.
Secretary of Transportation-designate

Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr.
Pastor, Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia

Alternates: Mr. and Mrs. Floyd B. McKissick
Pres., The Soul City Company, Soul City, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jenkins, Sr.
Mbr., Nat'l. Labor Relations Board

(Note: Mr. Justice Marshall and Mrs. Marshall are included elsewhere)



Press

Mr. and Mrs. Mel Elfin - Newsweek Magazine

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Boyd - Mutual Broadcasting

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Boyd - Knight Newspapers

Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Chapman - Pres., Knight-Ridder, Inc., Miami

Alternates: Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brokaw - NBC

Mr. and Mrs. George Tames - New York Times

(from Ron Nessen)

Mrs. Dorothy McCardle - The Washington Post

Alternate: Mrs. Mildred Hilson - friend of Mamie Eisenhower

(from Sheila Weidenfeld)

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Podhoretz - Editor, Commentary Magazine.

Mr. Podhoretz is the author of several books on literary criticism. His wife is the author, Midge Decter, who has written several books and innumerable articles for such magazines as Harper's, Atlantic Monthly and Commentary.

(from Robert Goldwin)



Sports

Miss Peggy Fleming

1968 Olympic figure-skating champion

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Miller

Professional golfer

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Robinson

Baltimore Orioles Baseball Club

Alternates: Mr. and Mrs. Yogi Berra

Professional baseball coach

Mr. and Mrs. Mick Tingelhoff

Minnesota Vikings Football Club

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Trevino

Professional golfer

Mr. and Mrs. Larry King

Mrs.--Billie Jean King, tennis pro

Miss Cris Evert, tennis pro



Arts/Celebrities

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jacobsen

Internationally known local architect

Mr. Marvin Sadik

Dir., National Portrait Gallery

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Kelly

Dancer, actor, director

Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Feigen

Owner, Richard L. Feigen and Co., Inc., NYC (private art dealer)

Mr. and Mrs. Romare H. Bearden

Concerned artist of the black scene; Time cover illustrator

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eames

Leading American designer; famous for Eames chair

Mr. and Mrs. George Plimpton

Author, editor, artist

Alternate: Mr. and Mrs. David Halberstam

Pulitzer Prize winning author; very attractive wife

Mr. Truman Capote

Author

Mr. Harold Pinter

Playwright

Alternates: Dr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Barr, Jr.

Co-founder, N.Y. Museum of Modern Art; art historian

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Canady

Art critic, New York Times

Mr. Robert Indiana

Pop artist, designed LOVE postage stamp

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wyeth

Foremost American realist painter



Business

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mellon Scaife

Publisher, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Very wealthy and spends much time managing his extensive holdings. Very large contributor to 1972 Nixon campaign.

(from Hartmann/Calkins)

Mr. and Mrs. William France, Sr.

Pres., International Speedway, Inc., Daytona, Florida

(from Jack Marsh)

Mr. and Mrs. H. Robert Sharbaugh

Pres. and Chief Executive Officer, Sun Oil Company

(from Gwen Anderson per request from Buehl Berentson of Senatorial Campaign Comte.)

Mr. and Mrs. Donald O. Swan

Pres., Exxon Chemical Co., New York, N.Y. Has fertilizer plant in the Sind in Pakistan.

Mr. and Mrs. Werner Brown

Pres., Hercules, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware. Has large fertilizer plant outside Lahore, Pakistan.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fogarty

Pres., Texasgulf, Inc., New York, N.Y. Has exploration concession, oil and gas, in Pakistan.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clausen

Pres., Bank of America National Trust & Savings Assn., San Francisco. Has several offices in Pakistan.

Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller

Chmn., Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, N.Y. Will be entertaining Bhuttos in New York after Washington visit.

Alternates: Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Guinness

Pres., Standard Oil Co. of Indiana (AMOCO)

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wriston

Chmn., First National City Bank, New York, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Lundberg

Pres., Agrico Chemical Co., Tulsa, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Morton

Pres., American Express Co., New York, N.Y.

(from State list)



Business (alternates)

Dr. Murdock Head

Exec. Dir., Airlie Founation, Airlie, Virginia



Others

The Hon. Joseph S. Farland and Mrs. Farland
Former Ambassador to Pakistan

(per Nancy Howe)

Mr. and Mrs. John Robson
Attorney, Sidley & Austin, Chicago

Mr. and Mrs. John Louis
Chmn., Combined Communications Corp.
Phoenix Corporation, Chicago

Alternates: Mrs. Richard Colbert (Pru)
Widow of Admiral Colbert

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Novak
Columnist, Chicago Sun Times Syndicate

(from Don Rumsfeld)

Dr. and Mrs. Barry Commoner
Biologist, educator

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Sabin
Developed oral polio vaccine

(from Sheila Weidenfeld)

Mr. and Mrs. Art Buchwald - regretting British dinner 1/30, but expressed
desire to attend Pakistan dinner



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1975

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: Bhutto State Dinner - February 5, 1975

The following items are attached for your review and information:

1. Scenario
2. Dinner and After-Dinner Guest Lists
3. Regret List
4. Biographical and Miscellaneous Information

Thank you.

Nancy L.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN
AND BEGUM BHUTTO

February 5, 1975

8:00 p. m.

Dress: Black tie . . . long dresses for the ladies

Prior to
Arrival:

- 7:30 p. m. . . . you and Mrs. Ford will be escorted to the East Room where you will pose for a photograph with the White House Military Social Aides.
- After the photograph, you and Mrs. Ford will return to the Family Quarters.

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. . . . at North Portico Entrance . . . Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet
- Photo coverage of greeting

Yellow Oval Room:

- Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger; Minister of State for Defense and Foreign Affairs Aziz Ahmed; American Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Byroade; Foreign Ambassador and Begum Yaqub-Khan; Mr. Murtaza Bhutto; and Miss Sanam Bhutto will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.

Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. . . . all guests except Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto will depart at this time.



Grand Entrance:

- Approximately 8:12 p. m. ... descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard
- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph (Prime Minister Bhutto to your right ... Begum Bhutto to your left ... then Mrs. Ford)
- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (Prime Minister Bhutto to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Begum Bhutto)
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played.

Receiving Line:

- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Catto will present your guests
- After receiving line, follow guests into State Dining Room

Dinner:

- Round tables
- No press coverage of dinner; toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press ... there will be mini-camera coverage of the toasts with a small photo pool.

After-Dinner:

- 10:00 p. m. ... guests proceed to parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto to the Blue Room where you will visit informally with your guests.
- 10:05 p. m. ... after-dinner guests will be escorted to the State Floor. You, Mrs. Ford, Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto (Prime Minister Bhutto to your right ... then



Mrs. Ford ... then Begum Bhutto) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between the Blue Room and Green Room doors -- a Military Social Aide will present your guests -- guests will proceed to the East Room and take their seats

Entertainment:

-- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford, Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto.

-- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the east wall and introduce Mr. Billy Taylor.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A)

-- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto to the stage to thank Mr. Taylor and his musicians.

NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment, including pool coverage of your introduction and the first part of the program.

-- After you have thanked Mr. Billy Taylor, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto to the Grand Foyer for dancing.

Departure:

-- You, Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto to the North Portico.

-- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters.

-- There will be champagne, mixed drinks and dancing for the guests who remain.

NOTES:

-- The dinner and after-dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B).



- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).
- Military Social Aides will be present.
- A Marine Harpist will be playing in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your dinner and after-dinner guests arrive.
- White House photographer will be present.

Nancy Lammerding



GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND
MRS. FORD IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER OF
PAKISTAN AND BEGUM BHUTTO ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1975,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, THE WHITE HOUSE

His Excellency The Prime Minister of Pakistan
and Begum 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 The Ambassador of Pakistan
and Begum Yaqub-Khan
Brigadier Imtiaz Ali
Military Secretary to Prime Minister

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger
The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Butz
The Honorable Carl T. Curtis, United States Senate, and Mrs. Curtis
(Nebraska)
The Honorable Frank Church, United States Senate, and Mrs. Church
(Idaho)
The Honorable Gale W. McGee, United States Senate, and Mrs. McGee
(Wyoming)
The Honorable Frank E. Moss, United States Senate, and Mrs. Moss
(Utah)
The Honorable John G. Tower, United States Senate, and Mrs. Tower
(Texas)
The Honorable Charles H. Percy, United States Senate, and Mrs. Percy
(Illinois)
The Honorable Ted Stevens, United States Senate, and Mrs. Stevens
(Alaska)
The Honorable Clement J. Zablocki, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Zablocki (Wisconsin)



The Honorable L. H. Fountain, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Fountain (North Carolina)

The Honorable Robert H. Michel, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Michel (Illinois)

The Honorable John M. Slack, Jr., House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Slack (West Virginia)

The Honorable Edward Hutchinson, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Hutchinson (Michigan)

The Honorable Albert W. Johnson, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Johnson (Pennsylvania)

The Honorable Lee H. Hamilton, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Hamilton (Indiana)

The Honorable Guy Vander Jagt, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Vander Jagt (Michigan)

The Honorable Daniel Parker, Administrator, Agency for International
Development and Mrs. Parker

The Honorable J. William Middendorf, Secretary of the Navy, and
Mrs. Middendorf

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara, President, International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development, and Mrs. McNamara

The Honorable Henry A. Byroade, American Ambassador to Pakistan,
and Mrs. Byroade

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Alfred L. Atherton, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and Mrs. Atherton

Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, USAF, Deputy Assistant to the
President for National Security Affairs, and Mrs. Scowcroft

The Honorable Joseph S. Farland and Mrs. Farland, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Farland is a former Ambassador

The Honorable George J. Feldman and Mrs. Feldman, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Feldman is a former Ambassador

Rear Admiral William Lukash, MC, USN, and Mrs. Lukash
Dr. Lukash is Physician to the President

Mr. and Mrs. Romare H. Bearden, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Bearden is an artist

Miss Candice Bergen, Los Angeles, California

Miss Polly Bergen, Malibu, California

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Boyd, Silver Spring, Maryland
Mr. Boyd is with Mutual Broadcasting

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Boyd, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Boyd is with Knight Newspapers

Mr. and Mrs. Werner Brown, Wilmington, Delaware
Mr. Brown is President, Hercules, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Buchwald, Washington
Mr. Buchwald is a columnist

Mr. H. K. Burki
Mr. Burki is with the Pakistani Times



- Mr. and Mrs. Alvah H. Chapman, Jr., Miami, Florida
Mr. Chapman is Pres., Knight-Ridder, Inc.
- Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clausen, San Francisco, California
Mr. Clausen is President, Bank of America National Trust
and Savings Association
- The Honorable William T. Coleman, Jr. and Mrs. Coleman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Coleman is Secretary of Transportation-designate
- Mr. and Mrs. Mel Elfin, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Elfin is with Newsweek magazine
- Miss Dorinda Evans, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Guest of Marvin Sadik
- Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Feigen, New York, New York
Mr. Feigen is owner, Richard L. Feigen & Co., Inc., private
art dealer
- Captain William J. Fouty, USN, and Mrs. Fouty
Dr. Fouty is Chief, Department of Surgery, National Naval Medical Center
- Mr. Paul F. Healy, Washington, D. C.
New York Daily News
- Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hibbard, Sr., Grand Rapids, Michigan
- Mr. and Mrs. David Hunting, Sr., Grand Rapids, Michigan
- Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Jacobsen, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Jacobsen is an architect
- Dr. and Mrs. Gregg Jenkins, San Francisco, California
Mrs. Jenkins is figure skating champion, Peggy Fleming
- Mr. Thomas R. Kendrick, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Kendrick is escort of Dorothy McCardle and Assistant Managing
Editor of the Washington Post in charge of the Style Section
- Mr. David Kennerly
Escort of Candice Bergen and Personal Photographer to the President
- Mrs. Dorothy B. McCardle, Washington, D. C.
Reporter, The Washington Post
- Mr. and Mrs. George A. Plimpton, New York, New York
Mr. Plimpton is an author
- Mr. and Mrs. Norman Podhoretz, New York, New York
Mr. Podhoretz is Editor, Commentary Magazine
- Mr. Louis F. Polk, New York, New York
Escort of Miss Polly Bergen
- Mr. and Mrs. John Robson, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Robson is an attorney with Sidley & Austin
- Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller, New York, New York
Mr. Rockefeller is Chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank
- Lieutenant Commander Myer Rosenthal, USN, and Mrs. Rosenthal
Dr. Rosenthal is an anesthesiologist at the National Naval Medical Center
- Dr. and Mrs. Albert B. Sabin, Charleston, South Carolina
Dr. Sabin is with the Medical University of South Carolina
- Mr. Marvin Sadik, Washington, D. C.
Dir., National Portrait Gallery



Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Mr. Scaife is a publisher

Mr. and Mrs. H. Robert Sharbaugh, St. Davids, Pennsylvania

Mr. Sharbaugh is President of the Sun Oil Company

Miss Janet Solinger, Washington, D. C.

Guest of Paul Healy

Mr. and Mrs. Donald O. Swan, New York, New York

Mr. Swan is President of the Exxon Chemical Company

Mr. and Mrs. Billy Taylor, New York, New York

Mr. Taylor is a jazz musician

Mr. Mukhtar Zaman

Foreign Editor, Associated Press of Pakistan



Guest List for AFTER-DINNER ENTERTAINMENT following the Dinner in honor of His Excellency The Prime Minister of Pakistan and Begum Bhutto on Wednesday, FEBRUARY 5, 1975, at ten o'clock, The White House:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bales

Mr. Bales is Music Director, National Gallery of Art

Mr. James Ballard

Escort of Miss Brooke Farland

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bartlett

Mr. Bartlett is Clerk to the House Minority

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Beer

Mr. Beer is a polo player on American polo team

The Honorable Ronald Berman and Mrs. Berman

Dr. Berman is Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities

Professor Francois Bondy

Fellow, Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars

Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Booker

Mr. Booker is Washington Bureau Chief, Johnson Publishing Company

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Buehler

Mr. Buehler is Director of Government Relations, B. F. Goodrich

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Buggs

Mr. Buggs is Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Collier

Mr. Collier is Chief of Pakistan Office, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Constable

Mr. Constable is Country Director for Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, Department of State

Miss Bebe Cox, New York, New York

Guest of Mr. Roger Wallace

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Crosby

Mr. Crosby is Minority Counsel, House Rules Committee

Mr. Jerry A. Cunningham, Memphis, Tennessee

Escort of Miss Kaye Pullen

Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Davis

Mr. Davis is Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance, and Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor

Mr. and Mrs. John Downs

Mrs. Downs, White House staff

Miss Brooke Farland, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Farrell

Mr. Farrell is Administrative Assistant to Senator Charles Percy

Mr. and Mrs. John Fucigna, Rockville, Maryland

Miss Anne E. Griffin, Washington, D. C.

Guest of Mr. Robert Peck

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey A. Gunnels

Mr. Gunnels is Counsel, House Appropriations Committee



Miss Ann Haas

Mrs. Ford's correspondence office

Mr. Charles Hammond

Country Officer for Pakistan, Export-Import Bank of the U. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Herrema

Mr. Herrema is Administrative Assistant to Senator Lowell Weicker

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Houghton

Mr. Houghton is a staff member, National Security Council

Mr. and Mrs. F. Michael Hugo

Mr. Hugo is Minority Staff Assistant, House Appropriations Committee

Mr. Imdad Husain

Pakistani violinist

Mr. and Mrs. L. Bruce Laingen

Mr. Laingen is Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Department of State

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindh

Mrs. Lindh is Special Assistant to the President

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Manton, New York, New York

Mr. Manton is with the China-America Relations Society

Miss Margaret Mayer

Dallas Times Herald, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. McCary, Silver Spring, Maryland

Miss Slobodanka Micic, Washington, D. C.

Guest of Mr. Charles Hammond

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Norton

Mr. Norton is Coordinator, Near East and South Asia, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Oakley

Mr. Oakley is Senior Staff Member for Near East and South Asia, National Security Council

Mr. Marios Papadopoulos

Accompanist for Mr. Imdad Husain

Mr. Robert A. Peck

Pakistan Political Officer, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Department of State

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pelikan

Mr. Pelikan is with the office of South Asian Affairs, Department of the Treasury

Miss Susan Porter

Appointments Secretary for Mrs. Ford

Mr. Luther D. Prescott, Washington, D. C.

Escort of Miss Margaret Mayer

Miss Kaye Pullen

Speechwriter, White House staff

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Rogers

Mr. Rogers is White House Personnel Officer



Mr. Jonathan C. Rose
Escort of Miss Susan Porter

Mr. and Mrs. George Saunders
Mr. Saunders is with the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Skov
Mr. Skov is with Golden West Broadcasting

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sober
Mr. Sober is Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern & South Asian Affairs, Department of State

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Solomon
Mr. Solomon is a Senior Staff Member, National Security Council

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Sullivan
Mr. Sullivan is with the U. S. Information Agency

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Taylor
Mr. Taylor is Legislative Counsel to the House Minority Leader

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Thomas
Mr. Thomas is Administrative Assistant to Senator J. Glenn Beall, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Thornton
Mr. Thornton is with the Policy Planning Staff, South Asia, Department of State

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Van Dusen
Mr. Van Dusen is Staff Assistant, House Foreign Affairs Committee

Mr. Roger W. Wallace
Mr. Wallace is the Coordinator for the Bhutto visit, Department of State

Mr. Mohammad Hanif
Member, National Assembly

Pir Safiuddin
Member, National Assembly

Rai Hafizullah Khan
Member, National Assembly

Malik Anwar Ali Noon
Member, National Assembly

Mr. and Mrs. Afzal Said Khan
Mr. Khan is Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. Talib Hussain
Member, Provincial Assembly

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan of Hoti



Prince Mohiuddin of Kalat

Mr. Sultan Ahmed Chandio

Mrs. Nasima Sultana Akmut

Dr. (Mrs.) Khurshid Hyder

Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Colonel Ismail Khan

Chief of Protocol

Mr. Akram Shaikh

Director

Wing Commander Mehbook Ahmed

Personal physician to the Prime Minister

Mr. Amin Jan Naim

Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Major Khalig Yar Tiwana

Presidential Bodyguard



Regrets for dinner, February 5, 1975

Mr. Justice Marshall and Mrs. Marshall - on West Coast

Senator Stuart Symington - prior commitment

Senator and Mrs. Robert T. Stafford - out of country

Rep. and Mrs. John B. Anderson - speaking engagement

General and Mrs. George S. Brown - speaking engagement

Mrs. Ann Whitman - heavy workload

Mr. Truman Capote - has to be in California

Dr. and Mrs. Barry Commoner - no reason

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eames - previous commitment

Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Fogarty - Board meeting in Mexico

Mr. and Mrs. William France, Sr. - busy season for racing circuit

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Kelly - he is filming

Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr. - has to be in Houston; would like to be
included again

Mr. and Mrs. John Louis - conflicting engagement

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Miller - Bob Hope tournament

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Pinter - must be in London

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Robinson - in Palm Springs

The Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller - Mrs is in New York; he unable
to make it



background NOTES



Pakistan

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.

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.

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, INTELSTAT.



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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 sub-continent. 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 ceasefire 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 half 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 per cent 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 re-establishment 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

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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,

8

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

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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
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
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Wife of the Chief Minister of the Province of Punjab

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Special Assistant to Prime Minister

Pronunciation: BUH-ch
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Place Card: Mr. Buch

SENATOR (MRS.) SAMIA USMAN FATEH

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MR. AGHA SHAHI

Foreign Secretary

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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



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