

# **Trips: Trips - 19**

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Sec. Gen.'s trip to Pakistan 1956

Some notes on Pakistan

## SOME NOTES ON PAKISTAN

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Pakistan, excluding the Pakistan-held portion of Jammu and Kashmir, has an area of 364,737 square miles and a population of over 80 million. East Pakistan is separated from West Pakistan by over a thousand miles of Indian territory; with a little over one-seventh of the area, it accounts for 57 per cent. of the population. About 86 per cent. of the population is Moslem and 13 per cent. Hindu. Pakistan is the second largest Moslem state, next only to Indonesia.

Five major languages are spoken in Pakistan. Bengali is the language of the entire population of East Pakistan; Punjabi, Sindhi and Pushtu are the regional languages of West Pakistan. Urdu is spoken by a small but influential section. Both Urdu and Bengali have been declared state languages, but English will continue as an additional state language for 20 years.

Pakistan was established on 14 August 1947, with the coming into force of the Indian Independence Act. The late Mohammed Ali Jinnah who, as President of the Muslim League, led the movement for the establishment of a Moslem-majority state in the sub-continent and became its first Governor-General, is known as the "Quaid-i-Azam" (Great Leader). His colleague, the late Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister from 1947 to 1951, is known as the "Quaid-i-Millat" (Leader of the Nation).

Partition of the sub-continent created several problems between the two successor states, such as those relating to the future disposition of Jammu and Kashmir, the division of assets, communications, arrangements regarding the distribution of the waters of the Indus river basin, trade, refugees and evacuee property. The population of Pakistan includes about seven million refugees from India; about an equal number left Pakistan for India.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Pakistan is a federal dominion composed of two provinces - East Pakistan and West Pakistan. West Pakistan was formed on 14 October 1955 by the merger of several provinces and princely states. The distribution of offices and other benefits between the two provinces of Pakistan is a delicate political issue. The city of Karachi, the capital, is administered by the federal government.

Pending the adoption of a constitution, the governmental arrangements instituted by the Government of India Act of 1935, as amended, continue to operate. (Constitution-making has been delayed by various problems. Present indications are that a constitution will be adopted in the next few months and that Pakistan will become a federal republic, continuing its association with the Commonwealth. The trend is away from an "Islamic State" and towards secularism. Securing a measure of equity between the two wings of Pakistan is the most important problem before the Constituent Assembly.)

The head of the State is the Governor-General (Major General Iskander Mirza) appointed by the Crown on the advice of the Pakistan Government. He is assisted by a Cabinet responsible to the Constituent Assembly. The Assembly, consisting of 80 members, was elected in June 1955 by the members of the provincial legislatures, following a constitutional crisis.

The Governor-General's powers are wide, though the personality of the holder of the office has necessarily affected their actual exercise. At present, there appears to be somewhat of a balance between the authority of the Governor-General and that of the Cabinet.

The present Federal Cabinet, formed on 11 August 1955, is composed of 14 members, equally divided between the Muslim League and the United Front. The Prime Minister is Chaudhri Mohammed Ali, a former civil servant and Finance

Minister. Fazlul Huq, leader of the United Front, is the Minister of Interior. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is Hamidul Huq Choudhury from East Pakistan. Syed Amjad Ali, until recently Ambassador in Washington and former President of the Economic and Social Council, is the Minister of Finance. The Cabinet also includes two Hindu members from East Pakistan.

The newly-formed state of West Pakistan is headed by Governor Mustaq Ahmed Gurmani. The Chief Minister is Dr. Khan Sahib, an independent, who had been a prominent member of the Indian National Congress prior to the establishment of Pakistan. Before being designated Chief Minister of West Pakistan, he spent six years (1948-1954) in Pakistan jails and a few months as Cabinet Minister.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES AND PROBLEMS

There are three major parties in Pakistan: the Muslim League, the United Front and the Awami League. The present Cabinet is a coalition of the Muslim League and the United Front.

The Muslim League was the only party of consequence at the time of the establishment of Pakistan and claimed the allegiance of the overwhelming majority of legislators in the central and state assemblies. It suffered, however, an overwhelming defeat in East Pakistan elections in March 1954 by a coalition composed of the United Front and the Awami League, and has become a minority party. It now holds only 35 of the 80 seats in the Constituent Assembly. Nevertheless, it remains the largest single party in the country and the dominant party in West Pakistan. Since the death of its two prominent leaders - Jinnah in 1948 and Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951 - the party has been frequently affected by factional fights centred around several influential individuals. It is significant that the present Governor-General joined the Muslim League only last year, and the Prime Minister's reputation is derived from his career as a civil

servant and Finance Minister rather than from any political activity.

The United Front was formed by several parties and groups in East Pakistan in 1953 to defeat the Muslim League in the March 1954 elections. With the subsequent defection of the Awami League, the United Front is composed mainly of the Krishak Praja (Peasant) party and Nizam-e-Islam. Its leader is the octogenarian A.K. Fazdul Huq, a prominent politician since the early years of this century.

The Awami League, somewhat to the left of the above two parties, is led by Husein S. Suhrawardy, an astute and experienced politician and formerly Law Minister of Pakistan. But the "strong man" of the party is Maulana Bhashani, who has been accused by various Muslim Leaguers as pro-Communist. The Awami League opposed Pakistan's military aid agreement with the United States and its participation in regional military pacts, but Suhrawardy has been equivocal on these matters.

In addition, various individuals such as Abdul Ghaffar Khan ("Frontier Gandhi") in the Northwestern Frontier, leftists Mian Iftikharuddin and G.M. Syed in Punjab and Sind, and Allama Mashriqi (leader of "Khaksars", a volunteer group) wield some influence. The Hindu minority in East Pakistan has also its own parties.

The Communist Party is outlawed, while the Socialist Party has negligible influence.

#### EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Pakistan, which in its first years followed a "neutral" policy parallel to that of India and strove towards unity among the Moslem states, has since 1953 moved towards pro-Western alliances, becoming a member both of SEATO and of the Baghdad Pact. This has adversely affected her relations with several "neutralist" states in the region, but Pakistan continues to join with them in supporting independence movements, particularly in Moslem colonial countries.

Pakistan's main foreign policy problems concern relations with India and Afghanistan. The greater number of India-Pakistan disputes, as already indicated, arose mostly from the partition of the sub-continent which had been governed for a long period by a single administration. Much progress has been made towards the adjustment of many of these issues, but not on the Kashmir question. In fact, the conclusion of a military aid agreement by Pakistan and the United States over strong Indian protests, public agitation in Pakistan following certain Indian statements which were taken to imply a repudiation of commitments, and certain recent Soviet statements partial to India, appear to have aggravated the situation.

Pakistan-Afghanistan relations, always strained over the "Pakhtunistan issue", (the creation of a separate and independent state for the Pushtu-speaking people inhabiting the northwest region of Pakistan) deteriorated during the last year. Afghanistan claims that the "Pakhtun" tribal people, closely related to the Afghans, should have the right of self-determination. Pakistan rejects this demand, claims full sovereignty over the area and considers this matter not a proper subject for negotiation with a foreign power. Following a Pakistan decision in March 1955 to unite West Pakistan into one state, demonstrators in Kabul attacked the Pakistan embassy. Relations between the two countries remained critical until September when, under the mediation of other Moslem countries, they reached a gentleman's agreement which stipulated that they would not engage in hostile propaganda against each other. Afghanistan's continued espousal of "Pakhtunistan" is claimed by Pakistan to be contrary to the agreement, and relations between the two Governments continue to be strained. Meanwhile, Afghanistan, the foreign trade of which is carried on largely through Pakistan, complained of obstructions, and tried to counter them by improving economic relations with the Soviet Union.

Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union have deteriorated since the recent tour of the Soviet leaders in South Asia. Their visits to Kashmir and

Afghanistan, despite the protest of Pakistan, and, further, their espousal of the Indian point of view on Kashmir and their statements implying support to Afghanistan on the "Pakhtunistan" issue, aroused great resentment in Pakistan.

Pakistan maintains diplomatic relations at the embassy level with the People's Republic of China. While trade with that country has been of some importance to Pakistan, her relations with Peking have been correct but not intimate. At the tenth session of the General Assembly, Pakistan voted for the United States motion to postpone consideration of the question of the representation of China. Peking has condemned Pakistan's military agreements. Pakistan's Prime Minister is due to visit Peking, probably in the spring of 1956, under an invitation extended to his predecessor at the Bandung Conference and since renewed.

Pakistan participates in the Colombo Plan, is a member of the Colombo Powers Group (the rest being India, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia) that sponsored the Bandung Conference. Pakistan receives considerable technical assistance from the United Nations and is interested in the enlargement and continuation of such assistance.

The press in Pakistan is particularly interested in two political questions before the United Nations: Kashmir and North Africa. At any opportunity, the local correspondents are likely to seek comments of the Secretary-General on the present status of the Kashmir question, the alleged "impotence" of the United Nations in regard to this issue, the recent Indian statements implying finality of the state's accession, the Soviet statements on Kashmir, and the handling of the North African questions by the United Nations. Among other international questions widely covered in the Pakistan press are: the Palestine question, the Buraimi oasis dispute, regional military alliances, etc.

PAKISTAN

U-5	Bokhari, Ahmed S.	(DPI)
P-5	Ahmad, Mohammed S.	(ECAFE)
P-5	Ahmed, Syed Habib	(TAA)
P-5	Bokhari, S. Rahat	(DPI)
P-4	Ashraf, Agha	(DPI)
P-4	Farukhi, M. H.	(ECAFE)
P-4	Qureshi, Mohammed	(ECAFE)
P-4	Rashed, Nazri M.	(DPI)
P-4	Shamsee, M.	(ESA)
P-3	Baqai, Irshad H.	(PSCA)
P-2	DIN, Rashid-Ud	(Conf. Serv.)
P-2	Taqi, Mirza M.	(DPI)
P-2	Zaki, Aftab H.	(DPI)
P-1	Khan, Ansar H.	(DPI)

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IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Chief Military Observer: Lieutenant General R. H. Nimmo

Military Observers

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Major J. F. Jall	Denmark	Rawalpindi
Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Jehnich	Sweden	Rawalpindi
Major J. D. Murray	Australia	Rawalpindi
Colonel R. A. Perkins	Australia	Liaison Office Delhi
Major R. E. Rawle	New Zealand	Staff Office Srinagar
Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Burnett	Canada	Jammu
Lieutenant Colonel H. Rodriguez	Chile	Jammu
Major C. N. McLean	Australia	Jammu
Major F. H. Moy	Australia	Naushera
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Major M. L. C. Weber	Canada	Uri
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Lieutenant Colonel H. S. W. Alexander	Canada	Tangdhar
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Lieutenant Colonel C. Lewenhaupt	Sweden	Kotli
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<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Station</u>
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Captain J. B. Will	New Zealand	Rawalakot
Colonel R. Sugg	Chile	Domel
Lieutenant Colonel L. E. J. Ferrando	Uruguay	Domel

Secretariat Officials

Mr. M. F. Payne	United Kingdom	Administrative Officer
Mr. A. Ribes	United States	Finance Officer
Mr. R. Strobbe	Belgium	Supply Officer
Mr. H. Bjur	Denmark	Transport Officer

Crew of United Nations Aircraft

Captain F. G. Whittaker            United Kingdom

Mr. F. H. Benton                    United Kingdom

Mr. W. Collins                        United Kingdom

Mr. N. C. Piper                       United Kingdom

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PAKISTAN

The previous difficulties between Pakistan and ECAFE seem to be on the mend, and Dr. Lokanathan has been invited, as a special gesture by the Government of Pakistan, to pay a visit and advise on the coming five-year development plan. ECAFE has also lent the services of one of its senior economists, Mr. M.L. Quereshi, to the Pakistan Planning Board as senior economist, and this Pakistan economist will also become the chief of the new Development Section in ECAFE. Upon this, and the interest shown by Pakistan in the more recent meeting on development planning in Bangkok and the advisory services on the part of ECAFE which may develop in this field, programmes for better relations and more interest in ECAFE in the future are envisaged.

PAKISTAN

We have a team in Pakistan, the chief of which is Mr. Livingston (New Zealand) and which includes Mr. Shawky (Egypt), Miss Rauch (U.S.) and Miss Toll (Sweden). Mr. Livingston acts as adviser to the Ministry of Health and Public Welfare. Under him there is a scheme of rehabilitation of a slum area in Karachi (Lyari), Mr. Shawky and Miss Toll being particularly concerned with this.

There is also a training scheme in community development.

PAKISTAN

In Pakistan Mr. Abd-El Qadir, the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan, has requested a public finance survey for which Mr. Ganjei was detached for one month and which is now in preparation at Headquarters. There is now a Ford Foundation mission in that country which is co-operating with the Pakistani Development Board and which is in close touch with the Fiscal and Financial Branch.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Pakistan:

The national correspondents in the field of social defence are: Mr. M. H. KHAN, P.S.P., Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of Pakistan, Karachi; Lt. Col. B. H. SAYED, Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Lahore; Mrs. G. K. MINWALLA, International Secretary, All Pakistan Women's Association, Noonan Road, Karachi.

U N I C E F

PAKISTAN

Field Representative:

Mr. Knud Christensen  
Acting UNICEF Resident Representative  
Block 57, Central Secretariat  
Karachi, Pakistan

Cable address: UNICEF  
KARACHI

Allocations:

\$4,415,512

Projects Assisted:

Malaria Control. Maternal and Child  
Welfare. TB Control including B.C.G.  
Vaccination Campaign. Penicillin  
Production. Emergencies. DDT Production.  
Long-range feeding. Diphtheria Toxoid Pro-  
duction. Typhus Control. Nutrition.

Government Contributions: \$350,647

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Pakistan has contributed Rs.360,000 (\$75,600) for 1955. UNICEF has submitted a request for Rs.500,000 (approximately \$105,000) for 1956, hoping eventually to receive \$180,000 equivalent annually. The fiscal year starts 1 April. Pakistan is represented on the Executive Board.

Comparison of Pakistan's pledge to Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1956 with request of UNICEF:

<u>EPTA</u>	<u>UNICEF request</u>
\$166,213	\$105,000

KARACHI INFORMATION CENTRE

Mr. A. M. Ashraf, Director  
United Nations Information Centre  
Post Office Box No. 5046  
Karachi 2, Pakistan

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Opposite Merewether Tower  
Bunder Road.

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Telephone: 32300, 5891

Area Covered: Pakistan

\* The Centre is in process of moving to:

Pakistan Institute of International Affairs  
Headquarters Building

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD



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## REFERENCE:

KARACHI - PAKISTAN

TAB Resident Representative: Mr. Huntington Gilchrist, U.S., D.2

Assistant Resident Representative: Mr. J. Taupin, Belgian, P.4

TAB Office Address: Block 56  
Pakistan Secretariat  
Post Office No. 86  
Karachi 1

Office Telephone No: 6234

Contribution: 1956 pledge: US\$ 166,213 (same as 1955)

Level of Approved 1956 Category I Technical  
Assistance Programme: US\$ 1,075,712

Number of Experts: 98

Number of Fellows: 76

Comment:

Pakistan has the second largest technical assistance programme for 1956. (India has the first). No major problems. The Chairman of the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council, Mr. Hasan, is Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Pakistan

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Telegraphic Address: TECABOARD KARACHI (PAKISTAN)

Mr. Jean Taupin, Assistant Resident Representative

TAA Experts

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Date of Commencing Service</u>
Caric, D. M.	Yugoslavian	Hydroelectric development	6 May 1955
Kroeker, C.	German	Automatic Telephone exchanges (with ITU)	21 June 1955
Lenk Chevitch, P.	Belgian	Hydrologist	31 Jan. 1954
Livingstone, A.J.	Australian	Social Welfare Training	15 Feb. 1954
McKenzie, W. D.	Australian	Long Distance Telephone (with ITU)	23 Oct. 1955
Nunn, G. N. N.	U. K.	Economic Adviser	29 Dec. 1953
Pentz, D. (Miss)	U.S.A.	Social Welfare Training	14 Oct. 1955
Phillips, H.A.	U. K.	Telecommunications (with ITU)	15 June 1955
Quijano Caballero, S.	Colombian	Radio Telecommunications (with ITU)	15 May 1952
Shawky, A.	Egyptian	Community Development	8 Oct. 1953
Toll, A. M. (Miss)	Sweden	Social Welfare	10 Feb. 1953
Sviden, S.	Sweden	Power Transmission	1 Nov. 1955

Important Projects

Water Resources Development:- The 1956 programme includes four experts to assist in connection with the Guddu Barrage. A hydrologist has rendered assistance since 1954 in connection with Karachi's water supply.

Important Projects (Cont'd)

Telecommunications:- This is one of our most successful projects, in which four experts are now assigned, chiefly due to the imagination and devoted work of Santiago Quijano Caballero, whom we hope the Secretary-General can see. Since 1952 he has assisted in the whole modern high frequency radio development, for which the Government has secured equipment from Australia, partly by purchase, partly under the Colombo Plan.

Economic Planning:- The Government is receiving advice in its economic planning from a Harvard group financed by the Ford Foundation. TAA has advised on economic development in the former Baluchistan States Union. Nunn, who wrote the BSU plan, is now economic adviser to the Pakistan Government on the implementation of approved projects.

Other 1956 important projects include social welfare (training and community development - 5 experts), photogrammetry (4 experts and equipment), hydroelectric development (3 experts).

Special Problems

No particular problems are encountered, though a few experts in the task have not been able to make their best contributions for sundry reasons.

1956 Total Technical Assistance Programme by Agencies

	Expanded Programme	Regular Programme	
		Resolution 200	Resolution 418
Total TAB Programme	\$1,040,712		
TAA	277,900	40,000	51,900
ITU	32,200		
WMO	6,000		
ILO	107,550		
FAO	328,500		
UNESCO	157,800		
ICAO	33,000		
WHO	97,762		
Additional Projects (designated currencies)			
FAO	20,000		
UNESCO	35,000		
<u>Pakistan Contribution</u>	166,213		

General Attitude of Pakistan to the Programme

The TAA Pakistan Programme has expanded considerably in 1956 over previous years under the system of "country programming", evidence of desire to take advantage of it. Pakistan has, however, expressed itself in ECOSOC (XX) as opposed to decentralisation of TAA. It is understood that this point of view is strongly held.